Usenet Newsgroup Archive: rec.ham-radio

1990-08 - 1990-12

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Date span: 1990-08-01 through 1990-12-31

Source text: rec.ham-radio.txt

Source item: https://archive.org/details/usenet-rec

Messages included in this PDF: 4,813

Messages are presented chronologically by archived date.

Binary or encoded payloads are not printed as blocks of encoded text; a placeholder appears where such material was detected. The original source text is unchanged.

1. Re: What to do with N0MFW?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 01:24:21 UTC
From: Jeepster@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <32302@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 9712

You all are doing so good with those others, how about some for KB0HBX?
That "X" is driving me nuts!

John KB0HBX

2. Re: Cellular telephone as emergency service?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 02:34:32 UTC
From: rick@ameristar
Message-ID: <1990Aug1.023432.11104@ameristar>
Source record: 9713

In article <607@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM> kthompso@entec.UUCP (Ken Thompson) writes:
>I find it interesting that Rick Spanbauer measures spectrum in dollars.

Were it only Rick Spanbauer that measures spectrum in dollars
rather than mHz, there wouldn't be much to pine over would there?

Some notable quotes from the Business Week article (July 23rd issue)
were that ".. the While House still advocates selling off spectrum..",
and that FCC chairman Sikes ".. favors auctions for virgin spectrum..".
Do you still find my personal views interesting? My position is simply
that freebies promote inefficiency/waste. And that competition will
serve to deliver better services, at lower cost, that are useful to
more of the public. If this implies spectrum auctioning, I support
it.

>Ken Thompson N0ITL

Rick Spanbauer WB2CFV

3. Re: Cellular telephone as emergency service?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 03:30:48 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530050@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 9714

> From: ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu (Duke McMullan n5gax):

> So what really happens? Can anyone in the Bay area tell us what happened on
> the cellular links during the big shakeup a while back? Some of you must
> KNOW what happens to the cellular services in these situations. Would
> you be willing to share your tales?

As I remember, the cellular system was operating, although overloaded
and slow like the rest of the network.

However, cell phones are not a good choice for use in a widespread
emergency anyway, especially around the SF Bay Area. Why?

1) If one is making a call from a cellphone to another cellphone in
the same cell, the signal is routed only through that cell
site repeater. But if the call is to ANY other cell or to ANY
wireline telephone, and this means the vast majority of calls, then
the signal is routed to cellsite #1, then to the cell hub
either by microwave link or by phone trunk, then to the wireline
network or to cellsite #2, as appropriate. That's a bunch of
places to fail; probably more than if the call went twisted
pair the whole way.

If the cell hub CO goes down (or the uwave dish is thrown out
of aim), all the users of that whole system are out of luck.
If a cell site fails or loses a tower, you'd have to find a
working cell somehow and hope it wasn't swamped.

2) There are two cellular providers in the bay area, as for other
places too. I have heard (from someone whose job is to care about
these things) that both the system hubs are in places that are not
considered seismically safe: one is on an upper floor of an old
building in Oakland, and the other is in a liquefaction zone
somewhere else in the east bay, from what I understand.

3) As has been pointed out before, these people are not in the game
for public service. They are in for PROFIT. The law of that game
states that service in adverse conditions is fit to be provided
only if the revenue to come from it times the chance of it
happening is greater than the cost of preparing for it. Does an
earthquake-tolerant cell phone system qualify for this? Probably
not for a big shaker, I would guess.

-mike

****
Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP

mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
mikew%hpsad@hp-sde.sde.hp.com

Hewlett-Packard Co. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
Signal Analysis Division Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
1212 Valley House Drive Penngrove, CA
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
(707)794-4454
****

4. Re: ICR1 and ICR100 available ex-st

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 03:41:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500635@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9715

> Come on, the R7000 will do a dandy job with cellular. Why would
> Icom refuse to bring in the R1 on that basis. I keep hearing that
> there is a patent infringement issue involving Uniden that is the
> "real" reason that they are not being imported.

COME ON... the R7000 went on the market before all the fuss started
about being able to receive cellular on wideband scanners. I would
bet Icom has not had a production run of R7000's in a few years, and
probably never will again.

I'd much rather they crank out some IC-3GAT's, IC-338's, and that
all magical whizbang 28/50/144/220/420/902/1240 Mhz multi-mode HT.
^

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

5. Re: ICOM R-1 and the ECPA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 03:44:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500636@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9716

> Then why did they market the R-9000 and R-7000? I don't think ICOM
> gives one hoot about the ECPA, I think the Uniden story is a lot more
> credible. I would look for a Uniden/ICOM arrangement that allows sale
> of the unit here. If the gray market gets them in, Uniden may abandon
> the suit since it's pointless.

The R-9000 is too expensive a radio for the cellular industry to get worried over. They are more worried about "everyone" having receive capability of cellular frequencies than in hos sophisticated the receive capability in this band of a few.

The R-7000 is a pointless case, because it is probably out of production forever now.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

6. Re: ICR1 and ICR100 costs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 03:47:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500637@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9717

> Seriously though, what do you expect from the British Gov't?
> After all, their income taxes are even higher than here in
> the States. I never understood how the VAT (Value Added Tax)
> adds value to an object. Sure, it increases the retail price
> but not _value_ . . .

It's a tax ON THE VALUE ADDED during any sort of process or
transaction that does raise the price. Aunt Margaret wants
her cut in EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

7. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 04:12:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500638@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9718

> limited in power. The current Novice limits seem sensible -- 5 watts on
> microwaves (902 and up) is plenty, while somewhat higher power levels are
> adequate for most voice and packet operation. Modes should also be
> unrestricted; a Novice should be allowed to use any mode that is
> permissible within the authorized frequencies. This does not include the
> right to own a repeater.

I'd suggest between 25 and 50 watts for 50 through 450 Mhz, and 10 watts
up to 3 Ghz, and 1 watt above that. A major reason for this is simply
the plethora of rig models already in these power ranges.

Take note that the current Novice Enhancement privileges allow 5 watts
on 1270-1295 Mhz, but all the rigs are either 1 watt (HT's) or 10 watts.

rewrite: This does not include the right to own a repeater.
into: This does not include the right to operate a repeater.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

8. Re: More ICOM IC-R1 Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 04:13:20 UTC
From: lbv@bend.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <12111@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9719
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <668@dg.dg.com> uunet!dg!lewine (Don Lewine) writes:
>I have enjoyed the R1 a great deal. It fits inside my shirt pocket. I have
>used it to follow air traffic control when I fly in planes and I take it with
>me when I travel.
>
>I have used it to monitor cellular telephone and it does a good job of doing
>that. I was in Los Angeles this week and they seem to be using most of the
>available cellular bandwidth.
>
>
> -- Don Lewine WB2UMF

Tsk, tsk, Don. As a ham you should know that using radio
receivers within a commercial air transport (without permission
of the pilot in command) is verboden by the FAA. Potentially
dangerous to nav/com avionics on board.

A small chuckle once again, as yet another New Yorker/New
Jersyite discovers that southern California really *is* a
mobile society. Yes, we've used up all the cellular bandwidth,
as well as *all* the available Land Mobile bandwidth below 1 GHz.
Everybody out here has mobile two-way; about every third vehicle
on our freeways has a non-broadcast antenna of some sort on it.

I truly wish the rest of the country believed us when we say
that we know what massive spectrum congestion is all about.

Gordon Schlesinger, WA6LBV
lbv%bend@UCSD.edu

9. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 04:14:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500639@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9720

> Does the entry-level ticket need HF privileges? Perhaps, but here we can
> see some reasoning for requiring the code. A no-code Novice can thus be
> granted HF privileges (say, the current Novice ones) for passing a 5 WPM
> code test. The FCC can simplify this by using a CSCE process, so long as
> the applicant need not use the suffix (i.e., /KN) after the FCC has been
> given sufficient time to update its records to reflect the endorsement
> (say, 30 days).

It probably won't simplify things since recording CSCE data like this is
a new and different procedure they've never done before. It would probably
be best to just have a distince class.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

10. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 04:25:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500640@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9721

Here's where you've slipped up, Fred. I think I know you well enough
to believe that you surely didn't intend this.

> In summary, we end up with three and a half license classes:
>
> 1) Class B - No code, easy test. Most VHF privs, power-limited.
> 1.5) Class B + 5 WPM - Class B plus current Novice HF privs.
> 2) General - 5 WPM plus General written test. 250W, all bands
> except current Extra sub-bands.
> 3) Advanced - 13 WPM plus Advanced written test. All privs.
>
> Current Novices become Class B+, current Technicians get the
> General, and the Extra is grandfathered as a "merit badge" class.
>
> This simplifies the licensing structure, puts privileges in line with the
> examinations, and provides a marketable entry-level license. Most
> current licensees gain privileges. The only major loss, to today's
> General and Technician classes, is to the power limit, and both gain
> frequencies in return. Incentive Licensing was a disaster. Perhaps
> Qualification-based licensing can begin to undo the damage.

So what do I need to do to earn high power privileges? I have to learn
to learn something totally irrelevant to those privileges: Morse Code.
Not only that, but I have to go up to 13 WPM.

I don't mind having a more technical exam to get high power privilege,
and as a Tech now, I don't even mind having to go back and take a new
written exam to regain it.

But I just cannot support something that requires me to pass a Morse Code
test for ANY privileges that are not relevant to code, especially as they
apply to frequencies above 50 Mhz.

Fred, I believe you're heading in the right direction with this, but just
have stumbled with this particular one. Let's keep working on it, though.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

11. Re: Spread Spectrum Repeaters - Technical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 05:51:48 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2812@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9722

In article <1105@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]Well lets review for a moment. We are discussing protecting a narrow
]band commercial receiver just outside an amateur band from the
]emissions of an amateur spread spectrum transmitter. Let's examine
]a worse case. Assume another amateur system inside the amateur band.
]Now with a SS transmitter spreading a 20khz voice signal over
]20Mhz, one one thousandth of the total power of the SS transmitter
]will appear in the passband of the narrow receiver. That's a 30db
]decrease. Now move the receiver outside the band and use a SAW filter
]on the SS transmitter that has ONLY 60db of stopband. Total power
]into the receiver will be more than 90db down from the total power of
]the SS transmitter. If the SS signal is reasonably clean and keeps
]it's intentional radiation inside the amateur band and the narrow
]band receiver has any front end filtering at all, we should see
]better than 100db isolation. This looks pretty good. As for wideband
]noise generated in the final amplifier, we do use tubes. :-)

Err... first of all, probably we are spreading at less than 1000:1 -
certainly if we are on 2 meters. Second, if the SS system is radiating
100W ERP (not unreasonable power), we are looking at +50dBm. So,
take your 100 dB of isolation, and you are looking at -50dBm of
noise into your narrow receiver. That's a LOT of power! As I was
pointing out, you need a large amount of isolation.
]
]As a practical example let's take the Grapes 56k modem. With it's
]tapped shift register randomizer, it can be considered a somewhat
]narrow (70khz) spread spectrum source. On one of our sites we have
]one mounted in the same rack with a narrow band receiver operating
]300khz away from it's channel center. We haven't noticed any
]desense or intermod to the narrowband equipment. We did wind up
]adding a cavity to the output of the modem, but that was because
]the narrow band equipment was desensing our modem enough we couldn't
]copy a weak signal from one of our other modem links.
]
Specifically, 70kHz is narrow enough to allow running it through a
cavity, which you did. That adds a lot of isolation. In fact,
running 56 kB through 70 kHz is nowhere close to "spread spectrum" -
you are running slightly over one bit per Hz. I would expect
real spread spectrum to be way down from that.
]Most commercial sites typically want a microvolt or two at their
]receiver and most proposed amateur SS equipment will run modest
]power. I don't think there will be any problems at a well engineered
]site. No doubt there will be problems at many of the poorly
Around here, more like .5 uV, which is -113 dBm, with site noise

around -118 to -122.
]engineered sites that I have had the misfortune to use however.
]One particular site that I am thinking of has 200 transmitters on
]about 2 acres of mountaintop and the best engineered equipment on
]the site is in the two amateur installations. We're talking unshielded
]cabling, unshielded racks, unshielded PAs(!), mobile units pressed
]into repeater service, and even Radio Shack coax on UHF equipment.
]With those kinds of problems, they're not going to notice a SS
]transmitter.
That sort of transmitter density is normal around here, but unfortunately
it is frequently the amateur who has the worst installation. We do our
best to combat this, through forest service inspections, and
coordination technical requirements.
]
]Gary

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

12. Re: battery questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 11:09:05 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1107@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9723

In article <7880228@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>>> Run about 30A through it very briefly (about a second?)...
>> In which direction? The CHARGE direction or the DISCHARGE direction?
>
>In the CHARGE direction. My friend says he uses a 50KuF electrolytic
>capacitor as the controlled source.

********WARNING******************WARNING********************

This practice can be very dangerous. Take precautions and wear
safety glasses. I have seen capacitors explode when used in
this manner. I haven't personally seen a battery explode, but
I wouldn't be surprised if it happened. Now I do use this technique,
but please be careful.

Gary

13. Re: Solving the DXCC mess

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 11:27:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1108@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9724

In article <12280011@hpspdra.HP.COM> henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black) writes:
>In the August issue of 73 magazine Wayne Green, W2NSD, writes a column
>"Solving the DXCC mess" about how DXCC is aversely affecting ham radio.
>I quote " . . . the amateurs [living in rarer countries] have been
>virtually forced off the air by DXers. DXers, driven by the 'need' for
>a QSL won't permit amateurs in rare countries to enjoy relaxed contacts."
>He goes on about international ill will caused by the agressive tactics
>of some DXers.
>
>But surely these third world hams have the solution in their own hands, . .
>all they need do is to make it clear that they will QSL contacts made at
>the time, on the air, but will not send any cards out. The card
>collectors will soon lose interest in such stations and leave them free
>to those genuinely interested in DX (rather than awards) and/or ragchewing.

Unfortunately the word doesn't seem to get out to the DXers that a
station does not play the DX game. Thus every time he gets on the
air he becomes the victim of a pileup. This leaves a very bad impression
with many operators and they QRT permanently. Since most of the rabid
DXers seem to be US based, this gives the US a black eye.

Since DXing is a form of contest operation, restricting contacts that
count toward awards to six contest weekends a year makes a lot of sense.
The operator in a rare country can get on the air the rest of the year
and enjoy his hobby in peace. Those who like to talk to distant places,
as opposed to the contest style operators, will be able to work the
rare ones in a meaningful way without the insane pileups.

Wayne has finally come up with a good idea. If this is implemented,
I might even get back on HF more frequently. As you might guess, I
am not a contest operator and enjoy actually talking with people
in other lands.

Gary

14. HELP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 11:44:45 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9008010744.aa22923@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 9725

I JUST GOT A HEATHKIT HW-7 AT A LOCAL HAMFEST.
IT HAS NO MANUEL AND ONLY PARTIALLY WORKS.
IF ANYBODY IN NETLAND HAS A MANUEL OR ANY
DOCUMENTATION ON THIS HF RIG I WILL BE GLAD
TO PAY FOR COPYING COST AND POSTAGE. TNX,

CLARK FISHMAN WA2UNN, P. O. BOX 150
ANDOVER, NJ O7821

PHONE: day 201 724-6041
night 201-852-7416

e-mail cfishman@pica.army.mil

15. Re: Six-meter model control freqs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 11:46:47 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9008011146.AA01146@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 9726

<fernwood!synopsys!rengland@decwrl.dec.com (Rick England) > asks:

> Does anyone have experience using the 6 meter ham band
> for radio control boats or aircraft? I know there are
> some freqs like 50.1 50.2 etc that we can use. Can
> manufacturers of this equipment be easily found?

Whoa there..... The lower end of six is the province of the DXers.
For example 50.110 and 50.125 are SSB calling frequencies, and CW/SSB is
common up to at least 50.200 +.
If you value the health of your model, you will choose more conventional
model-control frequencies on 6. For example the ARRL Bandplan now talks
about 50.8 -51.0. Traditionally model control has been up in the 53 + region.

I can't suggest specific equipment, sorry.

Bob W3OTC 50 states, 67 countries, 6 continents on SIX

16. Re: Costs...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 12:04:16 UTC
From: ptb@MBUNIX.MITRE.ORG
Message-ID: <9008011204.AA07859@mbunix.mitre.org>
Source record: 9627

I got this message today in the mail. I thought that you might find
it informative.

Peter

********** Forwarded Message **********
Return-Path: lrj@cs.cornell.edu
Received: from LOKI.CS.CORNELL.EDU by cu-arpa.cs.cornell.edu (5.61+2/1.91d)
id AA02458; Tue, 31 Jul 90 15:41:22 -0400
Received: from ISHTAR.CS.CORNELL.EDU by loki.cs.cornell.edu (5.61/I-1.91f)
id AA19647; Tue, 31 Jul 90 15:40:20 -0400
Date: Tue, 31 Jul 90 15:40:16 EDT
From: lrj@cs.cornell.edu (Lewis Jansen)
Message-Id: <9007311940.AA02696@ishtar.cs.cornell.edu>
Received: by ishtar.cs.cornell.edu (4.0/N-0.08)
id AA02696; Tue, 31 Jul 90 15:40:16 EDT
To: ptb
Subject: Re: Costs...
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
In-Reply-To: <9007311622.AA04987@mbunix.mitre.org>
Organization: Lab of Atomic and Solid State Physics, Cornell University
Cc:

* some stuff deleted *

Cornell *does* have an ARC, but it tends to be somewhat inactive
during the summer. There's also the Tompkins County ARC, of which I
am also a member.

Anyway, if this mysterious person *is* at Cornell and is concerned
about what to do in an emergency, have him call Ray Reynolds, AF2A,
at 387-5290. Ray's the Tompkins Co. ARES EC and can probably give him
the names and numbers of all the Asst. EC's as well.

--
-- Lewis R. Jansen, N2KNV lrj@helios.tn.cornell.edu
LASSP/LNS Systems Manager (607) 255-6065

"You can't fight in here, this is the War Room!"

******* End of forwarded message ********

Where there is a will, there is a way....

English: Peter T. Baldwin
Arpa: ptb@mbunix.mitre.org
Phone: (617) 271-7647 (days)

Snail Mail: Mitre Corp, MS K306, Burlington Rd, Bedford, Ma. 01730
Voice: Peter!

17. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 12:29:44 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <LPX&-WM@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 9628

In article <31.Jul.90.10:57:43.BST.#2288@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>My question is: Why does anyone want a 'private'
>repeater? IMHO a mixture of elitism and one-upmanship?
>And *such* a poor use of spectrum-space!

You'll get many inflammatory replies to this one from the anti-FM repeater crowd; here's an attempt at an informative one:

Here, repeaters can be placed on the air by any ham with a Technician or higher class license. Sometimes, for various reasons, the person who's sunk thousands of dollars into the machine wants people who use it to help him with the expense of maintenance and operation, as well as the up-front cost of the machine. Other times, as with the repeater I hang out on, the trustee simply wants to make sure that the user understands unusual features of the repeater before beginning to use it. Finally, the repeater may have been placed on the air for a specific purpose, and the trustee wants to make sure that that purpose is adhered to.

The FCC, recognizing that there is a place for private repeaters, specifically allows them in the amateur rules:

S 97.205 Repeater station.
(a) Any amateur station licensed to a holder of a Technician, General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operator license may be a repeater. A holder of a Technician, Genera, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operator license may be the control operator of a repeater, subject to the privileges of the class of operator license held.
[...]
(e) Ancillary functions of a repeater that are available to users on the input channel are not considered remotely controlled functions of the station. Limiting the use of a repeater to only certain user stations is permissible.

Yes, I agree that some closed repeaters are that way only because the owner doesn't want anyone but his buddies on it. Those, though, are in the minority - and, just like a computer on the Usenet, it's HIS repeater, and he may operate it in any manner he wishes, as long as it's in accordance with the rules. He has just as much right to operate it as a club that's altruistic enough to let anyone and everyone operate on it.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.

"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +----------
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

18. TAxes on imported kit..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 13:27:45 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <01.Aug.90.14
Source record: 9629

>
>It's a tax ON THE VALUE ADDED during any sort of process or
>transaction that does raise the price. Aunt Margaret wants
>her cut in EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- |
If only it were so! Much of our UK VAT goes to fuel European Subsidies to
inefficient agriculture in faraway lands...
I dont know what the current import duty on radio gear is, but that there
is any import duty is all wrong. Import duty is simply a particularly
pernicious and unjust form of arbitrary protectionism.
REMEMBER: ALL TAXATION IS THEFT!
Suppose we shouldnt complain; if we do, we might just get all the Government
we pay for!

73 de Pete G6WBJ

19. Re: QST "Cover Stories" (or lack of)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 13:45:29 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <273@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 9630

In article <29490016@hprmokg.HP.COM>, barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler) writes:
> Has anyone noticed that QST magazine covers often have very interesting
> covers but *NO* supporting cover story?
>
> I noticed this especially then they had last year's decades of ham
> radio covers with some very interesting equipment on the covers but
> absolutely no story describing what was on the cover.
>
> What's going on here, eh?

If one of the articles has a good color photo with it--or
if one can be shot--it will probably end up on the cover (see July
QST, for example). If no good color is available, they'll run
something else. This happens very seldom, though, except for:
1) the annual national convention cover, and 2) special-purpose
stuff like the 75th anniversary covers you mentioned.

Looking at the 8 issues of QST so far this year, only the August
issue has a cover that doesn't go with an article in that month's
issue (except for the convention cover). (September's cover is
about the lead technical article.)

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

20. Re:What to do with N0MFW?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 14:24:08 UTC
From: hbg6@citek.mcdphx.mot.com
Message-ID: <13316@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Source record: 9631

In article <32302@cup.portal.com> Jeepster@cup.portal.com (John L Ferguson) writes:
>You all are doing so good with those others, how about some for KB0HBX?
>
That is tough.

How about

Ham By Xerox
High Band Xylophone
Heated By X-ray

John

.....
All opinions expressed are mine and not Motorolas, their loss.
.....

21. Re: More ICOM IC-R1 Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 14:36:00 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2813@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9632

In article <12111@sdcc6.ucsd.edu> lbv@bend.ucsd.edu (Gordon Schlesinger) writes:
]In article <668@dg.dg.com> uunet!dg!lewine (Don Lewine) writes:
]>I have enjoyed the R1 a great deal. It fits inside my shirt pocket. I have
]>used it to follow air traffic control when I fly in planes and I take it with
]>me when I travel.
]>
]
] Tsk, tsk, Don. As a ham you should know that using radio
]receivers within a commercial air transport (without permission
]of the pilot in command) is verboden by the FAA. Potentially
]dangerous to nav/com avionics on board.

Urban Legend Alert! The pilot of a commercial air transport plane
DOES NOT have the authority to let you use the radio on the aircraft.
It can only be used if it is tested with that aircraft for interference.
I don't know the name used for this testing, but it is similar to type
certification and not likely to actually happen. This rule is an FAA
rule related to IFR flight.

The way I listen to ATC in an aircraft is to use a passive receiver -
just a tuned crystal (well, alright, diode) detector and an
audio amp. It looks like a walkman, and cannot cause interference
because it has no RF oscillator. I don't know if it is legal or
not, but my guess is that it is.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

22. Re: More ICOM IC-R1 Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 16:02:55 UTC
From: jfh@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <11252@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 9633

In article <12111@sdcc6.ucsd.edu> lbv@bend.ucsd.edu (Gordon Schlesinger) writes:
> Tsk, tsk, Don. As a ham you should know that using radio
>receivers within a commercial air transport (without permission
>of the pilot in command) is verboden by the FAA. Potentially
>dangerous to nav/com avionics on board.

I used to see that rule printed in airline schedules. I haven't seen it
recently. Are you sure that it's still true?
--

Jack Hamilton
jfh@netcom.uucp

23. Spice models for NEC u-wave FETS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 16:12:07 UTC
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP
Message-ID: <375@fe2o3.UUCP>
Source record: 9634
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Does anyone have spice models for the following NEC (california eastern labs)
FETS and bipolars ?
NE 645
NE 644
NE 8001
NE 8002
NE 8004

I am using spice 3c1 (which has mesfet devices).

If anyone has any idea please let me know.

---
email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe2o3}!vk2bea!michael

```
_ _ _ _
Amateur | VK2BEA (Australia) ' ) ) ) / //
Radio | G4NYV (United Kingdom) / / / o _. /_ __. _ //
Stations| NV3Z (United States) / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_
```

Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

24. Re: More ICOM IC-R1 Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 16:35:55 UTC
From: kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug1.163555.21458@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9635

lbv@bend.ucsd.edu (Gordon Schlesinger) writes:
> Tsk, tsk, Don. As a ham you should know that using radio
>receivers within a commercial air transport (without permission
>of the pilot in command) is verboden by the FAA. Potentially
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>dangerous to nav/com avionics on board.

Close. Without permission from the OPERATOR OF THE AIRCRAFT, i.e.,
the airline. The pilot has no say in the matter under part 121 of
the FAA rules, which governs air carrier flight.

And judging from what the IF stage of your typical walkperson does
to the heterodyne of my aviation handheld, I can certainly understand
the prohibition.

I have had people on board a small aircraft operate 2m handhelds while
in flight, however. We checked to make sure nothing funny would happen
to the comm radios on the ground before starting up, and the ham HT
didn't seem to bother them at all. It was kind of fun talking simplex
over a distance of 50 miles from a handheld.

I did, however, once get a stern warning from a flight attendant not
to use my "cellular phone" on a commercial flight. Humf. At least
she was closer to describing it than most other people I've encountered,
who tend to call it a "pager." I mean, really. A 24AT is pretty small,
but if a pager company tried to give me a pager that size, I'd complain
quite loudly.

Charley Kline, KB9FFK, PP-ASEL c-kline@uiuc.edu
University of Illinois Computing Services (217) 333-3339

"Oh, dude, we are going to flunk out most egregiously."

25. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 17:02:30 UTC
From: hammock@mars.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <4445@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>
Source record: 9636

Incentive licensing was a still born idea. Where is the incentive
to upgrade when the only priviliges are a bit more bandwidth in some
bands where a good number operators have no interest. For me, HF is
nothing more than a curiosity but I have no real interest in HF
operation. I have a Technician class license which gives me all of
the privileges I need to do the things I'm interested in. There is
no bone to go for in upgrading.

We do indead have too many classes of license for which constant
upgrading is a drain on the resources of the FCC. As was pointed out
in the NTRN broadcast, the FCC can't process more that a certain number
of applications a year. Even if they could modify the program which
tracks the licenses to accomodate a new class, we still could not get
any more people per year into ham radio because of the number limit the
FCC has. Do away with the multi-level incentive licensing program and
install a simpler dual-level system where a code proficient operator
has full privileges on all bands and a no-code operator has full
operating privileges from 30Mhz up. This would relieve the load of the
FCC by DRASTICALLY reducing the amount of paperwork each year just to
handle upgrades leaving that much more time to process NEW applications.
The no-code license would then probably draw more new people to ham
radio, swelling our ranks and quiet possibly saving the spectrum we have
in the V/UHF bands. The FCC would be able to handle this rise in new
application now since they would be handling fewer upgrades.

73, Randy

AMIGA /// | hammock@mars.jpl.nasa.gov Telos - Jet Propulsion Laboratory - NASA
/// | KC6HUR >>> SPACE, reseved for future use. <<<
\\\/// |--
\XX/ C= | "When I want your opinions, I'll give them to you!" - Mock

26. Re: QST "Cover Stories" (or lack of)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 17:08:29 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <961@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9637

In article <29490016@hprmokg.HP.COM>, barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler) writes:
> Has anyone noticed that QST magazine covers often have very interesting
> covers but *NO* supporting cover story?

I have noticed the same thing, but only over the last couple of years.
Nice covers, but frustrating once you are hooked and try to find the
material inside.
>
> I noticed this especially then they had last year's decades of ham
> radio covers with some very interesting equipment on the covers but
> absolutely no story describing what was on the cover.

That is when I first noticed it too. Despite the complaints on here
(IMHO unfounded) that the ARRL is only interested in ancient technology,
I was looking forward to reading some "old-timey" material behind
the "classic covers." It was a bit disappointing.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

27. Re: Solving the DXCC mess

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 17:53:39 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230024@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 9638

>But surely these third world hams have the solution in their own hands, . .
>all they need do is to make it clear that they will QSL contacts made at
>the time, on the air, but will not send any cards out. The card
>collectors will soon lose interest in such stations and leave them free
>to those genuinely interested in DX (rather than awards) and/or ragchewing.

But how are the DXer's supposed to keep track of which DX stations QSL, and which want to ragchew? (And, for that matter, how many DXers would BOTHER to keep track?) There's still going to be a pileup every time the DX station gets on the air, as long as we do nitwit things like hand out pieces of paper if you contact enough "countries." I agree with Wayne on this one - can anyone really justify the existence of the DXCC as it is presently structured? And before you answer, have you listened in on 20 on a regular basis, and thought what it would be like to be on the other end of some of these pileups EACH AND EVERY TIME you got on the air?

(Some food for thought - what if DXCC-type "country chases" were restricted to certain periods, something like an ongoing contest? Maybe every fourth Saturday, contact made during the 24-hour period from XXXXZ to YYYYZ would be acceptable for DXCC. That way, the paper-chasers could keep things going, and the rest of us could have some enjoyable QSOs.)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers%hpfcla@hplabs.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

28. call signs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 18:09:39 UTC
From: disbrow@skipper.dfrf.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <591@skipper.dfrf.nasa.gov>
Source record: 9639

I'm taking my tech test Saturday and was
wondering what the prefix of my call sign will be.
From what I can gleen off the net, they're almost
out of N6's; so what's next? NA6...? or what.
The only reason to change would be to get a shorter call.
(And I can't think of anything to do with KC6LZF)
Any ideas?

Thanx,
Jim KC6LZF

disbrow@skipper.dfrf.nasa.gov

-=
Brain. Brain. What is brain?
-- Kara the Eymorg, "Spock's Brain," stardate 5432.3.

29. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 18:12:59 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <38971@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 9640

> 1) Class B - No code, easy test. Most VHF privs, power-limited.
> 1.5) Class B + 5 WPM - Class B plus current Novice HF privs.
> 2) General - 5 WPM plus General written test. 250W, all bands
> except current Extra sub-bands.
> 3) Advanced - 13 WPM plus Advanced written test. All privs.

I could be happy with this if you made 2 changes:

4) Extra - 20 WPM plus Extra written test - satellites, keep the
EXTRA portions of HF bands, plus for the V.E. program.

and one other: the "full VHF privileges" concept should not include the
CW-only portions of VHF bands (Yeah, yeah, 100 KHz on 144, I know, it's
measly, but I think that even STRONGER steps should be taken in this
direction. If the idea here is to get MORE (better?) hams, then the VHF/
UHF bands will crowd up, and I think that more should be done to protect
weak signal operation in these bands).

Chris/WZ2B
--
Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B (ex-N2JGW)
Computer Consoles, Inc. (an STC company) Rochester, NY
cs.rochester.edu!cci632!ccird7!cep or uunet!ccicpg!cci632!ccird7!cep

30. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 18:15:34 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2814@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9641

In article <LPX&-WM@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
]Yes, I agree that some closed repeaters are that way only because the
]owner doesn't want anyone but his buddies on it. Those, though, are in
]the minority - and, just like a computer on the Usenet, it's HIS
]repeater, and he may operate it in any manner he wishes, as long as it's
]in accordance with the rules. He has just as much right to operate it as
]a club that's altruistic enough to let anyone and everyone operate on
]it.
There is a significant difference between the computer on Usenet and
a repeater. The computer does not tie up any significant natural resource.
The repeater does: its frequency pair. Here in Arizona its frequently hard
to coordinate frequency for an open repeater, simply because closed
systems already control the frequencies for an area. I think this
is completely wrong, and an abuse of the public trust. I am opposed
to the coordination of ANY closed repeater. Sure... put up a repeater
and close it. But don't expect it to have any claim on either the
input or output frequency! If I want to carry on a simplex conversation
on the input frequency, using the repeater's PL, that is my right!
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

31. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 18:19:37 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <38972@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 9642

In article <3300001@wdl1.wdl.fac.com> engle@wdl1.wdl.fac.com (David Engle) writes:
>So, if necessary to keep the current Extra (and maybe advanced) classes
>happy allow another testing element (code or theory, your choice) and
>the only "privilege" you get is a call sign assignment from a select
>group.

I think that we should work this from the other side, and leave the extra portions and privileges alone: is anybody screaming for the extra portions of the bands, from a spectrum standpoint?

Keep Extra sub-bands. Keep 20wpm. Let extras be the VE's. (Space operation would be nice, too, except that with the waivers for shuttles it doesn't seem to matter much.)

>Regards, Dave KE6ZE (an extra class licensee)

Chris/WZ2B

32. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 18:22:25 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <38973@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 9643

In article <30500639@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>Does the entry-level ticket need HF privileges?

I would like the entry-level license to be "limited" as the novice license is now, only with a harder written and without the code, and with many VHF privileges. But, also, I think that it'd be worthwhile to answer your question, "Yes!" and expose new licensees to different things, including HF.

Chris/WZ2B

33. Re: ICR1 and ICR100 available ex-st

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 18:48:06 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug1.184806.8607@xanadu.com>
Source record: 9644

In article <1990Jul31.221307.2447@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Charley Kline) writes:
>kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (I) write:
>>My IC-24AT allows me to enter frequencies in the cellular band when I
>>enable extended receive, but claims that the synthesizer won't lock up
>>in that range. Since it locks up solidly just above this, in the 902MHz
>>band, I wonder if it's just lying to me and was programmed not to allow
>>reception at these frequencies by faking an unlocked synthesizer.
>
>[Stuff deleted...]
>[It also]
>loses lock at EXACTLY 451.00MHz and regains it at EXACTLY 500.00MHz,
>thus very elegantly excluding the UHF public service (i.e. police)
>frequencies.

I have IC-2sat, which is supposed to not receive below 138 mhz. I performed the multiple-button-push mod to be able to enter the 10 Mhz digit directly. Now, when I tune to 135.65, the radio gives me a "U" in the channel display indicating that it is not locked. However, the radio does receive just fine! 135.65 is SFO bay approach, btw. Also, farther down the aircraft band the radio does lockup, i.e. it doesn't give me the U.

There is another mod for this radio that enables super wide range receive; like 0-900mhz. Of course, I got "U" all over the place, but maybe I could actually receive on those freqs? I reset the radio, though, because the sensitivity on 2 meters seemed to get worse.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation
2345 Yale Street
Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff

--

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation
2345 Yale Street

34. WANTED: Op for CQWW CW DXpedition

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 18:55:51 UTC
From: pascoe%edcd.dnet@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9008011855.AA08614@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 9645

```
WANTED: Good CW contest op for DXpedition to Cayman Islands (ZF)

Multi-single operation will take place from Little Cayman (ZF8)
(November 23-25, 1990)

Diving opportunities exist if interested

Contact me for further details if interested....

-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Dave Pascoe KM3T/1 | Internet: pascoe@edcd.gte.com
617-455-5704 | km3t@jjmhome.m2c.org
| UUCP: ...!{harvard}!gte.com!edcd.dnet!pascoe
| Packet Radio: km3t @ k1ugm.ma
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

35. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 19:37:05 UTC
From: goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <14152@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 9646

In article <30500640@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes...
>
>Here's where you've slipped up, Fred. I think I know you well enough
>to believe that you surely didn't intend this.
>So what do I need to do to earn high power privileges? I have to learn
>to learn something totally irrelevant to those privileges: Morse Code.
>Not only that, but I have to go up to 13 WPM...

I thought about that. The idea behind the easiest (neo-Novice) license is to pick up about 90% of current VHF operation. It picks up FM chatting (repeater users, not operators -- my "owner" meant "licensee of"). It picks up packet. It picks up most SSB. It intentionally leaves out "weak signal" and especially "moonbounce". Both of those tend to use high power, and both tend to be done on CW! (Weak signal terrestrial is often SSB, but serious weak signal work often falls back to CW.)

For 5 WPM, you get a somewhat higher power limit on VHF/UHF; I didn't mean to limit Generals to Novice levels. (Except maybe on HF, where Novice power is a-plenty!) I suppose some moonbouncers may not be good at CW, but how big a problem will that really be? In the interest of simplicity, of course, I don't want to add a super-VHF license.

Very few hams need more than a hundred watts or so on VHF. BTW, I don't have a problem going to 10 or 25 watts on 1240 and up, from the current novice 5 watts, since reality says we have to match Japanese radios and not the other way around.

Fred R. Goldstein goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
voice: +1 508 486 7388

36. Re: Soldering to Aluminum, how to do it.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 19:41:00 UTC
From: k1te@lectroid.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <1857@lectroid.sw.stratus.com>
Source record: 9647

beam (fixed) all out of aluminum wire. I soldered it with something from
the local Bradlee's store using a propane torch. I soldered paper clips
to the aluminum wire at the feed point. Standing near the edge of the roof,
and within the three wire grid of the driven element, I learned that the
soldering and melting temperatures of aluminum are exceedingly close. As
the wire melted, and let go (with tension) I still have slight marks on
eyelid and forehead. But I am still glad to have frozen, rather than backing
up. (HILL ST. BLUES: 'be careful out there')
73 bradshaw

--
Bradshaw B. Lupton Jr.	================
Stratus Computer, Inc.	k1te@stratus.com
Marlboro, Ma 01752	================
508 490 6484 / 480 8219(f)	/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/|

37. spectrum congestion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 19:54:30 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <26359@usc.edu>
Source record: 9648

In article <12111@sdcc6.ucsd.edu> lbv@bend.ucsd.edu (Gordon Schlesinger) writes:
> I truly wish the rest of the country believed us
>[southern California] when we say that we know what massive
>spectrum congestion is all about.

BS Gordon. At least 420-450 is completely empty out here. Listen to it sometime. The spectrum is completely "used" by private repeaters that are almost never transmitting! You can't get a new allocation.

I think that this "private repeater" idea has got to go if we are to keep our spectrum. Just wait until UPS listens to 420-450 here in Southern California and decides that they need a chuck of it. All they have to do is go to the FCC and tell them that while we have many repeaters in the repeater directory, none of them are ever in use! The spectrum co-ordinators in Southern California have their collective heads in the sand (or smog - whichever is appropriate).

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

38. Re: More ICOM IC-R1 Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 19:56:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500641@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9649

> I did, however, once get a stern warning from a flight attendant not
> to use my "cellular phone" on a commercial flight. Humf. At least
> she was closer to describing it than most other people I've encountered,
> who tend to call it a "pager." I mean, really. A 24AT is pretty small,
> but if a pager company tried to give me a pager that size, I'd complain
> quite loudly.

But a cellphone of that size would be really great, especially with all
the receive capability of the 24AT.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

39. Re: Cellular telephone as emergency service?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 20:16:48 UTC
From: rick@ameristar
Message-ID: <1990Aug1.201648.12372@ameristar>
Source record: 9650

In article <1530050@hpsad.HP.COM> mikew@hpsad.HP.COM (Mike Weihman) writes:
>3) As has been pointed out before, these people are not in the game
> for public service. They are in for PROFIT. The law of that game
> states that service in adverse conditions is fit to be provided
> only if the revenue to come from it times the chance of it
> happening is greater than the cost of preparing for it. Does an
> earthquake-tolerant cell phone system qualify for this? Probably
> not for a big shaker, I would guess.

Yes, but the point that the cellular system could be made reliable
in the face of disaster seems to be a difficult point to grasp for
some in this forum. Just as there are government mandated building
codes, electrical wiring codes, etc the cellular industry could have
a disaster emergency service role imposed on them through government
regulation. The simple fact of the matter is that the cellular
industry IS a for profit enterprise and thus potentially has a lot
more money than does ham radio to setup formal emergency service
networks. And the imposition need not be a hardship either, as it
could be funded through tax incentives much as the alternate energy
initiative was handled a few years back.

>Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP

Rick Spanbauer, WB2CFV
Ameristar

40. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 20:35:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500642@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9651

> (e) Ancillary functions of a repeater that are available to
> users on the input channel are not considered remotely controlled
> functions of the station. Limiting the use of a repeater to only
> certain user stations is permissible.
>
> Yes, I agree that some closed repeaters are that way only because the
> owner doesn't want anyone but his buddies on it. Those, though, are in
> the minority - and, just like a computer on the Usenet, it's HIS
> repeater, and he may operate it in any manner he wishes, as long as it's
> in accordance with the rules. He has just as much right to operate it as
> a club that's altruistic enough to let anyone and everyone operate on
> it.

While the REPEATER may be his, the FREQUENCY (pair) is not and cannot be under our rules. Even the fact that the coordinator has coordinated the repeater does not make the FREQUENCY his.

The actual function of a coordinator, despite what coordinators, owners, and user might WANT to think, is to determine a frequency which has a reasonbly low probability of causing and receiving harmful interference.

Also, the FCC policy only deals with interference situations when it is considers to find in favor of coordinated vs uncoordinated repeaters. If interference does not actually happen, there is no problem.

Apparently most CLOSED repeaters have some mechanism to avoid being used by "non-members" such as CTCSS (PL) or DMTF codes. I'm not going into what methods are good or better, but just mentioning that they exist. These methods would allow the lesser used and controlled access closed repeaters to SHARE the same frequency pair with nearly no interference problems.

If two repeaters are on the same frequency pair at the same location with different access means, when one is in use the other cannot be used, so no one should try. Remember that it is wrong to transmit on a used frequency, and this is probably extendable to the repeater output frequency when you know that your transmission is being repeated. Further, if these shared repeaters detected the other being busy and not key up, then there would be virtually no interference problems.

The CLOSED repeaters have virtually no usage, because most of them are that way to limit the range of people using them. The CLOSED repeaters are taking up repeater spectrum space. However in the big cities where there are no repeater pairs remaining on 2 meters, the OPEN repeaters are mostly underutilized as well, so in reality, I don't see much of a problem with CLOSED repeaters at this time. There is just not much of

a need yet to get any more repeaters on.

But there is one place where the sharing of CLOSED repeaters could be tried. That is on the 222-225 Mhz band now being compressed on us by the land mobile grab. Although the portion remaining is already occupied by repeaters, the repeater subband needs to be shrunk by 40% to make the change fair to all. It is clear than many repeaters will have to change frequency, but I believe it is NOT necessary to take any off. What you do is start SHARING the spectrum. Where you have two CLOSED repeaters very close together, put them on the SAME frequency pair and require them to use some access control mechanism, and suggest they also have a means added eventually to detect the usage of the other. Alternatively, the two repeaters could be merged into one, and perhaps have 2 or more CTCSS tones to isolate the groups if they don't want to talk to each other.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

41. Changes in 73 Mag

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 20:59:33 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.msd.ray.com
Message-ID: <1698@raybed2.msd.ray.com>
Source record: 9652

It looks like 73 Magazine is easily reachable via the net. If you do
like the changes write to Bill Brown WB8ELK NOW. Even just a short note
of encouragement will convince Wayne Green that maybe this change is good.

Also send along any suggestions that you may have.

73
Gene WA1UXA

42. Re: Costs...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 21:26:44 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug1.212644.1146@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9653

In article <9007311622.AA04987@mbunix.mitre.org>, ptb@MBUNIX.MITRE.ORG writes:
|> Ma Bell (or Pacific Bell, New England Telephone, etc.) only designs a
|> fraction of the users to be able to get dial-tone service at once.
|> The telephone land-lines could be 100% good, and still if everyone
|> were to pick up the phone at once, people cant talk.

Of course. But how is this worse than amateur radio when everyone picks up their microphones at the same time? Or worse, when ONE person refuses to give up a repeater to emergency use?

Phil

43. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 21:33:44 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug1.213344.1217@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9654

In article <LPX&-WM@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay
"you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
> [Closed repeaters] are in
|> the minority - and, just like a computer on the Usenet, it's HIS
|> repeater, and he may operate it in any manner he wishes, as long as it's
|> in accordance with the rules. He has just as much right to operate it as
|> a club that's altruistic enough to let anyone and everyone operate on
|> it.

Yes and no. Yes, a closed repeater is the property of its owner and he
doesn't have to let anyone use it. On the other hand, the channel on
which it operates is NOT his property, and he has no right to deny
it to others who would operate an open repeater on it.

Phil

44. Re: Cellular telephone as emergency service?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 22:17:54 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug1.221754.1439@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9655

In article <1530050@hpsad.HP.COM> mikew@hpsad.HP.COM (Mike Weihman) writes:
>3) As has been pointed out before, these people are not in the game
> for public service. They are in for PROFIT.

Okay, then why is it standard practice in the telephone business to supply battery power for telephone switching machines and transmission equipment when it's needed only a tiny fraction of the time? As anybody who has priced a big UPS will know, backup power can be very expensive, and many computer sites opt to go without it. But the Bell companies not only consider standby power to be essential, but they go well beyond the usual 5-30 minute capacity of the standard computer center UPS.

A typical CO battery plant is sized for 3 to 8 hours of reserve time, and this is usually backed up with a diesel or gas turbine generator with days to weeks of fuel on hand. If the site is remote, the battery may be sized for 24 hours of operation, there may be a second generator, or solar power may be used. Smaller offices may do without a dedicated generator and rely on their 24-hour battery plants until a portable generator can be brought in when necessary. (Reference: "Engineering and Operations in the Bell System".)

The reliability and availability of the public telephone system has always been a high priority with the Bell companies. Believe me, they are VERY concerned with maintaining service during an emergency, and this commitment has continued unabated since divestiture.

I would argue that most amateur radio facilities are nowhere near as well maintained and backed up as the average telco facility.

Phil

45. Re: Solving the DXCC mess

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 22:53:34 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2829@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 9656

In article <1108@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>Unfortunately the word doesn't seem to get out to the DXers that a
>station does not play the DX game. Thus every time he gets on the
>air he becomes the victim of a pileup. This leaves a very bad impression
>with many operators and they QRT permanently. Since most of the rabid
>DXers seem to be US based, this gives the US a black eye.

A DX station can pretty much determine the type of action they see
on the bands by how long the DX station chooses to stay in QSO
with a given station. If he wants to rag chew it just isn't
that hard to control.

Another point that needs to be made is that the US isn't even close
to having a monopoly on bad operators. Having been on the receiving
end of more than a few big pileups in the last 10 years I've heard
rotten operating from stations all around the world. I'm not going
to bother and single any particular country out but we(US hams) have
loads of competition for the title of "lids of the year."

Steve KA6S (/3b8 /3b9 /kp2 /fm0 /kh8)

46. Re: ICR1 and ICR100 available ex-st

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 22:58:31 UTC
From: die@cpoint.clearpoint.com
Message-ID: <6534@cpoint.clearpoint.com>
Source record: 9657

In article <30500635@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>COME ON... the R7000 went on the market before all the fuss started
>about being able to receive cellular on wideband scanners. I would
>bet Icom has not had a production run of R7000's in a few years, and
>probably never will again.

I've heard that R-7000's outsell most of their ham gear by
a wide margin, that would imply that they either built an awful lot
of them or continue to make them. I know more people personally who own
R-7000's than most other ICOM radios except maybe HT's - while they are
an old design they still do things that few other scanners will...

47. male chauvinist pigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-01 23:17:28 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <34942@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 9658

I was half thinking of attending our local hamfest, and picked up some of the literature advertising it. On page 2, where the events are listed, there's a paragraph headed "A Word to the Ladies..." - this sounds like a bad start, and it is. "Learn new make-up tricks and how to keep your skin and nails beautiful.... no need to stay home!... "a craft for you to "make and take"".

This is downright degrading. I know that ham radio is predominantly a male hobby, but this sort of garbage just perpetuates the system. At least in my own field, astronomy, when astronomers have conferences they have the sense to realize that accompanying spouses can be of either gender, and arrange e.g. local tours, which are equally suitable for men or women.

This meeting is organized by the ARRL West Gulf Division. I've never really cared who the director is, but I do now. I'm certainly not going to their silly meeting and I'm not going to vote for a male chauvinist pig the next time around (not that I did before).

Which century are we in, anyway?

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu
wills@utxvm (Bitnet)

48. Re: male chauvinist pigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 00:28:29 UTC
From: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <2567@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 9659

In article <34942@ut-emx.UUCP> oo7@ut-emx.UUCP (Aloysius Burpington-Smythe) writes:
>I was half thinking of attending our local hamfest, and picked up some of
>the literature advertising it. On page 2, where the events are listed,
>there's a paragraph headed "A Word to the Ladies..." - this sounds like
>a bad start, and it is. "Learn new make-up tricks and how to keep your
>skin and nails beautiful.... no need to stay home!... "a craft for you
>to "make and take"".
>
This is a widespread characteristic of hamfests. At our hamfest
this year the PA announcer (who is a woman and I think is also licensed)
made the following announcement:
"ALL ladies...ALL ladies...there will be bingo held in forum room 2...."

She really stressed the word ALL. I couldn't believe it.
I know a fair number of women who attended the hamfests to look at
radios, not play bingo.
The Co-chair of the Hamfest Committee here is also a woman, and I am sure
she didn't arrange all of this to play bingo either.

Maybe instead of having "Ladies events" we should have "Non-Amateur"
events, or something. While we are on the subject, any suggestions for
good non-Amateur events for hamfests?? The only things I have seen
are make-up and crafts (as mentioned above), bingo, cooking demonstrations
and bus trips to a local shopping mall.

--
John Covington WN4BBJ Internet: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio Mail: WN4BBJ @ W4BFB.NC.USA.NA
(704) 537-7653 "Kenneth, what's the frequency?" "I dunno, ask Dan"

49. 220 rigs unavailable??? (was Re: WANTED: 220 HT)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 00:42:14 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <Z9X&XZ
Source record: 9660

In article <1011100017@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes,
in rec.ham-radio.swap:
>There is a scam going on to deprive hams from using 220 Mhz by making
>both used and new rigs for this band unavailable. Let us know what
>success you have in finding one. I managed to find one once, but just
>at the edge of having given up.

Huh?
Who would be doing this, and how would they make both new and used rigs
unavailable? Finally, is there any substantiation of that, or just the
fact that you had trouble?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

50. St Martin Islands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 02:27:11 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <170@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 9661
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,misc.wanted

[-=-]

I will be going to St Martins (the Dutch side) in a few weeks on
business and was wondering if anyone has answers to the following.

1) Is the ICOM R1 radio available here? If so, what is the price and
its frequency range? (French or Dutch side of the island)

2) Is the electrical service 110 volts like here in the states? (If
not ill just pack lots of batteries for the radios ;-)

3) Will I still be able to listen to my favorite north american short
wave broadcasts? (Deutsche Welle, Radio Berlin Intl, BBC) Or must
I switch to the central (south ?) amercian frequencies?

Any and all answers (serious ones that is) are welcomed.... E-Mail
please unless all else fails.
--
_____
Dan 'Sneakers' Schein / \ Quote:
Sneakers Computing \/\/ | Those who worked the hardest
2455 McKinley Ave. | (o)(o) are the last to surrender.
West Lawn, PA 19609 C .---_) -= Gary Ward =-
| |.___|
| __/
uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan /_____\ (or) dan%heimat@commodore.com

51. Barry, where are you?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 02:46:30 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008020246.AA29709@tilde>
Source record: 9662

Sorry to post this to the net, but mail to Barry bounces. Barry Fowler,
please send me your address. I'd like to reimburse you for the information.
73, Dube N5PDK

52. Re: Engineering help solicited: low-pass audio filter for the HTX-100 10 m SSB XCVR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 03:20:55 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880235@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9663

There is an entirely adequate circuit in the 1989 ARRL Handbook. It describes a 3-in-1 one audio filter - 300-3000Hz, 300-2700Hz, and 650-750Hz. I built one myself, and have had good results with it. An audio filter doesn't help on front-end overload though, and I get creamed by adjacent signals that are MUCH stronger than what I am tuned into.

The circuit runs off +/- 12 volts, but it could probably be modified to run off a single supply.

The 89 and 90 handbooks also have a section on bandpass audio filters based on op-amps, so you could easily roll-your-own.

I also took the time to consult some of the Engineering books on the subject of active audio filters, and didn't find anything that was simpler or more effective than the 2-resistor 2-capacitor bandpass filters discussed in the Handbook.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

53. Cellular lossage

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 03:55:48 UTC
From: jaf@Inference.Com
Message-ID: <9008020355.AA04397@Quaestor.>
Source record: 9664

With all due respect to those arguing the cellular issue, I'd like to bring up a shortcoming of cellular service. The "Carbon Canyon" fire of Southern California fame consumed some 4000 acres and 14 homes. Carbon Canyon (and other adjacent canyons) are convoluted enough to impose predictable radio problems.

In a community meeting dissecting the lack of response and organization of emergency services, one of the excuses presented was loss of radio and cellular contact by emergency vehicles. The people responsible for managing emergencies were clearly clueless with respect to the technical issues of communication. The notion of repeaters and dead spots had to be experienced (at the cost of property) instead of foreseen.

So I'm sensitized to the fact that our government emergency communications are handled by people who see cellular/radio technology to be the same as a telephone, which it's not. Were an experienced ham involved with the communication planning, I'm sure he/she would have been losing sleep over how to place repeaters for maximal coverage of our canyons and communities. I doubt that the local cellular service providers are interested in adding the two repeaters needed to meet the emergency communication services for our area.

Jose A. Fernandez
Inference Corporation

54. Re: More ICOM IC-R1 Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 04:13:27 UTC
From: skipsand@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <3791@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 9665

The rule as quoted is incorrect only in that the PILOT is NOT legally allowed to permit electronic equipment to be used UNLESS the AIRLINE itself allows him/her/it to do so in ITS rules... the FAA rule give permission to allow such equipment ONLY to the "Air Carrier", not the pilot.
There is an exemption for Computers and a few other things...

55. Re: More ICOM IC-R1 Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 06:17:54 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <16629@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9666

We are now going to have every pilot and pilot-wannabe posting about the FARs, the FAA, and how carrying radios/computers/shavers/cattleprods onto airplanes does not/cannot/willnot/mightnot be authorized by the pilot/groundcrew/airline/stews/bagsmashers in flight/while on the ground/during a crash.

Please refrain. I'll edit them out of the digest to save the poor info-hams subscribers (if I can) but do we really need this same rec.aviation crud in the ham radio group again? It's been less than three months since the last time.

Sit on your hands. Don't post. Observe network silence. Shut up.
If you just can't control yourself, then send the guy personal mail.

Warmest personal regards,
- Brian

56. ICOM IC-R100 (Was IC-R1)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 07:11:44 UTC
From: tijoma@uta.fi
Message-ID: <1480@kielo.uta.fi>
Source record: 9667
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <KPT.90Jul31101945@gummo.doc.ic.ac.uk> kpt@doc.ic.ac.uk (Kevin Twidle) writes:
>In article <639@philica.ica.philips.nl> geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:
>
> During the AMSAT-UK satelite colloquium in Surrey, Great Britain, I saw
> the ICOM R1 ready available.
> Geert Jan
>
>One company at least is selling the R1 for 399 pounds.

Does anyone know if is ICOM IC-R100 available in Europe or in Scandinavia?
Price? Has anyone been testing this receiver?

>The R1 in France misses out the English VHF broadcast
>band - about 97MHz to 108Mhz.

What is the frequency range of IC-R100?

****
Jorma Mantyla tijoma@uta.fi
Univ.of Tampere, PO Box 607, SF-33101 TAMPERE, FINLAND
****

57. Re: Hustler Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 07:56:36 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1113@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9668

In article <9008012038.AA14291@ucsd.edu> lwrclmr@sacemnet.af.mil ("LWRCLMR") writes:
>OK Folks,
>
>Here's an interesting one for you antenna experts. I recently put a couple of
>HF antennas on my van. I used Radio Shack mirror mounts, springs, and
>Hustler's new MO-4 masts. I have five bands worth of resonators, all with
>excellent results EXCEPT 20 meters. If the whip is too short and resonates
>above 14.45 or so, I can get a good bandwidth and almost 1:1 SWR. Same thing
>below 14.00. In fact I can get a good 175 or so kHz almost 1:1 bandwidth from
>around 13.10 to 15.00 by adjusting the whip EXCEPT for 14.00-14.45, where I
>cannot get it below about 2.5:1! I have used both mounts, changed coax,
>springs on and off, moved/removed other antennas on the vehicle, done
>everything except exchange the resonator. All other bands work great. I can
>put my tuner in line and bring it down, but I would like to get by without the
>tuner. The radio I am using is an ICOM IC-720A.
>
>If anyone has any suggestions, I would be most appreciative. Please e-mail or
>post, preferably both. I have tried just operating with the high SWR, but no
>one seems to hear me. There is no noticable drop in output power per the meter
>like I get with a really bad SWR, but in checking with other stations, there is
>a significant difference with the tuner in than out.
>
>Thanks for any help any one may provide.

Sounds like you are getting destructive interference. Is your vehicle
about 16 feet long? If so, you are exciting one end of an open 1/4
wave stub. Naturally, you are going to see a strange feedpoint
impedance. Try temporarily moving the antenna off the mirror and clamp
it somewhere back along the middle of the van, say at the open side
door. I think it will tune up well there. If it does, you'll know what
the problem is. As for the fix, I will leave that to your imagination,
but one hint is that it requires an electric drill :-).

Gary KE4ZV

58. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 08:23:49 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1114@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9669

In article <1990Aug1.213344.1217@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
>
>In article <LPX&-WM@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay
>"you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>> [Closed repeaters] are in
>|> the minority - and, just like a computer on the Usenet, it's HIS
>|> repeater, and he may operate it in any manner he wishes, as long as it's
>|> in accordance with the rules. He has just as much right to operate it as
>|> a club that's altruistic enough to let anyone and everyone operate on
>|> it.
>
>Yes and no. Yes, a closed repeater is the property of its owner and he
>doesn't have to let anyone use it. On the other hand, the channel on
>which it operates is NOT his property, and he has no right to deny
>it to others who would operate an open repeater on it.
>
>Phil

The question boils down to: "Is an open repeater always better for ham radio than a closed repeater?". My answer is "Yes", "No", and "It depends".

Often the most technically sophisticated, lively, and interesting repeaters are the nominally closed ones. And the most boring, and ineptly operated ones are nominally open. Sometimes it's the reverse. It depends on the group sponsoring the repeater and the function it is intended to serve. If the machine is intended to serve as a technical intercom between experimenters, it is often interesting and serves the best interests of amateur radio. If it is intended primarily as an autopatch repeater for the members as a way of avoiding cell phone charges, then it is an abomination.

One reason for closing a repeater is to prevent it being taken over by the long winded old geezers talking about their latest operation. One reason for an open repeater is to welcome new people and new ideas. I don't have a hard and fast answer to this question. I think it depends on local conditions.

Gary KE4ZV

59. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 11:55:27 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <RJY&V2#@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 9670

In article <1990Aug1.213344.1217@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
>Yes and no. Yes, a closed repeater is the property of its owner and he
>doesn't have to let anyone use it. On the other hand, the channel on
>which it operates is NOT his property, and he has no right to deny
>it to others who would operate an open repeater on it.

OK, fine.

Let's take the repeater I operate on - private, in the sense that you are asked not to use it unless you've been approved by the trustee. Since it's not open, the coordinator decides to tell him to either open it up or get off the air. I can tell you what Jim's reaction would be: he'd tell the coordination body to go to hell, and leave it on anyway. The coordinator could not force him to shut it down. If they tried to coordinate another repeater on the same channel, Jim would sue so fast your head would swim - because the rules were changed in midstream. Why should a coordinator invite a lawsuit in today's litigation-happy society?

I'll take your complaints a lot more seriously when you sit in the hot seat for a while. You won't get your teeth kicked in if your ideas are implemented; I will.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

60. ICR1's, economics & taxation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 12:01:57 UTC
From: hugh_davies.WGC1RX@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <900802-050401-4163@Xerox>
Source record: 9671

Jordan Kossack, KOSSACKB@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU, writes;
<...After all, their income taxes are even higher than here in the States...>
Wrong. Our base rate is 25% and the top rate is 40%.

<...I never understood how the VAT (Value Added Tax) adds value to an object. Sure, it increases the retail price...>
Just like purchase taxes do.

Phil Howard, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu, says;
<...Aunt Margaret wants her cut in EVERY STEP OF THE WAY...>
It's got naff all to do with "Aunt Margaret". VAT was introduced to harmonise with the rest of Europe, all of whom have VAT. We used to have "Purchase Tax", which was levied at point of sale, just like the USA. Except we didn't have the dumb system of quoting retail prices without the tax.

Anyway, the difference in prices of R1s has got nothing to do with taxation. VAT is 15%, so it can't account for a price difference of over 100%. It's got more to do with (i) greed, (ii) exchange rates, (iii) size of market & (iv) greed.

Hugh Davies, G0CNR.

61. Re: male chauvinist pigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 12:03:17 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <1JY&84#@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 9672

In article <34942@ut-emx.UUCP> oo7@ut-emx.UUCP (Aloysius Burpington-Smythe) writes:
[about the announcement letter for the West Gulf Division Convention]
>This is downright degrading. I know that ham radio is predominantly a
>male hobby, but this sort of garbage just perpetuates the system. At
>least in my own field, astronomy, when astronomers have conferences they
>have the sense to realize that accompanying spouses can be of either gender,
>and arrange e.g. local tours, which are equally suitable for men or women.

I agree. Further, I must take part of the blame; this kind of thing has
bothered me before, but I haven't spoken up about it. Even more, this is
one convention where I have some input, since it's also the summer
meeting of the Texas VHF-FM Society, and I currently serve as its
president.

I'll print a copy of your posting, and pass it along to the convention
organizers.

>This meeting is organized by the ARRL West Gulf Division. I've never really
>cared who the director is, but I do now. I'm certainly not going to their
>silly meeting and I'm not going to vote for a male chauvinist pig the next
>time around (not that I did before).

The convention was organized by the Austin Summerfest Committee, headed
by Joe Makeever, W5EBJ. I'll email you his address when I get to work (I
don't have it here.)

Please reconsider, and come; I think you'll enjoy yourself, and I'd like
to meet you in person. I'll even introduce you to Joe so you can raise
your concern in person.

>Which century are we in, anyway?

Hopefully, the late 20th.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

62. Re: Solving the DXCC mess

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 12:36:51 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2397@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 9673

Re: Awarding DX certificates for contacts during specific time periods

Given the nature of DXing, I don't think it would work to restrict contacts to certain dates. A better choice would be to restrict the bands that DX awards are issued for. For example, restricting to 160, 80 and 20 would clear up the other bands a bit for these alleged DX stations who are afraid to operate otherwise. (No particular reason for picking those bands, other than 20 which is pretty much wholly-owned by DXers anyway.)

It's also probably wise to consider that if the pileups are horrendous now, when DXing is a 24-hour/365 day pursuit, the result of compressing the pileups will be pretty ugly (especially for the "DX Derringers" who have to wait for the big guys to get their fill at the trough before they can get a chance.)

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

63. Re: call signs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 13:26:23 UTC
From: perley@trub
Message-ID: <10675@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 9674

In article <591@skipper.dfrf.nasa.gov>, disbrow@skipper (Jim Disbrow) writes:
>I'm taking my tech test Saturday and was
>wondering what the prefix of my call sign will be.
>From what I can gleen off the net, they're almost
>out of N6's; so what's next?

On the same note, in 2 land the extra calls are getting
close to WZ2Z. What comes after that? I may be taking the
test next week (if I can nail down all those element numbers
and space rules :-) and want to figure out whether to go
for a new call.

Apparently they went from our own WZ2B to somewhere around "P" between
may and july 1. If I pass the test on Aug 11 I assume the issuance
date would be somewhere in mid September? If there is no "summer
surge" then it will be a close call whether I get into the Wx2x calls.

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

64. Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 13:31:43 UTC
From: ron@minnow.sp.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1909@minnow.sp.unisys.com>
Source record: 9675

I realize that some of the newsgroups I've specified are not precisely
appropriate, however I felt they were the ones most likely to be read
by someone who could answer my question.

I would like to know of any radio frequencies used by airshow and demonstration
teams.

Of particular interest are the USAF Thunderbirds, the USN Blue Angels,
the US Army Golden Knights, the Christen Eagles, Team America, The French
Connection, The Red Baron Squadron.

Any others that you might know are also very welcome.
Tower frequencies or Airshow coordination frequencies are likewise welcome.

We are planning to video tape some airshows, and would like to patch in the
plane to plane audio and record it when we can.

THANK you all very much!!

-Ron

--
Ron Burns
Unisys Corporation UUCP: ...!pyramid!pwcs!minnow!ron
Phone:(612)635-6927 CSNET: ron@minnow.SP.Unisys.Com

65. Re: Cellular lossage

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 13:36:41 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <274@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 9676

In article <9008020355.AA04397@Quaestor.>, jaf@Inference.Com (Jose Fernandez) writes:
> With all due respect to those arguing the cellular issue, I'd like to bring up
> a shortcoming of cellular service. The "Carbon Canyon" fire of Southern
> California fame consumed some 4000 acres and 14 homes. Carbon Canyon (and
> other adjacent canyons) are convoluted enough to impose predictable radio
> problems.
>

[stuff deleted]

> So I'm sensitized to the fact that our government emergency communications are
> handled by people who see cellular/radio technology to be the same as a
> telephone, which it's not. Were an experienced ham involved with the
> communication planning, I'm sure he/she would have been losing sleep over how
> to place repeaters for maximal coverage of our canyons and communities. I
> doubt that the local cellular service providers are interested in adding the
> two repeaters needed to meet the emergency communication services for our
> area.

This brings up another point about reliability. When the cell site
does go down (granting that it may normally be more reliable than
typical amateur installations, it still can fail) you are out of business
within most of that cell. Amateurs, on the other hand, can usually
find another repeater to use when the one they are using quits.
(Of course, this indicates that cellular is more spectrum efficient
in the normal course of events. But spectrun efficiency isn't
everything.)

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

66. Re: ICR1 and ICR100 available ex-st

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 14:15:40 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1156@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 9577

In article <1990Jul31.184147.25445@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Charley Kline) writes:

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>However if it does turn out they delete the cellular frequencies then
>I will certainly fuss, complain, and raise hell, and encourage everyone
>else to do the same.

Did I miss something? I originally heard that the problem was a
patent dispute involving some kind of scan mode or something really
stupid like that. Later I read (in 73 or QST or something) that it
wasn't that at all but rather just production delays and marketing
decisions. They can't keep up with the S series transcievers yet
so they decided not to gear up on the R-1 yet. Nothing at all having
to do with cellular.

My IC-24AT allows me to enter frequencies in the cellular band when I
enable extended receive, but claims that the synthesizer won't lock up
in that range. Since it locks up solidly just above this, in the 902MHz
band, I wonder if it's just lying to me and was programmed not to allow
reception at these frequencies by faking an unlocked synthesizer.

I think that your 24 may be slightly frobbed. Mine is stable up to
about 940. Even there is recieves, just the `U' blinks on and off.

On a similar note: has anyone got the out of band TX mods to work?
We couldn't get it to go with the Icom mods.

Thanks and 73s, jv

"UNIX is a virus from outer space"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

67. Re: call signs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 14:23:49 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <9970@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 9578

From article <10675@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>, by perley@trub (Donald P Perley):
> In article <591@skipper.dfrf.nasa.gov>, disbrow@skipper (Jim Disbrow) writes:
> On the same note, in 2 land the extra calls are getting
> close to WZ2Z. What comes after that? I may be taking the
> test next week (if I can nail down all those element numbers
> and space rules :-) and want to figure out whether to go
> for a new call.
>

Well, people in 4 and 6 land have had to deal with that now for a while.
When the 1x2 and 2x1 calls are gone from the extra group, you will get a
2x2 call starting with AA. Here in 4, we are up to AC4xx in the extra
groups, and are almost out of tech/general calls (we are in N4Zxx, and
close to N4ZZZ). Heck, the novice calls have gone thru most of the
KC4xxx calls!

Personally, I would hate an AC4xx call, so when I get my extra (not IF,
but WHEN...), I'm keeping my call and I'm gonna look for a job where
there are 1x2/2x1 calls left!

Not to bring up a old topic, but it is getting almost necessary for the
FCC to recover old calls and reissue. I'm not saying that I like the
idea, but there may not be very many other choices left.

BJ

--
BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON.BITNET | "There are a great many
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | people in this country
Clemson Univ. Division of | {...}!emory!hubcap!bjb | who, through no fault of
Comp. & Info. Technology | All usual disclaimers | own, are sane."

68. Re: Cellular telephone as emergency service?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 14:57:40 UTC
From: couric@mcgp1.UUCP
Message-ID: <3660@mcgp1.UUCP>
Source record: 9579

In article <1530050@hpsad.HP.COM> mikew@hpsad.HP.COM (Mike Weihman) writes:
>> From: ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu (Duke McMullan n5gax):
>
>> So what really happens? Can anyone in the Bay area tell us what happened on
>> the cellular links during the big shakeup a while back? Some of you must
>> KNOW what happens to the cellular services in these situations. Would
>> you be willing to share your tales?
>
>As I remember, the cellular system was operating, although overloaded
>and slow like the rest of the network.
>

Sure Was, I work for Cellular One in Florida. We are owned by McCaw
communications in Seattle (IF you noticed my id). Under a hurricane for
Florida or an earthquake for Calif, you know people want to know whats
going on. AT&T was busy to the point they didn't try to charge for some
of the long distance as everyone was calling in and out to see if Aunt
June has crushed by a brick wall or the 880 interstate.

>1) If one is making a call from a cellphone to another cellphone in
> the same cell, the signal is routed only through that cell
> site repeater. But if the call is to ANY other cell or to ANY
> wireline telephone, and this means the vast majority of calls, then
> the signal is routed to cellsite #1, then to the cell hub
> either by microwave link or by phone trunk, then to the wireline
> network or to cellsite #2, as appropriate. That's a bunch of
> places to fail; probably more than if the call went twisted
> pair the whole way.

Guess again, What do you think twisted pair does??? Wake up! We send the
call to the hub that is closest to the exchange. Thats why if I call a
West Palm Beach number from Miami, its thru our network, not the local
Bell company. SO, if Ma Bell can't get you thru, we might be able to.

> If the cell hub CO goes down (or the uwave dish is thrown out
> of aim), all the users of that whole system are out of luck.
> If a cell site fails or loses a tower, you'd have to find a
> working cell somehow and hope it wasn't swamped.

If the uwave dish is thrown out, its got to kill both dishs. If Both are
out, we attempt physical dial backup. If the whole tower is shot, there
is not much standing in the area to help anyhow. Think about it. You best
believe California is going have laws to ensure proper installation, that
includes earthquakes (Florida, its flooding / Hurricane wind forces!)

>2) There are two cellular providers in the bay area, as for other
(Cellular One and most likely Bell)
> places too. I have heard (from someone whose job is to care about
> these things) that both the system hubs are in places that are not
> considered seismically safe: one is on an upper floor of an old
> building in Oakland, and the other is in a liquefaction zone
> somewhere else in the east bay, from what I understand.

That may just be one switch in the network. The network is designed to allow more that one switch to fail. I will admit we take every step to keep the switches up and running. The Fort Lauderdale switch has Battery backup for over 8 hours and a generator (with fuel to run 1 week continuously) in case Florida Power and Light becomes unavailable.
I am fairly sure that the sites in Calif have similar setups as we are both owned and operated the same way.

>3) As has been pointed out before, these people are not in the game
> for public service. They are in for PROFIT. The law of that game
> states that service in adverse conditions is fit to be provided
> only if the revenue to come from it times the chance of it
> happening is greater than the cost of preparing for it. Does an
> earthquake-tolerant cell phone system qualify for this? Probably
> not for a big shaker, I would guess.

Building an Earthquake-tolerant cell site would be important. We would want to protect our equipment, don't you? ;-) Now as to the PROFIT:

<FLAME ON> Hey, Last time I checked we where all in the HUMAN race, You may not qualify! But I KNOW and HAVE SEEN this company go out of its way to help the community. If a major emergency hits, we will do everything we can to help, ITS OUR HOME! You best believe that I will be on the Ham bands relaying messages AND using the cellular phone to get supplies for the local hospital or what ever service I can be to this area. I know that others in the company who would be giving blood, driving supplies, etc... You have a LOT of nerve saying we are in it for PROFIT, especially during life threating emergencies. BTW HP is not exactly a "NON-PROFIT" group according to the news today in the stock market section. <Flame off>

>-mike
>Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP

Carl Couric KB4RLS - RMARC/ 224.84 trustie
Cellular One, Florida
(407) 833-1111 x509

69. Super Morse 3.11 Program Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 15:25:00 UTC
From: SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET
Message-ID: <9008021523.AA04786@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9580

I am looking for the latest shareware version of Super Morse which
acording to last months QST is version 3.11. I did find version 3.09 in the
simtel archives. If anyone knows were I can find a copy or has one and could
send it to me via e-mail uuencoded it would be appreciated.

Tanks in advance,

73 de N9GSA
****

Suresh Kagoo Internet: Skagoo@memstvx1.bitnet
Academic Computer Services Bitnet : SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1
Memphis State University Amateur Radio : N9GSA
Memphis, Tennessee Others available on request

****

70. Re: male chauvinist pigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 15:56:39 UTC
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1055@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 9581

In article <34942@ut-emx.UUCP>, oo7@ut-emx.UUCP (Aloysius
Burpington-Smythe) writes:
|> I was half thinking of attending our local hamfest, and picked up some of
|> the literature advertising it. On page 2, where the events are listed,
|> there's a paragraph headed "A Word to the Ladies..." - this sounds like
|> a bad start, and it is. "Learn new make-up tricks and how to keep your
|> skin and nails beautiful.... no need to stay home!... "a craft for you
|> to "make and take"".

This was probably suggested by a wife of a HAM... And I bet quite a few people
attend and learn and make!

|>
|> This is downright degrading. I know that ham radio is predominantly a
|> male hobby, but this sort of garbage just perpetuates the system. At
|> least in my own field, astronomy, when astronomers have conferences they
|> have the sense to realize that accompanying spouses can be of either
gender,
|> and arrange e.g. local tours, which are equally suitable for men or women.

What is degrading? I agree that local tours would be a better choice
(much better) but this is not degrading! It is not like they held a
wett T-shirt
contest... Mello out!

|>
|> This meeting is organized by the ARRL West Gulf Division. I've never really
|> cared who the director is, but I do now. I'm certainly not going to their
|> silly meeting and I'm not going to vote for a male chauvinist pig the next
|> time around (not that I did before).

Rather than complain on the net call the ARRl West Gulf Division and
"OFFER" to
help arrange something that would be better... With holding your vote is not
very effective... Get involved!

|> Which century are we in, anyway?
|>
We are in the century that we make it!

|> Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
|> Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
|> Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
|> oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
|> oo7@emx.utexas.edu
|> wills@utxvm (Bitnet)

71. Re: call signs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 16:25:10 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <38988@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 9582

In article <10675@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> perley@trub (Donald P Perley) writes:
>On the same note, in 2 land the extra calls are getting
>close to WZ2Z.

One of my ham buddies here at CCI got his call last week ... he is AA2AG.

Then again, with all this talk of eliminating the Extra class, maybe it
is just as well? (sarcasm, no smiley == not very funny)

Heh heh

73's Chris WZ2B

72. LORAN and Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 16:45:43 UTC
From: rph@sq.sq.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug2.164543.16200@sq.sq.com>
Source record: 9583
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.boats

I just purchased a LORAN-C for my 32' sloop. It also has a Yaesu FT107M
ham radio HF tranceiver aboard, connected to a heli vertical.

I'm a bit worried about how the LORAN equipment will handle 100W of RF being
radiated 6' from its antenna/coupler... currently I disconnect the LORAN
whenever I use the ham rig; am I being excessively paranoid?
--
Pontus Hedman rph@sq.com {uunet|utzoo}!sq!rph
VE3RPH (416) 963-8337

73. Question about chargin ni-cads

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 17:19:28 UTC
From: dale@crg2.uucp
Message-ID: <39884@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 9584

I have a question about charging ni-cad batteries. I built an external power-pack that holds 8 D sized nicads wired in series. To charge I can pull them all out and drop them in my charger which happens to hold 8 cells. I'm wondering if I could simplify things by charging though the plug I have on the battery pack. These cells are Panasonic bought in bulk at a local discount store. Label says charge at 80-100 mA for 16 hours. I'm using a Panasonic Model BQ-8B charger right now. Any simple alternates to charge this -- Without resorting to computer control as in QST? I'm happy to wait 16 hours. Can I use some inexpensive pwr supply such as I might have sitting in junk box?

(Sorry if this was covered in the previous ni-cad discussions. I was on vacation and had quite a few hundred articles backlogged and some also expired from our machine.)

{ uunet pur-ee tektronix sun ogcvax cs.utexas.edu } !sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-626-5700 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

74. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 18:06:00 UTC
From: hays@apollo.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4bf67451.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM>
Source record: 9585

In article <38845@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
>In article <900724-020327-19183@Xerox> "hugh_davies.WGC1RX"@XEROX.COM writes:
>>>Brian Kantor says;
>>>
>>>...There should be only two classes of ham license
>>...
>>>Both have questions on regulations,
>>>procedures, and technical matters to ensure that the applicant is
>>>competant to install, operate, and maintain a ham radio station...
>
>>Hear, hear!! Just like the U.K.
>
>Shouldn't we strive for a little more than "competence" ?

NO!!!!!!!!

Excellence should be self motivated, not by licensing.

John KD7UW

75. Purchasing Something From Britain (Ham Radio) - How?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 18:45:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <9008021744.AA12676@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9586

I'd like to find out if anybody on INFO-HAMS has done business directly with amateur radio firms in Great Britain? Back in April I joined the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) while at the Dayton Hamvention, and finally started getting the monthly magazine "Radio Communication".

I'm having a good time, seeing the difference in the types of articles; the `demise-of-Ham-Radio-Magazine', and `changes-at-73-Magazine' discussions, here on INFO-HAMS, have made interesting reading, with `Radio Communication' as a comparison.

Well, like any ham, I started going through the advertisements, to see how they differed. In general, I'm seeing the same Japanese ham gear as we see in the magazines here in the states. There do seem to be a few more small/specialized operations advertising in `Radio Communication' (QRP & CW interest there seems more obvious). I was pleased to see (being a `true believer') that Tentec seems to have good visibility over in England.

Now I've got a `problem'; there are one or two British firms that I'm a bit interested in perhaps buying something from and, I'm in the situation of never having tried to buy something directly from overseas.

I've written letters (with SASE's, or SAE's as they call them, along with IRC's), and am waiting to see what kind of response I get.

I've talked with the local (Dallas area) U.S. Customs people, to see how Customs Duties might affect the final price of something. For amateur radio gear, it doesn't sound as though there's going to be very much of a problem. I'm hoping that the British firms will have had enough dealings with hams overseas, so that they'll know how to conduct business with somebody in the U.S.

I'm less sure of how to handle the money situation. When I joined the RSGB at Dayton, they just took my personal check, and did whatever had to be done to keep their accountants happy. I've talked to my bank, and it turns-out that they have a branch in England but, they want a ten-dollar charge to generate a Bank Draft or, THIRTY DOLLARS to wire money to England. Good golly ... I'm looking at buying a CW key that will cost (maybe) $40 - $50; a $10 charge on top of that would be unreasonable.

I'm curious as to how to go about buying some British stamps? Sending IRC's (to try and ensure a response about a product brochure) is rather expensive. The local (Dallas) British Consulate was kind enough to give me the postal rates, for airmailing letters from Britain to the U.S. and, it's about the same as going from the U.S. to Britain. Most of the

British firms ask for 3 IRC's from overseas hams, for return postage; at 95 cents for each one, that adds-up really fast. I figure it'd be cheaper just to send some British stamps along with my requests, as long as I can buy them for not too much of a mark-up over their face value.

So, if anyone `out-there' has experience in doing business with Britain, I'd like to hear about how it's done.

Thanks,

Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

76. Re: Purchasing Something From Britain (Ham Radio) - How?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 20:58:32 UTC
From: halbert@crl.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug2.205832.20534@crl.dec.com>
Source record: 9587

Many British firms take credit cards (including the RSGB!). Access = Mastercard, Visa is the same. The credit card companies do the conversion at a "wholesale" rate, which is better than you can get at the bank.

For transactions where credit cards don't work, I have used Pound Sterling traveler's checks. You can get American Express versions of these at many banks. I haven't seen denominations less than 10 pounds, but I use these for such purposes as paying my G-QRP club dues (which are 5 pounds; I send in dues for a friend as well.) You could ask for a credit voucher or extra goodies instead of change, or just write off any overage.

--Dan, KB1RT

77. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 21:31:36 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2817@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9588

In article <RJY&V2#@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
]In article <1990Aug1.213344.1217@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
]>Yes and no. Yes, a closed repeater is the property of its owner and he
]>doesn't have to let anyone use it. On the other hand, the channel on
]>which it operates is NOT his property, and he has no right to deny
]>it to others who would operate an open repeater on it.
]
]OK, fine.
]
]Let's take the repeater I operate on - private, in the sense that you
]are asked not to use it unless you've been approved by the trustee.
]Since it's not open, the coordinator decides to tell him to either open
]it up or get off the air. I can tell you what Jim's reaction would be:
]he'd tell the coordination body to go to hell, and leave it on anyway.
]The coordinator could not force him to shut it down. If they tried to
]coordinate another repeater on the same channel, Jim would sue so fast
]your head would swim - because the rules were changed in midstream. Why
]should a coordinator invite a lawsuit in today's litigation-happy
]society?
FLAME ON
Sounds like Jim is hardly a credit to amateur radio, if he is willing
to sue a volunteer over a hobby related manner! Who is this guy, anyway?
What's his frequency, so I can use it for simplex operation next time
I'm in the area?

What makes him think he has exclusive claim to a frequency? What gives
him that right? And, don't tell me that stuff about his expensive
equipment, etc. The frequency, a limited natural resource,
is the issue!
FLAME OFF

He may tell the coordinator to go to hell, and leave it on. That's
his priviledge. However, once he is de-coordinated he no longer
can claim interference if someone "unauthorized" is using his
input frequency.

]
]I'll take your complaints a lot more seriously when you sit in the hot
]seat for a while. You won't get your teeth kicked in if your ideas are
]implemented; I will.
Having been involved in coordination for ten years, including a very
nasty repeater war, I think I qualify for "hot seat." I still think
that coordinators are doing a disservice when they coordinate

closed repeaters in a crowded band. By the way, I proposed at
the repeater owners meeting here in AZ (which is also the coordination
council) that they no longer coordinate closed repeaters. My motion failed
about 60/40, due to the large number of closed repeater owners voting.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

78. Re: Purchasing Something From Britain (Ham Radio) - How?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 22:40:11 UTC
From: brian@positron.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug2.224011.14306@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 9589

nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM ("MUPPET::NIX") writes:
> I'd like to find out if anybody on INFO-HAMS has done business directly
> with amateur radio firms in Great Britain?

I've bought things other than radio equipment from Great Britain. I've always just used my Visa card and let Visa fight with the exchange rate question. From what I've seen on my bills, the exchange rate is quite good considering the small size of the transaction. (There doesn't appear to be a flat conversion fee in it either.)

Brian McMinn brian.mcminn@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

79. Re: What to do with N0MFW?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 22:57:16 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <3784@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 9590

How about NJ6A ???

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos86!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

80. Re: call signs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 23:14:49 UTC
From: scotto@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <3799@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 9591

In article <591@skipper.dfrf.nasa.gov> disbrow@skipper.dfrf.nasa.gov (Jim Disbrow) writes:
>I'm taking my tech test Saturday and was
>wondering what the prefix of my call sign will be.
>From what I can gleen off the net, they're almost
>out of N6's; so what's next? NA6...? or what.
>The only reason to change would be to get a shorter call.
>(And I can't think of anything to do with KC6LZF)
>Any ideas?
>
>Thanx,
>Jim KC6LZF

I heard a guy on 10 meters the other night with N6ZZS. They're gone for sure. I asked a similar question back in March. I called the FCC and was told that when the N6xxx calls were gone that Novice, Tech and General callsigns would *ALL* be KC6xxx. I studied hard and passed my tests at the end of March. I was KC6KFX and now N6ZEK. (as an aside, I almost got N6ZED - This is "N" "6" "ZED" - a 1x1?)

The FCC did say that if you wanted they would issue another KC6xxx call or you could keep KC6LZF.

Good luck on Saturday!

--
Scott O'Connell - N6ZEK UUCP: {nosc, hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!ipars!scotto
ARPA: crash!ipars!scotto@nosc.mil
INET: scotto@ipars.cts.com

81. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 23:52:20 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Aug2.235220.3366@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 9592

```
As quoted from <30500639@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> by phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:
+---------------
| > the applicant need not use the suffix (i.e., /KN) after the FCC has been
| > given sufficient time to update its records to reflect the endorsement
| > (say, 30 days).
|
| It probably won't simplify things since recording CSCE data like this is
| a new and different procedure they've never done before. It would probably
| be best to just have a distince class.
+---------------

Phil, what is the practical difference between the suggestion above and the
current situation when a person upgrades but keeps his old call sign? Whether
it's called a "class" or an "accreditation" or etc. doesn't much matter.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF: KB8JRR on 224.50 (Lake County, OH)
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery America OnLine: KB8JRR
```

82. Re: male chauvinist pigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-02 23:58:21 UTC
From: wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug2.235821.21043@mthvax.cs.miami.edu>
Source record: 9593

>[about the announcement letter for the West Gulf Division Convention]
>>This is downright degrading. I know that ham radio is predominantly a
>>male hobby, but this sort of garbage just perpetuates the system. At

I think the folks at Dayton have called it "Alternative
Activities" for several years. Just another thing they do the
right way.

20 year Hamvention vet.

--
A host is a host from coast to coast.....wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
& no one will talk to a host that's close.....(305) 255-RTFM
Unless the host (that isn't close).....pob 570-335
is busy, hung or dead.....33257-0335

83. Re: male chauvinist pigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 01:36:32 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <10725@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 9594

In article <2567@unccvax.uncc.edu>, cs00jmc@unccvax (John Covington WN4BBJ) writes:
>
>Maybe instead of having "Ladies events" we should have "Non-Amateur"
>events, or something. While we are on the subject, any suggestions for
>good non-Amateur events for hamfests?? The only things I have seen
>are make-up and crafts (as mentioned above), bingo, cooking demonstrations
>and bus trips to a local shopping mall.

There is a hamfest in Burlington, VT next week. If any organizers are
listening, maybe they can organize a tour of the local micro-brewery/pub.
:-)

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

84. Phonetics for NJ6A (Was: Re: What to do with N0MFW?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 03:04:31 UTC
From: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug3.030431.28804@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 9595

In article <3784@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>
>How about NJ6A ???

Need Just Six Armadillos ?

85. Purchasing Something From Britain (Ham Radio) - How?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 03:58:16 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9008030358.AA12611@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9596

One thing to do is to use your Visa or Mastercharge card for purchases. The conversion is done by the card company, and there's no surcharge that I see. This works to other countries, also.

86. Re: What to do with N0MFW?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 04:05:50 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2821@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9597

In article <3784@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
]
]How about NJ6A ???

Never Juggle 6 Apples (or whatever)

Not Just 6 (...)

[signed: Never Juggle 7 Eggs '-)]
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

87. Re: Spread Spectrum Repeaters - Technic

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 06:06:22 UTC
From: mcmahan@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <11324@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 9598

In a previous article, karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>>Simple DS methods don't achieve the
>>best form of spreading by themselves.
>
>On the contrary. ANY decent spreading method will produce a signal that is
>statistically indistinguishable from broadband (though still band-limited)
>noise. Even linear feedback shift registers (PN generators) of the type
>allowed for amateur operation will suffice, and these happen to be the very
>same type of circuits used for modem scramblers. (Indeed, a modem scrambler
>is really just a spread spectrum modulator with a 1:1 spreading ratio.)
>Therefore no additional steps are needed to eliminate spectral lines (other
>than picking a long enough shift register).

This is quite true. We used a simple 15 tap shift register to generate a
2^15-1 sequence of data bits that were XOR'ed with the digital data in a
TDMA transmitter. It spread the data out quite excellently, except when we
accidentally fed it a correlated input (correlation meaning we fed it the
same 2^15-1 sequence as data that it was using to scramble. The data was
just shifted in time due to delays incurred in the signal path). The
receive side used the same PN sequence generator and both were started at
a known point in the data stream. It turns out that if you are transmitting
continuously with 'random' data (like voice), the scramblers can be set up
to lock together quite easily within a short period of time. Assuming the
data rate is high enough, it takes just a couple of seconds to do this. Then
again, we were using 8 mbit/sec data streams, so things just work faster...
A simple tapped shift register works quite well for evenly spreading the
frequency spectrum of just about any signal you want to send. Synchronizing
the receiving PN scrambler to the incoming data can be tricky, but is doable.

>Phil

-dave

88. Male Chauvinist Oinkers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 11:23:15 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9008031123.AA20943@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 9533

Over the years of interacting with the female species I have attended many functions whose attendees were mainly female: craft shows, lectures, a local discussion group meeting, etc. They didn't even try to have anything that might have interested husbands/significant others. While the terminology used (ladies) may have been offensive (although I find being called gentleman more amusing than offensive), and the choice of activities may not have been very interesting to some (but given the average age of hams and their spouses I don't know), the fact that hamfests try to have alternative activities for those (usually female) people who are unfortunate to have to accompany their ham spousal-like unit (usually male) doesn't seem worthy of indignation to me.

By the way, are the terms "lady" and "girl" verboten or are their age ranges where their use is acceptable? At my company (mainly male engineers) we have become sensitized to not calling female co-workers girls, since we certainly wouldn't call each other boys, and I don't think anyone under the age of 50 calls anyone "lady", but some older women seem to like to be called girls and very young girls seem to like to be called ladies. I guess eventually all gender distinction in our language may disappear and the announcement at the ham fest will say:
ATTENTION, HUMANS, IN 5 MINUTES THE ALTERNATE ACTIVITIES
FOR NON-RADIO NERDS WILL START IN ROOM 123. WELDING, OIRGAMI,
ORIGAMI, MAKING LITTLE THINGS OUT OF STUFF YOU WOULD NORMALLY
THROW AWAY, HUNTING, CONVERSING MEANINGFULLY, AND THE WET
SOCK COMPETITION WILL BE HELD. FOR THE YOUNGER FAMILIAL UNITS,
A NEW VIDEO ON THE DANGERS OF DWARF TOSSING (RECENTLY OUTLAWED
IN NEW YORK) WILL BE FOLLOWED BY THE RELEASE OF HUNDREDS OF
BIO-DEGRADABLE DIAPERS, WHICH CAN BE SAFELY EATEN BY SEA TURTLES.

Hmmmm, maybe all this will put a stop to the practice of DX stations saying: "The YL only, go ahead." My throat is still sore from the S2 operation.

73 John WB2EKK PESCATORE_JT@NCSD.GTE.COM

89. Re: St Martin Islands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 12:33:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet.inmet.com
Message-ID: <13700019@inmet>
Source record: 9599

The BBC and Deutsche Welle have a shared relay base in Antigua, which is all of about 30 minutes from St. Maarten by air. You should have absolutely no trouble hearing them whenever they are on the air. The BBC World Service is relayed from Antigua on 5975 kHz in the (local) late afternoons and evenings; the Deutsche Welle German service is on 6100 in the (local) evenings - sorry that I don't recall the frequency used by the relay station for the Engish programs, but it shouldn't be hard to find.

As a die-hard Caribbean-o-phile (to be accurate, a die-hard Windward-Islands-o-phile), permit me to make one suggestion: if you are at *all* into SWBC DXing, do plan on spending some time DXing South and Central America from the eastern Caribbean. Even in the summer, despite the static, the props are at least halfway decent, and you'll have no trouble hearing at least 10 stations on 90 meters at any time between dusk and dawn.

When DXing from the Windwards I tend to use Radio Nacional de Paraguay on 9735 kHz as my propagation beacon for 31 meters. If its coming in *really * well (it comes in at least O.K. even during most of the daylight hours), I start hunting for exotic stuff from the "southern cone" of South America. Admittedly the Windwards are 300+ miles south of St. Maarten, but on the whole my suggestion applies equally as well to the Leewards such as St. Maarten -- I know, its worked for me pretty well from St. Kitts & Nevis.

You will have little trouble logging a decent number of Peruvians and Bolivians on 90 and 60. For me, bagging these stations gave me the most pleasure. They are REAL DX targets, and that Andean music is unbelievably haunting and beautiful.

My beacon for Central America on 90 is TGNA, "Radio Cultural" on 3300 kHz, from Guatemala City; for 60 I tend to use HRVC, "La Voz Evangelica de Honduras" on 4820 kHz from Tegucigalpa.

Lastly, the number of Venezuelans and Columbians - particularly on 60 are astounding. I'm not much of a Brazilian DXer, so I can't say much about how the DX is from that country -- on the other hand, I can't imagine that its much "worse" than from the rest of South America; the only drawback is that you'll have to get youself up and out of bed a litte earlier. :-)

Have fun and 73.

-- Ben Krepp

From internet: benk@inmet.inmet.com
From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk

90. TS-940 Fan Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 12:47:17 UTC
From: paul+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <kaiL9Jy00Uh-40fVVC@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 9531

I just bought a new Kenwood TS-940S. The manual says that the
fan on the heatsink on the back will hardly ever come on during "normal"
use. The manual further says that the fan will cycle on and off during
operation. My fan is off when I first power up the radio, but once it comes
on, it stays on. This occurs even if the transmitter is never used, and I stay
in receive mode. The heat sink itself stays warm, even with the fan running.
Is this *normal* ? I can't ever say that I've seen it cycle on and off.
Do I have a problem, or is this the way they all work?

Paul
WA3TLD

91. Re: Traps to take out Images, QRM etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 13:08:32 UTC
From: kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <622@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 9600

Close but no cigar Pete.

You want to leave the stub OPEN at the end so the other end looks like
a short at the required frequency. Also you want to DIVIDE by the velocity
factor the free space quarter wavelength to get cable length.

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL
NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road
Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783
Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com

92. Re: Spread Spectrum Repeaters - Technical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 13:35:16 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1116@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9601

In article <2812@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>Err... first of all, probably we are spreading at less than 1000:1 -
>certainly if we are on 2 meters. Second, if the SS system is radiating
>100W ERP (not unreasonable power), we are looking at +50dBm. So,
>take your 100 dB of isolation, and you are looking at -50dBm of
>noise into your narrow receiver. That's a LOT of power! As I was
>pointing out, you need a large amount of isolation.

Wait! Of that +50dbm of ERP, how much is out-of-band? My impression
of SS is that we are required to keep intentional radiation inside
the band. Therefore the only power that can pass into the out-of-
band narrow receiver is that small percentage of the total transmit
power contained in spurious responses that happen to be within the
passband of the narrow (20khz) receiver. Therefore simply subtracting
and getting -50dbm doesn't seem to be valid.

Also SS on 2m? I guess I need to reread the rules, I thought SS
had to be 420Mhz and above.

>]desense or intermod to the narrowband equipment. We did wind up
>]adding a cavity to the output of the modem, but that was because
>]the narrow band equipment was desensing our modem enough we couldn't
>]copy a weak signal from one of our other modem links.
>]
>Specifically, 70kHz is narrow enough to allow running it through a
>cavity, which you did. That adds a lot of isolation. In fact,
>running 56 kB through 70 kHz is nowhere close to "spread spectrum" -
>you are running slightly over one bit per Hz. I would expect
>real spread spectrum to be way down from that.

Reread what I said. We added a cavity later because the narrowband
equipment was bothering us; not the other way round. I agree that
real wide spread spectrum should have even better characteristics.

Gary KE4ZV

93. Qualification -based Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 13:45:38 UTC
From: DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12610849565.10.DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Source record: 9530

Fred Goldstein recently posted a long proposal for license revamping.

SIGH

That was the most well though out proposal I have seen in months.
Fred, I support your propsal 110%.

Carl DeFranco, KB2JLY
----

94. Re: More ICOM IC-R1 Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 13:50:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1117@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9602

In article <2813@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>The way I listen to ATC in an aircraft is to use a passive receiver -
>just a tuned crystal (well, alright, diode) detector and an
>audio amp. It looks like a walkman, and cannot cause interference
>because it has no RF oscillator. I don't know if it is legal or
>not, but my guess is that it is.

Let's see, we take a tuned circuit, put a diode across it, hit it with
some RF then we've got a great harmonic generator :-)

Gary KE4ZV

95. Re: What to do with N0MFW?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 14:21:57 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <79@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 9538

In article <7880210@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
> > Get on CW, that call has more sex in its bounce than Cher in concert!
>
> Morse. :-) Lessee...
>
> dahdit dahdahdahdahdah dahdah dididahdit didahdah
>
> I guess I must be missing out on something subtle I haven't
> experienced yet... :-)

The key is in the rythm. With a hand key it becomes obvious;

daahdi dahdahdahdahdaah dahdaah dididaahdit didahdaaah

The extended final dashes in a character along with the occasional staccato dots are the characteristic of what was commonly known as the "Lake Erie Swing". The "Bannana Boat Roll" tends to accent the individual characters in a pattern similar to the poets iambic meter. Both of these "swings" are much easier with a "sidewinder" or "sideswiper" key. These keys are constructed to be actuated with a horizontal motion, you form the dots manually as there is no vibrator element. Elements are formed (keyed) on alternating sides as opposed to the "VIBROPLEX" style "BUG" which forms dots on one side and you form the dashes on the other. Many OTs just clamped a hacksaw blade to a vertical support, wrapped friction tape on the free end and mounted a couple of screws to allow contact on either side of the blade. This is a fine way to do it but there is often too much flex in the arm of the key. A stiffer saw blade or some small angle stock attached to the length of the blade makes for a better feel. This type of key is excellent for mobile CW work; it is a more natural movement than that from a straight key and doesn't take the concentration of a "BUG" or an electronic keyer. For those of you who may wish to buy such a beast you might see if INSO Electronic Products is still in buisness. They are the successor to Bunnell and (in 1975) still had a stock of "Sidewinders". They are/were located on Long Island.

Like I said, try it neat, there's a lot of potential in that call.

73,
Ron K3FR

96. Re: Solving the DXCC mess

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 14:55:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1118@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9603

In article <2829@wyse.wyse.com> stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
>A DX station can pretty much determine the type of action they see
>on the bands by how long the DX station chooses to stay in QSO
>with a given station. If he wants to rag chew it just isn't
>that hard to control.

A savvy operator can usually control a pileup. What we're talking about is the guy who's just getting on HF after getting his HF license in one of the "rare" countries. He can be literally driven from the band by DXers. And being in a "rare" country, almost by definition there is nobody he can turn to for advice on how to handle the situation. So he leaves ham radio with a bad taste in his mouth and a distorted picture of hordes of wealthy people from industrialized countries screaming at him from powerful stations for the sole purpose of exchanging a meaningless number and a callsign. Then months, even years later, he receives tons of mail demanding that he send expensive replies. There is little wonder then that, at the next WARC when he is representing his country as one of the few electronic experts they have, he will turn a jaundiced eye toward the amateur spectrum.

>Another point that needs to be made is that the US isn't even close
>to having a monopoly on bad operators. Having been on the receiving
>end of more than a few big pileups in the last 10 years I've heard
>rotten operating from stations all around the world. I'm not going
>to bother and single any particular country out but we(US hams) have
>loads of competition for the title of "lids of the year."

Just because we aren't alone in being obnoxious boors doesn't mean we are right. Look, I'm not saying DX contesting is wrong. I'm just saying that a 24hr a day, 7 day a week, 52 week a year, all band contest is harmful to amateur radio. I think it's way past time that the contest sponsors rethink the whole deal.

Gary KE4ZV

97. License Classes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 14:59:03 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008031459.AA18178@tilde>
Source record: 9536

Everyone seems to be tip-toeing around this, so maybe I'll address it directly: How about a "computer class"? This would be for everyone who wants to use radio as just a link between their computers and who would like to avoid the use of hard lines. The exams would exclude any kind of Morse Code and would have no analog technical questions. Maybe we could set it up so that it is "Amateur Computing Communications", completely separate from ham radio; with some band space of its own that excludes CW, AM, SSB, and FM or any other form of voice communication. It could even have its own counter-part to the ARRL: The ARCL. What about it?
Dube Todd N5PDK

98. chauvinism (if any)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 15:16:32 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008031516.AA19022@tilde>
Source record: 9541

What's with Derek Wills? Can't ladies be ladies? Can't they be recognized as such? I see absolutely nothing chauvinistic in providing activities for ladies who choose not to be Hams! No one is trying to keep lady Hams out of the Ham activities, either, either as far as I can tell. Lighten up! There ought to be room for everyone at the Austin Hamfest.

We are in the 20th century, Derek, so let's not forge into the 21st making believe there is only one sex.

73, Dube N5PDK

99. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 15:24:12 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2KZ&2Z
Source record: 9604

In article <2814@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>Sure... put up a repeater
>and close it. But don't expect it to have any claim on either the
>input or output frequency! If I want to carry on a simplex conversation
>on the input frequency, using the repeater's PL, that is my right!

John, surely you don't mean to claim a right to maliciously interfere
with other amateurs...but that's exactly what that claim amounts to.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

100. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 15:24:33 UTC
From: JORDAN@LL.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <9008031424.AA11648@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9532

>There is a hamfest in Burlington, VT next week. If any organizers are
>listening, maybe they can organize a tour of the local
>micro-brewery/pub.

If that is done, the non-hams might just have a better time than the
people at the ham show!! I had a glass of the best beer I've tasted
this side of the Atlantic in the hotel/brewery in Burlington this Spring.

73
Mike KC1RP

101. Re: Communicator Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 15:31:06 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <80@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 9539

I own up to the initial comment here and though I may have sounded
bitter in my initial posting let me now expand and answer some of the
follow on talk.

In article <9007260548.AA16565@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>, mgb@TECNET1.JCTE.JCS.MIL writes:
> >> I don't know about the rest of you but I would prefer not messing up
> >> my back yard! I know all the flames that this comment will generate
>
> >OK, let's get down to the nitty gritty here....
> >
> > I **DO** want them in MY backyard !!

I do not want them (communicators) on 2 meters, or any lower band for that
matter. Maybe I did not make my initial message clear; 2 meters, like 20, IS
in many areas of the country, a zoo, one that I would not like a newcommer to
experiance. There is a lot of hype about 2 meters being "THE BAND". Why,
because thats where most of the "OLD PHARTS" have invested in repeaters and
ancilliary equipment. Yes, there are other activities on 144-148 but the
weak signal types etc are pretty tollerant of problems and quickly jump to
help solve them for the novice. (not required to be a Novice) There is just
too much going on on 2 meters to let a horde of newcommers enter with little
more in mind than bear reports and ratchet jawing. (Face it, you will get
a good number of technical persons and a lot of those who really want to be
HAMS but the number of CBers will far and away be the majority.) Keep the
Communicators off 2 meters.

> >
> >And because of the fact that I live in a rural-like area, my backyard is
> >stuck at being 2 meters.

With an easier to obtain licence open to 220 voice you will gain a new
backyard. If they can't get on 144-148 then if they want to talk they will
use 220 which, for this purpose, is just as good.

>
> Ok Phil.. let's for a moment suppose that the Novice License is saved. Where
> THEN is the central meeting ground for ALL of HAM RADIO? Hint... Novices
> already have 220 privileges. We need to populate 220.... and it has
> propagation that (IMHO) rivals or exceeds that on 2 meters. Yes.. I like
> the 220 band and admit I am opinionated about it.
>
> and we also put links on it to 2 meters
> so that we had the OPTION to hook into it and talk to them, just like we
> all have the OPTION to operate Novices on the HF allocated areas. I
>

When are we ALL going to get over the stigma that Novices and Communicators are not HAMS? I may have been bad mouthing one segment of the proposed Communicator population but I have no intention of declaring them anything other than HAMS and treating those who wish to support and defend our precepts of creation as such.

> >> but just consider that for all practical purposes, there is NO difference
> >> between 146, 222 and 440. They are ALL relativly local in coverage
> >> (on average), they ALL have relativly simple equipment requirements
> >> and they ALL have resident hams within easy distance over most of the
> >> country. Where they are different is that more people are needed
>
> >About HALF of the country.
>
> And whose fault is that?
>

For the purposes that Communicators will use these frequencies: datacom, TV, experimenting and just plain communicating on a (relativly) local scale, these frequencies are, on AVERAGE, identical!!!

> >BUT if Communicators do NOT get on 2 meters, then you will be getting what
> >you say, because the Communicators in the rural areas will be getting NO
> >(usable) privileges.

Communicators in rural areas will have useable privileges by the fact that there will be other Communicators in the same rural areas, your point assumes that only a very small group of these people will appear in rural areas. After things have reached a stable state following the inception of the licence class then we should see more activity and a usable 220 band in rural areas.

>
> >> one smacks of slum-lord tactics, later on the slum lord gets the
> >> good press for "trouncing urban blight" by tearing down the slums
> >> and erecting "AFFORDABLE" housing (with HUD money). Did any one
> >> ask the slum lord who would be able to "afford" the housing?
>
> >Make a point, please.

I guess I shouldn't have been so metaphorical in my position on this one. What I was saying is: if you have a resource which is not in a viable posture and you wish to convert it to a model application you can do one of two things. First, you could tear it down, remove it from its current use immediately or, second, you could allow the current users to render it useless and then condemn the resource and take over by right of eminent domain. If you are smart, you even make a profit doing this and get acknowledged as a hero. Now what I am saying in context of amateur radio is this: either dismantel the entire service and get a black eye doing it or let the amateurs destroy the service and then take the frequencies and SELL them to broadcasters, cell-phone and other services. So, let's not chose a path which will be self destructive in the end, loose if we will, let's just put up a fight and make sure the villian is identified as someone else.

> >band, then the "Elmer" can also buy a new UHF radio to talk to him, or
> >leave him alone.
>
> EXACTLY! I like the last option. If elmer wants to help him he can buy
> a 220 Mhz radio and do so, or your repeater group can FUND a 220 repeater
> and help NOVICES too.

And, isn't this the true Ham Elmer spirit? When did you expect your kid to buy a car before you taught him how to drive? You taught him in your car or you got him to driving school.

Well, I guess I did generate a lot of bandwidth with that posting. I apologize for being so tangential in my initial statments. Remember, there is a difference between a novice and a Novice, they are not required to be the same person. Similarly, Novices and Communicators will all be HAMS, so let's treat them like HAMS. Teach them something and they may teach you something, if not technical then possibly behavorial.

73,
Ron K3FR

102. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 15:47:04 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1120@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9605

In article <2814@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>There is a significant difference between the computer on Usenet and
>a repeater. The computer does not tie up any significant natural resource.
>The repeater does: its frequency pair. Here in Arizona its frequently hard
>to coordinate frequency for an open repeater, simply because closed
>systems already control the frequencies for an area. I think this
>is completely wrong, and an abuse of the public trust. I am opposed
>to the coordination of ANY closed repeater. Sure... put up a repeater
>and close it. But don't expect it to have any claim on either the
>input or output frequency! If I want to carry on a simplex conversation
>on the input frequency, using the repeater's PL, that is my right!

Unfortunately it is not your right, the FCC calls it intentional
interference if there is a conversation going on thru the repeater
at the time. It has always been considered bad amateur practice
to operate simplex on a repeater input frequency whether the repeater
is open or closed or even if there is no local repeater at all.

Gary KE4ZV

103. Re: Solving the DXCC mess

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 15:50:03 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <35084@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 9535

In article <18230024@hpfcdj.HP.COM>, myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
> There's still going to be a pileup every time the DX station
> gets on the air, as long as we do nitwit things like hand out pieces of
> paper if you contact enough "countries." I agree with Wayne on this one -
> can anyone really justify the existence of the DXCC as it is presently
> structured?

I disagree. I think making contact with all points on the globe is a
novel enough achievement that people will pursue it whether or not
any recognition is involved. Worldwide communication is one of the
gee-whiz aspects of amateur radio.

Furthermore, why does the DXCC program need justification? It's just
a paper chase. If Wayne doesn't like it, he can start his own (I think
he has.) In fact, anyone can have an awards program. I simply don't
believe the DXCC program is the cause of poor operating practices.

> And before you answer, have you listened in on 20 on a regular
> basis, and thought what it would be like to be on the other end of some of
> these pileups EACH AND EVERY TIME you got on the air?

No I haven't thought what it would be like because this is not the way
things work. My experience has shown that the station being called
dictates (through his operating practice) 90% of the behavior of the
stations calling (aka "the pack"). If the DX station makes a big
deal out of himself, he will whip the pack into a frenzy. On the other
hand, if the DX operator plays wanders up to 14345 and plays it low key,
he can have a few nice conversations without being hounded by the pack.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet) (512-471-3241)

104. Re: Costs...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 16:09:06 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <81@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 9606

And don't forget that the cell company will likly have to PAY
megabux for those frequencies. Now, who do you suppose is
going to be picking up the bill for theose frequencies ... YOU,
the user.

Ron K3FR

105. Re: LORAN and Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 16:09:43 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <53142@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 9534

>I just purchased a LORAN-C for my 32' sloop. It also has a Yaesu
>FT107M ham radio HF tranceiver aboard, connected to a heli vertical.
>
>I'm a bit worried about how the LORAN equipment will handle 100W of
>RF being radiated 6' from its antenna/coupler... currently I
>disconnect the LORAN whenever I use the ham rig; am I being
>excessively paranoid?
>--
>Pontus Hedman rph@sq.com {uunet|utzoo}!sq!rph

LORAN-C receivers use "voltage probe" antennas (very high impedance, allowing them to be short). The whip is usually connected directly to a FET gate, perhaps protected by internal diodes, also a neon lamp to ground. They occasionally get knocked out by lightning. I have one on the back end of my car, and a 5/8-wave 2m antenna on the front, with 45 watts. That doesn't seem to bother the LORAN, but I don't think I would want to run 100 watts PEP HF six feet away.

My Micrologic ML-5000 LORAN receiver has given 8 years of very reliable service. I once visited th 400kW LORAN station in Indiana. A mile away, I turned off the receiver and unscrewed the antenna, just to be sure. (The receiver was then only 1 week old, so I was more paranoid than now. :-)

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

106. Re: Solving the DXCC mess

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 17:00:12 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <14210@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 9542

In article <18230024@hpfcdj.HP.COM>, myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes...
>
>And before you answer, have you listened in on 20 on a regular
>basis, and thought what it would be like to be on the other end of some of
>these pileups EACH AND EVERY TIME you got on the air?

I'd love it! Then again, I have 308 confirmed and am looking for more.

73, jim AD1C

=-=-=-

107. 2 x 1's ALL GONE IN 2 LAND

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 17:26:28 UTC
From: POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12610889767.10.POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Source record: 9537

Sorry folks. I just heard of a AA2AJ in New Jersy two weeks ago. Say
Bye-Bye to the 2 x 1 calls in 2 land......

"33" WF2V (I have mine so not to worry)
----

108. Going To England -- Need License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 17:29:29 UTC
From: POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12610890318.10.POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Source record: 9540

I will be traveling to England some time in the next 8 weeks. Any info
on how long it takes to get a permit to operate in England takes?
Any info on licensing or frequencies would be appreciated. Len

"33"s WF2V
----

109. Re: Phonetics for NJ6A (Was: Re: What to do with N0MFW?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 17:36:53 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug3.173653.20336@xanadu.com>
Source record: 9607

In article <1990Aug3.030431.28804@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu> gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (Gerald Pulver) writes:
>In article <3784@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>>
>>How about NJ6A ???
>
>Need Just Six Armadillos ?

O.k. Gerald, maybe you should set up a service.....but I wonder if you can find phonetics for this one: N6ZFX (I already scanned the dictionary).

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation
2345 Yale Street
Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff

--

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation
2345 Yale Street

110. Re: Apple II HAM Software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 18:12:56 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43604@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9608

In article <9007301641440E9.AYQP@CSCS855.CS2> TJB@GNOS.NIST.GOV writes:
[question about various types of ham software for Apple II computers]

Since two people have brought up this subject recently, there may be
others who are wondering the same thing. So I'm reposting the following
information.

****
Apple II Amateur Radio Software
List compiled by N6BIS, 2/25/90

The information in this list was obtained mostly from flyers supplied by
the software vendors, or in some cases from reviews in QST. Please check
with the vendors for the latest product details, pricing, etc.

The products in this list are not endorsed by Apple Computer, Inc.

PACKET RADIO

PACHAM
Uses a two-microchip interface instead of a TNC.
DaJu Development Company, 39 Long Ridge Road, Carlisle, MA
01741. $49.95

MORSE CODE PRACTICE

Morse+Plus Morse Code Tutor
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.
$15.95

MORSE CODE & RTTY OPERATION

HAM
Sends and receives both Morse code and RTTY.
DaJu Development Company, 39 Long Ridge Road, Carlisle, MA
01741. $49.95

Code Machine
COTEC, 13462 Hammons Ave., Saratoga, CA 95070. $29.95 (discount
if bought in conjunction with another COTEC program)

RTTY Machine
COTEC, 13462 Hammons Ave., Saratoga, CA 95070. $29.95 (discount
if bought in conjunction with another COTEC program)

SATELLITE TRACKING

Apple QuikTrak
AMSAT, PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044. $25 for AMSAT

members; $35 for non-members

ANTENNA DESIGN

Antenna Design & Dimensions
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.
$9.95

Antenna Trap Designing
Larry East W1HUE, 119-7 Buckland St., Plantsville, CT 06479.
Send formatted disk with stamped, self-addressed return disk
mailer.

LOGGING

Electrolog II
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.
$18.95

Contest Log & Dupe Sheet
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.
$13.95

--end--

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

111. Re: Cellular telephone as emergency service?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 18:15:44 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250208@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 9609

```
> Yes, but the point that the cellular system could be made reliable
> in the face of disaster seems to be a difficult point to grasp for
> some in this forum. ...
----------

Could it? Doesn't the cellular system still depend on Ma Bell's phone lines
for any calls outside a cell? The phone system nearly always overloads
in any widespread emergency, and adding the capacity to handle this would
be EXTREMELY expensive.

Al N1AL
```

112. Re: costs... (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 18:22:59 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250209@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 9610

> In article <9007311622.AA04987@mbunix.mitre.org>, ptb@MBUNIX.MITRE.ORG writes:
> |> Ma Bell (or Pacific Bell, New England Telephone, etc.) only designs a
> |> fraction of the users to be able to get dial-tone service at once.
> |> The telephone land-lines could be 100% good, and still if everyone
> |> were to pick up the phone at once, people cant talk.

> Of course. But how is this worse than amateur radio when everyone picks
> up their microphones at the same time? Or worse, when ONE person refuses
> to give up a repeater to emergency use?

I have never heard of channel capacity being a problem on repeaters during emergencies. We have over 100 repeater/simplex channels on 2 meters alone, and most repeater groups are more than willing to vacate a repeater for use in a true emergency.

Of course, 20 meters is another story -- one or two anonymous jammers can wreak havoc. But even here, the problem is not channel capacity.

Al N1AL

113. Re: chauvinism (kind of long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 18:55:12 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43607@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9611

In article <9008031516.AA19022@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>What's with Derek Wills? Can't ladies be ladies? Can't they be recognized
>as such? I see absolutely nothing chauvinistic in providing activities for
>ladies who choose not to be Hams! No one is trying to keep lady Hams out
>of the Ham activities, either, either as far as I can tell. Lighten up!

I interpreted the flyer the same way Derek did: that the organizers expected all the women attending the show to be more interested in fingernail polish than ham radio. That's not just "providing activities for ladies who choose not to be hams"; it's providing only certain *kinds* of activities. And it makes me gag, too.

I should state up front that in many cases, the organizers are probably correct in assuming that this is the kind of activity non-ham wives want to attend. It pains me to admit that, but having inadvertantly wandered into a jewelry demonstration at a ham convention once, it appears to be true.

However, I believe that any convention group that offers only such activities is selling everyone short. How about a forum for non-ham spouses of hams introducing them to the hobby? I think I saw such a meeting advertised at one convention. Some conventions even offer one-weekend ham classes, with Novice testing at the end.

Okay, so not every non-ham spouse will want to attend a radio forum. There must be unique cultural or historical features of any city that an out-of-town visitor would like to see; why not arrange tours to these? Heck, I'd gladly skip an antenna forum to attend a taping of "Austin City Limits." :-)

>No one is trying to keep lady Hams out
>of the Ham activities, either, as far as I can tell. Lighten up!

From what Jon Covington said, some convention organizers *do* seem to feel that "ALL ladies" would rather play bingo than attend radio forums. Derek isn't imagining that this attitude exists.

>We are in the 20th century, Derek, so let's not forge into the 21st making
>believe there is only one sex.

That's not what Derek said at all. He was simply requesting acknowledgment from ham convention organizers that not all women these days want to attend makeup and jewelry demonstrations.

A related incident: a female ham friend of mine who's very active in emergency communications was asked to speak at the YLRL (Young Ladies' Radio League) forum at a convention a couple of years ago. She reported

to me later that the members' favorite activity was making little gifts
for each other--potholders, jewelry, stuff like that.

I am *not* criticizing the women who enjoy this; it's thoughtful and
undoubtedly gives them a feeling of satisfaction and friendship. **But
it isn't the sort of activity that grabs the souls of businesswomen
like Susan and me.** I think that's the point Derek was trying to make:
yes, there are women (especially non-hams) who enjoy the kinds of
activities the Austin convention was offering them. But there are lots
(perhaps the 30s-40s crowd who have their own careers) who would prefer
a broader and more intellectual choice of alternative activities.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

114. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 19:03:34 UTC
From: t-petesk@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <56289@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 9612

In article <14117@shlump.nac.dec.com> goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein) writes:
>Amateur Radio should be inclusive, not exclusive

large message deleted to conserve bandwidth, summary follows: >
>
>In summary, we end up with three and a half license classes:
>
>1) Class B - No code, easy test. Most VHF privs, power-limited.
>1.5) Class B + 5 WPM - Class B plus current Novice HF privs.
>2) General - 5 WPM plus General written test. 250W, all bands
> except current Extra sub-bands.
>3) Advanced - 13 WPM plus Advanced written test. All privs.
>
> Current Novices become Class B+, current Technicians get the
> General, and the Extra is grandfathered as a "merit badge" class.
>
>This simplifies the licensing structure, puts privileges in line with the
>examinations, and provides a marketable entry-level license. Most
>current licensees gain privileges. The only major loss, to today's
>General and Technician classes, is to the power limit, and both gain
>frequencies in return. Incentive Licensing was a disaster. Perhaps
>Qualification-based licensing can begin to undo the damage.
> fred k1io
>
>---
>Fred R. Goldstein goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
> or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
> voice: +1 508 486 7388

I think Fred is on the right track, trying to do something about the
incentive licensing scheme, but I think there are a few adjustments to be
made.

Trading frequency for power, well, I don't thing very many people will buy
this. Also, allowing 5wpm people in the current general and advanced space
will not be accepted by the world community unless we can get all of them
to change.

No, I think something like what is used in Europe would be better:
With a few ammendments.

There should be 3 classes(for now)
1) A little HF bandspace, a little VFH bandspace, and not a very hard test.
like the current novice, but without the code.

2) VFH - all VFH privelages
3)) HF - all HF privelages -(must know 13wpm code)

2 and 3 could be merged in a few years.
Yeah, I know this will get rid of some of the Extra Bandspace, but this will push organizations to do proper band planning. Frankly, there is no reason why there has to be a law that only extra's can be in the extra space. It should be that that space should be allocated for high speed CW traffic, whoever wan'ts to use it.

Just some food for thought

Pete KB7GUD Skelly
microsoft!t-petesk
my opinions are my own

115. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 19:27:33 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <104963@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 9613

In article <LPX&-WM@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>Here, repeaters can be placed on the air by any ham with a Technician or
>higher class license. Sometimes, for various reasons, the person
WA2ISE> or club who
>sunk thousands of dollars into the machine wants people who use it to
>help him with the expense of maintenance and operation, as well as the
>up-front cost of the machine.
>
I have gotten the impression (from somewheres) that if you join one repeater group that runs an open machine, that you don't need to join (ie, fund) other machines that you might occasionally use. And that your group lets other people from other repeater clubs use yours.

I suppose after a beginner finds out about the above (if true), he'll settle onto a favorite repeater, and eventually join its club. Guess the same thing holds for packet; I joined (or sent money to) the group that runs my home BBS (KD6TH, RATS). I do more packet than talking, anyway.

73 de WA2ISE
==========

116. Re: Phonetics for NJ6A (Was: Re: What to do with N0MFW?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 19:46:53 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880236@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9614

>You all are doing so good with those others, how about some for KB0HBX?

How 'Bout seX?
Home Box
Hula Box

Now you know why I asked for help with N0MFW.

How 'Bout getting a Tech license? :-)

Now you know why I turned in KB0GPX.

117. oink oink

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 20:10:53 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <35107@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 9615

dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com responds to my posting as follows:

>>What's with Derek Wills? Can't ladies be ladies? Can't they be recognized
>>as such? I see absolutely nothing chauvinistic in providing activities for
>>ladies who choose not to be Hams! No one is trying to keep lady Hams out
>>of the Ham activities, either, either as far as I can tell. Lighten up!
>>There ought to be room for everyone at the Austin Hamfest.

>>73, Dube N5PDK

Perhaps I didn't make myself clear. What I was objecting to was the clear inference that if you are at a hamfest you are either (a) a ham, or (b) a woman. I further objected to the fact that the only activities for the women involved personal adornment and 'crafts', and that these were alternatives to 'staying at home"..

Am I so unusual in knowing women who are hams and whose husbands are not? Were I a non-ham husband of a ham, I don't think I'd want to attend sessions on face-painting and fingernail preservation. I've never organized a hamfest (and have never attended one), but aren't there ever sessions on "how to become a ham" or "what hamming is about", which ham spouses could go to in order to find out what all the spousal excitement is about? Why not tours of the city (there are plenty of places in and around Austin)? My wife has an astronomy Ph.D., and if I suggested that she accompany me to the hamfest and attend the beauty sessions I'd be in REAL trouble :-) OK, so you don't schedule sessions on the latest in astrophysics, but you don't go to the other extreme and assume that women spend all their time at home or in the beauty parlor.

I do, however, agree with Dube's last line (above) - "There ought to be room for everyone...." That's what I was trying to say.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu
wills@utxvm (Bitnet)

118. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 21:28:49 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2824@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9616

In article <2KZ&2Z:@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
]In article <2814@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
]>Sure... put up a repeater
]>and close it. But don't expect it to have any claim on either the
]>input or output frequency! If I want to carry on a simplex conversation
]>on the input frequency, using the repeater's PL, that is my right!
]
]John, surely you don't mean to claim a right to maliciously interfere
]with other amateurs...but that's exactly what that claim amounts to.

You're right, Jay, I don't mean to claim that right. Look up the definition of malicious interference sometime. In general (ignoring the FCC's toothless statements about repeater coordination), the rule on a frequency is first-come, first-serve on a per-QSO basis. So, if a private repeater is not in use, and I strike up a conversation on its input with someone else, I am not in violation of ANY FCC rules. Now, let's say someone comes along and wants to use the repeater, so they get on and start talking. THEY are guilty of interference.

NO ONE is guilty of malicious interference unless they intend to interfere with a conversation. Malicous interference requires INTENT. Believe me, having been involved in the successful prosecution of 2 cases of malicious interference, I know that you need to show intent in order make the charges stick.

So... having demolished malicious interference... lets consider other FCC rules. The FCC has said that interference to a coordinated repeater has primacy over other users of its frequency pair. That means that if a repeater is coordinated, and you do what I described, AND it causes interference, the FCC might go after you for "good amateur practice" violations. If the repeater is un-coordinated, they would go after the repeater USER, rather than those who were already engaged in conversation on its input.

Now... I'm not going to go around talking on closed repeater inputs in AZ - there are plenty of other frequencies to use. If their weren't, however, I suspect that the closed repeaters would lose their coordination. In that case, I would use their inputs for simplex.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

119. my comments filing on the Communicator class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 21:58:33 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <16780@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9617

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554

In the matter of)
)
Amendment of Part 97 of the) PR Docket 90-55
Commission's Rules Concerning)
the Establishment of a Codeless)
Class of Amateur Operator License)

To: The Commission

COMMENTS OF BRIAN KANTOR
August 1, 1990

Summary

The author believes that the Commission's proposal for a codeless Communicator class of Amateur Radio license is an excellent idea and will be instrumental in generating new interest in Amateur Radio. It has long been apparent that the Morse code requirement for any class of Amateur license has been a barrier to the entry of many otherwise qualified people into the Amateur radio service. Since Morse code is rarely used in VHF and UHF communications, there does not need to be an examination requirement for a license that would permit operation only above 30 MHz.

However, the author strongly disagrees with the proposal to exile these new codeless-class licensees solely to frequencies above 220 MHz, and instead believes that it would be to the greater benefit of the people of the United States and the Amateur service to allow these licensees all amateur privileges above 30 MHz.

Further, the author feels that the Commission's desire to simplify the Amateur licensing structure is a good idea, but believes that the Commission's proposal to eliminate the ``lower'' grades of license is the wrong approach as it will discourage the entry of new hams into the Amateur radio service.

Discussion

Advancing the USA's technological leadership

In today's technologically competitive environment, anything we can do to encourage interest in scientific and technical fields can only be to the benefit of all the citizens of the United States. I feel that the proposed no-code license will further this goal, since it will encourage many young people to enter a technologically-demanding hobby, and may well influence their choice of career in favor of engineering and scientific work. At a time when surveys show a greater-than-ever decline in scientific knowledge and interest among high school and college students as well as the public at large, it makes good political and business sense to encourage our citizens to pursue those interests that placed America in the position of world leadership that it now enjoys.

Many of the other nations of the world have codeless amateur radio licenses. In fact, few countries which permit amateur radio do not have some class of codeless ham license. In effect, the US requirement that all ham radio licensees learn and demonstrate Morse code proficiency is losing our country the competitive advantage of encouraging the technological progress of many qualified citizens through their participation in the amateur radio service.

Morse Code is a barrier

The requirement of learning to send and receive Morse code is often mentioned as the one entry barrier by many technically-inclined individuals who would otherwise have become ham radio operators. These people do not believe that their time would be well-spent in learning a largely useless ``skill'' that is of no practical application in modern communications. They (perhaps rightly) view learning the Morse code as a kind of ``hazing'' they would have to pass in order to join the fraternity of Amateur radio operators.

Therefore, the elimination of what many consider an obsolete and superfluous requirement for entry into the ranks of Amateur radio would clearly be to the benefit to the Amateur service as a whole, since interested people will now be able to join in. Some of these will already be technically advanced in the electronics and radio arts. Others will be beginners who will learn from their ham radio experiences. Many of both groups will contribute to the advancement of the radio and electronics arts.

The Need for Morse Code Proficiency

It is clear that in today's advanced radio environment, digital and voice modes have supplanted all but a tiny amount of Morse code communications.

It is no longer necessary for a competent radio operator to know Morse code; Morse is rarely used outside of the amateur radio service. Much of the non-ham Morse is mechanically sent and received using automatic equipment, so that the operator really does not need to have a knowledge of Morse. Indeed, many ham radio operators use such mechanical devices instead of manual methods to send and receive Morse. Thus a ham license which has no Morse code requirement will still promote a reserve of trained radio operators.

Morse code is rarely used in VHF and UHF communications, and while it is often heard on the HF Amateur bands, it is only one of many modes in use there. Although Morse is popular among a subset of hams proud of their skill, a great majority of amateur communications are by voice, with the use of digital communications methods (such as packet radio) increasing by leaps and bounds. Even the traditional advantage of Morse for weak-signal communications no longer holds true: digital signal processing techniques have yielded communications systems which can be built by the ham experimenter that will provide reliable communications at received signal strengths far below those at which the human ear can even discern that there is a Morse signal present.

The argument has been advanced by some that the Morse requirement serves as a useful ``filter'' to keep out the less-disciplined or ``rabble'' elements. That is clearly not true. In countries around the world, there are many codeless amateur radio licensees, and yet no higher percentage of rules violations seem attributable to these operators. Additionally, one need only look at the few ``bad apples'' currently to be found among the amateur ranks; it is notable that these seem to be roughly evenly spread among those of all license classes, even those with the higher grades of amateur license which have more difficult Morse code requirements. Clearly the existing Morse requirement has not filtered out the few undesireables.

I do not believe we will see an influx of hooligans as a result of establishing a non-code class of ham license, since there will still be an examination that a prospective licensee must pass to demonstrate his knowledge of regulations, operating procedure, and technical knowledge.

But Morse code does have a place in the tradition of amateur radio. I do not propose at all that the Commission ban Morse code. Undoubtedly those who are interested in preserving this nearly-obsolete mode of communication will acquire the skill and equipment, and keep Morse alive, much as the current fans of AM do. The ability to send and receive Morse code is, after all, a skill that one can be proud of. I merely maintain that, because of its

irrelevance to much of modern Amateur practice, it is not a skill that need be required of all licensees.

Against segregation of licensees

Some have suggested that Communicator Class licensees not be given the privilege of operating the six- and two-meter amateur bands. This smacks of a segregation akin to that of the suburb dweller who allows that it is ok for a member of a minority to be given equal housing privileges as long as it isn't in his neighborhood.

Unfortunately, for as long as international treaty and regulations require, it is necessary that a codeless class of amateur license must be restricted to the amateur bands above 30 MHz. However, I can see no merit in the proposed restriction of Communicator Class licensees from using the six- and two-meter amateur bands. While it is true that these are popular bands, and although these bands are quite busy in many larger communities (with thousands of amateurs making daily usage of hundreds of repeaters and other modes), these bands can accomodate more hams.

If the Commission's vision is to introduce the Communicator class of license as a steppingstone to more advanced ham licenses, it makes very little sense to segregate the newcomers from the experienced amateurs. These new licensees could learn much of the traditions and skills of amateur radio from experienced hams; keeping them apart would prevent this valuable interaction from occurring.

The most recent advances in Amateur radio technology are in the areas of digital communications and satellites. Many of the people working in these areas do not hold the higher classes of amateur license; in fact, a very large number of them (such as myself) hold the Technician class of license - the very minimum license we could get to allow us to pursue what we were interested in doing. I believe that many who will take advantage of the proposed no-code license will participate in the same ways, and it makes little sense to keep them apart.

Simplification of the Amateur License Structure

The Commission has expressed a desire to combine existing license classes and the proposed Communicator class licenses as a means to avoid further complexity in the multiple tiers of amateur licensing. I believe that this goal is a good one, but that this is not the best way to achieve it. Rather, I feel that eliminating the ``entry level'' licenses would work against the best interests of the amateur radio service. Although not perhaps the subject of

this rulemaking, such a simplification has been brought up by the Commission as part of the Communicator class proposal, and I would like to submit to the Commission the following thoughts on a simplified license structure.

I suggest that Amateur radio licensing should be simplified to just three classes of license: Novice, Technician, and General.

The Novice license would be retained in its present form as an entry point to the Amateur service. The 5 wpm telegraphy, rules, and basic theory and practice examination would remain essentially the same. The license would grant the same privileges as the existing Novice class license.

The Technician license would have a more extensive theory and practice examination, equivalent to the existing Technician/General class license, but would have no Morse code telegraphy requirement. It would grant all amateur privileges above 30 MHz, and to encourage Technician class licensees to advance the next grade of license, all Novice class telegraphy privileges. Essentially, this is the existing Technician class license with no telegraphy examination.

The General license would include the Novice telegraphy test and the Technician rules, procedure, and technical examination requirements, and would grant all amateur privileges in all bands.

Incentive Licensing has been counterproductive

The ``Incentive Licensing'' scheme inspired by the ARRL and established by the Commission many years ago was in many ways an experiment to improve the quality of Amateur licensees by rewarding them with additional privileges. In a large part this experiment has not proved successful, primarily because the path of advancement of amateur radio has primarily been the VHF bands (and above) where the additional privileges to be gained by earning a higher class of license were minimal at best. (The argument has been put forth that the reason that this advancement of the state of the art took place at VHF and above was because of the restrictions cause by incentive licensing, but that is unprovable, however likely.)

Thus incentive licensing has not succeeded in its stated goal of advancing the state of the art of amateur radio. During its tenure, we have seen an ever-aging ham population shrink as fewer young people were inducted into the Amateur service. Much of this may be due to the fact that a major portion of the advancement to a higher grade of

license was tied to a increasingly less-relevant Morse code requirement.

Many amateurs have expressed the thought that incentive licensing was a mistake and that it is time to abolish it. Although the ARRL, which represents a large portion of the US amateur community, has yet to take an official position on the matter, many ARRL members and directors have personally expressed the opinion that pushing for incentive licensing was one of the biggest mistakes the ARRL ever made.

Certificates of Proficiency

It is clear that many people have obtained higher grades of Amateur license because of the satisfaction that earning certifications of advanced knowledge and skills can bring. Currently the ARRL issues certificates of Morse code proficiency at levels beyond those of Commission regulated licenses, and many amateurs have taken and been awarded these honors.

I believe that voluntary organizations like the ARRL could offer examinations covering advanced technical topics and other skills, and issue certificates of achievement to those demonstrating their abilities. Far more than a few grades of license, these could examine and certify people in a variety of topics and levels of skill, and would further Amateur Radio as a self-regulating service, as well as greatly reducing the amount of administrative work the Commission would have to perform. These non-regulatory certificates of achievement would reward those hams who have demonstrated above-average skills far better than a few kilohertz of ``restricted neighborhoods'' can.

Conclusion

Thus I believe that the Commission should establish a class of Amateur license with no Morse code examination, a technical, procedural, and regulations examination equivalent to that of existing Technician or General class of licenses, and that such a license should grant all Amateur operating privileges in all Amateur bands above 30 MHz.

Further, I believe that the Commission should, perhaps in a separate action, simplify the existing license structure by combining the existing Technician, General, Advanced and Extra Class licenses into the General class of license with a minimal Morse code requirement (as required by international treaty). The Novice class of license should be retained as a beginner's entry point into Amateur Radio.

I believe that these changes will foster the growth of Amateur radio and that in turn will provide direct and indirect benefits to all the citizens of the United States.

Author's qualifications

I has been involved in radio more than twenty years, and have held a Technician class amateur license since 1971. I have been the licensee of several remote controlled, auxiliary, and repeater stations, the trustee of a ham club station. I held a First-Class Radiotelephone license, with Ship Radar Endorsement, and currently hold a General Radiotelephone License (again, with Ship Radar endorsement), as well as other Commission-issued licenses and permits.

I am interested in amateur radio digital communications and networking, have presented papers at the ARRL computer networking conference, and am the author of DARPA networking standards. I have built many amateur repeater systems, including several using microprocessor control; worked as a commercial radio service technician and systems engineer, radio station and television studio engineer; and am employed as a senior systems analyst at the University of California San Diego Network Operations group. I am currently researching basic radio networking, including the use of store-and-forward messaging systems as a means to improve the capability of amateur radio to provide communications in times of need.

I have no business or other pecuniary interest in amateur radio.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Respectfully,

Brian Kantor

120. Info wanted on Equitorial Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 22:39:36 UTC
From: stankus@portia.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Aug3.223936.6679@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 9618
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,sci.electronics,rec.radio.shortwave

I am looking for Installation and service manuals (or any
other information on) foran Equitorial Receiver-Controller model 5100.
I think Equitorial in now part of Contel. My dad is interested in
tinkering with one he picked up surplus.

Pse reply by email

TNX
John

John J. Stankus N5PEE Chemistry Department
stankus@portia.stanford.edu Stanford University

121. Mods/info wanted for Ten Tec Omni-D

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 22:59:51 UTC
From: peacock@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2363@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 9619

I recently passed my novice and Tech test (haven't recieved them yet).
I purchased a Ten Tex Omni-D and have been listening to you all talk.
I would like to find mods for this rig, even though I wouldn't use them for
a while. I have the 10mhz transmit and WARC transmit mods from Ten Tec,
(Ten Tec IS as good at customer service as you have heard). Any mods,
or war stories would be appreciated. The rig seems to receive fine, and
all the built in filters are terrific (especially the CW ones) but I think
it could use some help in the SSB audio department. Anyone have any nice
audio filter/speaker projects that might help me out ?

Thanks
Don Peacock
peacock@dover.sps.mot.com
donp@caen.engin.umich.edu

callsign **7*** :-) What do I do with that one!

122. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 23:05:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500643@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9620

> I thought about that. The idea behind the easiest (neo-Novice) license
> is to pick up about 90% of current VHF operation. It picks up FM
> chatting (repeater users, not operators -- my "owner" meant "licensee
> of"). It picks up packet. It picks up most SSB. It intentionally
> leaves out "weak signal" and especially "moonbounce". Both of those
> tend to use high power, and both tend to be done on CW! (Weak signal
> terrestrial is often SSB, but serious weak signal work often falls back
> to CW.)

But a lot DOES exist on SSB. And a lot of the CW, ESPECIALLY THE MOONBOUNCE
is done quite SLOW. You could be looking it up on a Morse Code chart.

> For 5 WPM, you get a somewhat higher power limit on VHF/UHF; I didn't
> mean to limit Generals to Novice levels. (Except maybe on HF, where
> Novice power is a-plenty!) I suppose some moonbouncers may not be
> good at CW, but how big a problem will that really be? In the interest
> of simplicity, of course, I don't want to add a super-VHF license.
>
> Very few hams need more than a hundred watts or so on VHF. BTW, I don't
> have a problem going to 10 or 25 watts on 1240 and up, from the current
> novice 5 watts, since reality says we have to match Japanese radios and
> not the other way around.

But the original issue with regard to the CW exam is the fact that it is
just not "relevant" and should not be used, except for getting access to
HF (due to international agreements) and maybe also for accessing some
small high speed CW subbands with a higher speed exam.

I agree that few hams need more that 100 watts or so of power, but for
those that do, the relevant exam needs to be directed at what one needs
to know to deal with the high power properly, not the kind of operation
most happen to choose to do with activities that usually also require
high power.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

123. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 23:09:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500644@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9621

```
> +---------------
> | > the applicant need not use the suffix (i.e., /KN) after the FCC has been
> | > given sufficient time to update its records to reflect the endorsement
> | > (say, 30 days).
> |
> | It probably won't simplify things since recording CSCE data like this is
> | a new and different procedure they've never done before. It would probably
> | be best to just have a distince class.
> +---------------
>
> Phil, what is the practical difference between the suggestion above and the
> current situation when a person upgrades but keeps his old call sign? Whethe
> it's called a "class" or an "accreditation" or etc. doesn't much matter.
```

If it's NOT called a class, it won't fit into the FCC computer. But the FCC will still have to keep a record of it. If it doesn't fit into their system now, they have to modify it or add a new system. That option appears to be not available. But since they have to do the work to record the data anyway it might as well just be called a class (maximum of 6 of them) and fit into the present system and that be that.

```
--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.
```

124. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 23:17:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500645@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9622

> >Shouldn't we strive for a little more than "competence" ?
>
> NO!!!!!!!!
>
> Excellence should be self motivated, not by licensing.
>
> John KD7UW

I agree.

All that needs to be tested on is ENOUGH competence to properly operate on the radio frequencies as authorized, NO MORE. That DOES include things like preventing RFI (because you have your choice of frequency, power, and emission mode, which other service operators rarely have), personal safety, and of course the rules and regulations.

For instance you do NOT need to know Morse Code to avoid being a nuisance on the CW subbands; you only need to know that if you don't know code, you should not be there.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

125. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 23:32:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500648@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9623

F L A M E W A R N I N G

now's your chance to skip

last chance !!

> Let's take the repeater I operate on - private, in the sense that you
> are asked not to use it unless you've been approved by the trustee.
> Since it's not open, the coordinator decides to tell him to either open
> it up or get off the air. I can tell you what Jim's reaction would be:
> he'd tell the coordination body to go to hell, and leave it on anyway.

Jim who? It would be time NOW!! to petition the FCC for new rules to
allow coordinators to pull his ticket!! Actually, I'm not that serious
about the rules, but this Jim character sounds like #1 A**hole.

> The coordinator could not force him to shut it down. If they tried to
> coordinate another repeater on the same channel, Jim would sue so fast
> your head would swim - because the rules were changed in midstream. Why
> should a coordinator invite a lawsuit in today's litigation-happy
> society?

Now we *KNOW* this Jim is an A**hole (if he sued).

First of all no rules were changed in midstream because no rules exist.
Sure, the coordinators have policies, but these are NOT legally binding
and have no importance to the courts. Out goes sick Jim's one argument.

There is a definite problem in our society of people being all to happy
to sue. I would expect the coordinator to (and if it were me, definitely
would) counter-sue. While the law suit would be a major hassle for both
parties, I know which way it would ultimately go.

> I'll take your complaints a lot more seriously when you sit in the hot
> seat for a while. You won't get your teeth kicked in if your ideas are
> implemented; I will.

Perhaps we should just up and sue Jim for wasting spectrum and causing
the loss of 220-222 Mhz. At the current rate of value I'd estimate we
could ask for about 4 billion dollars. But all we'd probably get to
walk away with is his house and (now un)coordinated repeater.

It's a**holes like Jim that are CAUSING the coordination mess. These guys
need to be shutdown, and quickly, before we all get shutdown for lack of
any spectrum.

Is Jim gonna sue the FCC for loss of 220-222 Mhz?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

126. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-03 23:47:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500649@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9624

> One reason for closing a repeater is to prevent it being taken over
> by the long winded old geezers talking about their latest operation.
> One reason for an open repeater is to welcome new people and new
> ideas. I don't have a hard and fast answer to this question. I think
> it depends on local conditions.

While I think this is a valid case for a closed repeater, as I don't particularly care to hear about what's gonna happen when I get older, I must defend the old geezer's right to use whatever frequency he wants to use as long as doing so does not interfere with other radio operations.

But the interpretation a lot of people (repeater owners) are making of a coordination is of being the "owner" of the frequency in that location, and that just is not so, even if the coordinators are saying so. The coordinators that are saying so probably deserve to be sued, as they have no authority to grant ownership of a frequency.

If coordinators, repeater owners, and others, did a BETTER job of working out the problems with coordinated repeaters, then there would be enough repeater frequency pairs to satisfy all the needs amateur radio has. As it is now, they are not doing enough. There are many reasons for this, from threatened law suits, to conflict of interest. Some coordinators try, and run into problems with others. Some coordinators just don't care to.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

127. Re: Plan to TAKE AWAY 2 Meters and 440

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 00:09:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500650@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9625

In the major metropolitan areas, even the UHF TV band is "full". Of course "fullness" here means just tight enough for **CHEAP** TV receivers to be barely able to slice apart the stations (30 Mhz of empty space between co-located stations). This is a HORRIBLE waste of spectrum just to save $10 per receiver.

UHF stations should be able to operate much closer and even ADJACENT.

But what is really sad is that VHF and UHF TV is a primarily FIXED point-to-multipoint service, which is more suitable to spectrum above 2 to 4 Ghz. FM radio broadcasting still tends to be mobile enough that it should not have to move up there. The appropriate usage for spectrum in the 30-3000 Mhz range is mostly mobile.

Just think of what land mobile could do with 42 Mhz of VHF high band divided into 8400 5 khz channels and 336 Mhz of UHF divided into 13440 25 khz channels (or 16800 20 khz) and trunked. I'd suggest 76-88 be used to expand FM broadcasting, and 54-72 could have many other uses.

We just need to find a place to put broadcast TV way up there.
I would certainly urge that HDTV *NOT* be allowed below 2 Ghz.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

128. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 00:18:03 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug4.001803.13914@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9626

In article <2817@anasaz.UUCP>, john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
|> Sounds like Jim is hardly a credit to amateur radio, if he is willing
|> to sue a volunteer over a hobby related manner! Who is this guy, anyway?

John,

You have to realize that the "we can't change anything, we'd get sued"
line is basically nothing more than a cop-out. Anybody can sue anyone
for any reason at any time in this country. It doesn't mean a judge
will agree with their grievance.

This excuse is unfortunately quite prevalent among frequency
coordinators. Some time ago I got into a discussion with one of the
local council members. I asked how the remaining part of the 220 band
would be divvied up if/when we end up losing 220-222 MHz. I added that
I thought the only fair way to do it would be to take away 40% of the
repeater band, 40% of the simplex band, 40% of the packet band, etc.
(This is a subject of considerable interest to me since I operate
56kb/s packet on 220.55.)

His response was "we can't tell any of the repeater owners in 222-225
to move! They'd sue us!" My response: "How do you know *I* won't sue
you?" I said it with a smile, but I think he got the message. He
didn't have an answer to that.

Phil

129. Re: Communicator Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 00:27:38 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug4.002738.14000@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9527

In article <80@thoreau.nsc.com>, rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (Ron Todd) writes:
> I do not want them (communicators) on 2 meters, or any lower band for that
> matter.

But then he says:

> When are we ALL going to get over the stigma that Novices and Communicators
> are not HAMS?

Doesn't that seem just a bit inconsistent? Why should Communicators
not be treated the same way as Techs when they've passed the same (or
harder) written test?

Phil

130. My FCC filing on PR 90-55

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 00:32:57 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug4.003257.14087@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9528

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554

In the matter of)
)
Amendment of Part 97 of the) PR Docket 90-55
Commission's Rules Concerning)
the Establishment of a Codeless)
Class of Amateur Operator License)

To: The Commission

COMMENTS OF PHILIP R. KARN, KA9Q

Summary

Amateur Radio's most important role is to interest young people in science and technology and to encourage them to pursue careers in the field. It once did this admirably. But amateur radio has not kept up with the times, and it is faltering. The average US amateur is now over 50 years old, growth is stagnant, and the code requirement is to blame.

A codeless amateur radio license is long overdue and must be created without delay. Furthermore, it must grant full amateur privileges above 30 MHz. It should not be seen merely as an "entry class" amateur license, with holders still expected to learn the code before they can become "real" amateurs.

Code proficiency is no more relevant to operation on the 50 and 144 MHz bands than it is on the frequencies above 220 MHz. Furthermore, access to the 144 MHz band in particular is absolutely essential if the Communicator license is to attract newcomers and integrate them into the mainstream of amateur radio.

The Novice license should be retained. I agree with the Commission that there are too many license classes, but this issue should be addressed in a separate proceeding by proposing that the _t_o_p (rather than the bottom) of the Incentive Licensing "ladder" be dismantled.

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The Code Requirement Is Killing Amateur Radio

1. The debate over the codeless license is really a debate over the fundamental purpose of the Amateur Service. I think the existing Section 97.1, Basis and Purpose, is exceptionally well written and has withstood the test of time. Its authors knew that rapid technological progress characterizes this field, so they wisely avoided mentioning any particular radio communications technology such as Morse Code. Instead, they used phrases such as "advancing skills" and "advancement of the radio art" to state clearly that amateur radio was expected to keep up with the times.

2. In its earliest days, Morse Code was essential to the Amateur Service and a code proficiency requirement was then necessary and proper. But that era was long ago. For many decades individuals without any knowledge of the code could have made valuable contributions to the Basis and Purpose of the Amateur Service. Unfortunately, the code requirement remained long after the reason for its existence had vanished. Today it protects only the parochial interests of those already licensed, not the broader interests of the public that entrusts valuable spectrum to the Amateur Service.

3. The intense debate over the codeless license prompted many amateurs, including me, to think long and hard about a realistic future role and raison d'etre for amateur radio in a world where spectrum, like land, is scarce and getting scarcer. Some stubbornly refuse to accept that we do not own our spectrum and that we must continually earn our allocations. Others agree that we must "pay our bills," but disagree on the best way to do so.

4. Much of my support for a codeless license comes from my own strong interest in technical development and the desire to attract more technically oriented people to the service. But I know that this alone is not enough. Most of today's technical innovations come from corporate and government research labs, not from radio amateurs; we hams simply don't have the resources to compete. Nor can amateur radio's much-touted emergency service role alone justify its allocations much longer, given the rapid deployment of cellular radio systems that have placed millions of telephones in the hands of motorists almost everywhere. In short, few if any of its specific technical or operating activities will be able to sustain amateur radio forever.

5. There is one role, however, that can easily justify the existence of amateur radio well into the future. I speak of its remarkable ability to interest young people in science and technology and to give them a ready outlet to express and develop that interest. Many technical profes-

sionals, including myself, were originally introduced as

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youngsters to electronics and communications technology through amateur radio. It played a large part in encouraging many of us to pursue careers in the field. And our professions benefit everyone, not just those who are licensed amateurs.

6. This unique role makes amateur radio a valuable national resource. It justifies the allocation of precious spectrum that some argue be reallocated to serve the public's needs more directly. But young people are an even more precious resource than RF spectrum. At an age when many of my peers were still trying to figure out what to do with their lives, I knew what I wanted to do with mine -- thanks to amateur radio.

7. Today, however, amateur radio no longer attracts nearly as many young people. One oft-cited reason is the personal computer, a communications tool _p_a_r _e_x_c_e_l_l_e_n_c_e that, unlike amateur radio, requires no operator license and no code test. (Indeed, I discovered computers in 1972, less than a year after my introduction to amateur radio. If computers had come first, I might never have bothered to learn the code and become an amateur.) Another reason amateur radio no longer attracts young people is the widespread (and, I think, mostly accurate) image of radio amateurs as reactionary old men whose staunch defense of an irrelevant code requirement epitomizes everything that is wrong with amateur radio. Amateur radio should be an investment in the future, but it is now a monument to the past. And creative and talented young people are always much more interested in future possibilities than in old monuments. The codeless license is therefore absolutely essential if amateur radio is to justify its existence.

A Codeless License is Absolutely Necessary to Attract Technical Contributors

8. In my profession I regularly meet many highly qualified technically oriented people that I believe would be an asset to amateur radio. I often try to interest them in the more advanced areas such as packet radio and satellites. And in almost every case, the initial fascination quickly dissipates when I get to the "fine print" -- that knowledge of Morse Code is still required by every class of US amateur license.

9. I long ago stopped counting how many times this happened. To non-amateurs in my profession, amateur radio is a relic of a bygone era. I try to explain that amateur radio includes small, progressive groups such as TAPR and AMSAT who do their best to promote new ideas and technology. Unfortunately, getting this message across is a frustrating, uphill battle.

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10. This is made all the more difficult by an indefensible code requirement. Creativity, originality and insight are uniquely human traits vital to technical innovation, and people with these traits often have a strong, built-in drive to express them. Give them an outlet, and they'll prove they're far from lazy. (Why else do so many computer hobbyists write elaborate computer programs only to give them away?) But require these people to learn the Morse Code, and you'll often run into a brick wall.

11. The problem is that for those who will never use it, learning the Morse Code is a pointless exercise in rote memorization. There's no room for creativity, and this deeply offends many of the same people amateur radio needs the most. This is especially true for young people to whom the technical side of amateur radio could be an excellent outlet for interests that are all too often frustrated in the classroom. There's already way too much rote learning in our educational system, and far too little emphasis on developing the innate creativity and capacity for original thinking in almost every young person. It is utterly tragic that amateur radio has fallen into the same trap of mediocrity.

12. Technically oriented amateurs are a dying breed in US amateur radio. The most technically oriented American amateur radio magazine, _H_a_m _R_a_d_i_o, recently ceased publication. The mainstream amateur publications in several other countries, such as _C_Q _D_L in West Germany and _C_Q _H_a_m _R_a_d_i_o in
Japan, are much more technically oriented than their US counterpart, _Q_S_T. (I note in passing that both West Germany and Japan have popular no-code licenses.) The ARRL does publish a thin technically oriented newsletter, _Q_E_X, but its circulation is small. A relative handful of highly dedicated "hard core tekkies," running on the edge of personal burnout, is responsible for virtually every recent amateur packet radio and satellite development. And just our present projects could easily keep us busy for a lifetime.

13. We desperately need an influx of new technical contributors to help share the load and to form "critical

masses" around new projects. Being surrounded by professional colleagues, some of whom would be significant contributors to amateur radio were it not for the code requirement, makes it all the more painful. It's like being stranded in a life raft: water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink.

The Codeless License Should Grant Full Privileges Above 30 MHz

14. The Communicator proposal is a step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. Since the only difference between the Communicator and Technician licenses would be a code test, there is simply no rational

justification for excluding Communicators from the 50 and 144 MHz bands or for limiting transmitter powers to 200 watts.

15. Besides its basic unfairness, limiting Communicators to frequencies above 220 MHz would have many serious drawbacks. The most important is the lessening of the appeal of the Communicator license to prospective amateurs, particularly in the less densely populated areas of the country where the higher frequency bands are lightly used. A related problem is the reduced opportunity for contact between Communicators and existing amateurs. Given the widely understood importance of quickly assimilating the newcomers into the mainstream of the amateur service, creating a "ghetto" for the Communicators is most unwise.

16. Given the rarity of Morse Code on the bands above 30 MHz, a Communicator who will have passed a written test more comprehensive than that taken by present Technicians will be no less capable of fulfilling the basis and purpose of the Amateur Service. I therefore utterly reject the notion of such a license as merely an "entry class" license, or of considering its holders as anything less than "real" amateurs. If this influx of new amateurs causes congestion on the 144 MHz band in some densely populated areas, so be it. Although I believe this risk to be vastly overstated, the worst that could happen is that all users of the band, not just the Communicators, would be motivated to use the higher frequency bands and to improve on their spectrum management techniques.

If The License Structure Is Too Big, Simplify It - But Keep The Novice

17. The Commission says that its staff cannot process more than 50,000 amateur license applications per year. This

probably explains the Commission's proposal to do away with the Novice and Technician classes when the Communicator is created.

18. I am sympathetic to this problem. The US already has more examination elements and license classes than any other country. Recent budgetary pressures have undoubtedly made the overhead of this unwieldy system intolerable. Dismantling the cumbersome and largely ineffective Incentive Licensing system adopted in 1968 would free processing capacity that would be better used to handle Communicator applications.

19. However, the Commission proposes to begin dismantling the Incentive Licensing ladder at the wrong end. Even with the new Communicator, the Novice class would continue to serve a valid purpose as an entry level license for those interested primarily in HF operation. If the licensing

structure is to be simplified, then start at the upper end. For example, given ITU HF telegraphy requirements plus the continuing need for the Novice, as few as three classes could suffice:

Novice: Novice level written test, 5 wpm code test. Privileges identical to current Novice.

Communicator: Tech/General level written test, no code test. Full privileges above 30 MHz.

General: Tech/General level written test, 5 wpm code test. Full amateur privileges on all bands.

20. All existing licensees except Novice and Communicator would be grandfathered to General. Novices could upgrade to General by taking the written test, while a Communicator could upgrade by taking the code test. A similar structure exists in many other countries and works well.

21. Although such a major simplification of the licensing structure is most desirable, it is properly outside the scope of this proceeding. The preceding discussion was only to show one way that the Communicator could be created and the Novice retained without exceeding the Commission's application processing capacity.

22. So as not to delay the creation of the Communicator, I urge the Commission to create it in a "stand alone" action, without deleting the Novice or Technician classes. The Commission could then open a separate proceeding that

would simplify the entire license structure as just described. This could be done before the Commission's application processing capacity is exceeded by Communicator applications.

Conclusion

23. In conclusion, I urge the Commission to create the Communicator license and to give it full amateur privileges above 30 MHz. _A_n_y_o_n_e who can show himself qualified to pursue the Basis and Purpose of the Amateur Service -- and that most assuredly does _n_o_t require a knowledge of Morse code above 30 MHz -- must be allowed to enter.

24. I am well aware that merely creating the Communicator won't solve our problems overnight. For it to succeed, existing amateurs must welcome the new licensees and introduce them to a wide range of exciting and challenging activities. We will have our work cut out for us. My own specialty is the development of amateur radio computer networks (see Personal Background below). Several new amateurs have written me to say that my work in amateur TCP/IP

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networking finally prompted them to become licensed. I take great pride in this, and I hope to succeed on a much larger scale with the help of the Communicator license.

Respectfully submitted,

Philip R. Karn, Jr., KA9Q

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Personal Background

25. I am thirty-three years old, and have held an Extra Class amateur license since 1973. Professionally, I work in computer communications networking research for Bell Communications Research (Bellcore), the R&D consortium owned by the seven regional Bell companies. My formal education includes a BS in Electrical Engineering from Cornell University and a MS in Electrical Engineering (Computer Engineering) from Carnegie-Mellon University. My decision to pursue a technical career in communications had much to do with my exposure to amateur radio in high school.

26. Although I work professionally in the field, I retain a strong interest in advancing amateur radio technol-

ogy. I am a member of the ARRL Ad Hoc Committee on Digital Communications. In 1982 I participated in the design of the AX.25 amateur packet radio protocol. I have been a technical volunteer for the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) since 1980, where I have specialized in orbital analysis, and I currently sit on their Board of Directors. I also sit on the Board of Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR), the group that brought packet radio to the Amateur Service in its present form.

27. I am the coordinator and primary author of the KA9Q Network Operating System (NOS), a computer software package that implements the AX.25 and NET/ROM amateur radio networking protocols and the US Department of Defense (DoD) Standard Internet Protocol Suite ("TCP/IP") on a variety of personal computers. This software, including full source code (about 50,000 lines), is available without charge to any amateur radio or educational user. I estimate that there are at least 5,000 users of this software in several dozen countries. Although it was originally written for amateur packet radio, this software is also very popular with users of the National Science Foundation Research Internet (NSFNET). Some users have made significant contributions to the software even though they are not licensed amateurs. (I consider these people to be prime candidates for the Communicator license.) A significant performance enhancement I developed during my early experiments with TCP/IP on amateur packet radio was general enough to be made a required part of the TCP/IP specification. It is now used well beyond amateur radio.

28. I have written or co-authored over a dozen papers and articles on amateur packet radio and satellite topics that have appeared in the proceedings of the _A_M_S_A_T _S_a_t_e_l_l_i_t_e _S_y_m_p_o_s_i_u_m, the _A_R_R_L _C_o_m_p_u_t_e_r _N_e_t_w_o_r_k_i_n_g _C_o_n_f_e_r_e_n_c_e, the _I_E_E_E _J_o_u_r_n_a_l _o_n _S_e_l_e_c_t_e_d _A_r_e_a_s _i_n _C_o_m_m_u_n_i_c_a_t_i_o_n_s, and several other journals and magazines. I have given invited talks on and demonstrations of amateur packet radio and satellite technology to non-amateur technical audiences, including

INTEROP, a large trade convention devoted to computer internetworking, and various NSFNET groups, including the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF, in which I participate professionally), and NORDUNET, the Scandinavian research computer network.

29. I have received awards and recognition for my work in amateur radio technology, including the AMSAT Technical Achievement Award in 1986, the Dayton Hamvention Special Achievement Award in 1989, and a "QST Profile" in the April 1990 issue of _Q_S_T.

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131. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 06:13:29 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2827@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9529

In article <1990Aug4.001803.13914@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
]You have to realize that the "we can't change anything, we'd get sued"
]line is basically nothing more than a cop-out. Anybody can sue anyone
]for any reason at any time in this country. It doesn't mean a judge
]will agree with their grievance.

I'm sorry, Phil, but I have to disagree. Even a frivolous lawsuit can
cause one considerable trouble and expense. Try applying for a mortgage while
there is an outstanding lawsuit against you! Furthermore, some pretty
ridiculous lawsuits still win - ask the WestCARS folks about that!
In today's litiginous society, fear of a lawsuit is real and
not just a cop-out. My opinion of a ham who would sue over a
coordination matter is that such a person doesn't belong in our
fraternity.
]
...
]
]to move! They'd sue us!" My response: "How do you know *I* won't sue
]you?" I said it with a smile, but I think he got the message. He
]didn't have an answer to that.
]
Ask the coordinators in Texas what it feels like to be sued. I'm
amazed that some people are {brave, foolish} enough to be
coordinators at all!

While anyone CAN sue, the most likely people to sue in these cases
are the crackpots that are also the most likely to fight over
coordination matters. Your coordinator has nothing to fear from
you. He may have a lot to fear from some cranky repeater owner
who is unwilling to give up his frequency.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

132. Re: chauvinism

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 13:54:54 UTC
From: perley@trub
Message-ID: <10779@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 9544

In article <43607@apple.Apple.COM>, winter@Apple (Patty Winter) writes:
>In article <9008031516.AA19022@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>>What's with Derek Wills? Can't ladies be ladies? Can't they be recognized
>>as such? I see absolutely nothing chauvinistic in providing activities for
>>ladies who choose not to be Hams! No one is trying to keep lady Hams out
>>of the Ham activities,

>I should state up front that in many cases, the organizers are probably
>correct in assuming that this is the kind of activity non-ham wives
>want to attend.

But Chauvanism still runs rampant, even in Patty's post. No one is
considering the possibility of non-ham husbands at ham fests. Liberated
or not, they probably won't be interested in most of the "ladies activities"
people have been talking about here.

-don perley
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

133. Re: Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 15:22:12 UTC
From: emmonsl@athena.csus.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug4.152212.24072@csusac.csus.edu>
Source record: 9548

In article <1909@minnow.sp.unisys.com> ron@minnow.sp.unisys.com (Ron Burns) writes:
>I would like to know of any radio frequencies used by airshow and demonstration
>teams.

Here's the list of frequencies that have been floating around here lately:

------CUT HERE------
copied from Amateur radio packet:
From: ka2raf@nn2z.ampr.org (Chris Crosby)

Msg# TSP Size To @ BBS From Date Time Bid
7686 PY 3026 KA2RAF AB4AP 900406 1034
Subject: SWL - Scanning Airshows

MONITORING AIR SHOWS

If you have ever been to an air show then you know the thrill of
excitement as the pilots show off there skills, but you could be
missing out on the ultimate thrill, that is actually monitoring
the pilots and all of the communications that go with what goes
on around an air show. The following frequencies have been
compiled from various sources including monitoring times and
popular communications, most all have been confirmed.

U.S.N. BLUE ANGELS: ground support 121.90
nbfm rpt. 142.025 in/out 142.625
common airshow 123.40
maintenance ch.10 143.60
air to air 241.40 250.80 251.60 275.35
360.40 384.40 395.90 391.90

U.S.A.F. THUNDERBIRDS operations 120.45
common airshow 123.40
air-air tactical 140.40 141.85
air to air 236.60
solo 5-6 236.55 241.40 273.50 283.50
team leader 250.85
air to air 294.70 322.30 322.60
air-air tactical 394.0 382.90
ground support nbfm 413.025

U.S.A. GOLDEN KNIGHTS operations 32.30
air coordination 123.40
primary 42.35

CANADIAN SNOWBIRDS ch.1 275.80 ch.2 295.60 ch.3 310.80
ch.4 227.60 ch.5 243.40 ch.6 240.50

ch.7 378.50 ch.8 266.30 ch.9 294.50
ch.10 322.80 ch.11 245.70 ch.12 316.50
ch.13 344.50 ch.14 356.60 ch.15 236.60
ch.16 283.90 ch.17 363.80 ch.18 289.40
ch.19 245.0 ch.20 239.80

NONMILITARY FLIGHT TEAMS common airshow 123.40 123.45
showtime control 126.40

Brazilian A.F. 130.55 130.655 132.25

73 de Brian N5OBF @ WA5DVV
From N5OBF @ WA5DVV.MS.USA.NA NN2Z>
------CUT HERE------

Hope this offers you what you need...

L. Scott Emmons
---
emmonsl@csus.edu <or> ...[ucbvax]!ucdavis!csusac!athena!emmonsl
Packet: kc6mhs@kg6xx.#nocal.ca.usa.na

134. chauvinism

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 17:10:54 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9008041710.AA20052@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9545

Actually, in the Pacificon announcement, the activity "for the spouses" on Saturday is a shopping safari to San Francisco (from San Jose). Quotes from the flyer "Most of these stores seem to aim at the ladies, but there is shopping for men also."
"This is a repeat from last year by request of many of the gals"

BTW, Pacificon '90 is in San Jose on October 10-12.

135. Re: My FCC filing on PR 90-55

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 19:01:51 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43646@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9546

karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:

>In the matter of)
>)
>Amendment of Part 97 of the) PR Docket 90-55
>Commission's Rules Concerning)
>the Establishment of a Codeless)
>Class of Amateur Operator License)

My letter to the FCC was text set for a laser printer and is not easily posted (unless you read PostScript :-). The following are the pertinent paragraphs,

"... the author would like to express his sincere appreciation for, and his complete support of, the Commission's attempt to introduce a codeless class of Amateur Radio operator license.

"The author would, however, like to suggest that the new class of operators be given as many priviledges as the International regulations would allow.

"Specifically, if the codeless class were to be administered examinations on theory and rules and regulations commensurate to that administered to the Technician class operators, then there is little just reason why they should not be accorded the same rights and priviledges as a Technician class licensee in the Radio spectrum above 30 MHz.

"Further, the author would like to encourage the Commission to eliminate the separate classes of Amateur Radio licenses and perhaps reduce it to simply two classes -- a Codeless (above-30 MHz operations only) and a Code-proficient class (operations in all Amateur Radio bands), with the aim at consolidating to a single class of Amateur Radio operators when International regulations no longer requires Morse code proficiency."

End quote.

Flames to /dev/null or to the FCC, please.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

136. test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 19:16:04 UTC
From: harpo@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <3818@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 9547

I plan on taking the novice exam in the next couple of weeks. I have a question, is it a good idea to take the technician element at the same time?

Thanks Mike Harp
UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd ucsd nosc}!crash!pnet01!harpo
ARPA: crash!pnet01!harpo@nosc.mil
INET: harpo@pnet01.cts.com

137. Re: More ICOM IC-R1 Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 19:44:41 UTC
From: mpe@shamash.cdc.com
Message-ID: <24215@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 9549

What in the hell do the last 6 articles titled "Re: More ICOM IC-R1 Review" have in common?

Answer: Nothing to do with ICOM, scanners, the IC-R1 model, any of the problems or features of the IC-R1 unit, opinions, etc.....

Please title articles the same way the ingredient lists are drafted on most food products; whatever the most important(highest phyiscal content) first.

This thread should be:
1) moved to another newsgroup
2) retitled
3) referenced to all of the BS published less than three months ago in this newgroup (again the wrong place!!!)
4) ignored

Practice your usefulness and don't follow someone else's poor example with an even stupid'er act.

138. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 21:50:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500651@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9555

> Phil, (and everybody else):
>
> CW IS VERY RELEVANT TO ALL VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF WEAK SIGNAL WORK.
>
> If you ever operated on 2m during an auroral opening and heard the lids
> trying to use SSB even in the face of severe auroral flutter, then maybe
> you would understand this. I favour the creation of small subbands (of
> perhaps 500 kHz) on each VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF band, where no repeater or FM
> operation is allowed, and where a CW requirement of at least 13 wpm is
> added (current technicians will not be grandfathered). If you can't
> operate CW at a speed of at least 13 wpm, then you don't belong on the
> weak signal portions of the VHF and up bands, EVEN USING SSB!

CW is absolutely NOT relevant to any non-CW operation so therefore a test
in it is just as irrelevant at any speed.

You happen to be interested in CW, and for you, it is a viable means of
communication. But I happen to NOT be interested in it and won't be
using it. I plan to work weak signal SSB soon, and do so NOW with FM
(yes, there is some of that, too).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

139. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 21:55:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500652@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9556

> While anyone CAN sue, the most likely people to sue in these cases
> are the crackpots that are also the most likely to fight over
> coordination matters. Your coordinator has nothing to fear from
> you. He may have a lot to fear from some cranky repeater owner
> who is unwilling to give up his frequency.

And of course these are the people we need to remove from amateur
radio as soon as possible, repeater and all.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

140. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-04 21:59:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500653@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9557

There is also the concept of HARMFUL interference.

And the FCC policy applies to UNcoordinated repeaters vs coordinated repeaters. If you KNOW a repeater is on the frequency when you use its input or output for simplex, the situation is identical. It may or may not be a violation. I will have to think about that a while, but if you KNOW its there, you know its there.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

141. Re: chauvinism

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 00:25:59 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43652@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9550

In article <10779@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> perley@trub.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley) writes:
>But Chauvanism still runs rampant, even in Patty's post. No one is
>considering the possibility of non-ham husbands at ham fests. Liberated
>or not, they probably won't be interested in most of the "ladies activities"
>people have been talking about here.

Don--

Actually, I did consider that. I just didn't mention it in my posting
because I didn't want to dilute the main discussion about the apallingly
narrow range of activities for the group that makes up the bulk of non-hams
at ham conventions: namely, women.

I guess I assume that men attending ham conventions will be interested
in going to the forums even if they aren't hams. Is that a sexist
assumption? :-)

As for Doug Faunt's posting about Pacificon, yes, I saw that and noted
that the "shopping safari" will be visiting outlets for men's clothing
as well as women's. But Doug, would you like to place a bet on whether
any men will actually join the shopping trip? :-) I sure doubt it...

Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

142. Re: Super Morse 3.11 Program Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 03:07:07 UTC
From: brian@towers.UUCP
Message-ID: <80@towers.UUCP>
Source record: 9558

I have SM315.ZIP available on my landline BBS. That is the latest verison
that I am aware of. You can download this file by calling 317 882 9330 and
logging in as Ham Radio, use YAGI for the password.

If you can file request via Fidonet, file request SM315.ZIP from node
1:231/30, I support 12 thru 9600 HST speeds.

Brian Murrey - KB9BVN - QTH Indianapolis

--
```
=============================================================================
: Brian Murrey - KB9BVN - QTH Indpls : Fidonet: 1:231/30 317-882-9330 :
: UUCP:..towers!brian : Login:Ham Radio Password:Yagi :
=============================================================================
```

143. Re: Should I become a ham now or wait?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 04:33:14 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <477@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 9551

In article <7880229@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>> Will the license structure change so radically or so differently that I
>> will have wished I had waited?
>
>Don't wait. Do it now! Morse code *will* improve your sex life,
>guaranteed. You'll see!

But the hours that it takes to learn it won't! When I took the time
to learn the code, my wife was NOT happy. Not only that, she HATES
even hearing the code. Even a short repeater ID out of the handie
almost always results in a comment of "You're beeping again...".

The only way I can operate code in my house is to either use headphones
or just plug the audio into the pk232 and not even listen to it.

--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |

144. Re: 2 x 1's ALL GONE IN 2 LAND

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 05:01:51 UTC
From: dwg@bpdsun1.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Aug5.050151.27996@bpdsun1.uucp>
Source record: 9554

WF2V writes:
>Sorry folks. I just heard of a AA2AJ in New Jersy two weeks ago. Say
>Bye-Bye to the 2 x 1 calls in 2 land......

Where are 2 x 1 calls still available?

9 land has a few more (just got mine 2 weeks ago).
--
David WU9A quintro!bpdsun1!dwg@lll-winken.llnl.gov
ex:WB9VGB uunet!tiamat!quintro!bpdsun1!dwg

145. Radio Shack PRO-2006 scanner - product review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 06:13:24 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug5.061324.10795@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 9543
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

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THE RADIO SHACK PRO-2006 PROGRAMMABLE SCANNER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

The Radio Shack PRO-2006 is a 400 channel, wide coverage scanner radio, manufactured in Japan by General Research Electronics. It is the successor to the PRO-2005 and a grandchild of the PRO-2004, the super scanner which put Radio Shack out in front of its competition in the base station scanner market.1

The PRO-2006 is almost identical to the discontinued PRO-2005, with the exception that the PRO-2006 boasts HyperscanTM, a catchy way of saying that it scans fast -- about 26 channels/second versus the PRO-2005's 16 channels/second rate.2 At about $400, the PRO-2006 is $20 cheaper than the PRO-2005 was. Both scanners are built using surface mount components and are housed in a gray plastic cabinet.

Frequency Coverage

The PRO-2006 covers 25-520 and 760-1300 MHz, except for 2 gaps in the cellular telephone bands. The two gaps in the 800 MHz range can be restored all the Radio Shack continuous coverage scanners by removing a diode. Diode D502 is the culprit in the PRO-2005 and PRO-2006.

A matrix of diodes, attached to the microprocessor's input port, is often used to configure radios for sale in different markets. The diode matrix on new the PRO-2006 is located on the vertical circuit board just behind the front panel. There are 2 diodes present, and holes drilled for 2 more.

Lots of Memory

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1. "Product Review: The Radio Shack PRO-2004 Programmable Scanner," by Bob Parnass AJ9S, in The Radio Enthusiast, February 1987, and Monitoring Times, March 1987.

2. "Product Review: The Radio Shack PRO-2005 Programmable Scanner," by Bob Parnass AJ9S, in The Radio Enthusiast,

June 1989, and RCMA Journal, August 1989.

- 2 -

The PRO-2006 has the usual features that scanner buffs have come to expect: individual channel lockouts, selectable 2 second rescan delay, an external speaker jack, etc. Casual scanner users don't need 400 channels, but scanner hobbyists can have those channels filled up in no time flat, especially with frequencies in the vast 225-400 MHz military air band, and other federal government allocations.

With so many channels to program, one dreads the thought of a power failure, which could clear memory in a hurry. Not to worry, the PRO-2006 memory is backed up by a conventional 9 volt alkaline battery (not supplied), which should be replaced every 6 months or so.

The 400 channels are divided into 10 banks of 40 channels each, and one can select or deselect any channel bank from the scan list. Individual channels can be locked out in the customary way, but the PRO-2006 maintains the handy feature introduced in the PRO-2004, a LOCKOUT REVIEW. Successive depressions of this key step through the locked out channels.

Scanners worth their keep have a priority feature, with channel 1 usually designated the priority channel. The PRO-2006 is more flexible; any of the 400 channels may be designated the priority channel. When the PRIORITY key is depressed, that channel will be sampled every 2 seconds, and the radio will stay there if a signal is heard.

The PRO-2006 has two scan speeds, which measured approximately 13 and 26 channels/second. While scanning at high speed, the PRO-2006 won't skip over weak signals like some of the AOR-2515 scanners do. Adding diode D501, situated at an unmarked location between D502 and D503 sped up the PRO-2005 scan and search rates by 25%. Adding the same diode in the PRO-2006 has no effect on the scan or search rates.

It has been claimed that a PRO-2005 could be made into a PRO-2006 by merely replacing the CPU clock crystal with one of a higher frequency. Don't believe it. Changing the PRO-2005 clock speed would affect both the rescan delay and the priority rate, and they would no longer be 2 seconds long, as they are in the PRO-2006.

When programming a channel, the PRO-2006 firmware sets the mode automatically, based on its idea of what mode is most prevalent on that frequency. This feature saves extra keystrokes, and makes one appreciate the thought that went into the design of this radio. The default mode can be overrid-

den easily, if need be, like to listen to a military mid-air refueling operation in the 225-400 MHz range, which is

mainly populated with AM signals.

Searching

The SEARCH facility found on most programmable scanners allows the entry of a pair of frequencies, then by pressing a key, the radio searches frequencies between those limits. The PRO-2006 allows for 10 pairs of limits! These pairs of limits are stored in their own memory, and don't use up any of the conventional 400 memory channels. One can set up several search pairs, for instance:

- 46.610 - 46.970 MHz: cordless telephones

- 144 - 148 MHz: the 2 meter ham band

- 418.625 - 418.900: Drug Enforcement Administration

Another unique feature of the better Radio Shack models is the MONITOR key, which stops the search and stores the frequency in one of ten special monitor memories. These memories are separate from the 400 main memory channels. The search can be restarted from where it left off by striking the up or down arrow key.

The user can select the search direction (up or down), and step size of 5, 12.5, or 50 kHz, although the PRO-2006 is intelligent enough to select a default step size based on the frequencies being searched. As on the PRO-2004 and PRO-2005, there is a hidden step size of 30 kHz, but this step size is only used in the cellular phone band after restoring full 800 MHz coverage.

The selected parameters are displayed on the LCD panel, smaller than the panel in the PRO-2004.

The DIRECT key allows one to start searching up or down from whatever frequency is on the display. Let's say the scanner is in MANUAL mode, and set at channel 26, which contains 460.100 MHz. Striking the DIRECT then UP-ARROW keys starts the PRO-2006 searching upwards from 460.100. This is a nice feature.

The PRO-2006 contains a "window detector" circuit, which is called into play during a SEARCH operation. This circuit tries to detect when the radio is tuned close to the center frequency of a station, and prevents the search from halting prematurely, off to the side of the signal.

The AFC (automatic frequency control) circuit of the Bearcat 800XLT often causes a search of 850 MHz signals to halt prematurely. Even though the signal sounds on frequency, the display reads the wrong frequency. Neither the PRO-2004 nor the PRO-2006 have this problem.

The PRO-2006 includes a SOUND SQUELCH, resembling the VSC circuit on the ICOM R-7000, which may be used during scan or search operations. With the the sound squelch enabled, signified by a red lamp above the pushbutton, the scanner will skip over unmodulated signals. This is handy for skipping over "birdies", link signals with a constant carrier, or baby monitors when baby is asleep.

The manual warns that the sound squelch may be fooled by signals with low modulation, and skip over them. The PRO-2006 SOUND SQUELCH tries to detect the presence or absence of modulation (not human speech), so unfortunately, it thinks that noisy dead carriers, digital data signals, and paging tones are worth monitoring and will stop the scanner to listen to them.

Taping Facility

A tape recorder can be connected to the TAPE phono jack on the rear panel, which provides 600 mV of audio at a 10,000 ohm impedance. An audio filtering circuit rolls off the high frequency components before they reach the TAPE jack, which makes it impossible to use it for picking off FM subcarrier signals. In addition to a rear mounted external speaker jack, there is a miniature headphone jack on the front of the scanner.

The PRO-2006 lacks a COR (carrier operated relay) output, like ICOM R7000 and older Bearcat 300 have, which would be useful for actuating a tape recorder.

Basic Performance

To evaluate sensitivity, the PRO-2006 was compared with it's grandfather, the PRO-2004. Since a signal generator was not used, quantitative measurements could not be made. Instead, an Antenna Specialists AV-801 antenna was switched between radios, signals from stations were compared by ear, and the results tabulated.

Simply put, the PRO-2006 proved more sensitive than the PRO-2004 on all bands tested, and much more sensitive in the 850 MHz range. The earlier PRO-2005 was also more sensitive

than the PRO-2004, but both the PRO-2005 the PRO-2006 let 800 MHz trunked systems and cellular telephone conversations bleed through while searching the 118 - 132 MHz commercial aircraft band. The 800 MHz interference was heard on the 2005 and PRO-2006, not the 2004.

Although the PRO-2004, PRO-2005, and PRO-2006 can suffer the effects of intermodulation, they are much more immune than the overly sensitive, image laden Bearcat 800XLT. Intermodulation from paging appeared on several frequencies above 1000 MHz, in a region not many people monitor. Oddly, audio from television channel 50 was heard on 1251.625 MHz. The PRO-2006 has a 10 dB attenuator, operable by a slide switch on the rear. The attenuator helps eliminate intermod, but few people would want the attenuator enabled while scanning or searching as it degrades both wanted and unwanted signals. A programmable attenuator feature, selectable for each channel, would have been a better idea.

The up conversion design of both the ICOM R-7000 and Radio Shack PRO-2006 allows use of a very high IF (intermediate frequency), which helps avoid image problems.

The audio output quality is good, although the top mounted speaker directs the sound at the ceiling, but adding an optional external speaker allows the sound to be directed at the user's head.

Unfortunately, the audio level of AM signals is somewhat below that of NBFM signals, requiring a slightly different setting of the volume control, although this has improved over the PRO-2005. When scanning both AM and NBFM modes, one has to find a compromise position of the volume control.

The PRO-2006 squelch control has a small amount of hysteresis, an improvement over its GRE ancestors. Too much hysteresis is like having too much play in a car's steering wheel, or backlash in a gear set. This hysteresis forces one to keep the squelch at a tighter setting, missing weaker signals when scanning or searching.

Mechanical and Electrical Construction

The newest scanners use tiny surface mount components, which permits manufacturers to cram more circuitry into smaller cabinets. This technology makes home repair and circuit modification almost impossible. The "lick and stick" parts are so small it's are difficult to tell a surface mount resistor from a capacitor, and components are rarely marked with their values.

The PRO-2006 is smaller and lighter than the 2004. It is enclosed in a gray plastic cabinet, with a plastic front panel. If one is going to pay $400, one deserves to own some metal, but several stages are internally shielded in their own metal compartments. The entirely plastic cabinet of the older PRO2003 allowed wideband noise to radiate out of the scanner and into nearby shortwave receivers.

The PRO-2006 vertical front panel is an advancement over the sloping panel of the 2004. You can stack the scanner on top of other equipment and see the controls without standing up. If sitting directly on a table, two hinged plastic feet, padded with rubber bumpers, can fold out from under the front of the radio to tilt it at a good viewing angle.

There is a single BNC antenna connector on the rear of the PRO-2006, and the radio is supplied with telescoping antenna which screws in through a hole in the top of the cabinet.

Internal construction is excellent, and the internal shielding is commendable. Interstage shielding is very important in a wide band receiver, to prevent it from "hearing itself", an undesirable phenomena which results in birdies. The PRO-2006 owner's manual lists dozens of birdie frequencies. The shielding is much better in the PRO-2006 than in the 800XLT, which uses no shielding around the 800 MHz converter stage, and probably accounts for some of the birdies in the Bearcat.

Frequencies and other indicators are displayed on a backlit LCD (liquid crystal display) panel, and the level of backlighting can be dimmed by a pushbutton switch. As with the PRO-2005, the poor contrast on the small LCD panel makes it difficult to read a frequency more than just a few feet away, and is nowhere near as good as the greenish blue fluorescent display in the old Bearcat 300.

However, physically challenged and vision impaired scanner buffs will appreciate the conventional raised rubber keyboard in the PRO-2006, Only moderate pressure is required for actuation, and key depressions are confirmed by a mild "beep" audio tone.

The PRO-2006 is the right size to fit under the dashboard of intermediate sized cars, but there are few concessions to those wanting to use this scanner in a vehicle. Perhaps Radio Shack has been influenced by repressive laws restricting mobile scanners in a minority of states, like New Jersey.

Although it can be operated on 12 VDC, neither a mobile power cord nor mounting bracket are provided. These items

were included with earlier, pre-PRO-2004 Radio Shack models. The AC power cord is not detachable, and would have to be bundled up to keep it out of the way in a mobile installation.

Owner's Manual

The user manual is much better than the fold out sheet furnished with Uniden scanner.

A single page frequency allocations chart is included, but is very general. Trunked radio systems are mentioned, but only briefly. Most people buying PRO-2006s probably have other scanners and so will be somewhat familiar with scanning.

The up conversion design of the Radio Shack PRO-2004/5/6 allows use of a very high IF (intermediate frequency), which all but eliminates image problems. Ironically, the PRO-2006 owner's manual contains a section on images. This section appears in the manuals for most other Radio Shack models, and was thoughtlessly included in the PRO-2006 manual. It babbles on about images being 21.4 MHz away from the real frequency -- true for simpler models, but not so for the PRO-2006.

There is no schematic. Thankfully, detailed service manuals for Radio Shack scanners are usually available for $12.00 or so.

The PRO-2006 is warranted for 1 year, which is reassuring.

What's Missing?

So with all these neat features, what's missing from the PRO-2006? It would have been better to have more channel banks with fewer channels in each bank, say 20 banks of 20 channels. A "search and store" mode, like that on the ICOM R7000 and older Bearcat 250 would have been nice, and such a circuit is being marketed by Key Research. A lighted keyboard and a signal strength meter would also be welcome, as would a mobile mounting bracket and SCA output jack.

A frequency query facility, as found in the Uniden 200XLT, would have been very useful to finding in what memory channel a given frequency is stored.3 Mega-channel scanners

really need this feature and it would have been trivial to implement in the PRO-2006 firmware.

Summary - It's Tops

If all one wants is a scanner to monitor local police and fire, there are certainly cheaper and simpler models than the PRO-2006. This scanner is the best base/mobile scanner available at time of writing. AOR's AR-2515 has more channels, but its buggy firmware and tendency to skip active channels prevent it from taking top honors. At about $400, the PRO-2006 scans much better than the ICOM R7000, a great VHF/UHF communications receiver, priced at over $1000.

The PRO-2006 has the right features and performance, especially for scanning the wide 225-400 MHz military aircraft band and the newer federal law enforcement radio systems with their dozens of channels.

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3. "Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT Scanner Review," by Bob Parnass, AJ9S. The Radio Enthusiast, August 1988.

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==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

146. Re: spectrum congestion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 06:16:02 UTC
From: mikey@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <3831@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 9553

kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>In article <12111@sdcc6.ucsd.edu> lbv@bend.ucsd.edu (Gordon Schlesinger) writes:
>> I truly wish the rest of the country believed us
>>[southern California] when we say that we know what massive
>>spectrum congestion is all about.
>
>BS Gordon. At least 420-450 is completely empty out here. Listen to it
>sometime. The spectrum is completely "used" by private repeaters that
>are almost never transmitting! You can't get a new allocation.
>
>I think that this "private repeater" idea has got to go if we are to
>keep our spectrum. Just wait until UPS listens to 420-450 here in
>Southern California and decides that they need a chuck of it. All they
>have to do is go to the FCC and tell them that while we have many
>repeaters in the repeater directory, none of them are ever in use!
>The spectrum co-ordinators in Southern California have their collective
>heads in the sand (or smog - whichever is appropriate).
>
>--
>Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

Quite right. I'm in San Diego. The co-ordination group here in SoCal
(SCRBBA) won't even respond to my request for co-ordination (RFC's). And
quite naturally, the current trustees of UHF repeaters don't want any data
published about their boxes. Check out the ARRL repeater directories over the
last few years. All very secret. SCRBBA will stack open machines 3 and 4
deep in SoCal but those with stroke (like SCRBBA insiders) have clear channel
boxes that only burp ocassionally. If it hadn't been for the 220 grab, you
would only see a half a dozen open UHF repeaters listed. Just tain't fair.
Kinda like professional politicians...

****
Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@pnet03.cts.com
PO Box 460 ARPA: crash!pnet03!mikey@nosc.mil
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!pnet03!mikey
****

147. Re: Costs...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 08:13:00 UTC
From: PLB@PSUARCH.BITNET
Message-ID: <546E450F76BF00083C@PSUARCH.Bitnet>
Source record: 9552

Gee, in a matter of days I'm now a "mysterious person"... :*<
Please see my finger.pln for complete address, phone number, and office hours..
No, I'm not in the Cornell area -- that's just how the mailer handles routing.
Actually, I live in Central Pennsylvania, and if I were to rely on you guys for
delivery of messages, you'd still be looking for me in the wrong State, having
missed me by a couple hundred miles, give or take a few... :*<

So, if I *don't* hear from you about my relative in SF, it could mean that:
1. you don't have any information about her
2. she is dead, but you chose not to pass the info along :*<
3. you can't find me

As for becoming a ham... I might... and I might even be able to convince my
cousin in SF... but, Old Auntie from across the bay...? Nah, don't think so.
However, if I were to use my ham license to get a personal message across,
wouldn't I be breaking the law? Wouldn't that be "circumventing a commercial
carrier"...? (Assuming, of course, that a commercial carrier were operational)
(Which has neither been proved or disproved)
(Which would require a bit more scientific approach to prove/disprove)
(Which can be a waste of time, since we'll always mix emotions with facts)
(Which is a shame, but then again, we're only humans... :*>)

Oh, the "free" service...
I'm kind of tired of hearing about a free service that:

1. I'm paying for.
Once again: there may be no out-of-pocket monetary transaction at the
time the service is rendered, but that's too limited an interpretation
of "free", in my opinion.
If a valuable limited commodity were not given to you for FREE (how do
you like that word now?), it could help reduce my phone bill, hence I'm
paying for your hobby through my phone bill. Come an emergency, you're
doing nothing, at best, but PAY BACK in the form of public service for
an exclusive privilege extended to you during normal times. I'll admit
that the concept is a bit more complex than that, but the *spirit* if
not the *letter* of this simple concept has not been disproved yet.
If it were, we'd have to conclude that there may indeed be a FREE LUNCH.
Of course the industry would have to pay for new frequency allocations,
but its customer base would also expand, and the *fixed* cost of some
items (towers) would now be divided by a greater number of customers,
eventually bringing costs down for everybody.
In any case, be it what it be, whenever the support base of any
commercial enterprise has been allowed to expand, costs have come down.

2. has a reliability level which is dubious to say the least.
More than ever now, I will stick to knowing that my relative is ok when

I *hear* her voice. (Go ahead, start laughing as I dial the number...)
Of course, there is always the PROFIT question... gee, and I thought
that was a *plus*... That tells me that the phone company will do all
they can to allow my call to go through... if it doesn't, they don't
collect. It's not in their best interest that I get a busy signal.
We've heard both extremes on this forum (phones were the first to
collapse... phones never failed...) and it doesn't really matter how
many more will add their personal experiences. What I know is that I
will stop short of nothing in order to hear her voice. I'm more than
willing to pay for the use of your equipment and your time, but you got
to find me first, then hand me the mike... deal?

3. can only be used in case of EMERGENCY.
Emergency - "an unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting
state that calls for immediate action."
(Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 1977.)
Unforeseen...? An earthquake in California, UNFORESEEN...???
A hurricane on the East Coast, UNFORESEEN...???
Come on, we may not know exactly where and when, but those events are
sure as h*ll to occur sooner or later... and with that degree of
predictability and a little planning... oh well...
Now, if we were talking about WW3... :*< :*< :*< :*< :*< :*< :*< :*<

-P. Bandini
==========

148. My PR 90-55 filing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 13:09:08 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9008051309.AA00726@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 9559

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of
Amendment of Part 97 of the)
Commission's Rules Concerning) PR Docket No. 90-55
the Establishment of a Codeless)
Class of Amateur Operator License) Submitted: 23 July 1990

COMMENTS BY ROBERT J. CARPENTER, OF ROCKVILLE, MD.

MAJOR POINTS

1. There are flaws in the assumptions which have led the Commission to propose a no-code Communicator license class, and thus I oppose its creation. There are very strong reasons for retention of the Technician license. The Commission should cease issuing the General class license, since it differs little from the Advanced class and thus is a needless administrative burden. The Novice license should be retained, but in a five-year, non-renewable form. Finally, I point out serious flaws in the Communicator-with-Code concept, and offer suggestions on bands where the Communicator class should not be permitted, if it is established against my advice.

QUALIFICATIONS

2. I, Robert J. Carpenter, of 12708 Circle Drive, Rockville, MD 20850, have been a licensed amateur (W3OTC) since 1948, and holder of a Class A (now Advanced) class license since 1949. I am a graduate electrical engineer and have done engineering design work in the development of VHF/UHF ground-to-air digital communications (1951-53), radar map matching navigation (1953-55), VHF meteor-burst data communications systems (1955-59), portable atomic frequency standards (1959-63), VLF digital receivers and spherics direction finders (1970-75), local area computer packet networks (1975-84), and multiprocessor computer performance measurement (1984-90), including the detailed design of semicustom VLSI integrated circuits (1989-90). I was chief engineer of the first FM-stereo broadcasting station in the Washington, DC, area (WHFS), prepared the FCC application, built the transmitter, got it FCC-accepted, built the audio console, etc.

3. I have operated on all amateur radio bands from 3.5 to 450 MHz (except the "WARC" bands), using many operating modes. I specialize in VHF and UHF, particularly the 50 MHz band using SSB and CW. I assembled a 146-MHz FM repeater for AMSAT in the Washington, DC, area, and maintained it for a few years (1972-5). I was one end of the first amateur packet radio contact by meteor burst on the 50 MHz band. I have had confirmed contacts with all 50 states and 6 continents on the 50 MHz band, and have communicated with over 69 countries on that band.

NO NEW LICENSE CLASSES NEEDED

4. As explained below, there is no evidence that the present minimal amateur code proficiency requirement has significantly reduced the number of highly technical individuals in amateur radio. To the contrary, most highly-technical amateurs hold high-code-speed licenses. Thus I see no need for a no-code license to attract technical persons. A no-code license will not attract the technical person who now uses the present code proficiency requirement as an excuse for not having an amateur license, when the real reason is lack of interest or lazyness. Given that a Communicator class will have essentially the same technical exam as the present Technician class, I fail to see how the Communicator class can attract non-technical persons to amateur radio.

Sorted by Amateurs per Capita Sorted by Density of Stations

Amateurs per Thousand Population	Country or State	Amateur Total Country or State	Stations /sq mi	Population /sq mi
12.*	Japan	Japan	6.5*	844
2.4	California	New Jersey	1.667	985
2.0	Indiana	Netherlands	1.111	931
1.9	Denmark	Great Britain	0.714	601
1.9	New Zealand	West Germany	0.667	626
1.8	USA (50 states)	Denmark	0.625	305
1.8	New Jersey	Belgium	0.417	840
1.5	Sweden	California	0.416	174
1.4	Norway	Indiana	0.294	153
1.3	Australia	Spain	0.200	204
1.2	Netherlands	Italy	0.167	493
1.2	Great Britain	USA (50 states)	0.125	68
1.2	Mississippi	Sweden	0.071	48
1.0	West Germany	France	0.062	252
1.0	Canada	Mississippi	0.062	55
0.96	Argentina	New Zealand	0.062	32
0.93	Spain	Norway	0.045	33
0.49	Belgium	Argentina	0.035	30

0.32 Italy Australia 0.006 5
0.25 France Canada 0.006 6
Table 1 - International Amateur Data

* Since Japanese operator licenses never expire, this number is a count of all licenses issued, not a count of currently-active amateurs. For example the 1990 International Call Book lists 34,344 Japanese amateurs, a far cry from the claimed "one million". About 80% are no-code licensees who can operate all modes, 10 W, all bands except 10 and 14 MHz. Japanese amateurs and this factor is reflected in these computations.

5. The accompanying Table 1 illustrates that only in Japan, Denmark and New Zealand do a larger portion of the population hold amateur license than in the U.S. It appears that the vast majority of Japanese "radio amateurs" are, in fact, essentially Citizens' Band operators - and are not even in the International Call Book listing of amateurs. This, even though Japan allows no-code licensees on the long distance propagation bands below 30 MHz in contravention of international conventions. The United States is already nearly at the top among nations in per-capita incidence of radio amateurs. Many of our states have amateur population densities exceeding those of similarly-sized European countries. What percentage of the general population should be radio amateurs?

6. I see no justification for a no-code license, since our present experience (see below) shows that highly-technical people are not put off by a minimal code requirement, and any reasonable technical exam will deter people who have no technical interest in radio. Table 1 shows the U.S. to have among the highest incidences of radio amateurs, yet most of the other countries in the Table have no-code VHF/UHF licenses. This Table indicates that foreign no-code licenses haven't resulted in an incidence of radio amateurs higher than that we already enjoy in the U.S. A possible exception is Japan, which I consider not really comparable because of the perpetual operator's license. The only sure way of increasing these numbers is to debase the licensing requirements.

CODE NOT DISCOURAGING TO HIGHLY-TECHNICAL PERSONS

7. Some say that the code requirement discourages highly technical people from becoming radio amateurs. With this in mind, I have looked into the license class of the people who are active in technically-advanced aspects of amateur radio. I used three sources: a listing of packet-radio activities in QEX newsletter (from the American Radio Relay League), all U.S. amateurs mentioned in the March 1990

issue of the Radio Amateur Satellite Corp. (AMSAT) "Journal", and all "tenth call area" (W0) members of the Central States VHF Society (CSVHF - advanced VHF, UHF, and microwave enthusiasts).

Activity	License Class				
	Extra	Adv.	Gen.	Tech.	Novice
Satellites	15	14	0	0	0
Packet radio	6	6	1	4	0
VHF & Microwave	48	39	15	16	0

Table 2 - License Class Among Interest Groups

While only about 57% of the total U.S. amateur radio population hold 13 or 20 word-per-minute licenses, 100% of the amateurs mentioned in amateur satellite design, construction, and operation held high-code-speed licenses. In packet radio, the activity generally thought to be most interesting to younger "digitally-oriented" amateurs, I find that 76% of those mentioned hold licenses requiring 13 or 20 word-per-minute code. Over 86% of the VHF/UHF/microwave experimenters and operators in CSVHF held licenses requiring 13- or 20-wpm code. This data shows no evidence that a CW requirement has discouraged technical people from becoming radio amateurs. To the contrary, ALMOST ALL OF THE PEOPLE IN HIGHLY-TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF AMATEUR RADIO HOLD 13- or 20-WPM LICENSES. This refutes a major argument for a code-free license class.

CODE PROFICIENCY FUNDAMENTAL TO BAND-SHARING

8. Radio amateurs share their frequencies among many modes of operation, an important one being radiotelegraph code. For this sharing to work, all amateurs must have some knowledge of the code to be able to comprehend the activity of the other amateurs sharing the band. The Commission will receive other Comments pointing out the importance of code in emergency and VHF/UHF weak-signal situations. The fundamental requirement is that all amateurs have at least a minimum code proficiency so that these and other code activities can take place without unknowing interference from no-code amateurs sharing the same bands.

CONTINUE ISSUING TECHNICIAN CLASS LICENSES

9. I urge that the Technician license continue to be issued, and that Technician operating privileges be expanded to allow operation on (a) additional HF CW frequencies - about 40% of the HF CW bands, (b) all amateur frequencies and modes above 28 MHz. Technicians should be limited to a power of 200 watts below 30 MHz. Thus the Technician class

will be recognized as a transitional class with full VHF-and-up privileges, moderate-power all- mode privileges on the 28-MHz band, and substantial moderate-power CW privileges on most of the HF bands. In many respects its privileges would be similar to those of the old Class B license. THE TECHNICIAN CLASS SHOULD BE A VALUABLE "ALL-BAND" LICENSE.

10. I oppose the creation of a no-code Communicator license class. However, if the Commission choses to create such a class, the solution to the problem of Communicator-with-code, set forth below, is to retain the Technician class of license. The requirements of any possible Communicator written examination should be same as for Technicians. Technicians are, of course, required to take element 1A, code at 5 wpm. The FCC's proposal for Communicator-with-Code specifically mentions the continued use of test element 1A. If the Communicator-with-Code has taken all the examination elements appropriate for a Technician license, why not issue the Tech? The Technician class recognizes the considerable use of CW on the bands below 220 MHz, and the international CW requirement below 30 MHz.

ISSUE NO NEW GENERAL-CLASS LICENSES

11. The Commission has proposed phasing out the Technician and Novice classes, which I think is an error. This drastic proposal has caused me to examine other license classes. General and Advanced classes have the same code requirement and they differ by only a written examination designed to ensure more adequate technical knowledge. I feel that the General-class technical requirements are not adequate for full-power HF operation. The General class appears to exist primarily as the result of the grandfathering of the old Class B license to General, and Class A to Advanced, at a time when equipment was much simpler than today, and when the bands were much less crowded. The Class B license had radiotelephone privileges only on the 160- and 10, 6, 2 meter and up bands. If I remember correctly, 40-meter phone and 15 meters were added after the change to General class. These restrictions are similar to the current Technician license. The Technician class allows HF code operation, (which I suggest be broadened) which was not foreseen when both the General and Advanced classes were created. The Technician class already fills the place of the former Class B license. I do not believe that anyone can show that the differences between the present Advanced and General classes can justify the expense and administrative burden of continuing to issue both of them. I propose that no new General-class licenses

be issued, but that present General licenses be renewable indefinitely. Future applicants desiring more than 200 watts on HF, and other HF operating privileges beyond the Technician level, would have to demonstrate the technical knowledge required of Advanced-class amateurs.

NOVICE LICENSES RETAINED WITH A SINGLE FIVE YEAR TERM

12. The Novice license should be retained as an entry route, primarily for the very young and old. However, it should be non-renewable. It was created to allow an easy entry to amateur radio through CW with on-the-air learning, an admirable goal. There must be some minimum knowledge level for competent operation of the highly- complex ALL-MODE amateur equipment of today. The Novice exam does not require this minimum level. Thus I propose that the Novice license be restricted to CW operation, and that all Novice licenses expire after a single five-year term. This is enough time to allow the Novice to learn enough to obtain a higher-class license. I also propose that Novice license exams be administered under the Volunteer Examiner (VE) system, so that Novices can be given CW (element 1A) and Radio Regulations credit toward all the higher-class licenses. Volunteer examiners are allowed to collect a fee to cover expenses, there are many examples of this being waived. I am sure that the fee will be waived for the participants in many of the license-preparation classes, and should thus not be a burden to the young. In any case the fee is roughly the same as the cost of a movie ticket or two. The Technician technical exam should not pose a problem to anyone 12 years old who is seriously interested in amateur radio. A person could be licensed as a Novice as young as 7 and still reach the 12-year-old educational level before a five-year Novice license expired. I considered a ten-year expiration, but feel the five-year period is adequate and provides a more immediate incentive for self-improvement.

TECHNICIAN CLASS SOLVES COMMUNICATOR-WITH-CODE PROBLEM

13. The Commission notes that its automated license processing system can handle only ONE additional class of amateur license, then it actually proposes TWO additional classes, Communicator-without-Code and Communicator-with-Code. These are disguised as one class, but the holder must use a callsign suffix when using the additional operating privileges, even though FCC proposes the same privileges as the to-be-phased-out Technician class. How does the Commission propose to fit these two variations of the Communicator class in the single "slot" in its licensing system? In order for amateur radio's self-policing to be

effective, the FCC's amateur licensee database (which supplies license-class information to the Callbook) must reflect the -with-Code and -without-Code status for each Communicator licensee.

14. A much better solution than suffixes and two versions of the Communicator class is to retain the Technician class of license. I believe the requirements of any Communicator written exam should be the same as the Technician exam. The FCC's proposal for Communicator-with-Code specifically mentions the continued use of test element 1A. If the Communicator-with-Code has taken all the examination elements appropriate for a Technician license, why not issue the Technician license? I contend that retaining the Technician class is much simpler and more straightforward than having sub-classes within the Communicator class.

COMMUNICATORS, IF CREATED, SHOULD OPERATE ABOVE 220 MHz

15. Should the Commission create a Communicator class, I urge that it be limited to frequencies above 220 MHz. No-code operation on bands below 30 MHz would be unworkable. Communicators operating below 30 MHz would have international effect - even if they communicated only with US stations, they would interfere worldwide. Long distance radio wave propagation is a natural phenomena not subject to modification by Federal regulation. I am a strong supporter of increased use of higher-VHF and UHF amateur allocations, and feel official promotion of greatly increased use of busy low-VHF bands (by Communicators) would be extremely short-sighted. Communicators, if required to operate above 220 MHz, would NOT be in a backwater of amateur radio. The 420-450 MHz amateur band is already used by enough experienced amateurs to ensure continual contact between Communicators and existing experienced amateurs. I am convinced that present amateurs having Communicator spouses or friends would become active on the higher bands. If the Commission makes its allocation decisions based on perpetuating lowest-common-denominator operating habits, rather than urging increased use of the thoroughly-practical higher bands, it will be doing amateur radio a great disservice. The Commission may receive comments noting limited present activity, even on the 430-450 MHz band, in places like Wolf Point, Montana, or even Houghton, Michigan (which is well north of the population center of Canada). It should also note that these are very sparsely populated areas, unlikely contain many amateurs, new or old. The September, 1989, FCC amateur data base showed 25 amateurs in Houghton (pop. 7,500), which is about 70 miles from the nearest larger town (Marquette).

16. Nearly every mode of radio propagation occurs on the 6-meter band. The "weak-signal" amateurs in the lower end of the band have become expert in the practical aspects of these many modes, a valuable educational aspect of amateur radio. This band is the amateur band best-suited to meteor-burst communication, which is becoming more common as the necessary computers become part of amateur stations. A number of 50 MHz stations communicate by ionospheric scatter on a very reliable and regular basis. These and other modes employ very weak signals and sensitive receivers, often require use of CW, and their users value the cooperation of the amateur community that operates at the low end of the band. This operation is entirely incompatible with the normal big-signal FM and packet operation which predominates on most parts of the VHF and UHF bands, and which would doubtless attract the vast majority of the Communicators.

17. The upper part of the 6-meter band is adjacent to TV channel 2. Even the best TV set can't reject strong nearby signals in the upper part of the 6-meter band. The Commission is asking for trouble if it encourages widespread use of the upper portion of the 6-meter band by numerous 200-watt Communicator stations in residential areas. Channel-2 TV stations also have substantial (but legal) lower sideband output within the upper part of the 6-m band, which makes that portion useless for weak-signal amateur use. Many of the weak-signal modes require use of the full legal amateur power.

18. An operating privilege once given (Communicators on 6 m and 2 meters) is very hard to take away; thus some initial conservatism is in order.

SIMPLIFIED EXAMINATION SEQUENCE

19. My suggested licensing structure allows a simplified examination structure, as follows:

Class Code Exam Written Exam
==========
Extra* 20 wpm Same as Advanced plus Extra theory
Advanced 13 wpm Same as Technician plus advanced HF theory
General NO NEW GENERAL-CLASS LICENSES SHOULD BE ISSUED
Technician 5 wpm Same as Novice plus VHF, UHF and intermediate HF theory
Novice 5 wpm Regulations plus simplified HF theory
If the Communicator class is created against my advice:
Communicator none Same as Technician

Table 3 - Suggested Examination Constituents

* Though not germane to the present proceeding, I feel that the Commission should phase out the Amateur Extra class.

The reserved Extra-class subbands are used primarily to contact foreign amateurs who have not passed a 20-wpm code exam, thus there seems little justification for the 20-wpm requirement for US amateurs on these subbands. I am sure that the Volunteer Examiner system can establish some sort of accreditation for its code examiners to substitute for the Extra-class requirements.

CLASS-CHANGE SUFFIXES USELESS

20. I am disappointed that the Commission persists in pursuit of "administrative neatness" by having recently-upgraded stations use a distinctive suffix when using the new privileges. For example, the FCC proposes to require the PERMANENT use of a suffix when Communicator-class licensees use Technician-class privileges. There are two major problems: (1) the perpetual use of the suffix is unwieldy, and (2) the suffix serves no useful enforcement or administrative purpose, as shown below:

Enforcement Station Responses

Situation	FCC Requires Suffix	No Suffix Required
Use of Higher Privilege without Authorization	Must look up in listing to see if upgrade issued.	Must look up in listing to see if upgrade issued.
Use of Higher Privilege with Authorization	Operation is legal	Operation is legal

Table 4 - Upgrade Suffixes Useless for Enforcement

The listing of upgraded stations can never be up-to-date because of inherent processing delays. Why, then, require use of an unwieldy "upgrade" suffix? It would be a particular impediment on CW on the HF bands, where it would be permanently required for Communicators unless the FCC adopts my suggestion to continue to issue Technician licenses.

SUMMARY

21. The General class represents an unjustifiable processing burden, and is inadequate for full-power HF operation, and should be phased out. The Technician class is important as a transitional class with full VHF-and-up privileges, while offering substantial, limited-power HF privileges. The Technician written exam is within the grasp of anyone who has mastered the technical skills necessary to operate the full range of modes possible with modern amateur

radio equipment. The Novice license should be non-renewable. It should be limited to CW operation, since its technical testing is inadequate to demonstrate the capability to operate complex multimode equipment.

22. The proposed no-code Communicator class of license is a mistaken attempt to increase the quantity of radio amateurs by eliminating the fundamental common knowledge of CW - necessary for effective band-sharing. However, should the Communicator class be created, it should be limited to the thoroughly-practical-but-lightly-used frequencies above 220 MHz, and its written exam should be the same as that for the Technician class. Then there would be no need for the Communicator-with-Code confusion.

23. We cannot afford a proliferation of different classes and endorsements with infinitesimal differences and a special test for each. As mentioned above, I feel that the Commission should phase out the Extra class. Following my suggestions, the FCC would have a reduced number of classes being newly-licensed:
Extra*, Advanced, Technician, Novice.

* The Commission should initiate proceedings to cease issuing the Amateur Extra class license. The General Class should also be phased out, as mentioned above.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert J. Carpenter

149. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 15:07:31 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2832@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9561

In article <1120@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]In article <2814@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
]>There is a significant difference between the computer on Usenet and
]>a repeater. The computer does not tie up any significant natural resource.
]>The repeater does: its frequency pair. Here in Arizona its frequently hard
]>to coordinate frequency for an open repeater, simply because closed
]>systems already control the frequencies for an area. I think this
]>is completely wrong, and an abuse of the public trust. I am opposed
]>to the coordination of ANY closed repeater. Sure... put up a repeater
]>and close it. But don't expect it to have any claim on either the
]>input or output frequency! If I want to carry on a simplex conversation
]>on the input frequency, using the repeater's PL, that is my right!
]
]Unfortunately it is not your right, the FCC calls it intentional
]interference if there is a conversation going on thru the repeater
]at the time. It has always been considered bad amateur practice
Interference is interference. It has not relevance to this discussion.
In other words, no matter what frequency I operate on, if I cause
interference INTENTIONALLY, it is "malicious interference" and is
against the law.
]to operate simplex on a repeater input frequency whether the repeater
]is open or closed or even if there is no local repeater at all.

Yeah, this is true. I should have said "output frequency."

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

150. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 15:16:26 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2834@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9562

In article <104963@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
]In article <LPX&-WM@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
]>Here, repeaters can be placed on the air by any ham with a Technician or
]>higher class license. Sometimes, for various reasons, the person
]WA2ISE> or club who
]>sunk thousands of dollars into the machine wants people who use it to
]>help him with the expense of maintenance and operation, as well as the
]>up-front cost of the machine.

Gee... we have never had trouble getting funding for our OPEN repeaters.
I would suspect that repeaters that are USEFUL are easy to get funding
for. A few years ago, six of us in AZ put up a wide area 440 link system
(with 8 repeaters on 7 sites) called NORTHLINK. We funded it initially
by using our own money, and doing tower/site work for commercial
folks to get money and site agreements. We then allowed users to
contribute $15.00 per year IF THEY WANTED TO. We get plenty of
money, and are using it to expand the system. I should point out
that this is the ONLY OPEN 440 link system in the area. All others
are closed.
]>
]I have gotten the impression (from somewheres) that if you join one repeater
]group that runs an open machine, that you don't need to join (ie, fund) other
]machines that you might occasionally use. And that your group lets other
]people from other repeater clubs use yours.

I think that, in general, if you use an open repeater a lot, you
should contribute to the costs. If you use it occasionally, you
don't need to, although it might be a good idea.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

151. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 17:31:26 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <16831@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9560

Were I to do weak-signal work, I'd use a properly-designed and easily-built digital signal processing receiver. Such can receive and decipher signals so far down in the noise that you couldn't even tell there was a CW signal there.

The supposed advantage of CW for weak-signal work is an illusion with recent technology.
- Brian

152. Re: Phonetics for NJ6A (Was: Re: What to do with N0MFW?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 19:13:04 UTC
From: Jeepster@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <32468@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 9563

>How 'Bout getting a Tech license? :-)

That is my tech license. I hadn't had my novice license for a week when I went to take the tech test. Because of such a short time, I decided to keep ooit. :^)

BTW, you were hitting the .310 machine real nice from Crystal Peak (why isn't it called peak 11?).

John KB0HBX

153. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 20:26:57 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008052037.AA12022@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9564

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #728 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90213.56126765 .00000113 00000-0 12769-3 0 3349
2 00424 80.4620 241.3369 0023710 152.5665 207.6741 13.67369876388892
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90207.50644462 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 3983
2 03029 13.2587 20.9024 0014142 205.4306 154.5442 1.00272664 83184
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90214.25518174 .00044212 17586-4 24786-3 0 152
2 04966 51.5381 122.5901 2244138 234.6765 102.2600 11.12048780596819
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90211.59848099 -.00000070 00000-0 -73932-5 0 901
2 07646 49.8275 347.2096 0206345 334.8032 24.2914 13.82142015781784
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90212.73712970 .00000002 00000-0 00000 0 0 872
2 08820 109.8548 10.3744 0044537 228.6595 131.0123 6.38664299 76786
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90212.31289109 .00000007 00000-0 99999-4 0 4668
2 10684 63.7216 88.1883 0118492 197.0053 162.6784 2.00556940 76730
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90213.78793697 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2155
2 10893 64.3729 329.0087 0165376 25.7047 335.1176 2.00543399 89587
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90211.81586133 .00000101 00000-0 99999-4 0 9316
2 10953 7.0490 65.9426 0007981 73.9520 286.1776 1.00264034 5072
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90211.03232100 .00000362 00000-0 16852-3 0 3576
2 10967 108.0229 48.5952 0002757 237.4170 122.6717 14.35763653632601
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90212.57367133 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2514
2 11054 63.8904 325.3053 0060471 119.7694 240.8722 2.00567639 86578
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90212.28428394 .00000056 00000-0 66944-4 0 6863
2 11080 99.1931 116.2023 0009113 331.3700 28.6953 13.83445590594137
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90210.18292618 .00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 4155
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2 11141 63.7423 88.1302 0059046 317.4488 42.1622 2.00555432 85226
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90211.82015637 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 02
2 11690 64.2079 90.2028 0117037 202.6222 156.9293 2.00555295 91113
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90213.62307121 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 1842
2 11783 63.6643 324.8318 0150534 60.4829 301.0202 2.00558771 75236
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90212.60473344 -.00000133 00000-0 99999-4 0 9529
2 12472 3.5786 75.3203 0001445 18.9240 341.0928 1.00209145 32672
DE 1
1 12624U 81 70 A 90213.92355396 -.00000168 00000-0 -11153-2 0 4870
2 12624 88.9828 147.4623 6207260 267.0419 25.2891 3.51013195263814
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90214.28787237 .00041601 00000-0 64318-3 0 7610
2 12887 97.6354 264.6364 0004794 170.0479 190.0665 15.53968569488425
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90213.75439440 .00041012 00000-0 37667-3 0 4134
2 13138 51.6012 72.9078 0001611 107.0310 253.0412 15.67284358471993
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90205.18997288 .00000065 00000-0 69127-4 0 5860
2 13301 82.9304 273.6543 0029342 59.5230 300.8798 13.67836495402733
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90214.89213772 .00000437 00000-0 10687-3 0 4066
2 13367 98.1622 276.4966 0003680 6.0655 354.0587 14.57146189428102
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90210.33765708 .00000434 00000-0 32502-3 0 7962
2 13777 99.0258 46.4781 0011368 272.6716 87.3146 13.98805600 52837
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90205.04152463 .00000080 00000-0 78460-4 0 7350
2 13916 82.9461 344.8084 0039515 38.7114 321.6872 13.74051320367731
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90213.00000000 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 476
2 13969 4.5982 65.5244 0003611 78.6772 354.3112 1.00273125 417
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90212.73356037 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 2221
2 14050 2.3382 77.8034 0001540 38.8957 321.0821 1.00267798 185
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90213.38340590 -.00000040 00000-0 00000 0 0 5370
2 14129 26.0300 191.8633 5956580 164.0685 229.3243 2.05880742 25669
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90213.61841789 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 8086
2 14189 63.3838 86.4473 0146717 219.2157 139.7864 2.00703022 51674
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90214.85159838 .00000653 00000-0 15501-3 0 2709
2 14780 98.2026 274.2236 0002369 96.6490 263.4978 14.57126606341510
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90205.02567339 .00000791 00000-0 15456-3 0 7626
2 14781 97.9470 256.3744 0013301 126.9258 233.3151 14.65505065341363
GPS-0009
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1 15039U 84 59 A 90214.24512809 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 9973
2 15039 63.1458 85.6372 0021409 234.1271 125.7542 2.00611820 44963
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90213.88541391 .00000059 00000-0 57135-4 0 9179
2 15055 82.9548 28.6163 0026300 193.6227 166.4220 13.73365882306344
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90211.17743625 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 8739
2 15271 63.1900 324.4425 0106067 327.5876 31.7824 2.00557604 42010
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90214.30962756 .00002363 00000-0 32048-3 0 3320
2 15331 82.5397 318.1595 0022805 176.6663 183.4736 14.78358894314909
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90214.30470666 .00000288 00000-0 17656-3 0 6099
2 15427 99.1702 215.2099 0014262 237.9861 121.9924 14.12627762290498
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90214.77436298 .00099582 00000-0 89651-3 0 7140
2 16095 51.5953 67.7189 0000235 261.6829 97.3363 15.67403020273251
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90210.87899794 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 5606
2 16129 63.9080 86.7185 0124701 148.7347 212.0815 2.00510242 35217
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90214.06942670 .00025844 00000-0 27505-3 0 8303
2 16609 51.6117 98.9718 0010145 210.3673 149.5918 15.63769492255270
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90213.66124111 .00000255 00000-0 13739-3 0 515
2 16613 98.7320 287.5102 0001924 76.8568 283.2745 14.20023993 70381
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90214.52458543 .00003777 00000-0 52156-3 0 1055
2 16881 82.5173 16.9478 0018938 198.0755 161.9753 14.77804953215997
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90212.49430114 .00000050 00000-0 65988-3 0 2396
2 16908 49.9964 119.7728 0009598 311.3654 48.6346 12.44388724180379
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90214.31016340 .00000447 00000-0 21224-3 0 4566
2 16969 98.5959 241.2203 0014303 132.9171 227.3210 14.23676806201178
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90213.69157368 -.00000008 00000-0 73460-5 0 6267
2 17527 99.1066 285.6576 0000838 74.7860 285.3394 13.94874689175607
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90207.07432870 -.00000103 00000-0 99999-4 0 5729
2 17561 0.0242 156.4166 0003530 253.6528 181.5636 1.00278511 5832
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90214.83630080 .00018587 00000-0 19920-3 0 2106
2 17845 51.6119 95.0877 0010383 215.6463 144.4822 15.63821434255394
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90214.32935346 .00000000 00000-0 99999-5 0 6604
2 18123 98.8176 44.3117 0013522 250.8652 109.1057 14.14088976160926
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90213.88937181 -.00000025 00000-0 -33465-4 0 2734
2 18129 82.9276 294.7635 0011690 0.1222 359.9925 13.72099926155716
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Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90213.08863250 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 4688
2 18312 82.5480 254.6954 0012569 119.3220 240.9087 13.83665308149197
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90213.00818807 .00000207 00000-0 17517-3 0 3310
2 18820 82.5469 314.8299 0016340 193.8613 166.2098 13.84356958126380
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90214.94005049 .00000695 00000-0 33489-3 0 5907
2 18822 98.6391 92.9962 0007284 129.1840 230.9986 14.21499673129467
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90207.83376489 -.00000161 00000-0 99999-4 0 1425
2 19216 56.9457 143.8599 6997822 232.2254 41.6809 2.09704260 16239
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90214.87255421 .00001326 00000-0 18370-3 0 9039
2 19274 82.5179 115.3041 0021338 335.1960 24.8165 14.77170750111813
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90214.45986581 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 5447
2 19336 82.5311 244.6792 0016232 193.4369 166.6226 13.16898788 97045
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90214.38006495 .00000199 00000-0 12981-3 0 3260
2 19531 98.9831 162.7448 0012964 148.9182 211.2741 14.11654711 95481
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90204.00000000 .00000115 00000-0 99999-4 0 1457
2 19548 0.2228 81.8393 0004382 63.7946 340.6711 1.00271163 617
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89 11 A 90213.55473646 -.00001076 00000-0 99999-4 0 5783
2 19796 63.3492 87.1864 7070016 319.8805 5.3077 2.00557178 10716
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90214.30341833 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1495
2 19802 55.0372 195.6116 0053183 165.8113 194.3283 2.00644720 10677
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90214.33848563 .00016291 00000-0 97726-3 0 7038
2 19822 75.0962 216.2105 4172628 192.3378 153.1841 7.12852384 3122
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90214.36519984 .00000003 00000-0 -24622-5 0 2786
2 19851 82.5229 191.6632 0012991 231.1114 128.8887 13.83990721 71954
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90204.00000000 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 1480
2 19883 0.2485 80.7470 0002018 132.5800 46.4494 1.00263623 75316
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90209.06841396 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 1461
2 20061 54.7902 14.1650 0087574 174.1143 186.0045 2.00484641 8312
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90214.49985253 .00000055 00000-0 52809-4 0 1775
2 20103 82.9596 250.8557 0035860 269.5310 90.1736 13.73601701 54078
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 90209.47384760 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1372
2 20185 54.9206 196.6351 0023373 161.0141 199.0610 2.00622687 6899
Activnyi
1 20261U 89 80 A 90213.63972423 .00000739 00000-0 23079-3 0 6391
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2 20261 82.5969 199.7029 1256567 235.6270 111.9625 12.43817767 38244
Activnyi RB
1 20262U 89 80 C 90214.59252884 .00000157 00000-0 47561-4 0 2674
2 20262 82.6028 199.1749 1259783 233.7538 114.0613 12.43236315 38362
Magion 2
1 20281U 89 80 B 90213.59916252 .00000825 00000-0 25653-3 0 6347
2 20281 82.5946 199.6373 1256238 235.5323 112.0748 12.44086933 38247
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 90209.33421711 -.00000027 00000-0 99999-4 0 1383
2 20302 54.6320 315.4260 0031893 317.6591 42.0933 2.00370395 5696
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90214.44808768 .00000031 00000-0 68690-4 0 1856
2 20305 82.5546 185.3678 0015133 208.9864 151.0419 13.15861924 37034
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90209.07536234 .00001889 00000-0 12471-2 0 1527
2 20322 99.0224 218.8850 0007683 252.4080 107.6247 14.02629692 35224
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90214.77238862 .00027627 00000-0 29289-3 0 3284
2 20335 51.6105 95.4143 0010437 213.7942 146.2833 15.63825124 39042
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90191.06758882 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 883
2 20361 54.9603 139.4444 0064503 48.5942 311.9250 2.00581338 4184
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90214.61263377 .00000315 00000-0 16580-3 0 3064
2 20436 98.7327 288.5075 0000732 89.7973 270.3288 14.20025702 27331
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90214.46984135 .00000600 00000-0 25499-3 0 1895
2 20437 98.6975 290.4431 0011280 25.1180 335.0555 14.28669130 27470
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90214.50215826 -.00000218 00000-0 -79003-4 0 1095
2 20438 98.7001 290.4493 0010657 24.0878 336.0803 14.28399163 27472
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 90214.52630047 .00000315 00000-0 14105-3 0 999
2 20439 98.7022 290.6242 0012147 25.5608 334.6170 14.28772305 27488
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 90214.45083661 .00000328 00000-0 14594-3 0 1028
2 20440 98.7012 290.5603 0012180 26.9213 333.2600 14.28820055 27471
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 90210.09544302 .00000253 00000-0 11609-3 0 1019
2 20441 98.7021 286.2426 0013063 37.8054 322.4043 14.28910787 26856
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 90214.49767531 -.00000029 00000-0 -37353-5 0 1018
2 20442 98.7012 290.6535 0013003 26.2010 333.9830 14.28982489 27484
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 90211.55522538 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 833
2 20452 54.5297 254.1934 0028547 42.4190 317.8728 2.00872220 3711
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90214.22196716 .00000094 00000-0 83534-4 0 3718
2 20478 99.1888 284.2445 0000345 86.9772 273.1429 13.94837081 24554
DEBUT
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1 20479U 90 13 B 90210.11254104 -.00000005 00000-0 16953-4 0 956
2 20479 99.0366 248.7026 0540669 313.6564 42.0895 12.83157781 22122
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90210.11588069 -.00000128 00000-0 -25814-3 0 972
2 20480 99.0352 248.7001 0540709 313.7049 42.0437 12.83138676 22120
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90214.59513853 -.00000317 00000-0 -57435-3 0 1042
2 20491 99.0338 257.3170 0470420 282.5418 72.3474 13.02725901 22441
Soyuz TM-9
1 20494U 90 14 A 90214.64457682 .00028702 00000-0 30402-3 0 2243
2 20494 51.6097 96.0620 0010623 215.5110 144.5421 15.63822283 26930
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90214.01752953 .00005082 00000-0 31081-3 0 2044
2 20496 43.0964 70.8662 0015859 277.4995 82.4032 15.11045228 25453
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90214.51885147 .00008632 00000-0 23996-3 0 2110
2 20497 43.1054 32.6011 0017557 284.6465 75.2412 15.37003252 25965
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90214.42412336 .00000079 00000-0 78360-4 0 1438
2 20508 82.9514 25.8063 0043201 216.4390 143.3825 13.73221253 21351
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90214.85653537 .00001296 00000-0 19661-3 0 2418
2 20510 82.5240 54.7407 0021126 120.2554 240.0775 14.73299062 22944
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90213.92326442 .00024799 00000-0 17808-2 0 2430
2 20523 28.3499 323.8564 0018260 310.0638 50.3787 15.02877326 21338
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90209.79262918 -.00000032 00000-0 00000 0 0 562
2 20533 55.1190 14.2534 0035920 102.9158 257.5003 2.00550945 2431
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90214.50553016 -.00013543 00000-0 -84237-3 0 1747
2 20546 94.1209 239.7069 0149036 164.0984 196.5045 15.00844148 17783
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 90214.35372243 .00003373 00000-0 37358-3 0 1581
2 20580 28.4686 315.8425 0005845 251.8426 108.1532 14.84673370 14849
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90214.64457847 .00029068 00000-0 30797-3 0 1039
2 20635 51.6067 96.0683 0010131 214.5984 145.4481 15.63815336255363
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 90187.00592365 .00002308 00000-0 21651-3 0 291
2 20638 52.9885 326.8089 0015955 44.1557 316.0698 14.97741876 5108
1990 049B
1 20639U 90 49 B 90186.77313651 .00012056 00000-0 52549-3 0 363
2 20639 52.5158 315.1529 0074503 358.3877 1.6875 15.20114840 5158
INSAT 1-D
1 20643U 90189.97330122 -.00000137 10000-3 0 164
2 20643 0.1487 277.8879 0004816 163.5074 278.7114 1.00269441 243
1990 051C
1 20645U 90 51 C 90190.98470716 .00146799 24824-4 66570-3 0 250
2 20645 27.1777 158.6411 7466348 194.5605 117.5635 2.10584253 563
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Molniya3-38
1 20646U 90 52 A 90200.10814418 .00000037 00000-0 -73888-3 0 474
2 20646 62.8398 222.1210 7408122 280.1598 10.9867 2.00631672 753
1990 052D
1 20649U 90 52 D 90193.14108054 .00000552 00000-0 64582-3 0 218
2 20649 62.8452 223.2199 7449528 280.1064 10.7836 1.96250117 588
Gorizont 20
1 20659U 90 54 A 90200.67565930 -.00000191 00000-0 99999-4 0 309
2 20659 1.4506 269.2197 0018148 241.1368 119.4968 1.00255697 73
1990 054D
1 20662U 90 54 D 90194.63272051 -.00000331 00000-0 99999-4 0 126
2 20662 1.4948 269.1293 0015655 296.6548 63.6942 1.00512434 255
Cosmos 2084
1 20663U 90 55 A 90200.59639727 .00007190 00000-0 11641-2 0 538
2 20663 62.8053 82.4265 0125965 8.1706 352.1652 14.66814477 4062
1990 055D
1 20666U 90 55 D 90197.68699122 .00001667 00000-0 27488-3 0 193
2 20666 62.7952 91.3973 0121322 14.4345 346.0168 14.69533585 3647
INTELSAT-F6
1 20667U 90 56 A 90207.26374779 -.00000229 00000-0 99999-4 0 167
2 20667 0.3291 256.9693 0023207 329.7099 133.1088 1.00259988 355
1990 056C
1 20669U 90 56 C 90205.34975916 .00004894 00000-0 18629-2 0 212
2 20669 24.2163 253.6506 7415552 19.3527 358.1981 2.10983344 656
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90214.57070160 .00000015 00000-0 78322-5 0 318
2 20670 82.5424 251.8511 0016551 152.1456 208.0591 13.83841624 4938
1990 057B
1 20671U 90 57 B 90207.11694478 -.00000105 00000-0 -99625-4 0 90
2 20671 82.5443 257.7573 0015324 175.4728 184.6575 13.84158391 3900
GAMMA
1 20683U 90 58 A 90214.31558082 .00023285 00000-0 44388-3 0 462
2 20683 51.6193 340.1312 0013279 299.0372 60.9418 15.47972349 3411
BADR-A
1 20685U 90 59 A 90215.25394096 .00204708 -66716-5 47581-3 0 249
2 20685 28.5009 186.2510 0535126 319.5119 36.6840 14.97132608 2731
1990 059B
1 20686U 90 59 B 90215.20638287 .00326414 -68205-5 72866-3 0 415
2 20686 28.4942 185.8720 0508945 320.2242 36.2278 15.03531314 2736
RESURS-F7
1 20687U 90 60 A 90214.28765917 .00096761 32760-5 14925-3 0 345
2 20687 82.3164 85.4867 0013887 265.0846 94.9086 16.03982403 2559
Cosmos 2085
1 20693U 90 61 A 90213.66796868 -.00000100 00000-0 99999-4 0 180
2 20693 1.4454 271.7395 0004703 87.4907 270.7567 1.00260843 146
1990 061D
1 20696U 90 61 D 90209.66413460 -.00000144 00000-0 99999-4 0 67
2 20696 1.4808 271.5433 0029707 43.5544 316.9569 1.00177006 80
Cosmos 2086
1 20702U 90 62 A 90214.30004357 .00090392 00000-0 99124-4 0 315
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2 20702 82.3260 79.4974 0024178 56.6144 303.7608 16.08794179 2070
1990 063A
1 20705U 90 63 A 90208.10514989 -.00000041 00000-0 81493-1 0 25
2 20705 1.3605 90.8451 3764069 178.6274 182.6557 1.61613293 37
1990 063B
1 20706U 90 63 B 90210.15031343 -.00000038 00000-0 99999-4 0 87
2 20706 0.1599 99.7680 0618171 168.5001 84.6295 1.09466846 14
1990 064A
1 20707U 90 64 A 90213.75156050 -.00000956 00000-0 20947-2 0 210
2 20707 62.8961 165.0719 7364905 318.4194 4.5085 2.00561843 150
1990 064B
1 20708U 90 64 B 90214.85694065 .00704828 10528-4 11520-2 0 165
2 20708 62.8223 136.1522 0219983 122.1467 240.1417 15.71386543 1279
1990 064C
1 20709U 90 64 C 90214.81917525 .02520977 38651-4 10018-2 0 241
2 20709 62.8579 135.8847 0204375 124.4299 237.6267 15.90339643 1271
1990 064D
1 20710U 90 64 D 90210.72132522 .00000551 00000-0 29506-2 0 58
2 20710 62.8663 165.5358 7332581 318.3806 4.6134 2.04535888 83
1990 065A
1 20712U 90 65 A 90208.58498307 -.00002360 00000-0 -23842-2 0 35
2 20712 18.1506 46.6174 7125005 200.8258 101.2545 2.43360234 58
1990 065B
1 20713U 90 65 B 90210.23911688 .00007480 00000-0 76893-2 0 88
2 20713 18.0395 46.5881 7132184 201.4867 99.2998 2.42483356 99
1990 063C
1 20717U 90 63 C 90209.71361025 .00001397 00000-0 32606-2 0 35
2 20717 3.8843 90.0463 7248103 181.1323 175.2785 2.25151649 78
1990 066A
1 20720U 90 66 A 90214.13164057 -.00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 106
2 20720 73.6038 311.3980 0026117 270.3500 89.4550 12.40569593 385
1990 066B
1 20721U 90 66 B 90214.21115782 -.00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 84
2 20721 73.6032 311.2882 0024432 272.7366 87.0884 12.41008325 391
Soyuz TM-10
1 20722U 90 67 A 90214.01663208 .00141432 00000-0 81686-3 0 41
2 20722 51.6135 99.3675 0044111 129.8551 230.6687 15.76267969 108
1990 067B
1 20723U 90 67 B 90214.85798661 .15585621 60489-4 28989-3 0 86
2 20723 51.6138 94.5089 0004444 235.9719 124.4869 16.47295060 247
1990 068A
1 20724U 90 68 A 90214.82951677 .00013453 50522-5 99999-4 0 17
2 20724 37.6687 185.4858 6077735 199.7764 120.4846 4.03733088 35
1990 068B
1 20725U 90 68 B 90214.85066957 .01378807 -21715-4 12420-2 0 44
2 20725 30.1338 177.6623 0261552 19.3546 341.6491 15.68979878 92
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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154. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 21:05:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500654@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9567

> there is an outstanding lawsuit against you! Furthermore, some pretty
> ridiculous lawsuits still win - ask the WestCARS folks about that!

Could someone post the whole story here? Please include the name and
call sign of the LID/asshole who filed the suit.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

155. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-05 22:40:01 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <26426@usc.edu>
Source record: 9565

In article <16831@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Were I to do weak-signal work, I'd use a properly-designed and
>easily-built digital signal processing receiver. Such can receive and
>decipher signals so far down in the noise that you couldn't even tell
>there was a CW signal there.
>
>The supposed advantage of CW for weak-signal work is an illusion with
>recent technology.
> - Brian

But this technology is not available anyplace except the research lab at the present time. Therefore, CW still holds a strong advantage. When this technology makes it onto the market, and is published about in the amateur magazines (fat chance of that in the USA), then I will agree with you. I still don't know anything about this technology, except that people have claimed that it exists, because it's not my field. I would like to know more. Perhaps you can point me to a couple of papers?

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

156. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 00:40:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500656@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9574

> CW IS RELEVANT to all weak signal operation at VHF/UHF/EHF/SHF
> frequencies, because when signals are weak (as they often are), then
> there is only one way to get through, and that is CW. In the contests,

Why is it necessary for someone who is only interested in working SSB DX
to "get through" when SSB can't do it?

> As I said before, you can work weak FM signals, but you aren't working a
> "weak signal" mode. "Weak signal" modes implies narrow bandwidth. FM,
> even NBFM, is far too wide. FM also has the problem that you must
> almost saturate the limiter before you get a usable signal. You loose
> about 10 - 15 dB right off the bat, even if you don't consider the
> losses from the wider signal.

Wrong. You can get a readable signal on FM before the limiter is even
near saturation. It isn't full quieting, but that's part of the game.
FM isn't the best mode for it, but it sure works a lot better than you
make it out to, which makes me suspect your abilities to work voice.

But I'd rather use SSB and NOT CW.

> If you do show up in the weak signal portion of the band, using SSB, and
> the time comes to use CW, and you refuse, then you are a lid. Using SSB
> is just fine for chatting with your buddies in the next state only 250
> miles away, but you will find that you will often _NEED_ CW when working
> weak signal modes. When you refuse, because of incompetance or any
> other reason, then you are a lid. I hope that when the time comes to
> use CW, that you will either use CW or get off the air.

You STILL misunderstand what motivates me to operate weak signal DX.
The motivation does not include CW because I am interested in SPECIFICALLY
getting a particular KIND of information through: VOICE. CW does NOT
get VOICE through, and the VOICE is what I am interested in.

We have DIFFERENT interests in weak signal work, but you are calling me
a LID and trying to keep me out just because I won't conform to your
methods of operating. How would YOU feel if *I* was calling you a LID
for demanding I change my goals on voice, and tried to get you off the
air for not operating the way I would?

If the signal level is such that SSB cannot get through, the only thing
I will be interested in at that time is to find another station that I
can work with SSB. I'm not interested in working the station CW. Don't
try to dictate to me what I should be interested in.

If I happen to be operating ATV at the time, I'm NOT going to be in the
mood for someone complaining about a P0 picture and trying to get me to

switch to SSB or something JUST TO WORK ME. When I am on ATV then I am on for working ATV and that's it. When I am on SSB I'll be there to work SSB and that's it.

Ken...

Your life would be a LOT nicer if everyone knew CW at 13 WPM or more. So petition the FCC to add:

97.1 Basis and Purpose.

The rules and regulations in this Part are designed to provide an amateur radio service having a fundamental purpose as expressed in the following principles:
(a) ...
(b) ...
(c) ...
(d) ...
(e) ...
(f) Contribute to the well being, convenience, and happiness of operators who prefer, at times, to operate using manually keyed Morse Code Telegraphy.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

157. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 00:46:42 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <312@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 9566

In article <16831@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Were I to do weak-signal work, I'd use a properly-designed and
>easily-built digital signal processing receiver. Such can receive and
>decipher signals so far down in the noise that you couldn't even tell
>there was a CW signal there.
>
>The supposed advantage of CW for weak-signal work is an illusion with
>recent technology.
> - Brian

This is a valid point. However, I think you are overlooking the fact
that this type of equipment does not come FREE. I have seen quite a few
people break into ham radio using tube and hybrid rigs because they
could not afford the fancy new appliances with all the bells and whistles.
The advantage of CW is real in weak signal work. The illusion is that
technology solves all of our problems. Then again I only have 22 years
of licensed operation to draw my conclusions from...
FLAMES >> /dev/null

Alan R. Ruffer - WB5FKH

+---+
| Alan R. Ruffer @ Perfect Partners, Inc. |
| Route 1 Box 1745 |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 UUCP: {csccat,holston}adept!alan |
| (318) 527-8316 (Voice) |
+---+

158. Re: Traps to take out Images, QRM e

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 00:47:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500657@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9573

What about a SHORTED HALF-WAVE stub at the undesired frequency?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

159. Re: ARRL 27: TEST RELIEF FOR DISABLED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 00:53:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500658@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9570

> Do any of the Volunteer Examiners allow people to take the rules or
> technical elements of the exam BEFORE you've passed the corresponding
> code tests? Around here, you have to get past the code before they
> will let you take a crack at the written parts of the exam.

When I took my Technician exam, the VE's tried to get me to go ahead
and take the Advanced and Extra written exams. They also suggested
I take the code test as well even though I knew I could not pass it.
I turned them down. But now that I think about it, if I had taken
those tests and carried exam credit, I might have be just a bit more
encouraged to relearn code. Maybe someday.

Besides, having taken and passed the code test will mean more PERSONALLY
for me AFTER it is no longer REQUIRED because I will know that it was
done NOT under duress. I wil have achieved it TOTALLY on my own.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

160. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 00:57:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500659@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9571

> I plan on taking the novice exam in the next couple of weeks. I have a
> question, is it a good idea to take the technician element at the same time?

I assume from this you will be taking the Novice where you have a chance
to also take a Technician.

The answer is that it really does not matter. Go ahead and take it, and
if you pass, great, BUT you still have to wait for a call sign. At least
then you won't have to go through the phase of UNLEARNING to say "Interim
KT".

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

161. Re: spectrum congestion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 01:02:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500660@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9572

> Quite right. I'm in San Diego. The co-ordination group here in SoCal
> (SCRBBA) won't even respond to my request for co-ordination (RFC's). And
> quite naturally, the current trustees of UHF repeaters don't want any data
> published about their boxes. Check out the ARRL repeater directories over th
> last few years. All very secret. SCRBBA will stack open machines 3 and 4
> deep in SoCal but those with stroke (like SCRBBA insiders) have clear channel
> boxes that only burp ocassionally. If it hadn't been for the 220 grab, you
> would only see a half a dozen open UHF repeaters listed. Just tain't fair.
> Kinda like professional politicians...

This is one reason the FCC won't (and WISELY) touch the issue of making coordinators official. There could be some awesome legal problems in doing so.

It's groups that behave that way that are effectively inviting coordinator wars.

Think about where the AUTHORITY of a coordinator to deny a coordination SHOULD come from?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

162. Taking the exams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 02:42:37 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008060242.AA03637@tilde>
Source record: 9568

Brian Kantor mentioned that the VE's in his area required the applicant to take the CW portion before they'd give the writtens. I don't think that is the intent of VE testing. I don't see any reason why ANY applicant should be denied the opportunity to take a written and (if he/she passes) get credit for it. After all, it should be good for a year during which time the candidate can pick up the CW (speed).

73, Dube N5PDK

163. Chauvinism

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 02:47:58 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008060248.AA04005@tilde>
Source record: 9569

Don perley writes "Liberated or not, they probably won't be interested in most of the 'ladies activities' people have been talking about here".

Why not lets us let *them* make the decision. If only a few are interested that's still no reason to deny them that activity just because there are some thin-skinned people who manufacture offense at it.

73 Dube N5PDK

164. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 03:26:52 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <968@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9576

In article <1990Aug1.213344.1217@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>, karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>
>
Yes, a closed repeater is the property of its owner and he
> doesn't have to let anyone use it. On the other hand, the channel on
> which it operates is NOT his property, and he has no right to deny
> it to others who would operate an open repeater on it.

WHAT??!? I know that no one individual OWNS a frequency, just like
a broadcaster doesn't OWN the frequency that they are licensed to transmit
on. But I think this tactic of moving an "open" repeater onto an
existing repeater's frequency has been tried in L.A., and was always
resolved in favor of the repeater that was coordinated there first!

Was the above REALLY written by the normally sober and level-headed
Mr. Karn?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

165. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 03:39:09 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <969@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9477

In article <2814@anasaz.UUCP>, john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
. But don't expect it to have any claim on either the
> input or output frequency! If I want to carry on a simplex conversation
> on the input frequency, using the repeater's PL, that is my right!

Ohhhhhh......I don't think so! This has been tried during some of the
"repeater wars" in Southern California, and believe me, the simplex
operators were cited!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

166. AMSAT News, 8/4/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 05:29:45 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <971@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9478

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-216.01
UPDATE ON UOSAT/MICROSAT BBS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 216.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

UoSAT / Microsat BBS Passes Alpha Tests

During "Colloquium Week" at the University of Surrey (UoS), Harold Price, NK6K and Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, made significant progress in testing store and forward communications software on UO-14. This software will also be run on AO-16 and LO-19 after it has been completely tested and debugged on UO-14.

Once Harold arrived at UoS, he and Jeff went directly to work loading the 210 kbytes of code to UO-14 for testing. The tasks loaded were: hit.exe (the Housekeeping Integration task), cpe.exe (the Cosmic Particle Experiment data collector), mfile.exe (the RAMDISK file system server), tlm.exe (the telemetry server), qax25.exe (the AX.25 "virtual TNC") and ftl0.exe (the BBS itself "File Transfer Level 0").

During the course of the week, it was necessary to re-load the software 5 times, to overcome operational glitches and install bug fixes. When the satellite wasn't in range, memory dumps were examined and new code versions were compiled and ground-testing. For ground tests Jeff and Harold used 2 IBM Real-Time Interface Co-processor cards (in their respective PCs) and the UO-14 engineering model (at least the bits of it which would fit onto Jeff's desk).

To stress the software and reveal bugs, they started a bulletin broadcast, which fills any free downlink time with UI frames. With this running, they connected to the BBS and downloaded a 30 kbyte file. Throughout the test, European stations continued digipeating. After downloading the file twice without incident, the 'alpha tests' were declared complete.

The success of the hard work performed by Harold and Jeff now clears the way for the following activities:

(1) Release of the UoSAT/Microsat PACSAT protocol specifications. Complete definitions of PACSAT File Headers, PACSAT Broadcast format, and the File Transfer protocol Level 0 will be freely available. All of these have been in draft form for some time, and Harold is getting final versions ready for publication in the ARRL Networking Conference proceedings. If all goes well, they should also be available in electronic format in early fall.

(2) Development of user groundstation software for BBS access. The FTL0 protocol is designed for automated access (not hunt-and-peck keyboard control). Once fully tested, this software will be made available through

AMSAT-UK and AMSAT-NA thus making UO-14 truly open for access.

(3) Porting of the file system and the FTL0 BBS to AO-16. Although most of the code will run without modification, there are some differences in satellite hardware and "operating philosophy" which must be accounted for. This specifically involves drivers for the RAMDISKS, and support for ALOHA access on the A0-16. (UO-14 will use an experimental reservation multiple access scheme, with only limited ALOHA contention.)

This is, of course, taking longer than a similar BBS-only effort would on the ground. Remember that UO-14 is simultaneously running six programs: sampling telemetry, collecting data from the Cosmic Particle Experiment, providing a multiple-connection virtual TNC, broadcasting using a new point-to-multipoint protocol, and waiting for full-duplex binary file transfers at 9600 bits/second. Including DOVE and WEBERSAT, 6 programmers in 2 continents and 4 time-zones have collaborated to bring this together.

[ANS thanks Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA for the information for this bulletin]
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-216.02
AMSAT-UK COLLOQUIUM, PART 1

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 216.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The following summaries from the AMSAT-UK Colloquium were received from Richard Limebear, G3RWL.

The Colloquium was held at the University of Surrey, England from July 26 to 29, 1990. Over 200 people from about 29 countries were in attendance. This annual event is one of the premier Amateur Satellite sessions held anywhere. Additional details are forthcoming in an upcoming issue of OSCAR News.

* Russian Satellites *

The RS14/RUDAK-2 launch has slipped, the current word is October 1990. Apparently the RSM modulation promised stands for Rectangular Spectrum Modulation but no other information about it is available at this time. The 70cm link will apparently use an RHCP aerial while 2m will use a dipole. Only one transponder will be switched on at a time and that will normally be RUDAK; the analogue transponder is considered to be a reserve.

** BADR-1 New Satellite **

SUPARCO (the Pakistani Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission) launched a small UoSAT-2/FO-12 class microsatellite into orbit on 16 July 90.

The Keplerian elements indicate that this orbit is pretty eccentric; as much as FO-20 but a lot lower in altitude. Perigee/apogee at this time are about 198/982 km but by November they'll be 125/900 km - in other words it won't live long. Also, with an inclination of 28 degrees, perigees close to the UK won't rise above the horizon there.

Information received from Suparco says that telemetry is of the UO-11 type;
the two transmitters are on 145.825 and 144.028.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-216.03
AMSAT-UK COLLOQUIUM, PART 2

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 216.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

* FO-20 *

At the Colloquium JARL said they will issue an award for Mode JA operations.
It was pointed out that satellite users could do with some more mode JA time;
some arrangements were made for this and also for the FO-20 operating
schedule to be PUBLISHED in the future.

** ARSENE **

F6BVP gave a comprehensive presentation about their long awaited satellite.
ARSENE (Ariane Radioamateur Satellite pour l'ENseignement de l'Espace) will
be mounted INSIDE the Ariane rocket's separation collar on the September 1992
flight carrying the Telecom 2B payload. The final orbit is expected to be
equatorial with apogee = 36,000 km and perigee = 20,000 km with a period of
seventeen and a half hours. Visibility figures for the UK for this type of
orbit are "interesting" to say the least - the longest pass seems to be
about 31 hours and gaps of 48 hours between passes will occur from time to
time.

A solid fuel rocket motor will be used to raise the perigee after launch into
Geostationary Transfer Orbit. This spin-stabilised satellite will carry
three deployable solar panels and be earth-pointing using nitrogen gas for
attitude control; lifetime expected is on the order of five years. The
six-sided body will measure 900mm in diameter, be 880mm high and weigh about
140Kg before the kick motor firing.

The communications payload will have a 70cm uplink and 145 and 2445 MHz
downlinks; the two modes, B and S, will NOT operate simultaneously. Mode B
operation will be FSK packet radio (3 uplink channels, one downlink) and mode
S will be a linear transponder.

** AMSAT-Isreal **

Amsat-Israel announced that they intend to follow the example of universities
abroad and launch their own satellite project. Plans are for a small store-
and-forward spacecraft, perhaps also carrying scientific experiments.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-216.04
AMSAT-UK COLLOQUIUM, PART 3

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 216.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

** UOSAT-F **

There is a proposal for the UoSat-F spacecraft to be launched on an Ariane flight in April 1991. If the proposal is realized, Amsat-UK will make a significant donation to the project which is also hoped to carry a Mode A transponder.

** PHASE-3D **

Design requirements for the Phase-3D satellite were discussed. The plan is to improve links by more than 10dB above AO-13 levels by using more power, more antenna gain, and anti-alligator measures. The preliminary specification has a 250W PEP transmitter in a 3m diameter toroidal shape weighing 400 Kg. Amsat-DL would like it to carry X-band (10GHz) and other microwaves plus experiments and educational features as well as the "normal" communications payloads.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-216.05
SAREX IS #1 FOR LAUNCH

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 216.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
NASA Has Set Tentative Launch Date for ASTRO-1 / SAREX Mission

NASA will roll out the Shuttle Columbia to the launch pad in the next few days, having repaired the Hydrogen leak that forced a rollback to the VAB (Vertical Assembly Building) in May. Although the final date and time will not be firm until the Final Readiness Review, which is held about a week before launch, a tentative date of September 1 at 5:00 GMT (23:00 EDT on Aug 31 on the Cape) has been set. The night launch should provide dramatic visuals for the sendoff of Ron Parise, WA4SIR, and the SAREX mission.

While Ron is tending to his duties as a Mission Specialist on the ASTRO-1 project, his amateur station will be busy acting as a Packet Radio "QSO-Robot". During his "off time" Ron will be actively making contacts on 2 Meter FM. Ron also plans to spend time communicating directly with school children across the country. A number of schools have been selected to communicate, using amateur radio, to Ron while he is in orbit. This will provide the students the opportunity to ask him questions about his mission as well as space travel in general. In a sense, the long delay of STS-35 can be viewed in a positive manner. Many of the students which will participate in Ron's "classroom visits" will be back in school and not out on vacation as would have been the case if Columbia was launched in July or early August. What a great way to start the school year!

Live Shuttle audio commencing prior to the launch and continuing throughout the entire mission of SAREX will be re-transmitted from the Amateur Radio Club Stations at Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt MD (WA3NAN), the Johnson Space Flight Center, Houston, TX (W5RRR) and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena CA (W6VIO). Stay tuned to ANS for further details as they become available.

[ANS thanks Bill Tynan W3XO, AMSAT VP of Manned Space Programs for the information in this bulletin]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-216.06
WO-18 SPACE SCIENCE STUDIES

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 216.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WEBERSAT-OSCAR-18: Space Science + OSCARs = FUN!

Curious hams often wonder if science can be fun. Combine space science with OSCARs and you get an unusual mix of exhilaration and excitement by observing a phenomenon that would be missed in normal daily life. This is what the students at Weber State University (WSU) discovered when they recently noticed that WO-18 was going to pass through a total solar eclipse as its orbit took it over Finland and Siberia. Ground controllers took advantage of this fact and quickly started to prepare to take pictures of this event using WO-18's CCD camera. It was their hope to snap a picture of the earth as WO-18 passed through the penumbra and umbra. Also, the Whole Orbit Data (WOD) telemetry mode was programmed so that solar panel array currents could be recorded and examined later. The very difficult task of planning the telemetry capture and picture taking during this event was quite taxing, however, it paid off as the WOD data revealed that WO-18 did indeed pass through the solar eclipse at the exact predicted time. The CCD camera was programmed to take eleven pictures, one every 13 seconds. The first picture was to be snapped at 02:42:35 UTC on July 22. As WO-18 came back over WSU on the next pass, an immediate dump of the telemetry showed that the their predictions had been perfect. The WOD showed a marked decrease in solar array current. But alas, no pictures were taken which accurately showed what the earth looked like during an eclipse. Although that is what WSU engineers wanted so see the most, this time it was did not happen. Not to be discouraged, in future solar eclipses, WSU engineers plan to do this again until they do snap a picture of the earth during a eclipse.

In another interesting scientific observation, the microscopic particle impact detector on WO-18 recorded a significant number of collisions during a recent meteor shower! During one day the impact detector noted eleven hits during one orbit. Normally, the impact detector only records two collisions a day! Once again, WSU engineers will be planning WOD operations during future meteor showers as they continue to study this.

Chris Williams (WA3PSD) reports that significant progress has been made in further refining picture taking strategies. WSU engineers now have a better understanding of how to use the information from photo cells to determine when WO-18's CCD camera is looking down at the earth. Also, new software algorithms to decide when to take pictures are being developed.

Finally, WA3PSD announces that WSU will be sending out a beautiful QSL card to those amateurs who have either captured telemetry or a picture from WO-18. Send your hardcopy of telemetry or data to:

WSU/CAST
Eng. Tech. Bldg., Rm #236
3850 Harrison Blvd.
Ogden, UT 84408-1805

WA3PSD joked that white pieces of paper or totally darken pictures don't count. It must be a real picture. Hi! Please include an SASE to expedite the return of your QSL card. For more information about the availability of WeberWare 1.0 which will process the image data from WO-18, contact AMSAT HQ's at (301) 589-6062.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-216.07
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 216.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule Announced

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950. Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date UTC Time Phs Mode NCS U.S. Day

07 Aug 90 0130 170 J/L N5BF Monday
18 Aug 90 0045 170 J/L N5BF Friday
28 Aug 90 0100 169 J/L N5BF Monday
08 Sep 90 0020 169 J/L N5BF Friday

Acting Operations Net Manager, Courtney Duncan, N5BF, is looking for assistance in running the net in the form of a permanent Net Manager and five or six additional net control stations. To volunteer, contact N5BF at 4522 Ocean View Blvd, La Canada, CA 91011.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-216.08
AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 216.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

A new Transponder Schedule for AO-13 was put into effect on July 3.

The present transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 003 to MA 165
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 190
Mode-LS : MA 190 to MA 195 (Mode S Beacon only)
Mode-S : MA 195 to MA 200

Mode-BS : MA 200 to MA 205
Mode-B : MA 205 to MA 240
Off : MA 240 to MA 003
Omni Antennas : MA 240 to MA 060

Cross mode B and S QSOs are possible from MA 200 to 205.

The current attitude estimate:
BLON = 207 and BLAT = +1

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears to be receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations, therefore, the transponder is available for general use whenever AO-10 is in view at your location. Please DO NOT use the transponder if the signals are FMing. The current estimate of AO-10's attitude is LON 24 deg LAT -9 deg.

Much activity has been heard on AO-10 centering around a popular calling frequency of 145.910 MHz.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-216.O
Orbital Elements 216.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV LORENA, TX AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90213.38340590
Element set: 537
Inclination: 26.0300 deg
RA of node: 191.8633 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5956580
Arg of perigee: 164.0685 deg
Mean anomaly: 229.3243 deg
Mean motion: 2.05880742 rev/day
Decay rate: -4.00e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5366

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90205.02567339
Element set: 762
Inclination: 97.9470 deg
RA of node: 256.3744 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013301
Arg of perigee: 126.9258 deg
Mean anomaly: 233.3151 deg
Mean motion: 14.65505065 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 34136

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 90213.88937181
Element set: 273
Inclination: 82.9276 deg
RA of node: 294.7635 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011690
Arg of perigee: 0.1222 deg
Mean anomaly: 359.9925 deg
Mean motion: 13.72099926 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.50e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 15571

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90207.83376489
Element set: 142
Inclination: 56.9457 deg
RA of node: 143.8599 deg
Eccentricity: 0.6997822
Arg of perigee: 232.2254 deg
Mean anomaly: 41.6809 deg
Mean motion: 2.09704260 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.61e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1623

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90210.11254104
Element set: 95
Inclination: 99.0366 deg
RA of node: 248.7026 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0540669
Arg of perigee: 313.6564 deg
Mean anomaly: 42.0895 deg
Mean motion: 12.83157781 rev/day
Decay rate: -5.00e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2212
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-216.D
Orbital Elements 216.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV LORENA, TX AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 90214.46984135
Element set: 189
Inclination: 98.6975 deg
RA of node: 290.4431 deg

Eccentricity: 0.0011280
Arg of perigee: 25.1180 deg
Mean anomaly: 335.0555 deg
Mean motion: 14.28669130 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.00e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2747

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90214.52630047
Element set: 99
Inclination: 98.7022 deg
RA of node: 290.6242 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012147
Arg of perigee: 25.5608 deg
Mean anomaly: 334.6170 deg
Mean motion: 14.28772305 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.15e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2748

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 90214.45083661
Element set: 102
Inclination: 98.7012 deg
RA of node: 290.5603 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012180
Arg of perigee: 26.9213 deg
Mean anomaly: 333.2600 deg
Mean motion: 14.28820055 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.28e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2747

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90210.09544302
Element set: 101
Inclination: 98.7021 deg
RA of node: 286.2426 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013063
Arg of perigee: 37.8054 deg
Mean anomaly: 322.4043 deg
Mean motion: 14.28910787 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.53e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2685

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90214.49767531
Element set: 101
Inclination: 98.7012 deg

RA of node: 290.6535 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013003
Arg of perigee: 26.2010 deg
Mean anomaly: 333.9830 deg
Mean motion: 14.28982489 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.90e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2748
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-216.M
Orbital Elements 216.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV LORENA, TX AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 90213.75439440
Element set: 413
Inclination: 51.6012 deg
RA of node: 72.9078 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0001611
Arg of perigee: 107.0310 deg
Mean anomaly: 253.0412 deg
Mean motion: 15.67284358 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.1012e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 47199

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 90214.06942670
Element set: 830
Inclination: 51.6117 deg
RA of node: 98.9718 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010145
Arg of perigee: 210.3673 deg
Mean anomaly: 149.5918 deg
Mean motion: 15.63769492 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.5844e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 25527

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 90214.35372243
Element set: 158
Inclination: 28.4686 deg
RA of node: 315.8425 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005845
Arg of perigee: 251.8426 deg
Mean anomaly: 108.1532 deg
Mean motion: 14.84673370 rev/day

Decay rate: 3.373e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1484

Satellite: BADR-1
Catalog number: 20685
Epoch time: 90215.25394096
Element set: 24
Inclination: 28.5009 deg
RA of node: 186.2510 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0535126
Arg of perigee: 319.5119 deg
Mean anomaly: 36.6840 deg
Mean motion: 14.97132608 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.0471e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 273
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-216.W
Orbital Elements 216.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV LORENA, TX AUGUST 4, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90214.30470666
Element set: 609
Inclination: 99.1702 deg
RA of node: 215.2099 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014262
Arg of perigee: 237.9861 deg
Mean anomaly: 121.9924 deg
Mean motion: 14.12627762 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.88e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 29049

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 90214.31016340
Element set: 456
Inclination: 98.5959 deg
RA of node: 241.2203 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014303
Arg of perigee: 132.9171 deg
Mean anomaly: 227.3210 deg
Mean motion: 14.23676806 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.47e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 20117

Satellite: MET-2/16
Catalog number: 18312
Epoch time: 90213.08863250

Element set: 468
Inclination: 82.5480 deg
RA of node: 254.6954 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012569
Arg of perigee: 119.3220 deg
Mean anomaly: 240.9087 deg
Mean motion: 13.83665308 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.19e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 14919

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90213.00818807
Element set: 331
Inclination: 82.5469 deg
RA of node: 314.8299 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016340
Arg of perigee: 193.8613 deg
Mean anomaly: 166.2098 deg
Mean motion: 13.84356958 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.07e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12638

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 90214.45986581
Element set: 544
Inclination: 82.5311 deg
RA of node: 244.6792 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016232
Arg of perigee: 193.4369 deg
Mean anomaly: 166.6226 deg
Mean motion: 13.16898788 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9704

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90214.38006495
Element set: 326
Inclination: 98.9831 deg
RA of node: 162.7448 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012964
Arg of perigee: 148.9182 deg
Mean anomaly: 211.2741 deg
Mean motion: 14.11654711 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.99e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9548

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851

Epoch time: 90214.36519984
Element set: 278
Inclination: 82.5229 deg
RA of node: 191.6632 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012991
Arg of perigee: 231.1114 deg
Mean anomaly: 128.8887 deg
Mean motion: 13.83990721 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.00e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7195

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90214.44808768
Element set: 185
Inclination: 82.5546 deg
RA of node: 185.3678 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015133
Arg of perigee: 208.9864 deg
Mean anomaly: 151.0419 deg
Mean motion: 13.15861924 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.10e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3703

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90214.57070160
Element set: 31
Inclination: 82.5424 deg
RA of node: 251.8511 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016551
Arg of perigee: 152.1456 deg
Mean anomaly: 208.0591 deg
Mean motion: 13.83841624 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.50e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 493
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

167. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 05:41:32 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <972@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9479

In article <2824@anasaz.UUCP>, john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
In general (ignoring
> the FCC's toothless statements about repeater coordination), the
> rule on a frequency is first-come, first-serve on a per-QSO basis.
> So, if a private repeater is not in use, and I strike up a conversation
> on its input with someone else, I am not in violation of ANY FCC rules.
> Now, let's say someone comes along and wants to use the repeater, so
> they get on and start talking. THEY are guilty of interference.
>

I don't think this will work. I believe this has been tried by some of
the participants in various "repeater wars", including the allegations
by the simplex operators that THEY were the ones being vicitmized by
the repeater operators.

This trick is so old, that I have not even heard of it being used since
the 1970s.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

168. Re: Super Morse 3.11 Program Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 12:01:21 UTC
From: bower@hfsi.UUCP
Message-ID: <393@hfsi.UUCP>
Source record: 9480

In article <80@towers.UUCP> brian@towers.UUCP (Brian Murrey) writes:
>I have SM315.ZIP available on my landline BBS. That is the latest verison
>that I am aware of. You can download this file by calling 317 882 9330 and
>logging in as Ham Radio, use YAGI for the password.
>

If there is aenough interest, is is possible that this could be posted in
this news group uuencoded?

Michael Bower - N4NMR Honeywell Federal Systems Inc.
e-mail: uunet!hfsi!bower 7900 Westpark Drive.
phone:(h) 703-435-5081 (o) 703-827-3559 McLean, VA 22102
---

169. STS Radio help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 12:10:00 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <38256@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 9575
Cross-posted to: rec.aviation,rec.ham-radio

I have an airplane band HT which is proving to be quite useless. It seems that the battery will not stay charged long enough to use it. The radio is an STS 600 (I think???) walky. I do not have the owner's manual and there never was a schematic included there anyway. I also know that STS has long since gone out of business.

If I put the HT on the wall charger (the battery is a SEALED 7.2volt case), then I can turn on the radio and use it normally. After charging it for 18 hours or so, if I use it immediately, I can listen to it for an hour or so before it goes dead. If I try storing it FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME (like from my room at UWisconsin down to the Oshkosh airshow), the radio is already dead by the time I try turning it on.

ShellEy had suggested that that the internal clock was draining the battery, so simply remove the battery until use. That did NOT work. It was still dead when I reattached the battery.

As I said, the battery is SEALED, so I can't get at each cell individually and check them. Note that this is the second battery. The first one was doing the same thing, so I bought a new one (at $60) and still get the same results. This radio COULD be useful to me as a DFer (for 121.5....I'm in CAP)....I have used it as such a couple of times in past....but it's been quite frustrating to use, since it's almost always dead when I need to use it.

Any suggestions would be in order.

Thanks much.

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP(1 super pilot) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! PVT, SEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

170. Re: Communicator Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 13:22:57 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <82@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 9486

You missed it Phil, the exam does not fully make the HAM. Think back to that first QSO you had, sweaty palms, nervous stomach and a jitters so bad you couldn't even hit the xmit button square. These people need a place to "paractice" (don't give me that c*** about perfect practice) without banging up the rest of the system. That was the intent of the segregated bands for Novice and Tech licences and should be for the Communicator licences. When they want more frequencies then let them get a full Technician ticket and have full Technician privilages.

If they want to "communicate" then they will keep Communicator class licences, if they want something more then they should get a class of licence which is intended to do more.

There is still a big identification crisis with this Communicator class licence particularly when they want to eliminate existing levels of licences and merge privilages the way it has been proposed.

I would love to see privilages for an entry level class which INCLUDES hf CW without requiring the current Morse test scenerio. It would go a long way toward building a strong HAM fraternity. I like the idea of being able to atleast send some Morse rather than just receive, heck, are we trying to licence SWLs??

Tell me, Phil. Are you of the opinion that ALL Communicators are going to want to jump right in and be TCP/IP priests and are going to behave the way 13cm weak signal jocks do? Will you admit that the vast majority of these Communicators will want to "communicate" and will probably act like CBers and HFers?

I am not going to claim that there will be hordes of Elmers waiting for these new HAMS but there will be a few and they will help and the word will spread and there will be a reasonable number who will upgrade for more privilages, for personal satisfaction and to protect their investment. Be practical, yes, they are HAMS, many will act like HAMS and more will not act like HAMS. I'll do my part to guide or convert those I contact but PLEASE, because of the probable nature of the majority of these new HAMS don't let them mess up an already shakey band.

Ron K3FR

171. Re: Buying things in the U.K.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 14:26:09 UTC
From: hugh_davies.WGC1RX@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <900806-073132-9399@Xerox>
Source record: 9482

Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com asks;

<...I'm less sure of how to handle the money situation...>

Paul,

Most, if not all Ham places here will take credit cards. Mastercharge is called Access, Visa is called Visa or Barclaycard. They'll happily charge you in pounds sterling and the credit card companies take care of the exchange rate. It's generally an O.K. rate.

Alternatively, you could open an account at a U.K. bank. I believe Barclays operate in the US (I saw a branch in Boston, so I suppose they do.) That way you could send a cheque in pounds sterling drawn on a UK bank, but actually put money in the account in the US. (I have a very similar arrangement, only the other way round, with a bank in Philadelphia.)

73,

Hugh, G0CNR.

172. Re: Buying things in the U.K.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 14:35:05 UTC
From: hugh_davies.WGC1RX@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <900806-073519-9406@Xerox>
Source record: 9483

Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com asks about buying stuff in the UK.

I forgot; MAKE SURE YOU GET THE VAT BACK!!!!

All the prices you see in RadCom include 15% Value Added Tax, which as a non-resident of the UK you are entitled to reclaim. It's a tedious procedure, but on a $1000 rig, very worthwhile.

When you order the stuff, make sure the retailer includes a VAT reclaim form. This needs to be stamped by the US Customs to prove the stuff's been imported into the USA (or more precisely, *exported* from the UK), and then returned to the UK Customs. They in turn will send you your money back.

There may be a lower limit on the amount you can do this on - I think it's a retail price of #50.

73,

Hugh, G0CNR.

173. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 14:43:45 UTC
From: magid@select.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <14279@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 9485

In article <3818@crash.cts.com>, harpo@pnet01.cts.com (Michael Harp) writes...
>I plan on taking the novice exam in the next couple of weeks. I have a
>question, is it a good idea to take the technician element at the same time?
>
Go for it the test is only 25 questions and should be a snap if you
spend about 2-3 hrs studying.

174. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 15:02:45 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <16856@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9484

Most of you people don't know what real repeater wars are like. Early in my ham career (i.e., 20 years ago) , there were several of them in the Los Angeles area that were famous as far as way as San Diego.

Simplex on the input? Child's play. What really cured repeaters in those days were chainsaws.

Seems that someone decided (pre-coordination, pre-ARRL-discovering FM, pre-ricebox radios) that despite the hundreds of simplex operators on 146.76, Los Angeles needed a 16-76 repeater, since, after all, that was a national repeater channel.

As the Chronicles of 76 report it, one day it went off the air. Upon arrival at the site, the owner found that the power and coax cables to his phone-pole-mounted outdoor cabinet had been chopped.

A few weeks later, it went off the air because all the tubes had been removed and smashed.

Finally, a few weeks after that, it went off the air because the cabinet had been cut in half vertically with a chainsaw, and the phone pole chopped into fireplace-sized chunks.

To this day, there is no 16-76 repeater in LA. And the coordinating committee has ALWAYS considered the simplex people when allocating channels. They never put a repeater on 34-94 for the same reasons. (A few years later the Mexican's clanked on 94 and 76 with their own repeaters, but that's a different story.)

No one was ever prosecuted for that stuff that I heard of, but one of the guys we guessed might be the one (no evidence; it just seemed his kind of thing) spent some time in the pokey on some unrelated charges, and later some time in outpatient treatment. He's dead now - private plane crash, I'm told.

Think of it as a saga of the Old West, ham style. Nowadays we just patch up the bulletholes in the buildings.
- Brian

175. Re: TS-940 Fan Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 15:03:23 UTC
From: lewine@dg.dg.com
Message-ID: <714@dg.dg.com>
Source record: 9481

In article <kaiL9Jy00Uh-40fVVC@andrew.cmu.edu> paul+@andrew.cmu.edu (Paul J. Dujmich) writes:
-I just bought a new Kenwood TS-940S. The manual says that the
-fan on the heatsink on the back will hardly ever come on during "normal"
-use. The manual further says that the fan will cycle on and off during
-operation. My fan is off when I first power up the radio, but once it comes
-on, it stays on. This occurs even if the transmitter is never used, and I stay
-in receive mode. The heat sink itself stays warm, even with the fan running.
-Is this *normal* ? I can't ever say that I've seen it cycle on and off.
-Do I have a problem, or is this the way they all work?
-
-Paul
-WA3TLD

My 940 (purchased in April '87) works as described in the manual. The
fan only comes on during long periods of transmit. The fan never comes
on in receive mode.

Sounds like something is wrong. Call ICOM!

176. Re: DSP beats CW (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 15:15:30 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <16859@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9487

In article <26426@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>But this technology is not available anyplace except the research lab at
>the present time. Therefore, CW still holds a strong advantage. When
>this technology makes it onto the market, and is published about in the
>amateur magazines (fat chance of that in the USA), then I will agree
>with you. I still don't know anything about this technology, except
>that people have claimed that it exists, because it's not my field. I
>would like to know more. Perhaps you can point me to a couple of papers?

Certainly you won't read much about DSP in QST until it's being
advertised in the back. However, it's been discussed here on the net,
at various ARRL conventions and specialized conferences, and quite a
bit in the electronics literature. I first read about it in Ham Radio
(RIP) magazine.

There is a DSP mailing list; there are experimenter's kits for DSP, and
I've seen demos of a reasonably complete DSP system at local ham clubs.
I seem to recall someone is going to give a talk on it at the SW Div ARRL
convention three weeks from now. Even the ARRL Handbook talks about it
a bit, although not in any useful manner.

In the 'hamradio' anonymous FTP area on UCSD there are a number of dsp
programs.
- Brian

177. Re: DSP beats CW (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 15:30:22 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <16861@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9489

In article <26426@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>I would like to know more. Perhaps you can point me to a couple of papers?

Oops, sorry, you wanted some citations. Most of these are popular
journals, so it's your library will have them; if not, the UCSD
libraries have most of them and you're welcome to come and browse if
you're in town for the ARRL convention.

These are only recent articles; our on-line current contents catalog
only goes back a year or two.
- Brian

[PS: I eliminated the articles on a shellfish poison called DSP.]

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9. MOSELY J.
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ELECTRONICS WORLD & WIRELESS WORLD, 1990 MAY, V96 N1651:412-417.

10. DEMAN H; CATTHOOR F; GOOSSENS G; VANHOOF J; and others.
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ALGORITHMS.
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ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS MAGAZINE, 1990 APR, V32 N11:15-15.

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20. GOERING R.
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HIGH PERFORMANCE SYSTEMS-THE MAGAZINE FOR TECHNOLOGY CHAMPIONS, 1990 FEB,
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IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASUREMENT, 1990 FEB, V39
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30. HERLITZ L; TITCHENER P; COLES J.
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HIGH PERFORMANCE SYSTEMS-THE MAGAZINE FOR TECHNOLOGY CHAMPIONS, 1989 DEC,
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DSP DEVELOPMENT BOARD POSTS 50-MFLOPS PERFORMANCE.
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DSP DESIGN WITH DADISP.
ELECTRONICS & WIRELESS WORLD, 1989 DEC, V95 N1646:1151-1153.

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U-INTERFACE TRANSCEIVER INTEGRATES ANALOG AND DSP.
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43. ROSENBLATT A.
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55. LANDETA D; MALINOWSKI CW; OLMSTEAD C.
SIGNAL PROCESSING USING RTX PROCESSORS AND DSP ACCELERATOR ICS.
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING, 1989 JUN, V61 N750:91+.

57. SIDAHMED MA.
2S-COMPLEMENT SYSTOLIC ARRAY MULTIPLIER WITH APPLICATIONS TO DSP
HARDWARE.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ELECTRONICS, 1989 APR, V66 N4:507-518.

178. Re: Should I become a ham now or wait?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 15:57:38 UTC
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1102@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 9488

In article <477@wicat.UUCP>, keithm@wicat.UUCP (Keith McQueen) writes:
|> >Don't wait. Do it now! Morse code *will* improve your sex life,
|> >guaranteed. You'll see!
|>
|> But the hours that it takes to learn it won't! When I took the time
|> to learn the code, my wife was NOT happy. Not only that, she HATES
|> even hearing the code. Even a short repeater ID out of the handie
|> almost always results in a comment of "You're beeping again...".
|>
|> The only way I can operate code in my house is to either use headphones
|> or just plug the audio into the pk232 and not even listen to it.
Hmmmmmmm....
When I was going from 5 to 13 WPM for my General I practiced every night
for 20 to 30 minutes... +MY+ wife never complained... In fact she
encouraged it... She saw that Ham radio is a +GOOD+ thing. What she
liked is listed below:
- Cheaper than a shrink. Ham Radio is very good relaxation and if you
have a high stress job becomes a haven.
- When I am playing with radios, I AM NOT doing the following:
- Drinking
- Running around with the guys
- Running around with another woman
- (aka she knows where I am)
- I can be interupted and I can do something with her.
(I may need 15 minutes to finish a QSO, but that is OK)
- It is fantastic for emergencies. When the big quake hit in October 89
she turned on the 2 meter radio in the car and could hear all of of the
HAM people that she had meet at club breakfasts and dinners. This gave
her the feeling that she was not alone even though I was 6 thousand
miles away in Taiwan. If she got into a life/death situation she could
+USE+ the radio to save her or someone else! (No flames on this...
Sheessshhh)...

So explain some of these things to your YL/XYL and see if she becomes
more +BEEP+ tollerant!

DE KJ6NN
Phil

179. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 16:01:51 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2840@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9512

In article <968@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
]In article <1990Aug1.213344.1217@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>, karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
]> which it operates is NOT his property, and he has no right to deny
]> it to others who would operate an open repeater on it.
]
]on. But I think this tactic of moving an "open" repeater onto an
]existing repeater's frequency has been tried in L.A., and was always
]resolved in favor of the repeater that was coordinated there first!

This is true as long as the first repeater is COORDINATED. Hence the
call to stop coordinating new closed repeater frequencies.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

180. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 16:05:43 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2841@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9513

In article <969@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
]In article <2814@anasaz.UUCP>, john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
]. But don't expect it to have any claim on either the
]> input or output frequency! If I want to carry on a simplex conversation
]> on the input frequency, using the repeater's PL, that is my right!
]
]
]Ohhhhhh......I don't think so! This has been tried during some of the
]"repeater wars" in Southern California, and believe me, the simplex
]operators were cited!

Cited for what? In order to be cited for harmful or malicious interference, they have to operate WHILE someone else is using the frequency, in such a manner as to cause interference. Believe me, having been the point man here in a repeater war (our group was NOT the agressor), I can tell you that it is not easy to get an FCC NOV in one of these cases. By the way, the Long Beach, CA branch of the FCC was the one involved in that case.

Cited for failure to maintain Good Amateur Practice? Perhaps, IFF the other repeater was coordinated. On the other hand, some of us consider closed repeaters to be failure to maintain good amateur practice.

Let me comment that my original suggestion about talking on the INPUT frequency was probably not appropriate, since you can't tell if you are causing interference. Perhaps I should have said OUTPUT frequency.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

181. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 16:19:28 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2842@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9514

In article <972@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
]In article <2824@anasaz.UUCP>, john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
] In general (ignoring
]> the FCC's toothless statements about repeater coordination), the
]> rule on a frequency is first-come, first-serve on a per-QSO basis.
]> So, if a private repeater is not in use, and I strike up a conversation
]> on its input with someone else, I am not in violation of ANY FCC rules.
]> Now, let's say someone comes along and wants to use the repeater, so
]> they get on and start talking. THEY are guilty of interference.
]>
]
]I don't think this will work. I believe this has been tried by some of
]the participants in various "repeater wars", including the allegations
]by the simplex operators that THEY were the ones being vicitmized by
]the repeater operators.
]
I was personally involved in getting the FCC to recognize coordinating
bodies because of this sort of tactic. If a repeater is coordinated,
the FCC claims that they will give it primacy on its frequencies (which
is a good reason to not coordinate any more frequencies to closed repeaters).
If it is not coordinated, it is just another repeater.

The reason I used the word "toothless" is that the FCC is very reluctant
to get involved in repeater coordination wars. There have been several
cases where there were battles between coordinating bodies. The FCC
stance has been to either stand aside and recognize BOTH groups (which is,
of course, absurd, but happened in Sourthen California) or to ask for a
vote of the USER COMMUNITY (I believe this was suggested in Kansas City)!

Note that current coordinating bodies (such as the one here in AZ) are
usually controlled by existing repeater owners, who have a clear
conflict of interest in their position. Some years back I discussed
this problem with Carol Foelak (at that time the lawyer for PRB
ham radio issues) and she agreed that they had no good way to
deal with competing coordinators, that the conflict of interest in the
coordinating groups was the Achilles heel of the system, and that the interests
of the USER's must be considerd in coordinating decisions.

So, if someone wants to cause trouble (or maybe even do some good,
although I don't generally like such tactics), they can set up a
competing coordinating body that refuses to recognize the closed
repeaters. If they are clever, they will appeal to the USER community (which,
of course, does not have a large percentage of closed repeater users) and
maybe win FCC recognition OVER the old coordinating body.

As the need for frequencies gets more intense, more of these disputes
will arise. Today, there are many frequencies, throughout the country,
that are RESERVED for tiny groups with a few members. Also, there are
large organizations (such as Cactus) that tie up a large number of
wide area frequencies for their private use [I should note that Cactus
has made their system available in emergencies, but only if Cactus
members are available to control it.] This cannot continue. Where are
we going to put new mode repeaters? What if a large organization wants
to experiment with trunking technology (which would greatly relieve
band congestion)? Where do they get the frequencies? How about
digital modes (packet, digital voice, TDMA digital voice, etc)?
Why should almost all frequencies be tied up so that these private
groups can occasionally use a quiet FM frequency?
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

182. Re: DSP beats CW (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 16:37:12 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <10811@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 9491

In article <16861@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd (Brian Kantor) writes:
>In article <26426@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>>I would like to know more. Perhaps you can point me to a couple of papers?
>
>These are only recent articles; our on-line current contents catalog
>only goes back a year or two.
> - Brian
>
>[PS: I eliminated the articles on a shellfish poison called DSP.]

<list of articles>

Nice list of articles on DSP, but from scanning the titles, nothing
dealing with how you could use it decode a signal so weak that you
couldn't even hear it if it was CW (as stated in the first DSP vs CW
posting).

-don perley

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

183. Re: extra exam matter Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 17:24:00 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230025@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 9490

>Test-taking is a learning skill, too, though, isn't it? Do you truly
>believe that most of the people who pass the upper-level written exams
>do so by blatant memorization, and then forget everything as they accept
>their certificate of completion? I certainly hope that this is not true.
>Particularly with the Advanced class written, I learned quite a bit,
>even about the parts I flat-out memorized.

Certainly test-taking is a skill, but it's one whose bearing on the proper operation of an amateur station is marginal at best. And I don't know if "most" of the people who pass the upper-level writtens forget everything, but I've met plenty of Extras who I personally would not want teaching too many newcomers. I remember taking my Novice test, way back when, from an Extra who marked my answer to the following question as "wrong":

Question: How many times per second does a 60 Hz AC voltage pass through zero?

I'd answered "120", and try as I might, I couldn't convince this guy that the correct answer WASN'T "60"! And THIS was supposed to be an example of the All-Powerful-All-Knowing-Amateur-Extra?!??! Didn't make much of an impression on this Novice-to-be, let me tell you.

No, I don't hold an Extra today; I've no interest in DXing, and the slight extra bandspace isn't worth taking a 20 WPM test. I don't consider myself the technical inferior of the majority of Extras, though, and I DO know a number of Tech licensees that I consider just short of Maxwell and Edison in the technical hierarchy. Let's dump "punishment licensing" (as Wayne Green used to call it) as soon as we can!

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers%hpfcla@hplabs.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

184. Re: What to do with N0MFW?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 17:38:22 UTC
From: harding%b56vxg.dnet@kodak.com
Message-ID: <1301@eastman.UUCP>
Source record: 9501

```
In article <1250206@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes...
>>Ok, John, you did so well on your first assignment, now you get to work over a
>>more difficult call sign. Yup,you guessed it, it's mine. A really nifty one
>....
>>Oh, ya, my super-duper, hum-dinger call is -------> WB6WUI
>
how about WB6"triple-you-eye"
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Jon Harding N2KZJ "I don't represent KODAK in word or deed."
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

185. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 17:42:50 UTC
From: goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <14291@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 9496

In article <1990Aug2.235220.3366@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes...
>Phil, what is the practical difference between the suggestion above and the
>current situation when a person upgrades but keeps his old call sign? Whether
>it's called a "class" or an "accreditation" or etc. doesn't much matter.

Brandon, it was I and not phil who proposed that the CSCE be kept with a 30 day suffix. The difference is that changing your license class requires the FCC to update the main computer files and send you a new form 660 with a new expiration date, etc. A CSCE need merely be kept in a list for enforcement purposes, so when somebody is heard in a band that requires a CSCE, the FCC can look it up if they care. It _may_ be a bureaucratic shortcut, and the FCC is looking for that sort of thing.
fred k1io

Fred R. Goldstein goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
voice: +1 508 486 7388

186. Re: #Info Request for Ham HT's and Scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 17:48:05 UTC
From: harding%b56vxg.dnet@kodak.com
Message-ID: <1302@eastman.UUCP>
Source record: 9502

In article <9007310442.AA09777@trout.nosc.mil>, wen@pro-sat.cts.com (System Administrator) writes...
>I want to buy a HT for 2 and/or 1 1/4 mtrs with versatile scanning capablility
*
I'm crazy about my ICOM-24AT: good transciever, good scanner(police, fire and some unmentionabe stuff around 800MHz),light, and lasts faily well on portable power.
*
>I also just bought the Radio Shack PRO-34 scanner, but am not particularly
*
I bougtht a PRO-33 on sale and then traded up to a PRO-34, (when it went on sale), I like it a whole lot better than the "33" but and case isn't a problem since I use it mostly in the shack. A soft case shouldn't be hard to come by. I have read that the audio isn't that great, but inside an external speaker is fine, (DAMARK had a pair of small speakers for $20), and outside I use an earphone so I can hear the audio above the racket and conserve power.
*

Jon Harding N2KZJ "I don't represent KODAK in word or deed."
---

187. Re: DSP beats CW (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 17:56:08 UTC
From: jph@suns.UMD.EDU
Message-ID: <7044@umd5.umd.edu>
Source record: 9519

In article <10811@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes:
>
>Nice list of articles on DSP, but from scanning the titles, nothing
>dealing with how you could use it decode a signal so weak that you
>couldn't even hear it if it was CW (as stated in the first DSP vs CW
>posting).
>
>-don perley
>
>perley@trub.crd.ge.com

Weak signals? Ask someone who uses the 1750 meter band!

Over the last year, the "Lowdown" (the publication of
the Longwave Club of America) has carried a series of articles
by Max Carter detailing a system for receiving and decoding
slow BPSK (binary phase-shift keying) signals in the 160-190
KHz (part 15) band. This equipment does not look particularly
complex - far simpler than packet stuff - and he reports using
it to decode and display the ID's of beacons which were much too
weak to be detected by ear.
I recommend this series to anyone interested in what can be
done to go beyond CW for weak signal communication *and* can be
put together by the average experimenter.

J. Patrick Harrington
jph@astro.umd.edu

(Just an astronomer who plays on 1750 meters because life is too
short to spend it memorizing Morse code.)

188. Mods/info wanted for Ten Tec Omni-D

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 18:19:41 UTC
From: pha@caen.engin.umich.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug6.181941.21507@caen.engin.umich.edu>
Source record: 9498

The following message has been forwarded: please direct
responses to don at the addresses listed below - thanks!

From: peacock@dover.sps.mot.com (Don Peacock)

Subject: 4mMods/info wanted for Ten Tec Omni-Dm
Message-ID: <2363@dover.sps.mot.com>
Date: 3 Aug 90 22:59:51 GMT
Reply-To: peacock@dover.sps.mot.com.UUCP (Don Peacock)
Organization: Motorola SPS, Mesa, AZ
Lines: 17

I recently passed my novice and Tech test (haven't recieved them yet).
I purchased a Ten Tex Omni-D and have been listening to you all talk.
I would like to find mods for this rig, even though I wouldn't use them for
a while. I have the 10mhz transmit and WARC transmit mods from Ten Tec,
(Ten Tec IS as good at customer service as you have heard). Any mods,
or war stories would be appreciated. The rig seems to receive fine, and
all the built in filters are terrific (especially the CW ones) but I think
it could use some help in the SSB audio department. Anyone have any nice
audio filter/speaker projects that might help me out ?

Thanks
Don Peacock
peacock@dover.sps.mot.com
donp@caen.engin.umich.edu

callsign **7*** :-) What do I do with that one!

189. Re: Phonetics for NJ6A (Was: Re: What to do with N0MFW?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 19:02:32 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250210@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 9492

>O.k. Gerald, maybe you should set up a service.....but I wonder if you can
>find phonetics for this one: N6ZFX (I already scanned the dictionary).

"Zipper Flipper X-traordinaire"

Al N1AL

190. Re: My PR 90-55 filing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 19:27:08 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <974@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9522

In article <9008051309.AA00726@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
> COMMENTS BY ROBERT J. CARPENTER, OF ROCKVILLE, MD.
> 18. An operating privilege once given (Communicators on
> 6 m and 2 meters) is very hard to take away; thus some
> initial conservatism is in order.

I refered to your article in the October 84 QEX when I
requested 6 meters so that the Communicator class could
experiment with meteor scatter. I wonder if they'll notice.

We don't all plan to be glorified CB'ers.

markz@ssc.uucp

191. Re: Spice models for NEC u-wave FETS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 19:34:52 UTC
From: mikef@hpsadle.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530051@hpsadle.HP.COM>
Source record: 9493

Cal Eastern labs will supply spice models for a few of it's GaAs FETS.
I know they've got data for the NE710. If you can't get it from them,
write me, I'll dig it out. The model in Spice3c1 isn't too good, it's
based on Statz, et al, and has significant limitations. Make sure you
read the papers before plugging in and running.

Mike Ferrara M/S 2LRR
HP Signal Analysis Div R&D
1212 Valley House Drive
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
(707) 794-4479
mikef%hpsadle@hp-sde.sde.hp.com
mikef@hpsadle.hp.com

192. DXCC files for anonymous ftp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 19:47:02 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <SAAF.90Aug6154702@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 9526

I have added a couple of files to the anonymous ftp directory at
joker.optics.rochester.edu (128.151.240.1). I received one recently
and just ran across the other one, which was posted in March.
Descriptions follow.

dxcc.txt.Z
dxcc.arc

This is a list of DXCC prefixes, country names, lattitudes, and
longitudes. It appears here in arc and Unix compress formats. This
list was provided by by Bob Lombardi.

dxcc.list.Z

This list contains the following information:
1. primary amateur prefix ("*" suffix for deleted countries)
2. country name
3. continent
4. ITU zone(s)
5. CQ zone(s)
6. time zone (hours from UTC)
7. latitude
8. longitude
9. ITU prefix allocation(s) ("~" suffix for unofficial)
10. other amateur prefixes
This file was posted to rec.ham-radio in March, 1990 courtesy of Bill
Brelsford.

73,
Len Saaf
NV2Z
--

| Len Saaf, The Institute of Optics, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY |
| Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu Bitnet: SAAF@UOROPT |
----

193. Re: Should I become a ham now or wait?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 19:49:01 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880237@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9494

>> Morse code *will* improve your sex life, guaranteed.
> ...Not only that, she HATES even hearing the code.

(Shhh! There are prospective Novices listening! We gotta keep up the illusion!)

Yes, it REALLY WILL make you more attractive to the opposite sex. The first time you tell them their name in The Code, why, they'll be BEGGING you to spend some time alone. Try it! You'll see!

(OK, OK, you know it's not stimulating, and I know it's not stimulating, but... it's not chicken pox either.)

194. Re: Advice for new amateur (Yaesu 2m HT)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 20:00:49 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880238@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9495

> Any of the current handhelds are ok, but not in the car.

Actually, with a decent rubber duck antenna my FT411 works pretty well in my Datsun around town, especially if I plug into 12V and set high power (5.5W). Not nearly as well as with an external antenna, of course, but quite usable.

> You will find that the audio is not loud enough to listen to comfortably
> over the road noise...

Easy fix. Buy a couple of "ear buds" (for example, Koss, ~$5 at WalMart) and a stereo to mono adapter. (I have to turn the volume way DOWN to use them...) You can hear outside noise just fine with them on.

> The best car antenna is a 5/8 wave mounted in the center of the top.

However, a 1/4 wave is a heckuva lot shorter and nearly as good.

195. NASA BBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 20:03:26 UTC
From: scxc3@TINCAN.SAWYER.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008062003.AA07140@tincan.sawyer.af.mil>
Source record: 9506

From scxc3 Mon Aug 6 15:49:04 1990
To: info-hams@uscd.edu
Subject: NASA BBS
Status: R

I saw a posting on a recent packet BBS that there is a NASA BBS called
SpaceLink available which has educational information including
shuttle/ham experiment info, etc.

Does any one know if this BBS is accessible via Internet? I can't justify
the long distance phone bill right now.

Thanks.
73,
Michael WA7SKG

LWRCLMR@SACEMNET
SCXC3@TINCAN[A[C[C[C[C[.AF.MIL[B[D[D[D[D[D[D[D[D[D[D[D[D[C.SAWYER.AF.MIL
WA7SKG@N8IYB 9Packe[D[D[D[D[D[D([C[C[C[C[Ct)

196. Amateur Radio Public Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 20:04:07 UTC
From: scxc3@TINCAN.SAWYER.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008062004.AA07432@tincan.sawyer.af.mil>
Source record: 9507

From scxc3 Mon Aug 6 15:57:03 1990
To: info-hams@uscd.edu
Subject: Amateur Radio as Public Service
Status: R

I don't know how other areas view ham radio, but the local agencies here think it is great, especially packet radio.

Our local county Emergency Services director applied for a FEMA grant for packet equipment. FEMA set a record for replying to a grant (they said ham radio? no sweat!) and gave a 50/50 grant. FEMA put up $3K to match the count county's $3K for a total of $6K to buy two complete portable packet sets, including synthesized two meter radios, TNCs, laptop computers with printers and nice crushproof cases to carry it all in. They think they'll have enough left over to buy one or two extra radios and Henry's TNC/printer combo for installation in a couple of receive only locations for unattended (by hams) locations.

Yes, up here in the Great White North ham radio is an integral part of the public safety system.

73,
Michael WA7SKG

197. 910MHz equipment of note

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 20:08:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <17446@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 9497

I admit to not being up-to-date on the status of the 900MHz band, but assuming that there's still a place for ATV there, I saw something in the most recent DAK catalog that might be of interest.

They are now selling a gadget that attaches to your cable hookup or VCR (or other video source) and broadcasts it (via 910-918MHz) to a small receiver that you can attach to your TV. I know nothing about it other than the fluff DAK used to describe it, but it sounds like it might be a reasonably cheap ($105 for the set) way to build a 900MHz ATV exciter. It shouldn't be too hard to move it within the amateur band (I would hope).

The flip side of this is that shortly your neighbors may be filling the entire 910-918 Part 15 band with Three's Company...

--

John Woods, Charles River Data Systems, Framingham MA, (508) 626-1101
...!decvax!frog!john, john@frog.UUCP, ...!mit-eddie!jfw, jfw@eddie.mit.edu

198. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 20:25:17 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880239@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9499

> I plan on taking the novice exam in the next couple of weeks.

Good luck!

> I have a question, is it a good idea to take the technician element at
> the same time?

It is a good idea, once you pass a test element, to attempt the next level, if time permits and the examiners don't mind. For instance, when I passed the Tech two months ago, 100% after thorough studying, I gave the General exam a shot with zero preparation -- and only missed it by two questions. If I'd passed it, I'd have had incentive to bone up on code and upgrade within a year.

Don't burn yourself out studying, however.

199. Encoded serial number to replace QSL's to confirm DXCC etc QSOes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 20:27:18 UTC
From: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <744.26BE6052@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 9500

Has anyone given thought to using a computer generated number which
a DX station would send along with the RST/RS to confirm that a
contact had been made. This would be used to replace the QSL cards
and the associated delays and costs.
Perhaps, the DX station could receive an encryption key which is hashed
against the call sign of the station worked, band and time. An algorithm could then
generate an encrypted confirmation number. All
that would be needed for an award would be a list of stations worked
and the encrypted confirmation number. The awarding agency could verify
the authenticity of the contact through the encrypted confirmation
number. Any thoughts on this is idea ... OR for that matter any
thoughts about the nature of the cypher algorithm?
73's --- VE5ZX (op syl) soon to be G0/VE5ZX

--
Sylvan Katz Ham: VE5ZX
203 Ball Crescent UUCP: ...!alberta!dvinci!weyr!katz
Saskatoon, Sask Internet: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Canada S7K 6E1 Ham bands: below 14.025/21.025/28.025 @ 0100-0300Z
(306) 934-3168

200. 6m Base Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 20:29:22 UTC
From: scotto@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <3843@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 9511

We are looking for ideas on buying/building a good 6 meter base station antenna. There is one catch, it must be extreemly heavy duty.

This is for a mountain top repeater installation where the winter weather can be quite severe. Previous antennas have been constructed out of EMT, IRON pipe and stainless steel whips. All of these antenna ideas have given in to the ice and wind.

What do you use? What would you do?

Thanks in advance.
Scott O'Connell - N6ZEK UUCP: {nosc, hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!ipars!scotto
ARPA: crash!ipars!scotto@nosc.mil
INET: scotto@ipars.cts.com
--
Scott O'Connell - N6ZEK UUCP: {nosc, hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!ipars!scotto
ARPA: crash!ipars!scotto@nosc.mil
INET: scotto@ipars.cts.com

201. Query message to the net: ARE Y'ALL STILL OUT THERE?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 21:17:16 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008062117.AA25257@tilde>
Source record: 9431

Hi...

Sorry for posting, but I've archived all my back messages prior to going on vacation. When I came back not only was I not getting Info-Hams, nobody at our site is!

So if anybody sees this, please let me know: is the SIMTEL20 distribution still alive? Then I can tell our net-server guru to begin looking on his end!

Thanks, & 73...
Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

202. Re: License Classes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 21:18:21 UTC
From: t-petesk@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <56344@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 9510

In article <9008031459.AA18178@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>Everyone seems to be tip-toeing around this, so maybe I'll address it
>directly: How about a "computer class"? This would be for everyone who
>wants to use radio as just a link between their computers and who would like
>to avoid the use of hard lines. The exams would exclude any kind of Morse
>Code and would have no analog technical questions. Maybe we could set it
>up so that it is "Amateur Computing Communications", completely separate from
>ham radio; with some band space of its own that excludes CW, AM, SSB, and FM
>or any other form of voice communication. It could even have its own counter-
>part to the ARRL: The ARCL. What about it?
>Dube Todd N5PDK

I don't think a "computer" license is a good idea. It places emphasis on the computer instead of the radio. I also don't see a very large portion of the amateur community in support of this.

One of the key thing would be the number of users of such a service. If there were enough users that they would make good use of such an amateur band, then there would also be enough to ask the FCC to allocate a "CB" like band for such a service. The power and range would not be very high for such a system and there would only need to be a 20-40 khz spacing for a few channels.

It's just that if some amateur space were split off for computer service, it would be seen with the same light as the UPS chopping 220. The new users would not be ham-radio operators.

Pete Skelly
KB7GUD

my opinions are my own

203. Solar Eclipse, July 1991

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 21:49:03 UTC
From: hiramc@sco.COM
Message-ID: <8798@scorn.sco.COM>
Source record: 9503

I would be interested in communicating with any Radio Amateurs
who are interested in the Solar Eclipse next year, July 1991.
I will be going to the eclipse in Baja California, with a mobile HF
rig, and it might be useful to have a network operating to pass along
information leading up to, and during the eclipse. Perhaps
a weekend network on 20 meters? Ideas anyone?

--Hiram [uunet!sco!hiramc || hiramc@sco.COM]
WB6RSS
P.O. Box 3178, Santa Cruz, CA 95063-3178

204. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 22:05:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500661@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9504

> Think of it as a saga of the Old West, ham style. Nowadays we just
> patch up the bulletholes in the buildings.

And this is the state where people shoot each other on the highways.
Don't they have gun control laws in California?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

205. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 22:39:25 UTC
From: montague@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <150@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Source record: 9505

In article <2814@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>..... If I want to carry on a simplex conversation
>on the input frequency, using the repeater's PL, that is my right!
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Think again.

Such an action, if it can be shown that you know that you are using the private repeater's PL, would be willfull and malicious interference; an action prohibited by FCC regulations.

John Montague montague@StPaul.NCR.COM W0RUE@WB0GDB

206. CALLBOOK anonymous ftp info needed Down Under

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 22:50:16 UTC
From: higginbotham@darwin.ntu.edu.au
Message-ID: <1990Aug7.082016.294@darwin.ntu.edu.au>
Source record: 9516

Could someone post whether or not the US and/or foreign
CALLBOOKS can be obtained by anonymous ftp? Others
must have the same question.

Assuming they can be obtained by anonymous ftp, is there any
freeware which can be used to work with them?

Thanks,

Tom N5EVM (US) VK8KTH (Australia)

T. F. Higginbotham Northern Territory University
higginbotham@darwin.ntu.edu School of Engineering, Mathematics,
Telephone 61 - 89 - 46 - 6546 Physics and Computer Science
Fax 61 - 89 - 26 - 0612 P. O. Box 40146, Building 16
Casuarina, Northern Territory 0811
AUSTRALIA

207. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 22:57:53 UTC
From: cduncan@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov
Message-ID: <4500@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>
Source record: 9515

In article <16831@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Were I to do weak-signal work, I'd use a properly-designed and
>easily-built digital signal processing receiver. Such can receive and
>decipher signals so far down in the noise that you couldn't even tell
>there was a CW signal there.

And you would talk to yourself, since no one else would be suitably
equipped to receive you similarly.

Also, you would spend a lot of time you don't anticipate writing special
code to cover for flutter, to make a myriad of interpretative reconstructions
of received sounds (unless you just reconstructed tones and used ear/brain
for data reconstruction, heaven forbid), and trying to get another person
or two to do the same so you could conduct meaningful communications.

This would be highly educational. Since this receiver is easily-built,
(and presumably inexpensive) I'm eagerly awaiting the details in QST,
QEX, the AMSAT-NA Journal, PSR, or some other periodical with a technical
section.

>
>The supposed advantage of CW for weak-signal work is an illusion with
>recent technology.
> - Brian

This may be true on paper, but in practice, amateurs >use< CW (and phone,
and packet). One has to build up a clientelle for anything else, and
>that< is the real challenge.

73, Courtney, N5BF

208. Logic vs. Analog ground

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-06 23:42:55 UTC
From: bote@csense.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Aug6.234255.791@csense.uucp>
Source record: 9508

We are designing a repeater controller interface circuit with both
analog and logic portions (unique, eh?). We decided to use separate
analog and logic grounds to reduce the switching noise appearing in
the audio circuits.

Now we have two grounds internal to our circuit board.
What do we do with them?

If we tie them together at one external point, does this still
retain the benefits of the separate internal grounds?

Do we need to provide some other means of isolation before pulling
the analog ground to 0 Volt potential?

--
John Boteler bote@csense.uucp {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
NCN NudesLine: 703-241-BARE -- VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

209. Re: Super Morse 3.11 Program Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 00:30:20 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1581@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 9509

In article <393@hfsi.UUCP> bower@hfsi.UUCP (Michael Bower Comm.) writes:
>In article <80@towers.UUCP> brian@towers.UUCP (Brian Murrey) writes:
>>I have SM315.ZIP available on my landline BBS. That is the latest verison
>>that I am aware of. You can download this file by calling 317 882 9330 and
>>logging in as Ham Radio, use YAGI for the password.

YOu can also download the files from my BBS...

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

210. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 03:15:18 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <16913@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9520

In article <30500661@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>> Think of it as a saga of the Old West, ham style. Nowadays we just
>> patch up the bulletholes in the buildings.
>And this is the state where people shoot each other on the highways.
>Don't they have gun control laws in California?

Sure, just like everywhere else in the USA. And just as effective, too.

But don't misunderstand - it's not hams shooting at each other's
buildings. It's frustrated people plinking at The Phone Company, the
police transmitters, TV stations, the power company, etc. After all, doesn't
television teach us that that we can solve ANY problem by brandishing a
weapon at it?

And after all, you're all alone up there on the 5000 ft mountain, and
there's no police around, so there are no laws, so why not just express
your rage and frustration at those impersonal bureacracies by blowing a
few holes in their buildings?

That's sarcasm, son.
- Brian

211. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 03:20:15 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <16914@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9521

You know, it suddenly struck me - that the latest bunch of satellites don't handle CW. They don't even have CW beacons. Except FO-20, of course.

One small step for AMSAT. One giant leap for hamkind.

Snicker.
- Brian

212. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 03:21:25 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug7.032125.885@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9524

In article <26426@usc.edu>, kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
|> But this technology [DSP] is not available anyplace except the research lab at
|> the present time. Therefore, CW still holds a strong advantage.

What's a "research lab"? Does N4HY's basement count? Does W3IWI's? Does mine? We (and several dozen others) all have these Delanco-Spry DSP boards for our PCs. W3IWI is fond of calling them "the S-100-era DSP card" but they were enough for N4HY and W3IWI to read each other off the moon on 70cm using AO-13 class stations (100 watts, 13 dB gain, as opposed to 1KW and 25+ dB antennas). And, of course, everyone knows about the DSP-232 and other DSP products in the pipeline.

DSP is not "just research lab" technology. If you have a Telebit Trailblazer modem, you've got DSP. If you have a V.32 modem, you have DSP. If you have a compact disk player, you've got DSP. If you have a Sparcstation or NexT workstation, you've got DSP. (If you have a Mac or PC, you can get DSP, but it isn't standard.) If you see Voyager images, you're seeing the results of DSP. If you pick up a telephone and make a call outside your local area, chances are you're using DSP.

So it would seem that DSP is well entrenched in everyday practice in almost every communications field except for amateur radio. Doesn't that say something?

Phil

213. Re: DSP (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 03:32:53 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <16915@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9523

No, you can't buy it, you'll have to build it. But there's some nice development kits out there, and I rather imagine something that can plug into a PC bus isn't too hard to come up with. We'll see.

N4HY is working on some stuff. He'll undoubtedly beat me to it, since he's got things working NOW.

Honestly, I've never done RF DSP - but I've done a chunk of DSP in sonar and other oceanographic stuff, about 10 years ago, before the nice new chips were available, so I'm going to have to learn about what's available.

But DSP is clearly the way to go - hams are trailing commercial technology again, I regret to say.
- Brian

214. Re: Communicator Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 04:10:14 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug7.041014.1172@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9517

In article <82@thoreau.nsc.com>, rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (Ron Todd) writes:
|> You missed it Phil, the exam does not fully make the HAM.

I'm not sure which Phil you're talking to, but I assume it's me. And no, the exam certainly does not fully make the ham. I took my last test in 1973, before I had even left high school, and I'd like to think that I've learned something since then.

|> Tell me, Phil. Are you of the opinion that ALL Communicators are going
|> to want to jump right in and be TCP/IP priests and are going to behave
|> the way 13cm weak signal jocks do?

Of course not. But I don't see any other way to bring in the TCP/IP "priests" (and other technically oriented people) without it. There will always be chaff with the wheat. But at least we won't be throwing out the wheat.

> Will you admit that the vast majority
> of these Communicators will want to "communicate" and will probably act
> like CBers and HFers?

You use the terms "CBers and HFers" as a disparaging epithet. But have you actually LISTENED to the SSB CBers and HFers? I have. Except for the lack of callsigns and an apparent inability to standardize on either USB or LSB, they sound EXACTLY like the legit hams I hear anywhere else on HF. They carry on the same inane conversations about personal health problems and the like. Well, perhaps they're a LITTLE different - the HFers know they're operating illegally, so they seem to be a little more polite on the air so as not to ruffle any feathers. (1/2 :-))

By the way, the main reason I support no-code is NOT just because I happen to be interested in technical work and would like similarly minded people to join. That's only part of it. The REAL reason is that a no-code license is absolutely essential if amateur radio is to do the only thing that can possibly justify its existence much longer -- by interesting young people in science and technology. The FCC certainly doesn't think that 0.2% of the population have a god-given right to a disproportionate share of an important natural resource to ragchew and pursue what amounts to high tech stamp collecting simply because they've passed a code test.

Start thinking in terms of how the NON-amateur world views amateur radio, not in terms of how hams view ham radio. Remember that there are many more non-hams than hams, and they control all the frequencies.

Phil

215. Beginner Question about World Radio Transmissions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 04:27:16 UTC
From: phd_ivo@gsbacd.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug7.033245.8406@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 9525

Is there a bulletin board for people that just want to listen to foreign-country public radio stations? I have simple questions about which world band radio I should purchase, what's a good antenna (in particular, what's a good room antenna that doesn't transform my room into a cabling station), and what frequencies provide the best reception for, say German radio stations, in the LA area.

Also, are there intelligent radios that pick a signal off several frequencies, and use a DSP to extract noise and the common signal from these frequencies to get a clean signal?

/ivo welch ivo@next.agsm.ucla.edu

216. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 05:20:35 UTC
From: phil@brahms.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug7.052035.29863@amd.com>
Source record: 9518
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,talk.politics.guns

In article <30500661@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
|
|> Think of it as a saga of the Old West, ham style. Nowadays we just
|> patch up the bulletholes in the buildings.
|
|And this is the state where people shoot each other on the highways.
|Don't they have gun control laws in California?
|
|--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
|<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

We have lots of gun control laws in Cal. None of them have ever been
shown to do any good. That's why the politicans keep trying to get
more passed.

--
Phil Ngai, phil@amd.com {uunet,decwrl,ucbvax}!amdcad!phil
Real Pacifists don't call the Police.

217. Advice on TNC's, TCP/IP etc wanted ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 11:26:29 UTC
From: xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au
Message-ID: <15235.26bea565@levels.sait.edu.au>
Source record: 9441
Cross-posted to: aus.radio,aus.radio.amsat,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I am interested in getting hold of a tnc and was wondering what the benefits or otherwise were of buying one that was packet only, or going for a multi-mode unit with rtty,morse,fax etc. Is it better to have all the modes you may want tied up in one box, or have seperate boxes. How much use do you really get from some of these other modes after you've looked at several weather pictures from mongolia etc ... Packet is what I want now, but do these multi-mode units give upgrade options for external modems etc ? Would anyone even like to go so far as to suggest advantages and disadvantages of the major brands ?? (Ive been looking at the MFJ)
Also - is there any software available for the macintosh to run tcp/ip over packet. Is is public domain, FTP'able? or where can you buy it etc ...

Any help would be appreciated, mailed rather than posted please.

+---+
| Rob Mayfield (VK5ZEU, Technical Support/Analyst) |
| AUSTRALIAN SUBMARINE CORPORATION Rob.Mayfield@subs.com.au, AUST0177 |
| or XTASC@lv.sait.edu.au, |
| Voice +61 8 348 7000, Fax +61 8 348 7001 |
| We demand that there be rigidly defined areas of doubt and uncertainty ! |
+---+

218. Re: Beginner Question about World Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 12:09:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet.inmet.com
Message-ID: <13700020@inmet>
Source record: 9427

You should read 'rec.radio.shortwave'.

-- Ben Krepp

From internet: benk@inmet.inmet.com
From uunet: uunet!inmet
!benk

219. Re: Phonetics for NJ6A (Was: Re: What to do with N0MFW?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 12:42:28 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7214@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 9440

>>O.k. Gerald, maybe you should set up a service.....but I wonder if you can
>>find phonetics for this one: N6ZFX (I already scanned the dictionary).

And then there is always: the Next 6 Zebras From Xerox!!

bill KB3YV

220. Re: Encoded serial number to replace QSL's to confirm DXCC etc QSOes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 13:07:46 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2438@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 9447

In article <744.26BE6052@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>, katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG (sylvan katz) writes:
|> Has anyone given thought to using a computer generated number which
|> a DX station would send along with the RST/RS to confirm that a
|> contact had been made. This would be used to replace the QSL cards
|> and the associated delays and costs.
|> Perhaps, the DX station could receive an encryption key which is hashed
|> against the call sign of the station worked, band and time. An algorithm
|>could then generate an encrypted confirmation number. [...]

OK, let's for a moment discard the remote/depressed areas where local hams probably don't have computers and probably aren't too interested in having someone issue a key so they can run their own rigs. Let's just consider this for places where hams DO have computers and DO want to "play the game" (which, naturally would include all the DXpeditions, since that's what they're out there for.) We don't have to replace ALL QSL cards, maybe we could just replace SOME of them.

|> [...] All
|> that would be needed for an award would be a list of stations worked
|> and the encrypted confirmation number. The awarding agency could verify
|> the authenticity of the contact through the encrypted confirmation
|> number. Any thoughts on this is idea ... OR for that matter any
|> thoughts about the nature of the cypher algorithm?
|> 73's --- VE5ZX (op syl) soon to be G0/VE5ZX
|>

An interesting idea that deserves attention, I'd be concerned about the effect on QSO rates and on the secondary effect of funds available to DXpeditions. (Lot's of people put in a little "something extra" in their QSL requests, but if you're no longer going to write off for a QSL, would they still be motivated to send a contribution? Another concern is motivation. DXers want those cards, but do the DXees ;-) have an equal motivation to get them out? Why should they invest in "instant QSL's"? I don't know the answer to that one.

My guess is that if you'd like to develop this idea, DXpeditions are the first place to look. They carry technology with them, so there's less of a problem with availability of machines to do the calculations, and since so many people want cards from them, there is the maximum benefit. If the DXCC desk would go for it, other awards programs might back it too. If a major DXpedition were to use the idea, probably many of the not-so-exotic stations would follow suite. Then we could exchange "DXCC numbers" the way they exchange "10-10 numbers" on 10 Meters.

There'd still be a need for cards though... I know I'd rather have the cards than the awards. As for the exotic locations -- they'll probably always require

cards. (And of course, now there's something else for old farts to wax nostalgic about,
"When *I* started in radio, we sent confirmations in the mail."
"Isn't that kind of stupid, given that you've got a radio?"
"No, we were better hams back then because of it. You kids today...."

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is life a circle.

221. Re: DSP beats CW (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 13:31:39 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <283@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 9438

In article <10811@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>, perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes:
> In article <16861@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd (Brian Kantor) writes:
> >In article <26426@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
> >>I would like to know more. Perhaps you can point me to a couple of papers?
> >
> >These are only recent articles; our on-line current contents catalog
> >only goes back a year or two.
> > - Brian
> >
> >[PS: I eliminated the articles on a shellfish poison called DSP.]
>
>
> <list of articles>
>
> Nice list of articles on DSP, but from scanning the titles, nothing
> dealing with how you could use it decode a signal so weak that you
> couldn't even hear it if it was CW (as stated in the first DSP vs CW
> posting).

Try:
"The DSP Project Update," Clark, T. and McGwier, R., Proceedings
of the AMSAT-NA Sixth Space Symposium and Annual Meeting, 1988.

A quote therefrom:
"...the early experiments done by the authors over a 150 mile
path on 70 cm with satellite arrays were astounding to say the
least. The power could not be turned low enough at N4HY for
W3IWI to prevent detection..."

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

222. DSP is NOW!! (was Qualification-based...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 14:59:08 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <753@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 9456

From article <26426@usc.edu>, by kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson):
> In article <16831@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>
>>The supposed advantage of CW for weak-signal work is an illusion with
>>recent technology.
>> - Brian
>
> But this technology is not available anyplace except the research lab at
> the present time. Therefore, CW still holds a strong advantage. When
>

Not true. The AEA DSP-1232 and DSP-2232 first production unit was delivered to my house last week. Notice I said PRODUCTION, that has nothing to do with the laboratory. While it is not available on the market yet, that will happen this fall. One of the `pre-conditions' Mike Lamb (prexy AEA) put on this was that I work out a weak signal mode for EME without $10000 worth of antenna. On terra firma paths, this is even easier as the coherence time is much longer (usually) than on EME paths. TAPR and AMSAT have their first Beta units to be delivered to software writers within the month. Tom Clark (W3IWI) and I STARTED the DSP in amateur radio hoopla in TAPR and AMSAT by DOING EME with Oscar class stations and DSP techniques based on software I wrote in 1986. My papers in the AMSAT and ARRL networking conferences haven't contained details of this work (intended for popular audiences). This will be the source of a great deal of detail in publication over the next year as I begin to work very hard to popularize and sell DSP as the solution to many of ham radio comm problems. It will also make specialty modes more affordable and encourage experimentation on weak signal modes that were not possible before now. Tom and I are working now on new modems for HF multipath dominated links, primarily as an intellectual exercise at this time, but leading to real working systems. All work at this time is on the Motorola DSP56001 and it is a very popular chip (and STILL available in cheap SLAMPAK regardless of rumors to the contrary). Ray Pettis recently published a scheme in QEX for using this chip and quite good clocks to get matched filters to bring signals out of the noise. He is not trying for the exciting 1 bit per second, otherwise inaudible links yet, but he COULD in short order. I emphasize, this is not the lab, this is people doing it on the air and will be available soon from dealers all over the world in working boxes.

There is not a single doubt in my mind that << so long as good clocks are available to your computer>>, DSP techniques will outperform CW+brain. In an emergency, etc., where you do not have access to extremely good clocks, CW may be the answer, but I will leave this for a future submission after I have returned to working on this particular problem as I am working on other

things at present.

73
Bob N4HY
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
---

223. Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 15:05:43 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140018@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 9428

I occasionally find myself doing antenna work atop guyed towers such as Rohn 25 or 45. While I feel quite safe once I am buckled in with a safefy belt, I keep thinking that there must be some simple devices that could make the climb up or down safer. Does anyone know of a commercial device that can prevent a person from falling off a tower during climbing? I'm thinking of something along the lines of a strong rope or wire that runs the length of the tower, which some kind of attachment to a safety belt. The attachement to the rope or wire would have to allow you to climb up freely, and maybe allow you to descend slowly, but grab if you tried to descend too rapidly.

Ed Gilbert
WA2SRQ

224. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 15:05:54 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <754@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 9457

From article <16914@ucsd.Edu>, by brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor):
> You know, it suddenly struck me - that the latest bunch of satellites
> don't handle CW. They don't even have CW beacons. Except FO-20, of
> course.
> - Brian

Brian:

While I TOTALLY agree with the sentiment, you must recall that LUSAT
(LO-19) has a CW beacon. Since the world (and the Argentinians) grew
tired of it, it stayed on the air about four months and was switched off.
THERE is cause for a small snicker. I suspect that pride, etc. will cause
it to be turned on occasionally. The only comments I have personally
received (by people who know my stance) is that they were unhappy it was
on since I had to reduce the power output of the PSK beacon to compensate
for the power used by the CW beacon ;-).

Bob N4HY
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
---

225. Re: TS-940 Fan Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 15:09:11 UTC
From: alanr@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9658@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 9453

Just a fan note for TS-940S owners. Several 940 owners in the local area have had their original fans become extremely noisy after about 6 months of use on the radio. Probably because of shot bearings in the motor. We replaced the fan with a real EG&G Rotron unit, that is just super quiet and does a fine job. However this unit doesn't fit under the heatsink and must be mounted externally to the rear of the heatsink.

By the way there are two fans on a 940. The one attached to the power supply heatsink runs regularly, a few minutes on then a few minutes off, etc. There is another fan attached to the RF deck heat sink. This fan only comes on after a period of extended transmitting, such as during contests.

You'd think that for such a nice rig, Kenwood could put something other than a cheap $2 fan on the power supply.

Take care and 73,
Al Rovner, WA2TMP
Tektronix Inc.
Vancouver, Wash.

226. Re: Plan to TAKE AWAY 2 Meters and 440

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 15:10:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1124@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9429

In article <30500650@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>In the major metropolitan areas, even the UHF TV band is "full". Of course
>"fullness" here means just tight enough for **CHEAP** TV receivers to be
>barely able to slice apart the stations (30 Mhz of empty space between
>co-located stations). This is a HORRIBLE waste of spectrum just to save
>$10 per receiver.

Actually it is 12Mhz of empty space, second adjacent is the rule. Each
broadcast channel is 6Mhz. Second adjacent means two channels or 12Mhz.
Designing a fliter system that is very flat with 0.2 degree phase linearity
over a 6 Mhz bandwidth while having high rejection immediately adjacent
is neither simple nor cheap. Phase linearity is the key here as our
NTSC system depends on the color subcarrier phase to convey hue imformation
while depending on amplitude variation to convey saturation information
AND depends on both frequency and amplitude variation to convey luminance
information. NTSC is not technically the best way to transmit television,
but there is $50 BILLION dollars worth of equipment out there that depends
on it. There's no realistic hope of changing the system now.

>
>UHF stations should be able to operate much closer and even ADJACENT.
>

No, the same limitations apply to them.

>But what is really sad is that VHF and UHF TV is a primarily FIXED
>point-to-multipoint service, which is more suitable to spectrum above
>2 to 4 Ghz. FM radio broadcasting still tends to be mobile enough
>that it should not have to move up there. The appropriate usage for
>spectrum in the 30-3000 Mhz range is mostly mobile.

This sounds reasonable at first glance, however there are millions
of "portable" televisions in operation in this country. In addition,
if you think we have ghosting problems now, you have no idea how
much worse multipath becomes as you go up in frequency.

>
>Just think of what land mobile could do with 42 Mhz of VHF high band
>divided into 8400 5 khz channels and 336 Mhz of UHF divided into 13440
>25 khz channels (or 16800 20 khz) and trunked. I'd suggest 76-88 be
>used to expand FM broadcasting, and 54-72 could have many other uses.
>
>We just need to find a place to put broadcast TV way up there.
>I would certainly urge that HDTV *NOT* be allowed below 2 Ghz.

Ah the mythical HDTV! Don't hold your breath waiting for BROADCAST
HDTV. The economics just aren't there. My company participated in
the HDTV tests done for the FCC. We estimate it will cost between
$20 million and $50 million to convert a television station to
transmit HDTV. With an installed base of $50 billion in NTSC equipment
and NO original HDTV programming (except some old "I Love Lucy" reruns
that were shot on 35mm film--REAL HDTV) available to fill the hours, no
sane broadcaster is going to attempt the switch. You may see some
experimental HDTV on cable where the origination costs are lower,
but, until a large enough audience is equipped to receive HDTV, no
one is going to broadcast it on a regular basis.
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

Gary KE4ZV

227. Re: DSP (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 15:16:30 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <755@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 9461

From article <16915@ucsd.Edu>, by brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor):
>
> N4HY is working on some stuff. He'll undoubtedly beat me to it, since
> he's got things working NOW.
>
> Honestly, I've never done RF DSP - but I've done a chunk of DSP in sonar
>
> But DSP is clearly the way to go - hams are trailing commercial technology
> again, I regret to say.

My work is with W3IWI, KB2CST, KA2MOV, WA7GXD, AEA, ARINC, and DRSI.

All this stuff will explode from AEA, TAPR-AMSAT, etc. in the next few months and the adds WILL be in QST. Articles will be in several places but this will follow sometime after the boxes/cards are out due to the amount of time needed to do the actual work.

73
Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
---

228. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 15:19:00 UTC
From: kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <13900019@m.cs.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9430

ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM writes:
?It is a good idea, once you pass a test element, to attempt the next
?level, if time permits and the examiners don't mind. For instance, when
?I passed the Tech two months ago, 100% after thorough studying, I gave
?the General exam a shot with zero preparation -- and only missed it by
?two questions. If I'd passed it, I'd have had incentive to bone up on
?code and upgrade within a year.

I'll second that wholeheartedly. I took the Technician test while my
Novice license was still pending. The examiner suggested that as long
as I was there, I might as well take the test for General -- which I
passed, and then Advanced -- which I passed as well, and then Extra.
I got everything but the 20 wpm code, and made my first QSO as
KB9DLU/AA. Actually, I was operating a club station, and was therefore
W9YH/KB9DLU/AA... which is quite a handful to beat out in CW 8-).
The guy I contacted on 14.056 was quite surprised to hear that it was
my first QSO. 8-)

229. Re: DSP (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 15:27:44 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <756@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 9462

From article <16915@ucsd.Edu>, by brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor):
>
> But DSP is clearly the way to go - hams are trailing commercial technology
> again, I regret to say.

Oh yes, I forgot to comment on this statement. I agree that we were behind as a group in applying DSP technology to ham radio problems. HOWEVER, the multimode, all purpose, do it all DSP box is truly UNIQUE in its availability (or will be shortly) with open programming models, etc. I cannot think of another instance where this has happened and should have many groups in industry etc. wondering how those `damn hams' did it again. Some of the stuff we will be doing with DSP is not done ANYWHERE else and is too risky to be tried commercially. So long as ham radio continues to be a place where this kind of work can go on, there is a place for ham radio occupying the valuable spectrum it does. We are about to step to the forefront again in a couple of areas with comm systems based on DSP, etc. that don't exist elsewhere (commercially available, forget spooks, they don't count ;-).

This ability to do experimentation that is not `allowed' at work is the reason given over and over again by the KA9Q's, NK6K's, W3IWI's, WA7GXD's myself, and on and on (including WB6CYT if we ever get to sit down over that beer, I would be willing to bet) for their continued interest in ham radio.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
----

230. Re: Phonetics for NJ6A (Was: Re: What to do with N0MFW?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 15:34:56 UTC
From: gordon@prls.UUCP
Message-ID: <42222@prls.UUCP>
Source record: 9455

In article <1250210@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
->
->>O.k. Gerald, maybe you should set up a service.....but I wonder if you can
->>find phonetics for this one: N6ZFX (I already scanned the dictionary).
->
->"Zipper Flipper X-traordinaire"
->
->Al N1AL

OR,
Zealously Flinging X-missions

231. Re: DSP beats CW (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 15:39:35 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <10833@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 9454

In article <283@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>, jbloom@uhasun (Jon Bloom) writes:
>In article <10811@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>, perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes:

>> <list of articles>
>>
>> Nice list of articles on DSP, but from scanning the titles, nothing
>> dealing with how you could use it decode a signal so weak that you
>> couldn't even hear it if it was CW (as stated in the first DSP vs CW
>> posting).

>Try:
> "The DSP Project Update," Clark, T. and McGwier, R., Proceedings
> of the AMSAT-NA Sixth Space Symposium and Annual Meeting, 1988.

>A quote therefrom:
> "...the early experiments done by the authors over a 150 mile
> path on 70 cm with satellite arrays were astounding to say the
> least. The power could not be turned low enough at N4HY for
> W3IWI to prevent detection..."

That sounds more like it! Is there any comparison in the article to
how the signal sounded by ear?

This particular article didn't appear in the previously posted extraction
from someones online database. The title gives no clue that the DSP
application has anything to do with signal detection. What we really
need here is better titles. Might as well name every article in QST
as "Radio Stuff" :-)

-don perley
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

232. Icom R1 and R100 specifications - Here they are!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 15:54:19 UTC
From: kpt@doc.ic.ac.uk
Message-ID: <KPT.90Aug7165419@dirty.doc.ic.ac.uk>
Source record: 9432
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I have scanned the specifications of the IC-R100 (from a brochure) and
the IC-R1 from my manual (which happens to be in English :-))

R1 Specifications
=================

o Frequency coverage:

VERSION FREQUENCY COVERAGE
U.S.A., Australia, Asia 100 kHz - 1300 MHz

Germany 13.95 - 14.5 MHz, 28 - 29 MHz,
144 - 146 MHz, 430 - 440 MHz,
1240 - 1300 MHz

France 100 kHz - 87.5 MHz, 108 - 1300 MHz

Specifications guaranteed
2 - 905 MHz.
o Selectable tuning
step : 0.5, 5,8,9, 10, 12.5, 15, 20, 25,30 or
50 kHz
o Number of memory
channels : 100
o Mode : FM, AM, Wide FM (WFM)
o Antenna impedance: 50 ohms (unbalanced)
o Power supply
requirement : 7.2 V DC (internal battery)
Optional BP-81 - BP-85 or BP-90
External DC power 6 - 16 V DC
o Current drain : Max. audio output Less than 300 mA
Power saved Average 15 mA
Duty cyc le Receive: Standby = 1: 16
o Usable temperature
range : -10C - +60C; +14F - +140F
o Dimensions : 49 (W) x 102.5 (H) x 35 (D) mm
1.9 (W) x 4.0 (H) x 1.4 (D) in
(projections not included)
o Weight : 280 g; 9.9 oz
o Receive system : AM, FM Triple-conversion
superheterodyne
WFM Double-conversion
superheterodyne
o Intermediate
frequencies : 1st 266.7000 - 266.7095 MHz

2nd 10.7000 MHz
3rd 455 kHz (FM/AM only)
o Sensitivity : AM (for 10 dB SIN)
1.6 uV (2 - 24.9995 MHz)
0.79 uV (25 - 905 MHz)
FM (for 12 dB SINAD)
0.79 uV (2 - 24.9995 MHz)
0.4 uV (25 - 905 MHz)
WFM (for 12 dB SINAD)
6.3 uV (2 - 24.9995 MHz)
3.16 uV (25 - 905 MHz)
o Squelch sensitivity : AM 1.26 uV (2 - 24.9995 MHz)
0.63 uV (25 - 905 MHz)
FM 0.63 uV (2 - 24.9995 MHz)
0.32 uV (25 - 905 MHz)
o Selectivity : AM More than 15 kHz/-6 dB
FM More than 15 kHz/-6 dB
WFM More than 150 kHz/6 dB

o Audio output power : 150 mW at 10% distortion with an 8 ohm load

o Audio output
impedance : 8 ohms

All stated specifications are subject to change without notice
or obligation.

R100 Specifications
==========

o Frequency coverage:
Version Frequency Coverage
U.S.A.. Europe 100 kHz-1856 MHz*
Australia

13.95 - 14.5 MHz,
28 - 29.7 MHz.
Germany 144 - 146 MHz.
430 - 440 MHz,
1240 -1300 MHz

0.1 - 87.5 MHz,
France 108.5 - 1856 MHz*

*Specifications guaranteed 500 kHz - 1800 MHz

o Mode : AM, FM, wide FM
o Power supply requirement : 13.8 V DC + 15% (negative ground)
o Antenna impedance : 50 ohms (unbalanced)

o Current drain (at 13.8V DC) : Less than 1.1 A

o Usable temperature range : -10C - +60C; +14F - +140F

o Frequency stability : +/- 3.5 ppm (at 1800 MHz, -10C - +50C;
+14F - +122F)

o Number of memory channels : Memory channels 100
Priority channels
Scan edge channels 20
(for 10 scan ranges)

o Tuning step increments : 100 - 521.5 kHz and 1.630 - 904.9995 MHz
1, 5, 8, 10, 12.5. 20 or 25 kHz
522 - 1629.5 kHz
1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12.5, 20 or 25 kHz
905 - 1856 MHz
12.5, 20 or 25 kHz

o Dimensions : 1 50(W) x 50(H) x 181 (D) mm
5.9(W) x 2.0(H) x 7.1(D) in
(projections not included)

oWeight : 1.4kg; 3.1 Ib

o Sensitivity : Maximum sensitivity values are indicated in
each range below. Preamp is ON in 50.000
-904.9995 MHz.
Wide
Frequency AM (1) FM (2) FM (2)
Range
500 kHz - 1.6295 MHz 3.2 uV --- ---
1.63 - 49.9995 MHz 1.6 uV 0.56 uV ---
50 - 904.9995 MHz 0.56 uV 0.2 uV 0.63 uV
905 - 1380.4875 MHz 1.0 uV 0.32 uV 0.79uV
1380.5 - 1800 MHz 1.4 uV 0.45 uV 1.1 uV
(1) For lOdB S/N (2) For 12dB SINAD
--- : Not specilied.

o Selectivity : AM More than 6 kHz/-6 dB
FM More than 15 kHz/-6 dB
Wide FM More than 180 kHz/-3 dB

o Audio output power : More than 2.5W at 10% distortion with an
8 ohm load

o Audio output impedance : 4-8 ohms

All stated specifications are subject to change without notice or obligation.

A couple of notes from me
==========

In the UK the R1 costs 399 GBP and the R100 499 GBP.

The R1 also has 20 scan edge channels and a priority channel; the
priority mode can use either a single channel or a a range of channels
choosing the next channel every time it checks.

The R1's sound is very good considering how small the speaker is. In a quiet room with the volume turned up, it is quite acceptable listening from the other side of the room.

The R1 seems to receive very well over 905 MHz but is the only radio I own that covers, but cannot pick up, BBC Radio 4 on longwave (198KHz)! I assume that this is because I have only used the supplied VHF/UHF antenna; however it can pick up a station nearby :-(

I hope that this is of some use

Kevin
--

Kevin Twidle G8RKU Tel: +44 71 589 5111 x5068 Fax: +44 71 581 8024
Dept of Computing, Imperial College, 180 Queen's Gate, London SW7 2BZ, England
Email: kpt@doc.ic.ac.uk, kpt%uk.ac.ic.doc@nsfnet-relay.ac.uk, ..!ukc!icdoc!kpt
"It's not the cough that carries you off, it's the coffin they carry you off in"

233. Re: Beginner Question about World Radio Transmissions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 17:05:02 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <29490017@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 9433

Try rec.radio.shortwave

barry
wb6jzl

234. Re: LORAN and Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 17:10:14 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1060@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 9434

-I just purchased a LORAN-C for my 32' sloop. It also has a Yaesu
-FT107M ham radio HF tranceiver aboard, connected to a heli vertical.
-
-I'm a bit worried about how the LORAN equipment will handle 100W of
-RF being radiated 6' from its antenna/coupler... currently I
-disconnect the LORAN whenever I use the ham rig; am I being
-excessively paranoid?

-Pontus Hedman rph@sq.com {uunet|utzoo}!sq!rph

My LORAN-C (an mi-3000 locator model) didn't take too kindly to me transmitting
~50W of ATV (429.25 MHz) about 2 feet from it's antenna. It got very lost,
but sustained no damage. I'm thinking of sticking a high-slope low pass filter
in line with the antenna, with a cutoff of about 1 MHz, just to see if it'll
help. My 10 and 2m rigs (25 and 5 W, respectively) seem to have no effect.
The LORAN, however, messes with my 10m rig. Lots of cpu and switching noise.
Your mileage may vary.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

235. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 17:30:52 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <16950@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9458

A thousand pardons, Bob. Now that you mention it, I remember hearing
the LUSAT CW beacon soon after launch. I'd forgotten it was there,
since I only listen to the digital downlink.
- Brian

236. Re: Encoded serial number to replace QSL's to confirm DXCC etc QSOes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 18:30:17 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120130@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 9435

Interesting idea. But the RST/RS is not a good base for the input...
All DX contacts are 59 !! Especially in contests. The band/time/freq
and call would be a much better idea. However, during the heat of
a contest where some of the serious contesters are concerned about rates,
the time to generate the unique number may not be acceptable. Even
some of the DXpeditions operate in a contest mode. Just some random
thoughts. But I like the idea, since it is sometimes quite hard to get
a card to a DX station or get the card back.
73's
Jim, WA6SDM
jholly@hpcup.hp.com

237. Re: Re: DSP (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 18:33:15 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230026@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 9436

>If you do show up in the weak signal portion of the band, using SSB, and
>the time comes to use CW, and you refuse, then you are a lid. Using SSB
>is just fine for chatting with your buddies in the next state only 250
>miles away, but you will find that you will often _NEED_ CW when working
>weak signal modes. When you refuse, because of incompetance or any
>other reason, then you are a lid. I hope that when the time comes to
>use CW, that you will either use CW or get off the air.

OK, so CW is "relevant" if you're going to operate in the "weak signal
portion of the band." Now please explain why it is "relevant" to GETTING
A LICENSE in the first place. After all, I'm currently LICENSED to use RTTY,
but I didn't have to pass a typing test.....

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers%hpfcla@hplabs.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

238. Re: Communicator Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 18:55:28 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <976@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9437

In article <82@thoreau.nsc.com>, rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (Ron Todd) writes:
> If they want to "communicate" then they will keep Communicator class
> licences, if they want something more then they should get a class
> of licence which is intended to do more.

From the NPRM, (The FCC quoting the ARRL).

The ARRL states that its suggested name "Communicator", although
"not exaclty reflective of the type of license envisioned in the
proposal ... is, however, the most descriptive among the alternatives
considered".

Even the FCC knows the name is misleading.

)It would go a long way toward building a strong HAM fraternity.

Fraternity, I don't want to join some stinking fraternity. All
I want to do is sit in my basement and build things that go Beep,
not join some lodge with its strange rituals and hazing. But
the regulations say that if I want to build a transmitter bigger
than 1 Watt, I either have to have a serious amount of money or
be a ham.

How would you like it if the Elks lodge owned Yosemite National
Park and restricted it to members only.

markz@ssc.uucp

239. Re: Spread Spectrum Repeaters - Technical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 20:08:27 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2844@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9439

In article <1116@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]In article <2812@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
]>Err... first of all, probably we are spreading at less than 1000:1 -
]>certainly if we are on 2 meters. Second, if the SS system is radiating
]>100W ERP (not unreasonable power), we are looking at +50dBm. So,
]>take your 100 dB of isolation, and you are looking at -50dBm of
]>noise into your narrow receiver. That's a LOT of power! As I was
]>pointing out, you need a large amount of isolation.
]
]Wait! Of that +50dbm of ERP, how much is out-of-band? My impression
]of SS is that we are required to keep intentional radiation inside
]the band. Therefore the only power that can pass into the out-of-
]band narrow receiver is that small percentage of the total transmit
]power contained in spurious responses that happen to be within the
]passband of the narrow (20khz) receiver. Therefore simply subtracting
]and getting -50dbm doesn't seem to be valid.
True... subtract another 30 dB for spreading. Still at -80 dBm - still
lots of noise. As far as keeping radiation in-band... that's my whole
point: that it is hard to do without expensive filters.
]
]Also SS on 2m? I guess I need to reread the rules, I thought SS
]had to be 420Mhz and above.
Oh well... I was talking technical. Forgot the rules. However,
same applies to 440.
]
]>]desense or intermod to the narrowband equipment. We did wind up
]>]adding a cavity to the output of the modem, but that was because
]>]the narrow band equipment was desensing our modem enough we couldn't
]>]copy a weak signal from one of our other modem links.
]>]
]>Specifically, 70kHz is narrow enough to allow running it through a
]>cavity, which you did. That adds a lot of isolation. In fact,
]>running 56 kB through 70 kHz is nowhere close to "spread spectrum" -
]>you are running slightly over one bit per Hz. I would expect
]>real spread spectrum to be way down from that.
]
]Reread what I said. We added a cavity later because the narrowband
]equipment was bothering us; not the other way round. I agree that
]real wide spread spectrum should have even better characteristics.
Yes, but you were trying to give an example of a case where SS
went through a cavity, and I was just pointing out that the
example was inappropriate.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john

USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

240. Re: ARRL 27, et al

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 20:35:48 UTC
From: JKOSS00@RICEVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <1738JKOSS00@RICEVM1>
Source record: 9442

On 4 Aug 90, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) said:
-
- Do any of the Volunteer Examiners allow people to take the rules or
- technical elements of the exam BEFORE you've passed the corresponding
- code tests? Around here, you have to get past the code before they
- will let you take a crack at the written parts of the exam.
-
No problem whatsoever. In May, with a form 610 and a copy of my
trusty Novice ticket, I went to an exam session given by the Brazos
Valley ARC and wrote Elements 3A and 3B. They sent my 610 to the FCC
and issued me credit for 3B. I did not even attempt Element 1B [13wpm]
so I still have to pass that element to upgrade to General. However,
I _only_ need the code [for another 9 months or so.] To reiterate,
no problem whatsoever - atleast here in Houston.

Note, however, that I did have to pass Element 3A before I could
write the exam for Element 3B, but that has nothing to do with Morse
code. I would suggest you politely ask the VEs in your area if they
perhaps misunderstood the FCC rules regarding this.

241. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 20:42:15 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008072042.AA07724@tilde>
Source record: 9443

Phil Howard says
>And this is the state where people shoot each other on the highways.
>Don't they have gun control laws in California?

I don't know about gun control, but it sounds to me like what is needed is
people control..... or (pardon my sarcasm) maybe California subscribes to
the concept that Individual Choice is fundamental to a free society no matter
what the issue is all about?
:)
Dube N5PDK

242. Re: Purchasing Something From Britain (Ham Radio) - How?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 21:25:57 UTC
From: jkl141@tijc02.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Aug7.212557.2615@tijc02.uucp>
Source record: 9444

From article <9008021744.AA12676@ucsd.edu>, by nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM ("MUPPET::NIX"):
> I'd like to find out if anybody on INFO-HAMS has done business directly
> with amateur radio firms in Great Britain? Back in April I joined the
> Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) while at the Dayton Hamvention,
> and finally started getting the monthly magazine "Radio Communication".
>
>
Use the telephone and your Visa or Mastercard. A quick $3 phone call to the UK can accomplish much, much more than a series of letters and the resulting confusion. Besides, they do speak English. As for currency and tax, etc., the folks there are very adept at calculating it for you. You'll be pleased.

> So, if anyone `out-there' has experience in doing business
> with Britain, I'd like to hear about how it's done.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com
--

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S

243. Re: Question about chargin ni-cads

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 21:26:59 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880241@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9445

I've power-charged NiCads by hooking them up to a garden-variety power supply through a low-value resistor (e.g. 1 ohm). By using a voltmeter across the resistor, you know the current. Adjust the resistor until you get 80-100 mA. Note that P=I^2R, so don't blow up your resistor.

Note that 80-100 ma for 16 hrs is about 1.3 mA-hr, so if you are impatient, you could presumably charge it at 1.3 amps for 1 hour instead. I usually am, so I charge to 80% capacity, then put it on trickle to top it off.

Perry/KF0CA

244. Re: Phonetics for NJ6A (Was: Re: What to do with N0MFW?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 21:50:48 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880242@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9446

> That is my tech license.

Oops. :-) Guess you're stuck now where I am.

> BTW, you were hitting the .310 machine real nice from Crystal Peak...

Uh oh, I'm getting [in]famous. Yeah, I was surprised that particular repeater worked better for me than all the others in the Colorado Connection:

Distances (miles) from Crystal Peak (13852)
8 147.015+ Breckenridge (Bald Mountain, 13684') APPROX
11 145.445- Leadville/Fairplay (south of Mosquito Pass, 13240'+)
** 49 145.310- Denver/Boulder (NE Thorodin Mtn = Starr Peak, 10511')
50 145.400- Denver (Mount Lindo, 7814') APPROX
69 147.285+ Salida (Methodist Mountain, 11655')
80 146.910- Colorado Springs (Woodmen/Union jct, 6460') APPROX
81 145.355- Parker (junction at 5850' + 9 miles east) APPROX
85 448.500- Colorado Springs APPROX
98 147.285+ Rifle (West Anvil Point, 8680'+) APPROX
135 449.300- Cheyenne, Wyoming APPROX
146 146.730- Walsenburg (North Rattlesnake Butte, 6439')

I could hear a lot of the repeaters but only work a couple of them.

> (why isn't it called peak 11?).

I don't know why they named ten peaks as Peak 1 through Peak 10, north to south (allowing that Tenmile Peak is Peak 2), and then started calling them Crystal, Pacific, and Fletcher.

Anyway, Peak 10 was a wonderful place to watch the sunrise (and play radio) last Saturday. Crystal was on the way to Pacific...

245. Re: peaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 22:18:25 UTC
From: JKOSS00@RICEVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <1740JKOSS00@RICEVM1>
Source record: 9448

john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) wrote:
> ... But don't expect it to have any claim on either the
> input or output frequency! If I want to carry on a simplex conversation
> on the input frequency, using the repeater's PL, that is my right!

To which tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) replied:
- Ohhhhhh......I don't think so! This has been tried during some of the
- "repeater wars" in Southern California, and believe me, the simplex
- operators were cited!

Huh? John Moore said "using the repeater's PL" which implies to me
that he was using the repeater. No? If a properly licensed amateur radio
operator USES a closed repeater, what FCC regulation is she/he violating?
If this is an FCC violation, something is very wrong.

But montague@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM (John Montague) claims:
-
- Such an action, if it can be shown that you know that you are using the
- private repeater's PL, would be willfull and malicious interference; an
- action prohibited by FCC regulations.
-
? ? ? ! ! ! Please explain how using a repeater can be considered
willfull and malicious interference. If someone else was talking on the
repeater and I stomped on them, then that would be a violation. However,
if like most private repeaters, it is not being used, then I fail to see
who I am causing interference to. Maybe I'm a fritter-head, but I don't
understand. Could somebody please explain this? Please cite the applicable
FCC regulation too. By number. TNX

- Jordan, n5qvi

.

246. Info on Polarplexer in Oct. 1987 "73" Magazine.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 22:56:18 UTC
From: johnh@munnari.oz.au
Message-ID: <5015@munnari.oz.au>
Source record: 9449
Cross-posted to: aus.radio,rec.ham-radio

Hello.

I would like a copy of the article in the October 1987 issue of "73"
magazine detailing the construction of a Polarplexer for use on 10GHz.

Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks...John.

247. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 23:13:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1127@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9450

In article <312@adept.UUCP> alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer) writes:
>In article <16831@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>Were I to do weak-signal work, I'd use a properly-designed and
>>easily-built digital signal processing receiver. Such can receive and
>>decipher signals so far down in the noise that you couldn't even tell
>>there was a CW signal there.
>>
>>The supposed advantage of CW for weak-signal work is an illusion with
>>recent technology.
>> - Brian
>
>This is a valid point. However, I think you are overlooking the fact
>that this type of equipment does not come FREE. I have seen quite a few
>people break into ham radio using tube and hybrid rigs because they
>could not afford the fancy new appliances with all the bells and whistles.
>The advantage of CW is real in weak signal work. The illusion is that
>technology solves all of our problems. Then again I only have 22 years
>of licensed operation to draw my conclusions from...
>FLAMES >> /dev/null
>
>Alan R. Ruffer - WB5FKH

Nothing is free. The tradeoff in this case is a couple of hundred dollars worth of signal processing parts or three months of your time memorizing Morse. And the signal processing stuff will still out perform the trained ear in the end.

Gary

248. English R1 Manual available via anonymous ftp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-07 23:16:45 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Aug7.231645.12444@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 9451
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

A scanned PostScript copy of the English R1 manual is now available via
anonymous ftp from wilbur.Stanford.EDU (36.14.0.30). The manual was
scanned into TIFF format by kpt@doc.imperial.ac.uk, and was munged into
.ps using the pbmplus toolkit. Share and enjoy.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/VK2WYX | "TEXAS! Has a USENET in it... (Lord have Mercy
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | on us all!)" -- _The Best Little Net in Texas_

249. Re: Phonetics for NJ6A (Was: Re: What to do with N0MFW?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 01:54:20 UTC
From: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug8.015420.27900@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 9382

In article <1990Aug3.173653.20336@xanadu.com> jeff@xanadu.com (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX) writes:
>In article <1990Aug3.030431.28804@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu> gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu
(Gerald Pulver) writes:
>>In article <3784@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>>>
>>>How about NJ6A ???
>>
>>Need Just Six Armadillos ?
>
>
>O.k. Gerald, maybe you should set up a service.....but I wonder if you can
>find phonetics for this one: N6ZFX (I already scanned the dictionary).

Well, to continue on the animal needs theme, perhaps you

Need Six Zebras From Xanadu ?

or.. you could insist:

Not Six Zithers, Freakin' Xylophones!

73,
Gerald (wb2rsi)

250. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 02:31:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500662@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9384

> In article <16831@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> >Were I to do weak-signal work, I'd use a properly-designed and
> >easily-built digital signal processing receiver. Such can receive and
> >decipher signals so far down in the noise that you couldn't even tell
> >there was a CW signal there.
>
> And you would talk to yourself, since no one else would be suitably
> equipped to receive you similarly.

When I finally move into a house and put up a tower, he can talk with me.

> Also, you would spend a lot of time you don't anticipate writing special
> code to cover for flutter, to make a myriad of interpretative reconstructions
> of received sounds (unless you just reconstructed tones and used ear/brain
> for data reconstruction, heaven forbid), and trying to get another person
> or two to do the same so you could conduct meaningful communications.

Good software propogates fast.

>The supposed advantage of CW for weak-signal work is an illusion with
>recent technology.
> - Brian

This may be true on paper, but in practice, amateurs >use< CW (and phone,
and packet). One has to build up a clientelle for anything else, and
>that< is the real challenge.

We're working on it... it's called anti-irrelevancy-licensing, more
conventionally known as "no-code".

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

251. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 02:56:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500663@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9386

> The reason I used the word "toothless" is that the FCC is very reluctant
> to get involved in repeater coordination wars. There have been several
> cases where there were battles between coordinating bodies. The FCC
> stance has been to either stand aside and recognize BOTH groups (which is,
> of course, absurd, but happened in Sourthen California) or to ask for a
> vote of the USER COMMUNITY (I believe this was suggested in Kansas City)!

Most repeater owners apparently do not want this kind of "outside" influence.

> Note that current coordinating bodies (such as the one here in AZ) are
> usually controlled by existing repeater owners, who have a clear
> conflict of interest in their position. Some years back I discussed
> this problem with Carol Foelak (at that time the lawyer for PRB
> ham radio issues) and she agreed that they had no good way to
> deal with competing coordinators, that the conflict of interest in the
> coordinating groups was the Achilles heel of the system, and that the interes
> of the USER's must be considerd in coordinating decisions.

The USER's, which also include potential operators of newer repeater systems,
definitely have a vested interest in how the spectrum is used or wasted.

The FCC would be in a terrible position of taking away our frequencies
just because of the low density of repeaters *IF* we indicated that we
COULD have made use of the spectrum had they let us.

> So, if someone wants to cause trouble (or maybe even do some good,
> although I don't generally like such tactics), they can set up a
> competing coordinating body that refuses to recognize the closed
> repeaters. If they are clever, they will appeal to the USER community (which,
> of course, does not have a large percentage of closed repeater users) and
> maybe win FCC recognition OVER the old coordinating body.

One could TRY to work things out from the INSIDE. But that is very difficult
with organizations that restrict their membership to owners of coordinated
repeaters. The savvy coordinating group will open up its membership to all
amateurs.

> As the need for frequencies gets more intense, more of these disputes
> will arise. Today, there are many frequencies, throughout the country,
> that are RESERVED for tiny groups with a few members. Also, there are
> large organizations (such as Cactus) that tie up a large number of
> wide area frequencies for their private use [I should note that Cactus
> has made their system available in emergencies, but only if Cactus
> members are available to control it.] This cannot continue. Where are
> we going to put new mode repeaters? What if a large organization wants
> to experiment with trunking technology (which would greatly relieve

> band congestion)? Where do they get the frequencies? How about
> digital modes (packet, digital voice, TDMA digital voice, etc)?
> Why should almost all frequencies be tied up so that these private
> groups can occasionally use a quiet FM frequency?

There is of course the CURRENT 220 problem. Assuming the FCC decision to take away 220-222 Mhz is not reversed, which is a distinct possibility, the remaining 3 Mhz needs to still be shared. But the question is how to share it. Are we going to take away 40% from each type of usage across the board? What will coordinators tell repeater owners? Will we have 40% fewer repeater channels or will we reduce the channel spacing (which might be hard since I understand SOME 220 Mhz are stuck on 20 khz spacing). Are there any groups who demands on the spectrum will go down?

This situation might actually force us to learn, as a group, how to make better use of spectrum. If we take advantage of the learning, we can also make expansion of the who amateur service work, and perhaps save most of the rest of our spectrum.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

252. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 03:06:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500664@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9388

> >..... If I want to carry on a simplex conversation
> >on the input frequency, using the repeater's PL, that is my right!
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> Think again.
>
> Such an action, if it can be shown that you know that you are using the private
> repeater's PL, would be willfull and malicious interference; an action
> prohibited by FCC regulations.

I don't quite agree. While it may not be good operating practice, and may
even be eligible for NOV on that grounds, it is not interference unless some
other communication is actually interefered with. Simply arranging to
carry on a simplex QSO in such a way that a repeater will play it out for
all to hear on another frequency is not interference. If that repeater
has an ongoing QSO, then it is. If that repeater's output is interfering
with something else, and IF YOU KNOW THAT and operate anyway, again that is
interference.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

253. Alinco DR-570

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 03:07:40 UTC
From: baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <25208.26bf3bac@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 9383

Has anyone any experience with the Alinco DR-570 dual-bander? I bought the radio and it seems to be GREAT. It comes with extended receiver coverage on high band, and it has as a standard feature cross-band repeat.

Does anyone know how to extend the receive coverage on the UHF side, to allow reception above 449.995 mHz?

Kirk Baxter, N0FPZ

254. Re: 6m Base Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 03:18:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500665@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9385

> This is for a mountain top repeater installation where the winter weather
> can be quite severe. Previous antennas have been constructed out of EMT,
> IRON pipe and stainless steel whips. All of these antenna ideas have
> given in to the ice and wind.
>
> What do you use? What would you do?

First thoughts might be to suggest using heavy duty tubing, and make a
slot antenna. Feed it from the inside, vertically, and seal it up tight.
I've never tried it... it's just a thought off the top of my head.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

255. More TVI Problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 03:23:44 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880243@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9452

I need help from any of the RFI gurus on the net. I am getting into my TV and VCR big-time. Any suggestions are welcome. Please save my marraige - my wife likes TV, and I like ham radio. :-o

Channel 2 and Channel 6 (2nd and 3rd of 28 Mhz, 4th/6th of 14 MHz) are affected (crosshatching), even at 100 watts. The picture is adversely affected with or without the VCR connected. I've installed a low-pass at the xmtr, and a hi-pass at the TV. The TV stations are 50-60 miles away, so I may be fighting the fringe.

The antenna is a ground mounted vertical with a reasonable (24 radial) ground plane. The TV/VCR is located at the other end of the house, about 40' away. The TV antenna is also about 40' away and 30' up, and certainly in the field. Transmitting with 500 watts is right out - the picture is severely affected. If I transmit into a dummy load, the TV is clean, even at 500 watts, so I'm not getting in via 120 VAC. I think this also means the trasmitter is reasonably grounded.

I have heard about replacing the TV antenna with a 75 ohm resistor - this will determine if the TV is picking up TVI via the antenna or via poor shielding at the set. As I recall, I tried this (the attic is a jungle of fiberglass), and got no interference.

The question now becomes one of eliminating the TV antenna as the culprit - corroded metal diodes and all that. It is very dry here, and the antenna has been in the attic for 10 years, so corrosion is unlikely. How do I tell ? And if it isn't the TV antenna, how do I find the source of the harmonics ? The set has some funky rabbit ears - I'll see what they do when I finish typing this in.

Yours for better neighborhood relationships,

Perry Scott
KF0CA

256. Re: English R1 Manual available via ano

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 04:16:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500666@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9387

```
> A scanned PostScript copy of the English R1 manual is now available via
> anonymous ftp from wilbur.Stanford.EDU (36.14.0.30). The manual was
> scanned into TIFF format by kpt@doc.imperial.ac.uk, and was munged into
> .ps using the pbmplus toolkit. Share and enjoy.

The path to the file is pub/R1.tar.Z

For those of you using BSD UNIX or close enough compatibles, one command
can snarf it up and make the R1/*.ps files directly:

echo 'user anonymous yourid@your.host\
binary\
get pub/R1.tar.Z "|zcat|exec tar xvf -"\
quit' | ftp -nv 36.14.0.30

The uncompressed files tape up 4.4 megabytes of space. The compressed
file is only 600 kilobytes.

The "exec" in the above command reduces your swap space demands by have
one fewer process sitting around doing nothing (the shell that ftp starts
to invoke the pipeline). Some systems have a smarter shell that will do
this for you anyway, and some others have a dumber shell that won't at all.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.
```

257. One less use of Morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 06:38:51 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <16993@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9389

Quoted from the telecom digest/newsgroup:

From: contact!ndallen@uunet.uu.net (Nigel Allen)
Newsgroups: comp.dcom.telecom
Subject: Coastal Telegraph Stations
Date: 8 Aug 90 00:39:00 GMT
Sender: news@accuvax.nwu.edu
Organization: Contact Public Unix BBS. Toronto, Canada.

Before INMARSAT began to provide satellite radio service to ships at sea, the only way to send a message to a ship was through a coastal radio station, either by voice or by telegraph. (I think that teletype service was available through Rogaland Radio in Norway, but not in North America.) INMARSAT is quite expensive ($12 per minute from Canada), but even so coastal radio stations are closing down in the U.S.

{Popular Communications} Magazine reports that Western Union has filed with the FCC to shut down its coastal telegraph station KFS (location unspecified), and that some other coastal telegraph stations, WPA, WOE, WMH, WSL and KOK (locations and owners unspecified) have already been closed down.

...

Nigel Allen telephone (416) 535-8916
52 Manchester Ave. fax (416) 978-7552
Toronto, Ontario M6G 1V3
Canada

258. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 07:17:58 UTC
From: tenney@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <19457@well.sf.ca.us>
Source record: 9391

I tell people to *always* take all the tests they can. This means take all the written tests up thru extra until you don't pass one. You might surprise yourself! It doesn't cost any more. As for the code, try the 20 and then the 13 too before dropping down to the 5. Even if you flunk the other two, you can take the 5wpm. Again, you might surprise yourself. Or just consider the faster tests to be a warmup. This helps get you familiar with the testing process, the code tapes they use, etc. If all you expected to get was 5wpm, by the time you heard 20 and 13, 5 will be a piece of cake.

Glenn AA6ER (and a VE)

259. Re: English R1 Manual available via anonymous ftp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 09:01:35 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <26483@usc.edu>
Source record: 9392
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

After reading this R1 manual, I failed to spot any "delay" function, whereby an extra delay can be added to a simplex frequency, or a frequency with a repeater with a short hang time, so scanning won't resume until a response is heard. Does the R1 or the R100 have a delay function?

I also note the lack of "banks" for scanning, although you can set the lower and upper memory channel to scan between, effectively having 1 bank.

Icom may have done something significant in producing a very small wideband receiver, but they have ignored things that other manufacturers have learned concerning the user interface. I think they should be faulted for this. There is no reason that this scanner can't have these very useful features, probably just by re-writing the firmware.

If Icom is planning for a future model with these features, or more memories, then I think they should be faulted for this also. They should just do it right the first time, corner the market, and take their profits right away. I'm a poor student, and although I would like such a receiver, even as it is, I can (and will) wait until something more to my liking comes out. :-)

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

260. Re: extra exam matter Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 12:29:19 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <83@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 9396

In article <18230025@hpfcdj.HP.COM>, myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
>
> Let's dump "punishment
> licensing" (as Wayne Green used to call it) as soon as we can!
> ||||||||||

How many remember that back in '62 to '65 or so Wayne Green was
one of the prime driving forces behind Incentive Licencing? Time
works in strange ways!

Ron, K3FR

261. Re: Phonetics for NJ6A (Was: Re: What to do with N0MFW?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 12:36:29 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug8.123629.22066@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 9459

In article <1250210@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) responds:
>
>>O.k. Gerald, maybe you should set up a service.....but I wonder if you can
>>find phonetics for this one: N6ZFX (I already scanned the dictionary).
>---------->
>"Zipper Flipper X-traordinaire"
>Al N1AL

I kinda like:

Nancy's 6 Zebras Fondle Xylophones (fill in your favorite "N" name)
or
Name 6 Zebras From Xanth (this one only works on paper)
or
N6 Zorro Fondles Xenophobes
or
.......well, you get the picture.....

262. Re: Communicator Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 12:49:37 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <84@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 9397

In article <1990Aug7.041014.1172@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>, karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
> But I don't see any other way to bring in the TCP/IP
> "priests" (and other technically oriented people) without it. There
> will always be chaff with the wheat. But at least we won't be throwing
> out the wheat.
>

True, and until the cream is able to rise should we not let it rest
rather than attempt to homoginize the mixture?

>
> Start thinking in terms of how the NON-amateur world views amateur radio,
>

I have and it scares me! Total integration of an as yet untested
community larger than our current population REALLY scares me!

Ron, K3FR

p.s. right Phil this time.

263. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 12:59:25 UTC
From: jdg@hpqtdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3430007@hpqtdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 9460

Thanks to all for your comments, Repeater jamming etc all seems very tame
over here in the UK compared with state-side.

>Repeaters are not operated by private individuals here; they are run and
>maintained by local repeater groups (who hold the license for repeater
>operation). We dont have that many repeaters either (there are only 7 channel

However it may not be quite as much a free for all as it appears. Here in
Central Scotland the repeater group manages 3-4 repeaters on 2 metres.
The publish a membership list and actively discourage others from using
the repeaters except for visiting amateurs to the area. The idea being
that only those who contribute to the running of the repeaters should
benefit from them. Also the repeater group is under funded, so it wants the
free loaders to cough up some bread.

James Gentles GM4WZP (fully paid up member of Central Scotland FM Group)

Opinions expressed are my own, and are not intended to be an official
statement by Hewlett-Packard Company

Name: James Gentles GM4WZP
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Queensferry Telecomunications Division
Email: jdg@hpqtdla.hpsqf.hp.com hp-sdd
Address: Station Road, South Queensferry, West Lothian, Scotland
---

264. New DOVE Telemetry Equations?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 13:38:54 UTC
From: LANG@UNB.CA
Message-ID: <ID7355.D900808.T103855.LANG@UNB.CA>
Source record: 9393

DOVE, the Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder microsat seems to be steadfastly back on 2m now. But the telemetry packets have two fewer channels than before. Does this mean that the whole set of telemetry channels has been changed or reorganized or that just the last two (related to the S-band xmtr) have been dropped? Also, is there a new set of telemetry equations to go along with the new format? There appear to be more non-zero values in the status bits now too. Is there an up-to-date description of what they all mean? Many thanks in advance for any help anyone can offer.

==
Richard B. Langley BITnet: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Geodetic Research Laboratory Phone: (506) 453-5142
Dept. of Surveying Engineering Telex: 014-46202
University of New Brunswick FAX: (506) 453-4943
Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 5A3
==

265. Morse for Mac

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 14:19:54 UTC
From: mjh@eng3.hep.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug8.141954.3389@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9394

I am looking for Macintosh software that will teach morse code.
Any suggestions?

Mike Haney
haney@cs.uiuc.edu

266. GETTING ON FREQ (Precisely)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 15:00:00 UTC
From: gene@uicsl.csl.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <29400005@uicsl.csl.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9463

How about a campaign
to suggest how all "phone nets" can get on "precisely" the same frequency, inde-pendent of an individual's "taste" in tuning in a signal.
My suggestions are based on the assumption that the large majority of transceivers are digital/synthesized, read only to 0.1 Khz on the main display, and have the option of tuning in exactly 1 Khz steps where it necessarily stops "precisely" on a full digit. My Icom 751 does this and I feel pretty sure that other similar equipment does the same.
1. Have all nets agree to use a "full" digit (no 0.1 Khz fractions).
2. Have all participants leave their main tuning in the "1 Khz-step" mode only, to step to the desired digit.
3. Henceforth, DO NOT TOUCH the main dial....use only RIT (Receive Incremental Tuning, or whatever descriptive term is used).
Thus each person can set his RIT to suit his own personal taste with only one setting and everyone will automatically suit "his ear"!
Of course all the above depends on the transceiver being precisely calibrated to WWV, and I suggest the following:
1. Using the same 1 Khz-step mode only, set WWV upper-sideband on VFO A, and WWV lower-sideband on VFO B so that you can quickly toggle between them. BE SURE to have your RIT off, or cleared to zero!
(Alternately, for quick, easy check, I set WWV 5Mhz in Memory-channel 1 & 2, 10 Mhz in 5 & 6, 15 Mhz in 9 & 10, using the gaps between sets so as not to accidentally toggle WWV on two different frequencies, since the transceivers are not absolutely perfect)
2. Now wait for WWV to send their "musical tone" (not preset during some intervals), and simply "tweak" your calibrator until your ear tells you that the two musical tones match, as you toggle quickly between upper and lower sideband. I feel certain that almost everyone has a good enough "ear" to recognize when the tones match!
By the way, if you thought you were good at tuning in speech perfectly..try first "tweaking" your calibrator until you think the voice sounds natural (do this before the tone test)...then use the comparative-tone test and see how many Hz you missed.

73 W9RWZ

267. Re: Plan to TAKE AWAY 2 Meters and 440

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 15:12:20 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2852@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9464

In article <1124@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]Actually it is 12Mhz of empty space, second adjacent is the rule. Each
]broadcast channel is 6Mhz. Second adjacent means two channels or 12Mhz.

This is true for VHF, but not for UHF. UHF has at least 3 empty channels
between each station. Here in Phoenix (population > 2 million), it has
6 empty channels each. In addition, harmonic and intermod relationships
cause additional channels to be set aside. This IS a big waste.

]Designing a fliter system that is very flat with 0.2 degree phase linearity
]over a 6 Mhz bandwidth while having high rejection immediately adjacent
]is neither simple nor cheap. Phase linearity is the key here as our
But it really isn't that hard to do for rejection with ONE guard channel
on each side, which would greatly reduce the waste of UHF spectrum.

I should also point out that an experimental license was issued to
at least one company that transmits data on ADJACENT UHF channels.
Their trick: they only transmit during the sync pulses from the adjacent
station, at which time the TV is tens of dB less sensitive to interference.
A neat (and patented) trick, IMHO.

]>But what is really sad is that VHF and UHF TV is a primarily FIXED
]>point-to-multipoint service, which is more suitable to spectrum above
]>2 to 4 Ghz. FM radio broadcasting still tends to be mobile enough
]>that it should not have to move up there. The appropriate usage for
]>spectrum in the 30-3000 Mhz range is mostly mobile.
]
]This sounds reasonable at first glance, however there are millions
]of "portable" televisions in operation in this country. In addition,
]if you think we have ghosting problems now, you have no idea how
]much worse multipath becomes as you go up in frequency.

Pay TV is in fact transmitted on microwave in many areas of the US.
I have heard no reports of multipath (since they use a roof mounted
dish or loop yagi). It DOES work. I would hope that any broadcast
HDTV use microwave spectrum ONLY.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

268. FM SSB CB?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 15:16:37 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500023@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 9465

Re: The rest of the world.....

You know, some things don't change much.

In the newest issue of OFF-ROAD magazine they have an article about
CBs, CB antennas and stuff. They have some cute things on antenna testing
but what strikes me as funny is:
(1) They show a picture of a fellow's truck and specifically mention his
150 watt linear. (Guess I'll have to copy the article and send it
to Uncle....)
(2) They have a very nice sidebar describing a top-of-the-line Midland
CB with SSB capability. They go on to mention how SSB is FM and
how FM SSB is so powerful and quiet. :-)

When I was in college I had a friend, WB4DBB, who fixed radios for a
living. He had stories about CBers and their "joltmeters, omenmeters"
and the guy who was driving around with 50 gallons of saltwater in
containers in his trunk because he'd noticed he got bettter range
from the CB in his boat........

Now, back to your regular discussion of non-technical licensing :-)

Ron
NW0U

(I was interested in CB for awhile but I got over it with ham radio.)

269. Re: Encoded serial number to replace QSL's to confirm DXCC etc QSOes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 15:33:42 UTC
From: dougb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250211@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 9466

I certainly agree that we need some means of "confirming" QSOs that would cost less money and effort (and frustration!).

The solution you describe in which encryption is involved is illegal in the United States -- no encryption on the amateur service. (Albeit the 'Q' signals seem a bit cryptic, they are internationally recognized.)

As the other responses point out, many of the DXpeditions/major contests have the computing power with them. Could the League or some other clearinghouse make disk copies of their logs? A fee (annual?) could be paid to the League/clearinghouse to supply you with your 'award status' -- which you could use in place of (or in conjunction with) QSLs when submitting for DXCC, WAZ, etc. Of course, if the League handled it, they could immediately see your DXCC status and mail you the appropriate certificate/endorsement!

73,
Doug, WW6D
dougb@hpnmd.hp.com

270. Re: TS-940 Fan Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 15:58:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9008081600.AA10154@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9395

The fan on my 940 comes on after 15-20 minutes in receive only,
and stays on.

271. IC-24 Purchase outside of USA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 16:01:16 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <3980@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 9467

Does anyone know what the purchase price of an IC-24 is in
Tokyo (Akihabara)? Can one which is purchased in Japan be
converted for use in the US? Can it be converted to wide coverage?
If it breaks, will ICOM America fix it? Under warranty?

Can the IC-24 transmit out of band? Specifically I am interested
in using it for Civil Air Patrol and Arizona National Guard.
[Please, no out of band flames. It is legal and legit for
both of these uses]

[my brother lives in Tokyo and hence can shop for me in Akihabara.
I got my TS-430 that way some years ago.]

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.asueas.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 FAX:602-861-7642 Advice: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

272. Frequencies for european weather fax transmissions?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 16:34:48 UTC
From: hk@simulina.se
Message-ID: <3251@simulina.se>
Source record: 9399

I post this for a friend, named Bengt Nelson, so please reply
directly to his address which is:

nelson@kpool.se

Does anyone have recent informations about frequencies and
transmission schedules for european weather fax stations?

Bengt

--
Hakan Kallberg Tel: nat 031 - 18 61 24
Simulina AB int +46 - 31 18 61 24
Egnahemsv 22 C E-mail: hk@simulina.se
S-413 21 GOTEBORG Sweden

273. re: 910MHz equipment of note

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 16:36:18 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9008081636.AA11977@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9398

Regarding the DAK unit, is it likely the spread spectrum characteristics
are such that hams can use it legally, unmodified?

274. Re: One less use of Morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 17:11:35 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug8.171135.11557@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 9468

In article <16993@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>{Popular Communications} Magazine reports that Western Union has filed
>with the FCC to shut down its coastal telegraph station KFS (location
>unspecified), and that some other coastal telegraph stations, WPA,
>WOE, WMH, WSL and KOK (locations and owners unspecified) have already
>been closed down.

It's a bit less than 10km from my home QTH here. It shows up all over the place on most synthesized rigs, including my Icom R1 when it's connected to a real antenna. There have been all kinds of RFI complaints from residents near KFS.

Hooray!

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/VK2WYX | "TEXAS! Has a USENET in it... (Lord have Mercy
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | on us all!)" -- _The Best Little Net in Texas_

275. Re: English R1 Manual available via anonymous ftp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 17:20:04 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug8.172004.12143@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 9404

In article <26483@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>After reading this R1 manual, I failed to spot any "delay" function,
>whereby an extra delay can be added to a simplex frequency, or a
>frequency with a repeater with a short hang time, so scanning won't
>resume until a response is heard. Does the R1 or the R100 have a delay
>function?

The R1 has two scan continuation modes; the default is t-10, where scanning
continues after ten seconds of channel carrier. The other mode (which I use)
continues scanning after the carrier drops AND two seconds pass (p-02).
So, it does indeed have a delay function.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/VK2WYX | "TEXAS! Has a USENET in it... (Lord have Mercy
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | on us all!)" -- _The Best Little Net in Texas_

276. Re: Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 17:51:07 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <35511@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 9401

In article <4140018@hpnjld.HP.COM>, eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes:
| I occasionally find myself doing antenna work atop guyed towers
| such as Rohn 25 or 45. While I feel quite safe once I am buckled
| in with a safefy belt, I keep thinking that there must be some
| simple devices that could make the climb up or down safer. Does
| anyone know of a commercial device that can prevent a person from
| falling off a tower during climbing? I'm thinking of something along
| the lines of a strong rope or wire that runs the length of the tower,
| which some kind of attachment to a safety belt. The attachement to
| the rope or wire would have to allow you to climb up freely, and
| maybe allow you to descend slowly, but grab if you tried to descend
| too rapidly.

I've seen an accessory like this in the Rohn catalog, but I'm not sure
if is available for small towers like Rohn 25 and 45.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet) (512-471-3241)

277. Re: Alinco DR570T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 17:53:21 UTC
From: Scott_C._Gray.ElSegundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <900808-105444-18347@Xerox>
Source record: 9400

KIrk Baxter, N0FPZ writes:

>Has anyone any experience with the Alinco DR-570 dual-bander? I bought
>the radio and it seems to be GREAT. It comes with extended receiver
>coverage on high band, and it has as a standard feature cross-band
>repeat.

>Does anyone know how to extend the receive coverage on the UHF side,
>to allow reception above 449.995 mHz?

>Kirk Baxter, N0FPZ

I just purchased the DR-570T also. This has got to be the most
full-featured dual-band mobile on the market. I am impressed with the unit,
not so much the user manual. A service manual is available from Alinco for
10 bux.

There are many undocumented features especially in the "repeater mode".
Alinco claims that you can ONLY repeat from the VHF VFO to the UHF VFO and
vice-versa. No PL or CTCSS decode or offsets..... wrong! (pleasant
surprise!). You can repeat from memory to memory or vfo to memory, CTCSS,
PL, and offsets can be included. The DR-570T has DUAL CTCSS decoders and
encoders (a paid option on the new upcoming DR-590T)! Also, all of the
usual panel controls are live while in repeat mode so you can change
paramaters while in the active repeat mode.You can also pick up the mike
and join in on the QSO in progress!. Even the up-down buttons are still
functional making remote control with a homebrew DTMF decoder a reality.

As far as out-of -band enable, just pull off the top cover, place the radio
with the knobs facing away from you. Locate the logic board behind the
front panel. Towards the top middle of logic board (in the unsheilded area)
are three white color jumpers, the one on the left tilts about 45 degrees.
You want to cut the last jumper on the right (about mid-front panel).
Replace the cover. Turn on the radio with the Function key depressed. The
rig will now have to be re-programmed. Frequency range Rx and Tx :
130Mhz-170MHz, 420Mhz -470MHz. Rx only: 335-385 MHz and 850 Mhz to 890 MHz.
No re-alignment is needed for these ranges. Power out is about 15-20 watts
at the extreme edges on UHF with receive sensitivity dropping off to no
worse than about 1 microvolt at the edges. I didn't measure VHF yet...

Scott Gray KD6CQ
Day phone:(213) 333-5844

278. Re: Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 18:37:31 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1710@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 9469

eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes:

>I'm thinking of something along
>the lines of a strong rope or wire that runs the length of the tower,
>which some kind of attachment to a safety belt. The attachement to
>the rope or wire would have to allow you to climb up freely, and
>maybe allow you to descend slowly, but grab if you tried to descend
>too rapidly.

Hmmm -- sounds like the seat belt ratchets in many automobiles. Could
one of these be used, or would we need something stronger?

279. Re: extra exam matter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 18:40:08 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <10861@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 9402

I questioned how questions about what element designators (1a, 3b, etc) are required for what lisence would help ensure legal operation of your extra class station (the supposed purpose of the legal section of the exam).

Several people pointed out that one of the priviledges of the Extra was to be a VE, so you should know these things. I just got my 610 in the mail yesterday, and all of the elements required for each class are printed right on the form. Since it is apparently impossible to excercise the VE priviledge without someone handing you a 610, I say again: Is there any point to memorizing yet another list?

How about the new system of emission designators, when right in the ARRL edition of the rule book they say that the fcc has gone to english descriptions because the designators are too restricting, and really pretty pointless anyway.

Again, I am not saying "They shouldn't ask these because they are too hard," I am saying they shouldn't ask them because they are useless, and they displace questions that could be more relavent.

I suppose I should really be venting this steam towards the ARRL. Maybe after I take the test.

-don perley ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

280. Re: How To Get Started.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 18:57:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500667@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9470

> Ken, read the entire posting again. The man wants his infant son and
> his wife to TALK to his parents. Not anonymously BEEP at them, TALK
> to them! CW is as irrelevant to his needs as it is to most people's
> needs.
>
> Gary KE4ZV

Isn't it obvious, Gary, that Ken wants the WHOLE FAMILY to learn code.
The family that BEEPS together, KEEPS together! :-)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

281. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 19:01:08 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug8.190108.20257@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 9471

In article <312@adept.UUCP> alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer) writes:
>In article <16831@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>The supposed advantage of CW for weak-signal work is an illusion with
>>recent technology.
>> - Brian
>
Am I the only one on this Internet who has heard of EMP? You know,
that well-documented feature of lightning, nuclear weapons, etc., which
makes ALL of "today's technology" nothing more than rocks? Something
about: If your equipment is not "hardened" against it, EMP WILL take
out your commercially-built, general-public electronics. I understand
that even military electronics has its limits, and it IS being hardened
these days. THAT IS THE ADVANTAGE AND THE BASIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
REQUIREMENT FOR A KNOWLEGE OF CW BELOW 30MHZ.

>The advantage of CW is real in weak signal work. The illusion is that
>technology solves all of our problems. Then again I only have 22 years
>of licensed operation to draw my conclusions from...
>FLAMES >> /dev/null
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
I agree.
>
>Alan R. Ruffer - WB5FKH
>
>+---+
>| Alan R. Ruffer @ Perfect Partners, Inc. |
>| Route 1 Box 1745 |
>| Sulphur, LA 70663 UUCP: {csccat,holston}adept!alan |
>| (318) 527-8316 (Voice) |
>+---+

282. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 19:09:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500668@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9472

As a licensed amateur radio operator who has successfully passed a five word per minute morse code telegraphy exam in order to get my operator license, I can tell you that the PK-232 can copy morse code off the air much better than I can.

So tell me, did the code test do me any good?

Did it accomplish the purpose increasing my operator skill?

What it did accomplish was keeping me out of ham radio for 18 years.
And for most of that time I had subscriptions to 73 and HR magazines.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

283. * * Help Technician Questions * * *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 19:40:57 UTC
From: mlau@hpspcoi.HP.COM
Message-ID: <860007@hpspcoi.HP.COM>
Source record: 9473

After reading the ARRL Technician Class license manual and looking at
the test question supplement to be used for the question pool after
July 1, 1990, I am completely confused.

==========

After reading chapter 8, "Signals and Emmissions" I came across the following:

F1B - Telegraphy using frequency-shift keying without a modulating audio tone
(FSK RTTY)

F2A - Telegraphy produced by then on-off keying of audio tone fed into an FM
transmitter.

F2B - Telegraphy produced by modulating an FM transmitter with audio tones.
(AFSK RTTY)

3AH-2-3.2

Page 10-44
What is the emission symbol for telegraphy by frequency shift
keying without the use of a modulation tone ?

A) F1B B) F2B C) A1A D) J3E

After 7/1/90
Page 10-62
What is the emission designation for telegraphy by frequency
shift keying without the use of a modulation tone ?

A) RTTY B) MCW C) CW D) Sideband phone

Answer is A.

-?) What is MCW ?? Is it modulated code wave ??? Why is F2B designated as MCW
when F2B is AFSK RTTY ??

3AH-2-4.1

Page 10-44
What emission type results when an on/off keyed audio tone is
applied to the microphone input of an FM transmitter ?

A) F1B B) F2A C) A1A D) J3E

After 7/1/90
Page 10-62
A) RTTY B) MCW C) CW D) Sideband phone

Answer is B.

-?) Now I'm really confused, why is F2A now MCW ?? Is MCW F2A ???
Is the answer correct ??

3AH-2-4.2
Page 10-45
What is emission type F2A ?

A) Telephony produced by audio fed into an FM transmitter
B) Telegraphy produced by an on/off keyed audio tone fed into
an AM transmitter
C) Telegraphy produced by on./off keying of the carrier
amplitude
D) Telegraphy produced by an on/off keyed audio tone fed
into an FM transmitter

After 7/1/90
Page 10-62
What is tone-modulated international Morse code telegraphy ?

B) Telegraphy produced by on/off keyed audio tone fed into a
CW transmitter.
Answer is D.

-?) Is this MCW ??

3A-2-5.1
Page 10-45 What is emission type F2B ?

A) FM telegraphy using audio tones
B) FM telphony
C) FM facimile using audio tones
D) PM television

After 7/1/90
Page 10-62 What is the emission designated as "MCW" ?

Answer is A.

???? I thought this was AFSK RTTY ??? Should A) be "FM telegraphy using
on/off keying of an audio tone ? " Or should the quesion be what emission
designates AFSK RTTY ??

3AH-2-5.3

After 7/1/90
Page 10-63 What emission type results when an AF shift keyer is connected
to the microphone jack of an FM phone transmitter ?
A) SS
B) RTTY
C) MCW
D) Image

Answer C.

??????? I thought the answer should be B, any explanations ???

I guess the question I am asking is:

1) What is MCW ??
2) Is MCW = AFSK RTTY = F2B ??
3) What is FM Telegraphy using on/off keying of an audio tone fed into the
input of the microphone ?.

==========
Chapter 3 "Radio-Wave Propagation

On page 3-2 it states that:

As radio waves pass through the ionosphere, they give up energy. This sets
some of the ionized particles into motion. Effects of absorption on lower
frequencies are greater than on higher frequencies. Absorption also increases
proportionally with the amount of ionization. The more ionization, the more
energy the radio waves lose passing through the ionosphere. Absorption is most
pronounced at midday. It is responsible for short daytime communications ranges
on the lower amateur freqencies (160,80, 40meters).

On page 3-6 it states that:
Maximum ionization occurs during a sunspot cycle peak. High sunspot numbers
usually mean good worldwide radio comunications....

????? If absorption is proportional to the amount of ionization how could
you get good long distance communications during a high sunspot number
when ionization is at maximum ?????

If anybody can explain answer these questions please reply or post on notes.

Thanks in advance,

Ham in training,
Mel
...hplabs!hpscpoi!mlau

284. Re: DSP beats CW (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 19:43:11 UTC
From: sxb@gibbon.inel.gov
Message-ID: <1990Aug8.194311.6251@inel.gov>
Source record: 9474

I have been following the thread about DSP technology allowing much weaker signals to be copied than is possible with good receiver + CW + human ear. It is not clear to me why similar technology can't be applied to CW signal detection in order to allow the reception of even weaker signals than is currently possible. Am I missing an important point about the nature of the computer-generated signals that are currently being picked out of the noise by DSPs that makes application of this technology to CW signals inappropriate?

-Just wondering

_____
|Steven R. Bryan, Idaho National Engineering Lab. INTERNET: sxb@INEL.GOV |
|N7MPY POB 1625 M.S. 1206 Phone: (208) 526-0338 |
|_____Idaho_Falls,_Id._83415_____FAX:___(208)_526-1419_____|

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285. Calls, Manuals, and reply Comments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 20:08:53 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008082008.AA24975@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 9475

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 8-Aug-1990 10:05am HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@UUNET.UU.NET)

Subject: Calls, Manuals, and reply Comments

Logic **WARNING** ! This message contains three completely separate topics.

Better that than wasting valuable bandwidth on that STOOPID header that I
can't suppress.

1. Callsigns: All the talk about phonetics reminded me of the YL operator
I worked this past Field Day. She was at WB6LRU -- WB6 "Lacy Red Underwear"
(Boy, did that ever attract attention on 10 phone ;-))

2. Getting no response to my plea for an Autek QF-1A Audio Filter manual last
month, I'll ask one last time if anyone out there has one. Copying and postage
costs gladly reimbursed.

3. Now that the comment period is over for PR 90-55, could some kind soul
please post the format/procedures for filing reply comments?

73 and aloha,

Jeff Miller WD6CQV/KH6 AFA8JM
1843EIE"at"HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL

P.S. Is there anybody out there who can do better than "We Do 6 Clearly
Questionable Vices" for my call? Maybe it's time to put in for NH6XX :-) .

286. V31BB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 20:26:05 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1064@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 9476

I heard through this newsgroup some months ago that Jim, V31BB, had passed away. I was wondering if anyone could either categorically confirm or deny this rumor. Regardless of what others have said about him, Jim was always interesting to listen to and strenuously enforced good operating procedure from others. I'd hate to think that this unique and interesting ham has become a silent key. Any information would be greatly appreciated.

--

David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

287. Re: Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 21:00:59 UTC
From: andreap@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <andreap.650149259@s.ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 9377

eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes:

>I occasionally find myself doing antenna work atop guyed towers
>such as Rohn 25 or 45. While I feel quite safe once I am buckled
>in with a safefy belt, I keep thinking that there must be some
>simple devices that could make the climb up or down safer. Does
>anyone know of a commercial device that can prevent a person from
>falling off a tower during climbing? I'm thinking of something along
>the lines of a strong rope or wire that runs the length of the tower,
>which some kind of attachment to a safety belt. The attachement to
>the rope or wire would have to allow you to climb up freely, and
>maybe allow you to descend slowly, but grab if you tried to descend
>too rapidly.

> Ed Gilbert
> WA2SRQ

Rohn makes such a device for commercial towers. It consists of a
cable that runs up one of the legs from top to bottom supported by
posts that hold the cable about 1" out from the leg. You clip a
device to the cable when you start up and it runs along as you
climb; however, if you fall, the device will lock.

This is something the tower owner must install, it isn't something
a tower climber could temporarily install.

My friend uses a short length of chain with a hook on the end that
he moves as he clibs. I find this gets in the way and that I am a
safer climber if I just do it free style (I think you will find that
most pro's do not attach themselves until they get to a fixed location).

Harold Peach, N4FLZ
Internet: hgpeach@ca.uky.edu

288. Re: Plan to TAKE AWAY 2 Meters and 440

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 21:43:36 UTC
From: dlt@lando.la.locus.com
Message-ID: <14905@oolong.la.locus.com>
Source record: 9378

In article <1124@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <30500650@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>>
>>In the major metropolitan areas, even the UHF TV band is "full".

I don't belive that, at all. Here in the L.A. basin, only half the UHF
allocation is used, even leaving the adjacent channels free.

>>I would certainly urge that HDTV *NOT* be allowed below 2 Ghz.
>
>Ah the mythical HDTV! Don't hold your breath waiting for BROADCAST
>HDTV. The economics just aren't there. My company participated in
>the HDTV tests done for the FCC. We estimate it will cost between
>$20 million and $50 million to convert a television station to
>transmit HDTV. With an installed base of $50 billion in NTSC equipment
>and NO original HDTV programming (except some old "I Love Lucy" reruns
>that were shot on 35mm film--REAL HDTV) available to fill the hours, no
>sane broadcaster is going to attempt the switch. You may see some
>experimental HDTV on cable where the origination costs are lower,
>but, until a large enough audience is equipped to receive HDTV, no
>one is going to broadcast it on a regular basis.

Your company's analysis was SERIOUSLY flawed. It sounds like the arguments
against CD's, rehashed. Remember, there was "no installed base" for CD's
because "there are no disks to play". Many people would move up to HDTV
(real HDTV, not the low-res stuff the FCC says they MAY allow) receivers
to take advantage of the higher display resolution, even on less than full-
screen, for laser disks (which are coming back), S-VHS tapes, and computer
displays. Heck, what was the installed base for TV in 1940? Couldn't we
have saved that bandwidth for radio (commercial, military, amateur, etc)?

Why not reallocate the UHF band? Retain, say, channels 14-59 for NTSC
and reallocate 60-88 for FULL-BANDWIDTH HDTV, adjusting the spacing as
required. The channel conversion costs, including promotion/information
to inform consumers of the change, could be subsidized from the license
fees payed for the new HDTV channels. The gov't could sell bonds financed
by the license fees, and perhaps, an excise tax on HDTV receivers. This way,
the relatively small cost to change the broadcast channel isn't a burden
on small stations, and the current investment in receivers isn't obsoleted
overnight. As the demand for HDTV rises, additional UHF bandwidth could be
reallocated. Commercial stations might even "simulcast" on NTSC and HDTV
like they (used to) do on FM-AM. Probably using lo-res sources initially,
but later using hi-res sources, converting down to NTSC.

As for the lack of programming, there are already HDTV setups for live
sports. Live and taped concerts, especially pop, would sell commercial

time well. And picture 70MM movies broadcast over HDTV, which also has hi-fi sound!! Other programming could be broadcast with blank, color, or (shudder) commercial messages in the side-bars.

Every advance in consumer electronics, TV, color TV, stereo radio, etc., has been attacked by a combination of vested interests and "Luddites". Why should the consumers in this country be penalized, when Europe and the Far East are already finalizing HDTV plans?

>>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
>><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

Please re-read your own signature. If the FCC is allowed/encouraged to snuff real HDTV, what happens to MY (and others) choice? Don't we have an interest in the RF spectrum?

By the way, I'm not a licensed amatuer. I saw the HDTV posting over a friend's shoulder. But, please notice that I have NOT advocated or defended grabbing any of "your" bandwidth for "my" uses.

* Dan Taylor * The opinions expressed are my own, and in no way *
* dlt@locus.com * reflect those of Locus Computing Corporation. *

289. Re: Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 21:47:41 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <12880@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 9417

I've heen told it's safer to climb a Rohn-25 with the point, rather
than the face, of the tower toward your body. This seems to give you
more shoe contact (but you tend to waddle a bit since your feet are angled
to the side) and best of all gives you a chance at grabbing at the tower
should you lose your grip. In other words, don't treat the tower face
as a ladder; straddle the tower while climbing or descending.

--
--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

290. Regency HX1500 Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 22:45:35 UTC
From: novotny@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <2048@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 9419

I have a Regency HX1500 hand held scanner. I'm wondering if anyone
has any mods (or a source of mods) for it. I'm interested in "filling
in the gap" between 174 and 406 Mhz.
If anyone has anything, either post it here or send direct to

novotny@nosc.mil

Thanks.

291. Re: Communicator Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 22:48:04 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug8.224804.11084@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9418

KA9Q:
Start thinking in terms of how the NON-amateur world views amateur radio,

K3FR:
I have and it scares me! Total integration of an as yet untested
community larger than our current population REALLY scares me!

KA9Q:
I suspect the government of South Africa feels much the same way.

Phil

292. Re: My PR 90-55 filing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 23:05:56 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880244@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9379

Using QEX as a statistically significant sample is bogus. I just learned about QEX two months ago, long after upgrading to Advanced.

On the other hand, I have no better measures, other than perhaps contest results.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

293. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-08 23:57:52 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug8.235752.11346@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9422

In article <1990Aug8.190108.20257@csc.ti.com>, hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com (Mike Hoenig) writes:

> Am I the only one on this Internet who has heard of EMP? You know, that well-documented feature of lightning, nuclear weapons, etc., which makes ALL of "today's technology" nothing more than rocks? Something about: If your equipment is not "hardened" against it, EMP WILL take out your commercially-built, general-public electronics. I understand that even military electronics has its limits, and it IS being hardened these days. THAT IS THE ADVANTAGE AND THE BASIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR A KNOWLEGE OF CW BELOW 30MHZ.

Yup, why just last week a nuclear weapon exploded near my house and the resulting EMP destroyed all of the SSB and RTTY circuits in my IC-751A. But the CW circuits kept on workin' just fine. Boy, was I glad I had learned the code so I could keep on chewin' the fat with the boys on 80...

Those who argue that CW is essential when "the chips are down" seem to consider only the transmitter. How about the receiver, which is much more susceptible to EMP? Remember, if you can't hear 'em, you can't work 'em. If simplicity of overall system design is what you're after, then AM is the mode to use since it can be received by crystal sets.

Phil

294. Re: DSP beats CW (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 00:13:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1131@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9380

In article <10811@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes:
>In article <16861@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>In article <26426@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>>>I would like to know more. Perhaps you can point me to a couple of papers?
>>
>>These are only recent articles; our on-line current contents catalog
>>only goes back a year or two.
>> - Brian
>>
>>[PS: I eliminated the articles on a shellfish poison called DSP.]
>
>
> <list of articles>
>
>Nice list of articles on DSP, but from scanning the titles, nothing
>dealing with how you could use it decode a signal so weak that you
>couldn't even hear it if it was CW (as stated in the first DSP vs CW
>posting).
>
>-don perley

If you reread Brian's original posting, you will find that he said
for "weak signal" work he would use DSP. He didn't say he would use
DSP on weak "CW" signals. In fact, CW is not particularly well suited
for weak signal work since it doesn't retain phase coherence from
pulse to pulse. Slow PSK is a much better choice for really weak signal
work as witness Voyager.

Gary KE4ZV

295. Re: Solving the DXCC mess

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 00:30:29 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <3802@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 9381

-Wayne has finally come up with a good idea. If this is implemented,
-I might even get back on HF more frequently. As you might guess, I
-am not a contest operator and enjoy actually talking with people
-in other lands.

How about changing the DXCC rules so that only DX contacts lasting
fifteen minutes or longer count for DXCC credit?

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos86!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

296. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 02:19:55 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43783@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9403

In article <1990Aug8.190108.20257@csc.ti.com>, hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com (Mike Hoenig) writes:
> Am I the only one on this Internet who has heard of EMP? You know,
> that well-documented feature of lightning, nuclear weapons, etc., which
> makes ALL of "today's technology" nothing more than rocks? Something
> about: If your equipment is not "hardened" against it, EMP WILL take
> out your commercially-built, general-public electronics. I understand
> that even military electronics has its limits, and it IS being hardened
> these days. THAT IS THE ADVANTAGE AND THE BASIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
> REQUIREMENT FOR A KNOWLEGE OF CW BELOW 30MHZ.

EMP is the *basis* of CW requirements? You must be pulling our legs, right? I don't believe any country had the capability of detonating a nuclear device a few kilometers over your head when the CW regs were first put in place.

Lets face it, most Hams, CW ops or not, would probably head for the nearest HRO after they get hit by lightning. I see no reason why knowledge of CW would have any bearing on a person's ability to homebrew a rig after a big one hits.

Ahhhh, I know, after the EMP hits, the CW op would find an ignition coil from a '48 Ford that has not been zapped, look for some iron filings to fabricate a coherer with, and communicate using ..... SPARK! :-)

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

297. A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 03:10:40 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <202@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 9390

In the foreseeable future the FCC is going to pontificate on the No-Code question. When that happens, what will the sclerotic and gasping old farts have left to whine about?

May I suggest a new cause? How about the Metric system? I am sure some of our usual correspondents can generate reams on why its no good, how it will never work and how you can succeed without it.

May I kick it off by pointing out that it was introduced by Napoleon in 1801 and is now the usual system of measurement in all countries except the U.S., Brunei and maybe another couple of fiefdoms.

The connection here is that most countries have No-Code except the U.S., Bermuda, Jordan and a few other fiefdoms. I find amazing similarities between these two subjects. They also both concern change and future technology.

So get ready to fire up the arguments to support a measurement system inherited from the British and generally known as "Imperial Measure".

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

298. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 03:19:15 UTC
From: rick@ameristar
Message-ID: <1990Aug9.031915.4213@ameristar>
Source record: 9407

In article <1990Aug8.235752.11346@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
>
>In article <1990Aug8.190108.20257@csc.ti.com>, hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
>(Mike Hoenig) writes:
>|> Am I the only one on this Internet who has heard of EMP? You know,
>|> that well-documented feature of lightning, nuclear weapons, etc., which
>|> makes ALL of "today's technology" nothing more than rocks? Something
>|> about: If your equipment is not "hardened" against it, EMP WILL take
>|> out your commercially-built, general-public electronics. I understand

>Those who argue that CW is essential when "the chips are down" seem to
>consider only the transmitter. How about the receiver, which is much
>more susceptible to EMP? Remember, if you can't hear 'em, you can't
>work 'em. If simplicity of overall system design is what you're
>after, then AM is the mode to use since it can be received by crystal
>sets.
>Phil

hear, hear, Phil. And when such nonsense scenarios are argued
people seem to forget, too, how much the biological part of
the receiver is affected. To say the least, any bomb that went
off in my neck of the woods would rather significantly shuffle my
priorities away from ham radio (if the shack & its operator survived
the event at all)!

Rick

299. Re: Communicator Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 04:40:57 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <284@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 9410

In article <976@ssc.UUCP>, markz@ssc.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
>
> Fraternity, I don't want to join some stinking fraternity. All
> I want to do is sit in my basement and build things that go Beep,
> not join some lodge with its strange rituals and hazing. But
> the regulations say that if I want to build a transmitter bigger
> than 1 Watt, I either have to have a serious amount of money or
> be a ham.

You can build any kind of transmitter you want. Operating it into an
antenna is a different matter. :-)

> How would you like it if the Elks lodge owned Yosemite National
> Park and restricted it to members only.

If all I had to do to become a member was show that I know how to
act within the park so as not to mess it up for other park users
and neighbors of the park, it wouldn't bother me a bit. Judging
from some of the behavior I have observed in national parks, I'd
even say it's not a bad idea!

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

300. Re: English R1 Manual available via anonymous ftp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 04:47:40 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <26498@usc.edu>
Source record: 9408

In article <1990Aug8.172004.12143@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>In article <26483@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>>After reading this R1 manual, I failed to spot any "delay" function,
>The R1 has two scan continuation modes; the default is t-10, where scanning
>continues after ten seconds of channel carrier. The other mode (which I use)
>continues scanning after the carrier drops AND two seconds pass (p-02).
>So, it does indeed have a delay function.

No, it DOESN'T have a delay function, as scanner users are used to.
There should be _TWO_ different delays, after which scanning will resume.

In other scanners, scanning will resume almost immediately after the
carrier drops, unless the delay function is set. If the delay function
is set, then scanning will resume a few seconds after the carrier drops.
In this way, you can program simplex frequencies and repeaters with
very short hang times with the delay, and repeaters with long hang times
without the extra delay. This is a much nicer scheme that the R1 seems
to provide (after my quick scan of the R1 manual).

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

301. EMP in the movies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 04:49:26 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43787@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9409

Well, I can't let this discussion of electromagnetic pulses go by
without mentioning the nice bit of accuracy in the movie "Testament."
When nuclear bombs destroy the San Francisco area, EMP fries the
transistorized equipment of the local ham (your basic grandfatherly
type) in the small Sierra foothills town where the movie is set.
BUT!....his old tube-based gear survives, and he uses it to maintain
contact with the outside world as long as possible.

Uh-oh, now I've probably started a war about tubes-vs.-transistors
to replace the current CW-vs.-SSB debate. :-)

By the way, it's a damn fine movie. Depressing, but excellently done.
And a prize goes to the first person who can tell me how to get in
touch with my one-time coworker Shawn Murphy, who did the audio for it.
He also mixed the "Batman" soundtrack (for the album release).

Incidentally, I've tried matching up the callsigns mentioned in the
film with the names of people mentioned in the credits (especially
engineering types), but haven't found any correlations. However, I've
never gotten the thing on tape and thus have had to read the credits
quickly as they went by, so I may have missed someone. Anyone know how
those particular callsigns were chosen for use in the film?

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

302. SSTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 05:19:02 UTC
From: peter@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <19477@well.sf.ca.us>
Source record: 9411

I have been helpung my father (K1DUV) to get set up in slow scan TV.
Due to the small interest in this area, it hardly seems worth
the small fortune in hardware and time/energy required to get a
worth while system running. Is there any interest out there at all?
I would like to swap ideas/ solve problems with anyone willing to
put in the time.--Peter
peter@well.sf.ca.us
well!peter@lll-crg.arpa
{hplabs,ucbvax,ptsfa,hoptoad}!well!peter

Peter Febbroriello NSS 20246 / Research Support Group
469 Main Street Torrington, CT 06790
telex:6502448141mci
203-482-6606 voice / 203-496-9183 data

303. How do I get rid of mobile radio static ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 05:48:30 UTC
From: slr@tybalt.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug9.054830.8148@laguna.ccsf.caltech.edu>
Source record: 9413

I have a cellular phone installed in my car with a roof-top mounted antenna. When the unit is transmitting, and when I turn the steering wheel back & forth, it produces static in the receiver.

The unit is crystal (no pun) clear when I put it in the diagnostic mode and disable the xmitter.

I tracked the problem down to the steering column which has a contact for the horn switch. This metal rod makes contact with a metal "wiper" that allows the steering wheel to turn while still making contact. (Sort of like a volume-control pot with the wiper always providing low-resistance.)

When the metal rod runs across the steering wheel contact, it produces static. The radio is wired directly to the battery.

Suggestions ?

{ I hope I won't be branded a "Yuppie" for having a car-fone ;-) }

Steve

--
Internet: slr@tybalt.caltech.edu | Voice-mail: (818) 794-6004
UUCP: ...elroy!tybalt!slr | USmail: Box 1000, Mt. Wilson, Ca. 91023

In consideration of others, please refrain from smoking while on the Internet.

304. Re: Encoded serial number to replace QSL's to confirm DXCC etc QSOes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 06:43:13 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Aug9.064313.12573@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9414

In article <1250211@hpnmdla.HP.COM> dougb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Doug Bender) writes:
>The solution you describe in which encryption is involved is illegal
>in the United States -- no encryption on the amateur service.

I disagree. The rules prohibit the hiding of information - they do not ban the use of cryptography purely for authentication purposes.

For example, you might issue a confirmation consisting of a QSO number, callsign, time and date, in both plaintext and ciphertext. Only the issuer could have generated the ciphertext that corresponds to the known plaintext, but since the plaintext is already sent over the air nothing is hidden. A public key scheme would be much better here, since it would eliminate ANY possibility of hiding information (anyone could verify an authenticator, even though only the originator could have generated it).

Of course, to make any such scheme cryptographically secure it would have to consist of at least 64 bits of both plaintext and ciphertext. And given the speed and accuracy of most CW QSOs I doubt that many of the contest ops would go for such a scheme...

Phil

305. Re: Logic vs. Analog ground

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 07:31:30 UTC
From: jdg@hpqtdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3430008@hpqtdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 9340

>Now we have two grounds internal to our circuit board.
>What do we do with them?

Tie them together at the power supply, or as close to the power supply as possible. That way, switching currents in the logic ground do not lead to voltage variations in the analogue ground because of the resistance in the logic ground wires.

James Gentles GM4WZP

Opinions expressed are my own, and are not intended to be an official statement by Hewlett-Packard Company

---

Name: James Gentles GM4WZP
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Queensferry Telecomunications Division
Email: jdg@hpqtdla.hpsqf.hp.com hp-sdd
Address: Station Road, South Queensferry, West Lothian, Scotland

---

306. EMP a justification for CW? Dont make me giggle!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 08:53:04 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <09.Aug.90.10
Source record: 9424

EMP as a justification for CW testing? Dont make me giggle!
Remember; a decent EMP will take out *all* your semiconductor devices; it will also make quite a mess of even some electromechanical systems (do any telcos still have STROWGER exchanges? *they* just *might* survive!).
If you do get EMP'ed then you will most likely lose your AC supply.
How many hams could put a station on the air using no semiconductor devices, and powered from auto batteries? Does anyone remember vibrator or dynamotor power packs for generating the B+ rail in the good old tube days?
Has anyone still *got* any of this gear? Does it work? Mine does.
And surely AM is the best in an emergency because you can receive it on a rusty bolt.
CW testing is as irrelevant to EMP preparedness as it is to ham radio.
Why not bring back the requirement that all autos must be preceeded by a man with a little red flag. Anyone remember Semaphore?
Come on America! Follow the LEAD of much of the rest of the World and introduce a code-free licence. Sign a reciprocal arrangement with CEPT so you guys can come over here & work the bands without the hassle of applying for reciprocal licenses.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA 0793411613

307. Re: Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 10:21:07 UTC
From: guhsd000@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <3874@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 9425

You could use a saeft (BKSP is dead) safety decender used in mountain climbing (or more often, rescue) which is a gaget that has 5/8ths line run through it, and when release (it has a lever on the side), it locks.

I think they can also be had with a rachet in one dierection and again, locks up when released.

...and then, you could also climb half way and use a bunji cord...

Hale Telecommunications Incorperated - KKLR & KALE

UUCP: (cbosgd, sdcsvax, nosc)!crash!guhsd000
ARPA: crash!guhsd000@nosc.mil
INET: guhsd000@crash.CTS.COM
RF : DC to Light

"...and hit him with the heaviest thing he could find, the current volume of FCC Regulations...Uncle Mouth fell dead." - V. of Laryngitis

308. Re: Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 11:47:05 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2473@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 9337

In article <4140018@hpnjld.HP.COM>, eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes:
|>
|> I occasionally find myself doing antenna work atop guyed towers
|> such as Rohn 25 or 45. While I feel quite safe once I am buckled
|> in with a safefy belt, I keep thinking that there must be some
|> simple devices that could make the climb up or down safer. Does
|> anyone know of a commercial device that can prevent a person from
|> falling off a tower during climbing?

The most common fix is to use "gorilla hooks." These are hooks that have a snap-closed link over the hook opening (like a carabinier clip) that attatch to your climbing belt (One on each side) with a three or four foot section of line. On the way up, you clip one to the tower, climb a few rungs, reach up as high as you can and clip the next one. Reach back and unclip the first. Climb a few rungs... (etc.) If you slip, one of the hooks will be in place to hold you. The clips pretty much get hooked on where you would normally be holding with your hands anyway. It's low-cost and low-tech. The people who sell climbing belts in the back of QST usually sell gorilla hooks if you don't want to make your own. (At least your estate will have someone to sue.)

There are also commercial devices that attach to a cable running down the tower and lock to the cable if you start moving fast (assumes fast = falling.) These are often available from tree service suppliers or construction suppliers that specialize in steel.

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

309. Re: extra exam matter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 12:02:44 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2476@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 9338

In article <10861@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>, perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes:
|> I questioned how questions about what element designators (1a, 3b,
|> etc) are required for what lisence would help ensure legal operation
|> of your extra class station (the supposed purpose of the legal section
|> of the exam).
|>
|> Several people pointed out that one of the priviledges of the Extra was
|> to be a VE, so you should know these things. I just got my 610 in the mail
|> yesterday, and all of the elements required for each class are printed
|> right on the form. Since it is apparently impossible to excercise the
|> VE priviledge without someone handing you a 610, I say again: Is there
|> any point to memorizing yet another list?
|>
Hey, it's impossible to open a log book without finding a band plan in it, why should there be questions about band edges? It's not very likely that I'll be designing circuits without reference books nearby, why should there be questions requiring memorization of equations?
[...]
|>
|> Again, I am not saying "They shouldn't ask these because they are too
|> hard," I am saying they shouldn't ask them because they are useless,
|> and they displace questions that could be more relavent.

Relevent to whom? Why should I learn how long it takes to send a FAX or how many lines are in one? It's not relevent to me. Why cant the test be only what I want and not what I don't want? These are the imponderables of ham radio. In the end, they make little or no difference -- the code, the questions, the process -- the test will never satisfy everyone, and it will satisfy the people who are about to take it least of all. I'm not saying you shouldn't care about making it better -- but I am saying that you never will.

|>
|> I suppose I should really be venting this steam towards the ARRL. Maybe
|> after I take the test.
|>
Jeeeeze, the ARRL must be the Anti-Christ, huh? They seem to be responsible for everything that's bad. I suppose it's out of the question that the FCC might have some input into the makeup of the exams?
|>
|> perley@trub.crd.ge.com
|>
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is life a circle.

310. Re: Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 12:20:50 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <85@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 9426

In article <4140018@hpnjld.HP.COM>, eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes:
> allow you to climb up freely, and
> maybe allow you to descend slowly, but grab if you tried to descend
> too rapidly.
>

Why not look to mountain climbing equipment? Try a local club for
ideas or write to

L. L. Bean Co.
Freeport, ME 04036

and ask if they have a catalog of such equipment.

Ron, K3FR

311. Re: Plan to TAKE AWAY 2 Meters and 440

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 12:21:41 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1136@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9333

In article <2852@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>In article <1124@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>]Actually it is 12Mhz of empty space, second adjacent is the rule. Each
>]broadcast channel is 6Mhz. Second adjacent means two channels or 12Mhz.
>
>This is true for VHF, but not for UHF. UHF has at least 3 empty channels
>between each station. Here in Phoenix (population > 2 million), it has
>6 empty channels each. In addition, harmonic and intermod relationships
>cause additional channels to be set aside. This IS a big waste.

Actually as a percentage of the operating frequency, this is even closer
spacing than at VHF. The Q of a filter effects it's PERCENTAGE bandwidth.
Normal practice is to space the channels as far apart as possible, filling
in the holes only when new stations are built.

>
>]Designing a fliter system that is very flat with 0.2 degree phase linearity
>]over a 6 Mhz bandwidth while having high rejection immediately adjacent
>]is neither simple nor cheap. Phase linearity is the key here as our
>But it really isn't that hard to do for rejection with ONE guard channel
>on each side, which would greatly reduce the waste of UHF spectrum.

In fact the FCC has recently completed a "dropin" channel study to see
if more channels can be used in the VHF band. There are many factors
to be considered such as co-channel interference, adjacent channel
interference, second adjacent channel interference, intermod, and
image interference. Already mileage seperation rules are routinely
waived if the local terrain will insure adequate blockage. Another
nasty little problem is TV channel 6 and noncommercial FM broadcasting.
Since they share immediately adjacent frequencies, this has been the
source of many problems. Also TV channel 14 has been taken out of
service in some areas to protect land mobile users. Similarly Ch 69
has been eliminated in many communities to protect cellular phone.

>
>I should also point out that an experimental license was issued to
>at least one company that transmits data on ADJACENT UHF channels.
>Their trick: they only transmit during the sync pulses from the adjacent
>station, at which time the TV is tens of dB less sensitive to interference.
>A neat (and patented) trick, IMHO.

They also use much less power which helps as well. But it's not another
television service. Remember too that there are $50 billion dollars worth
of receivers out there now and nobody seriously thinks they can obsolete
that much equipment overnight.

>
>]>But what is really sad is that VHF and UHF TV is a primarily FIXED
>]>point-to-multipoint service, which is more suitable to spectrum above
>]>2 to 4 Ghz. FM radio broadcasting still tends to be mobile enough
>]>that it should not have to move up there. The appropriate usage for
>]>spectrum in the 30-3000 Mhz range is mostly mobile.
>]
>]This sounds reasonable at first glance, however there are millions
>]of "portable" televisions in operation in this country. In addition,
>]if you think we have ghosting problems now, you have no idea how
>]much worse multipath becomes as you go up in frequency.
>
>Pay TV is in fact transmitted on microwave in many areas of the US.
>I have heard no reports of multipath (since they use a roof mounted
>dish or loop yagi). It DOES work. I would hope that any broadcast
>HDTV use microwave spectrum ONLY.

You may not have heard of multipath problems, but I sure have. Moving the antenna as little as an inch up down or sideways can change the picture from great to unusable. Most homeowners don't install antennas with that much care. Most pay TV using the MDS system uses trained installers for the receivers. Most of the receivers are installed at hotels and bars. Many locations simply can't be served. Microwave service is extremely terrain sensitive. What might work in the wide open spaces of the west simply fails in the rolling terrain of the east and in densely populated areas. Case in point, we use microwave links between our studios and transmitter in Atlanta. Due to the high rise mania in midtown, new buildings are springing up all the time in or near our path. We have had to construct new towers twice in the last three years to keep our signal going to our transmitter. In one case the building was directly in the way, in the other case the building was in the first fresnel zone and multipath became intolerable. That's two new 300 foot towers less than 100 yards apart in two years. No consumer is going to put up with that.

Gary KE4ZV

312. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 12:32:38 UTC
From: rick@ameristar
Message-ID: <1990Aug9.123238.4911@ameristar>
Source record: 9328

In article <631@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM> kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes:
>
>Copied from comp.dcom.telecom:
> IRIDIUM - Motorola's New Cellular Phone System [Andrew Peed]
>--

[text of proposal deleted]

>telecommunications hardware now required. Since Iridium is not
>dependent on land-based communications links, it also would play a
>crucial role in disaster-recovery efforts following earthquakes,
>hurricanes, or other natural calamities.

And what do the "cellular as an emergency service" nay-sayers think of this use of Motorola's cellular system? I'm probably starting to sound like a broken record but we need to find new sources of political capital to keep our allocations! Public service, though a good customer in the past, isn't enough. The suggestion that education is a reasonable "market" seems like a good one, though it would seem that we should look to develop other sources too, eg use in research, public data service, etc.

Rick Spanbauer
WB2CFV

313. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 12:36:14 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <86@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 9327

In article <1990Aug8.190108.20257@csc.ti.com>, hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com (Mike Hoenig) writes:
> EMP WILL take out ... electronics.
> THAT IS THE ADVANTAGE AND THE BASIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
> REQUIREMENT FOR A KNOWLEGE OF CW BELOW 30MHZ.
>

That may be a good reason for the CW requirement now days. Without tubes which may become extinct in the next decade or so what good is that even. The origional reason for CW in HF requirements was to be able to communicate with distressed marine vehicles which ALL carried a minimum 500KHz emergency transmitter often capable of being powered by hand generators. Later the aeronautical interests adopted these radios for emengency purposes.

I wonder what the current requirements are along these lines. 500KHz is still an international distrress frequency isn't it?

Ron, K3FR

314. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 12:41:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1137@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9335

In article <1990Aug8.190108.20257@csc.ti.com> hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com (Mike Hoenig) writes:
>In article <312@adept.UUCP> alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer) writes:
>>In article <16831@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>>The supposed advantage of CW for weak-signal work is an illusion with
>>>recent technology.
>>> - Brian
>>
> Am I the only one on this Internet who has heard of EMP? You know,
> that well-documented feature of lightning, nuclear weapons, etc., which
> makes ALL of "today's technology" nothing more than rocks? Something
> about: If your equipment is not "hardened" against it, EMP WILL take
> out your commercially-built, general-public electronics. I understand
> that even military electronics has its limits, and it IS being hardened
> these days. THAT IS THE ADVANTAGE AND THE BASIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
> REQUIREMENT FOR A KNOWLEGE OF CW BELOW 30MHZ.

So you're saying that the ITU in their great wisdom forsaw EMP from nuclear weapons in 1927 when they mandated CW? Get real! If EMP gets your general-public electronics (your radios) you're going to send and receive CW? With what? Are you going to dust off your tube radio, throw away it's microphone, and send CW? Or maybe you are going to BUILD a radio from the parts of discarded TVs. Too bad! all the TVs are solid state too and are trash.

In reality, protection from EMP is fairly well understood by the technical community. Other than equipment connected to large outside antennas, most equipment will survive any EMP that YOU will survive. In the ham radio world that means VHF/UHF HTs. Let's see, where do I plug the CW key into this FT470?

Gary KE4ZV

315. Re: extra exam matter Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 12:56:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1138@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9334

In article <83@thoreau.nsc.com> rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (Ron Todd) writes:
>In article <18230025@hpfcdj.HP.COM>, myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
>>
>> Let's dump "punishment
>> licensing" (as Wayne Green used to call it) as soon as we can!
>> ||||||||||
>
>How many remember that back in '62 to '65 or so Wayne Green was
>one of the prime driving forces behind Incentive Licencing? Time
>works in strange ways!

Since I was both licensed and a subscriber to 73 during that time period, I can say that Wayne was NOT in favor of incentive licensing then nor now. In fact he attempted to setup an opposing body to the ARRL called the IARL to lobby against the ARRL's incentive licensing scheme. He predicted then that incentive licensing would stifle amateur radio. I have every issue of 73 on file (charter subscriber) so if you have a quote that supports your claim, post the issue number.

Gary KE4ZV

316. Reply to Rick Spanbauer...bounced

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 14:10:21 UTC
From: hoenig@comvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008091410.AA29901@tilde>
Source record: 9329

From: CRDECF::HOENIG "Mike H...N5LTL...TI Pager: 4359" 9-AUG-1990 09:04:23.77
To: TILDE::"ameristar!rick@sbcs.sunysb.edu"
CC: HOENIG
Subj: Re: Qualification-based licensing

The way I (mis)understand EMP, there's nothing you can do to prevent
damage from it. Yes you can protect yourself from lightning's direct
effects, but the indirect effect (EMP), not without hardening. Anyway,
I should have gone a bit further in my statements, to indicate:

I am FOR a no-code license, but code DOES still have its place in the
real world, vis-a-vis EMP if for no other reason. Consider:

Balloons are still allowed in the HOBBY of flying.
Model Ts are still allowed on our streets.
Large-wheelers are still allowed to be ridden by bicyclists.
(Looking at the first example, I realize I may be im-
plying too much that balloonists are "merely" hobyists.
Such is not my intent.)
Sailboats still ply our waterways, as do paddlewheelers.
Amateur Radio is a hobby, and as such it has MANY facets. To
state that any one facet is UNNECESSARY is tantamount
to bigotry, IMHO, and I can point to several teenagers
in my "home" club who would agree. This is not a flame
directed at ANYONE; I sometimes get a bit strong in my
statement of feelings...one of my personality quirks (I
think we all have one or two of those..).

Anyway, to end on a higher note (A above middle C): thanks for your
comments, Rick. I do realize we are all technically-oriented, I had
simply never seen EMP taken into consideration when all our modern
techno-rigs were being discussed. There are still several factions out
in the world, any of which MIGHT someday use a nuclear weapon against
the "civilized" world, and a lot of hams (myself included, as I have no
major desire to work CW) are not going to be able to assist with traf-
fic handling, due to their rigs' inability to cope.

73, and good Hamming!
Mike N5LTL

317. RM-7242

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 14:24:33 UTC
From: magid@select.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <14439@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 9331

I am looking for a copy of RM-7242, does anyone have a copy on-line
that they can send to me or post here ?

318. Yaesu FT-470 extended UHF Rx

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 15:09:06 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9008091509.AA15824@hls.com>
Source record: 9330

Does anyone know how to increase the UHF Rx on a Yaesu Ft-470. I have found a way to increase the VHF Rx to 130-170 MHz and would like to do the same for UHF.

BTW: Being a new addition to Info-Hams (and a fairly new addition to the Communicator licence with great interest. Is it possible that in the midst of the discussion that sight of the end goal may be lost?

It appears to me that the vast majority of my fellow hams are gentlemen with much experience in life, shall we say. It also appears to me that the influx of new hams is minimal. Is it possible that new class of licence might be the only manner in which to save the spirit of our hobby from its demise?

Now, check your flame throwers at the door, gents. This is just food for thought.

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!{lanslide.hls.com,sytek}!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

319. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 15:18:01 UTC
From: bote@csense.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Aug9.151801.1092@csense.uucp>
Source record: 9405

From article <2827@anasaz.UUCP>, by john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore):
> In article <1990Aug4.001803.13914@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
>]You have to realize that the "we can't change anything, we'd get sued"
>]line is basically nothing more than a cop-out.
>
> I'm sorry, Phil, but I have to disagree. Even a frivolous lawsuit can
> cause one considerable trouble and expense.

Sue for what damages?

> Ask the coordinators in Texas what it feels like to be sued.

Sue for what damages??

> While anyone CAN sue, the most likely people to sue in these cases
> are the crackpots that are also the most likely to fight over
> coordination matters.

Sue for what damages???

Seeking what relief?

--
John Boteler bote@csense.uucp {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
NCN NudesLine: 703-241-BARE -- VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

320. Re: Encoded serial number to replace QSL's to confirm DXCC etc QSOes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 15:24:49 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2859@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9343

In article <1990Aug9.064313.12573@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
]In article <1250211@hpnmdla.HP.COM> dougb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Doug Bender) writes:

]I disagree. The rules prohibit the hiding of information - they do not ban
]the use of cryptography purely for authentication purposes.

An important point for folks to remember! Encryption in this sense is
no different than passwords, and there are tons of repeater control
passwords flying around the ether.
]is hidden. A public key scheme would be much better here, since it would
]eliminate ANY possibility of hiding information (anyone could verify
]an authenticator, even though only the originator could have generated
]it).
For the truly paranoid, this is not quite true. For example, the
choice of public key could be used to transmit some bits of information
to a secret agent ;-)
]
]Of course, to make any such scheme cryptographically secure it would
]have to consist of at least 64 bits of both plaintext and ciphertext.

Not quite true, either. For one thing, the plaintext can be extended
with random salt, which does not need to be sent. Thus only the
ciphertext need to be long. And, it only need be long enough to
detect guessing. The public keys can still be quite long.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

321. Re: spectrum congestion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 15:25:33 UTC
From: bote@csense.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Aug9.152533.1152@csense.uucp>
Source record: 9406

From article <30500660@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, by phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:
> Think about where the AUTHORITY of a coordinator to deny a coordination
> SHOULD come from?

The coordinator's authority ideally comes from the consent of the
governed (sound familiar?). If the operators (not necessarily OWNERS)
of coordinated repeater systems consent to the recommendations of
the coordinator, there is no problem.

As soon as the bulk of the operators stop cooperating with the
coordinator, they stop cooperating with one another by definition.
They have only themselves to blame for their own mess. Too bad.

Violins on sale here, now. Crying towels in the dispenser behind you.

--
John Boteler bote@csense.uucp {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
NCN NudesLine: 703-241-BARE -- VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

322. Re: EMP in the movies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 15:36:47 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7286@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 9341

In article <43787@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>
>Well, I can't let this discussion of electromagnetic pulses go by
>without mentioning the nice bit of accuracy in the movie "Testament."
>When nuclear bombs destroy the San Francisco area, EMP fries the
>transistorized equipment of the local ham (your basic grandfatherly
>type) in the small Sierra foothills town where the movie is set.
>BUT!....his old tube-based gear survives, and he uses it to maintain
>contact with the outside world as long as possible.

I knew there was a reason I didn't get rid of all that old Heathkit
stuff I have laying around the shack. :-)

Come on A-bombs, I'm ready for ya!!

bill KB3YV

323. Re: EMP a justification for CW? Dont make me giggle!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 15:39:18 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2860@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9344

In article <09.Aug.90.10:00:41.BST.#1077@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
]EMP as a justification for CW testing? Dont make me giggle!
]Remember; a decent EMP will take out *all* your semiconductor devices; it will
]also make quite a mess of even some electromechanical systems (do any telcos
]still have STROWGER exchanges? *they* just *might* survive!).

I think it may be time to inject a bit of reality into this EMP discussion. I have heard the following myths:

(1) EMP isn't a threat, because the same bomb will destroy you anyway.

-This is simply NOT true. A deliberate EMP attack involves detonating high yield weapons at very high altitudes. Only the light and the EMP makes it to the earth's surface.

(2) EMP will wipe out all your semiconductors.

-Hey, folks, EMP is not some magic demon that seeks out and destorys micron-sized transistors! It is radio frequency electromagnetic radiation, of extremely high power, lasting a very short time. As such, it requires antennae before it can do damage. If your equipment is reasonably lightning protected, it is also reasonably EMP protected. Furthermore, the energy goes down with frequency, so most 2 meter and 440 equipment will survive (unless it gets zapped from the commercial power mains). Most of our repeater sites here in Arizona are hardened to FEMA standards for EMP, and have emergency power that would also withstand EMP. We did this primarily for lightning protection! Your HT's would almost certainly survive (unless they were plugged into rechargers at the moment of truth). Lots of HF gear, but certainly not all, would survive. Mine would probably survive because it spends most of its time disconnected (to protect it from lightning).

Re: EMP as a reason for CW. Well... that's stretching it a bit folks. CW IS useful in emergencies, but for more mundane reasons:
(1) It gets through where SSB doesn't.
(2) Lower radiated power can be used. Since power supplies AND antennae are problematical in emergencies, this counts.
(3) It is, in fact, much easier to rig an emergency transmitter. As has been pointed out, it is not easier to rig an emergency receiver.
(4) It is more likely to be available, especially in third world countries, than DSP based systems (at least for the next 10 years). Lots of our emergency communications are with third world countries.

(5) It seems to be better than voice for communicating between speakers of different languages.

Finally, let me point out that I don't have a strong opinion on whether the above should force CW to be required for an HF license. I do STRONGLY support a CODELESS license for ALL VHF/UHF frequencies with full priviledges on those frequencies.

This extra class licensee says:

---DOWN WITH INCENTIVE LICENSING!---

[gee, I've been waiting 25 years to say that! ;-)]

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

324. Manual for VS81W Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 15:43:29 UTC
From: buchen@ztivax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1583@ztivax.UUCP>
Source record: 9423
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave

Can anybody help with a manual, drawing or any other material that describes
how to assemble a VS81W antenna made by Hidaka Denki Works in Japan.
I bought a VS81W sealed in its original box from a dealer but there were
no reads in the box and since I had opened the box the dealer did not
take the thing back. !@!!*^^!
I called Hidaka-Denki in Japan but these people did not respond to call
or FAX. Summary: Hidaka people are polite but their service stinks!

In case you can help - please send a note.
-- Klaus (N8HOV, DL2MEE)

325. Re: Communicator Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 17:18:58 UTC
From: hideg@spsd3260a.erim.org
Message-ID: <1990Aug9.171858.12683@math.lsa.umich.edu>
Source record: 9332

In article <976@ssc.UUCP> markz@ssc.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
> Fraternity, I don't want to join some stinking fraternity. All
> I want to do is sit in my basement and build things that go Beep,
> not join some lodge with its strange rituals and hazing. But
> the regulations say that if I want to build a transmitter bigger
> than 1 Watt, I either have to have a serious amount of money or
> be a ham.

So, why mess with communications equipment if you don't want
to communicate with anyone?

Transmit into a dummy load, there'll be nobody to bother you there.

_____
Steve Hideg (N8HSC)

hideg@spsd3260a.erim.org

326. Scanner mods: and mods for the Pro-2021

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 18:10:39 UTC
From: albers@ka3ovk.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Aug9.181039.18777@ka3ovk.uucp>
Source record: 9412

With all the scanner mods floating around, does anyone have any modes for the Radio Shack Pro-2021 scanner? It seems like a nice enough box. Opon opening it up, it seems that the PC board is not fully populated. Maybe it is a 'generic' PC board which may be related to another brand of scanner?

Jon

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Information Systems Management, Support and Installation. |
| Office Symbols: ISM:S:S:SI voice: (202/FTS)535-3729 Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ |
| UUCP:(media|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv)!ka3ovk!albers ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 |

327. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 18:23:10 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250212@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 9349

Well, maybe I'm not imaginative enough, but I'm pretty hard pressed to see how Iridium is going to hack it. Where have I miscalculated or made a grossly incorrect assumption?

The details refer to small satellites each serving 37 cells which are 360 miles across. If the satellite is small, where does it get a lot of power? Suppose it is covered with PV cells, maybe getting a couple of hundred watts for the whole thing. Can it really get much more than 10 watts or so to 1500 MHz RF?

10 watts among 37 cells is about a quarter watt/cell if the satellite can manage the antennas to optimumly direct the beams. This is not a particularly miniscule antenna at this frequency. A 360 mile/side square is about 3.35E11 square meters. Each square meter then catches 115 dB less power. That's about +24 dBm - 115 = -91 dBm. But at 1500 MHz a 1 meter square aperture antenna implies a gain of 24 dB or so and a beamwidth of about 10-15 degrees. If an omni antenna is used we lose all but a couple of dB of this gain.

Since these things are flying across the sky, for the gain antenna to work the ground end is going to have to do a lot of pointing. So we would have to come up with an (inexpensive) electronically steered array along with algorithms to find, track and execute handoff on the ground end. This steering must work on both receive and transmit. All this to get -91 dBM/(KTB) = 46 dB in a 5 KHz bandwidth (my number).

Considering the user data rates I'll assume the omni antenna case. The omni antenna is going to give only 24 dB of C/N. Actually it will be worse than this since it is looking at surrounding terrain at 290 K or hotter and antenna losses/receiver noise figure won't be perfect. Now we have maybe only 21 dB with the omni antenna and we haven't dealt with what happens when the user is in the 3rd ring of the clusters and the satellite is 3*360=1000 miles away. I did it quick but it looks like the satellite is only about 15 degrees above the horizon. If every user has an LOS shot above 15 degrees elevation, no wet trees or other problems to chew up more than a very few dB, I guess he gets his 4800 bps information rate, assuming no overhead in dispensing the bandwidth among all the users, collisions etc.

So, after the user has bought a *bunch* of hardware, made sure he can see down to a low enough elevation AND paid his share of the N billion dollar investment and maintenance for the system then he gets 4800 bps to use.

It seems like I saw an estimate of $2billion for the initial system. If after buying his ground station a user will pay $1000/year and it has

to be replaced every five... it seems to take 400,000 users/supporters.
Thats about 5000 users/satellite, 140 users/cell to break even.

I'm not convinced that the market will support that kind of service
at that high a price.
Certainly in developed countries 4800 bps is going to sound pretty
meager by the time the whole thing is functioning.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

328. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 18:53:03 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2844@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 9347

In article <1990Aug9.123238.4911@ameristar> rick@ameristar (Rick Spanbauer) writes:
>In article <631@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM> kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes:
>>
>>Copied from comp.dcom.telecom:
>> IRIDIUM - Motorola's New Cellular Phone System [Andrew Peed]
>>--
>
> [text of proposal deleted]
>
>>telecommunications hardware now required. Since Iridium is not
>>dependent on land-based communications links, it also would play a
>>crucial role in disaster-recovery efforts following earthquakes,
>>hurricanes, or other natural calamities.
>
> And what do the "cellular as an emergency service" nay-sayers think
> of this use of Motorola's cellular system? I'm probably starting to
> sound like a broken record but we need to find new sources of political capital to keep our allocations! Public service, though a good customer
> in the past, isn't enough. The suggestion that education is a
> reasonable "market" seems like a good one, though it would seem that
> we should look to develop other sources too, eg use in research,
> public data service, etc.
>
> Rick Spanbauer
> WB2CFV

First...the system isn't in place, doesn't have approvals for spectrum usage, etc yet. Until it IS in place, it doesn't help solve the communications problems out in the boonies. It obviously will if it does become a reality.

Secondly...depending on any ONE system in emergency work isn't a great idea. Ham radio isn't the ONLY way to solve emergency problems, its just one of the answers....and will probably remain so. All of these systems are viewed as complementary by the emergency services using them...not in competition.

As for looking to other ways to justify our spectrum allocation, the emergency aspect SHOULDN'T be used as the only arguement...but it IS the easiest one for the general public to relate too, and will probably remain so as well.

The educational aspect that you mention is a good idea, and is being practically pursued last time I looked...the SAREX program is a good example. There is always room for new ideas, and new efforts in this

direction though....got any good ideas on how to employ ham radio
along these lines?

Steve KA6S

329. Re: Super Morse 3.11 Program Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 19:04:24 UTC
From: cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug9.190424.21084@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 9350

In article <393@hfsi.UUCP> bower@hfsi.UUCP (Michael Bower Comm.) writes:
>In article <80@towers.UUCP> brian@towers.UUCP (Brian Murrey) writes:
>>I have SM315.ZIP available on my landline BBS. That is the latest verison
>>that I am aware of. You can download this file by calling 317 882 9330 and
>>logging in as Ham Radio, use YAGI for the password.
>>
>
>If there is aenough interest, is is possible that this could be posted in
>this news group uuencoded?

I have to admit that I would be interested.

Conway Yee, N2JWQ

330. 2m Mobiles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 19:13:50 UTC
From: DXANDY%widener@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <5A08090E000A0211-MTABWIDENER*DXANDY@widener>
Source record: 9336

Hi!
I am thinking of buying a 2m mobile and I have a few questions about installing it in my car. I wanted to use one of those on-glass antennas, since I am really not keen on drilling holes in my new car! My car has a post-factory installed tinted windows that is actually tinted plastic coating. Will this tinted layer adversely affect the performance of the antenna? Or perhaps will the antenna affect the tint?
The rig I am thinking of buying is the Alinco DR-110. I already have an Alinco DJ-160 HT and that has been good value for the money. If anyone has any recommendations, I would be interested in hearing them.

On a slightly different note, how much traffic does this digest get? I am on the BITNET side of things and when the digest was carried by the SIMTEL machine, the digest came at about a rate of one a day, now that rate seems to be about one every full moon.

73's

Andy Greenshields N3IGS
[dxandy@widener.BITNET]

331. Re: 910MHz equipment of note

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 19:30:33 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <983@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9415

In article <9008081636.AA11977@ucsd.edu>, faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
> Regarding the DAK unit, is it likely the spread spectrum characteristics
> are such that hams can use it legally, unmodified?

If it's a video relay, it is (probably) FM. (It's in the fine print somewhere, but I couldn't find it). The 902-928 Mhz band also allows low power convential transmitters under part 15. Only the spread spectrum systems get 1 watt.

markz@ssc.uucp

332. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 19:31:28 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <17099@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9339

In article <1990Aug8.190108.20257@csc.ti.com> hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com (Mike Hoenig) writes:
>In article <16831@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>The supposed advantage of CW for weak-signal work is an illusion with
>>recent technology.
>> - Brian
>
> Am I the only one on this Internet who has heard of EMP? You know,
> that well-documented feature of lightning, nuclear weapons, etc., which
> makes ALL of "today's technology" nothing more than rocks? Something
> about: If your equipment is not "hardened" against it, EMP WILL take
> out your commercially-built, general-public electronics. I understand
> that even military electronics has its limits, and it IS being hardened
> these days. THAT IS THE ADVANTAGE AND THE BASIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
> REQUIREMENT FOR A KNOWLEGE OF CW BELOW 30MHZ.

You'll be dead and I'll be dead and most of everyone we ever loved,
hated, or cared about will be dead too. The universe won't notice and
won't care.

If you are fool enough to think that God, as your personal handmaiden,
is going to help you survive the attack, provide you with power,
re-erect your antennas, and make you a valuable addition to
reconstructing the tatters of society that remain after a nuclear
attack, then by all means, learn CW. Perhaps you'd also like to father
all the children we'll need to repopulate the world, too.

The idea is to make nuclear war unthinkable, Strangelove. Not to
try to survive it. The more people who think nuclear war is survivable,
the more likely we are to have one. Wake up.
- Brian

333. Re: Plan to TAKE AWAY 2 Meters and 440

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 20:44:09 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2862@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9416

```
In article <1136@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]In article <2852@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
]>In article <1124@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]>]Actually it is 12Mhz of empty space, second adjacent is the rule. Each
]>]broadcast channel is 6Mhz. Second adjacent means two channels or 12Mhz.
]>
]>This is true for VHF, but not for UHF. UHF has at least 3 empty channels
]>between each station. Here in Phoenix (population > 2 million), it has
]>6 empty channels each. In addition, harmonic and intermod relationships
]>cause additional channels to be set aside. This IS a big waste.
]
]Actually as a percentage of the operating frequency, this is even closer
]spacing than at VHF. The Q of a filter effects it's PERCENTAGE bandwidth.
]Normal practice is to space the channels as far apart as possible, filling
]in the holes only when new stations are built.
]
]>]Designing a fliter system that is very flat with 0.2 degree phase linearity
]>]over a 6 Mhz bandwidth while having high rejection immediately adjacent
]>]is neither simple nor cheap. Phase linearity is the key here as our
]>But it really isn't that hard to do for rejection with ONE guard channel
]>on each side, which would greatly reduce the waste of UHF spectrum.
]
]In fact the FCC has recently completed a "dropin" channel study to see
]if more channels can be used in the VHF band. There are many factors

So you acknowledge that in fact the filters can be made.

]>
]>I should also point out that an experimentare practical.
]>at least one company that transmits data on ADJACENT UHF channels.
]>Their trick: they only transmit during the sync pulses from the adjacent
]>station, at which time the TV is tens of dB less sensitive to interference.
]>A neat (and patented) trick, IMHO.
]
]They also use much less power which helps as well. But it's not another
]television service. Remember too that there are $50 billion dollars worth
]of receivers out there now and nobody seriously thinks they can obsolete
]that much equipment overnight.
]
Hey... again... we are talking about where to get spectrum for dispatch
use. If that company can use adjacent channels, similar technology
should be useful for spectrum. If that's the case, we should be
able to relieve a lot of spectrum congestion AND still have our I Love Lucy
re-runs.
]>Pay TV is in fact transmitted on microwave in many areas of the US.
```

]>I have heard no reports of multipath (since they use a roof mounted
]>dish or loop yagi). It DOES work. I would hope that any broadcast
]>HDTV use microwave spectrum ONLY.
]
]You may not have heard of multipath problems, but I sure have. Moving

Thanks for the ad-hominem remark. In fact, I am very familiar with
multipath, also fresnel regions, selective fading, intermod,
path calculations, and all the other microwave technology that is applicable.
Furthermore, I live in a mountain canyon with a knife-edge shot to the local
TV stations, so I experience a number of path problems myself.. I have also
installed microwave MDS TV receivers.

]the antenna as little as an inch up down or sideways can change the

In some locations. However, if you use spread spectrum to send it,
you become multipath resistant, don't you? With HDTV, we ARE
talking about modern, new technology, aren't we?

]installers for the receivers. Most of the receivers are installed at
]hotels and bars. Many locations simply can't be served. Microwave
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
This is not true.

You whole point seems to be aimed at how to get MORE tv to the
consumers using existing technology. I think that, no matter
how commercially attractive, it's about as forward looking
as any other waste of natural resources. Today there
are many ways to get information and entertainment into the
home. VHF/UHF Broadcast TV is one of the most wasteful and is a dinosaur.
It can be replaced with:
Cable (including fiber systems)
MDS
Satellite DBS
C-Band Satellite DBS (ie TVRO)

Right now I get 5 VHF TV channels, and a few UHF. I get 120 channels
by TVRO. A few of those local TV channels are enough to provide local
news and advertising. Why do we need a bunch of others showing old
movies and syndicated re-runs, when they are tying up such an extremely
valuable natural resource (18-42 MHz PER UHF CHANNEL!)?

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

334. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 21:26:10 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008092126.AA25529@tilde>
Source record: 9345

I've travelled about the country quite a bit, talking to other Hams via open repeaters. I've never been asked to leave a repeater because I didn't belong to its club; nor have I been asked if I belonged to it or any other repeater group. In the rare occasions when I've wanted to do something other than the usual BS (such as a phone patch, for instance), I have always asked for and received help. Someone was always willing to dial up the number for me. I just can't imagine an area where there's the kind of squabbling over who can use an open repeater that I infer from some of the postings.

73, Dube N5PDK

335. Finding 73 In Seattle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 21:48:06 UTC
From: paul@hpldola.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12120042@hpldola.HP.COM>
Source record: 9420

Somebody help Bill out - 73 can't be that hard to find - can it? A ham store should suffice but I can't help not being in Seattle.

FROM: rec.models.rockets / bill@flash.UUCP (bill) / 9:57 am Aug 7, 1990 /

> In <see References:> paul@hpldola.HP.COM (Paul Bame):
> }Pick up this month's copy of "73 Amateur Radio" magazine. There is a
> }good article about balloons, sources, and altitude/load prediction
> }methods.

> I have called all over the Seattle area and not found a copy of this
> magazine anywhere. Not in the libraries, not in the bookstores...

> Does anyone know where I could get a copy of the magazine, or of the
> article? (I used to have some copies of 73, back from the early 70s,
> but I threw them out a couple weeks in preparation for a move...)
>
> ----------

336. Re: Solar Eclipse, July 1991

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-09 21:59:58 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880245@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9421

> ...any Radio Amateurs who are interested in the Solar Eclipse next year,
> July 1991.

Well now that I have air reservations, I can say I'm going... but to
Hawaii! With 2m HT only I guess, even an HR2510 is a little big to
bring out that way.

337. Re: More TVI Problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 00:08:37 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250213@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 9369

A common cause of TVI is the TV antenna feedline acting as an antenna. Large common-mode RF currents flow on the outside of the coax shield down to the TV where they enter the tuner, completely bypassing the high-pass filter you installed.

Is the TV feedline coax-type? If so, you might use a TWINLEAD-type high-pass filter with baluns on each end. This breaks up the shield connection. Or use a coaxial filter with a pair of baluns connected back-to-back at its input or output.

Al N1AL

338. Voodoo TV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 00:12:11 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9008100012.AA04190@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 9348

Voodoo Radio died out on the net some time ago, now we are getting a dose of Voodoo TV. Please look at any FCC TV allocation chart, or even think a little.

1) At VHF, TV channels in the same city may have as little as 4 MHz guard band between them: ie. channels 4 and 5; 66-72, 76-82 MHz. New York City has stations on chans 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and UHF, for example.

2) At UHF, the percentage difference in carrier frequencies isn't a big problem for adjacent channels, since all TV sets are (surprise) super-heterodynes! Front-end selectivity does affect image response, and helps a lot on some of the unwanted mixing products, of course.

3) TV sets can easily handle signals on adjacent channels, if their strengths are about the same. This how Cable TV channels are set up. 16,17,18,19,etc.

4) If all a town's transmitters were on the same antenna, you just might be able to use adjacent channels, see 3 above.

5) There are so many empty UHF channels since the FCC is protecting poor sets from all sorts of their own flaws: (from a few-year-old chart)
IF beat 20 mi. spacing 8th channel higher & lower
Intermod 20 2nd thru 5th channel higher & lower
Adjacent chan. 55 1st channel each side *
Oscillator radiation 60 7th channel higher & lower
Sound Image 60 14th channel higher & lower
Picture image 75 15th channel higher & lower
* The FCC doesn't make an exception for co-located stations.
Examples are: (all are full-power)
Channel City Channel City
20 Washington 54 Baltimore
22 Annapolis 56 Fairfax, VA on DC Beltway
24 Baltimore ---------------
25 Hagerstown 66 Manassas, VA nr Washington
26 Washington 67 Baltimore
68 Hagerstown

Bob W3OTC

339. Re: Cellular telephone as emergency service?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 01:27:47 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530052@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 9368

From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn):
>

> Okay, then why is it standard practice in the telephone business to
> supply battery power for telephone switching machines and transmission
> equipment when it's needed only a tiny fraction of the time?
>
I think there are several reasons for their forethought.

First, Ma Bell and her offspring have been around forever. They invented the telephone system and have kept it at the forefront of technology ever since. Until recently, they were a monopoly that existed by the grace of the government, and they wanted to preserve that status. Even now, they remain a monopoly at the level of the CO. Part of being a good telephone monopoly was and is to provide top service to the customers, and that includes the ability to function under adverse conditions that were foreseeable.

Second, it makes very good business sense for the modern wireline telco to preserve this tradition of dependable service. One of the programs that makes lots of money for the baby bells is 9-1-1 in its various forms. Now, it would look really poor to the towns and counties thinking of buying into 911 if the underlying phone system were prone to failure on even a rare basis. When fire or a police dispatchers lose their phone, they get upset really fast. They are not at all willing to tolerate a phone system which is down whenever the mains power goes away for more than a short (UPS time range) time.

There are many other customers of the wireline telco that DEPEND on VERY dependable service over the phone. Not the least of these are the everyday homeowners that want very much to have a phone when the power goes out. All together, there are good business reasons for the CO to have a very dependable power source.

I don't believe that the average cell phone carrier is so motivated. There are few businesses or public safety agencies that I know of that DEPEND on the cellphone system the way that they do the wireline system. Neither are the cellular carriers monopolies in any of their service areas (even if there is only one carrier, it is only because of a market too small or unprofitable for a second to share it.) The world does not stop when the cell phone switch goes down, the way it does for the wireline phones.

Also, most of the cellular companies came into being at a VERY competitive time in their markets; the Bells were a formidable competitor. The budgets under which these systems were conceived and

built were much tighter than the conditions prevailing as Ma Bell expanded the wire phones across the land. The result is that smart business in the time and service of the cellphone is much different than that of the wireline phone.

> I would argue that most amateur radio facilities are nowhere near as
> well maintained and backed up as the average telco facility.

Absolutely no argument here. However, the ham "system" has as many levels of redundancy as there are hams with radios. Can you touch that? I doubt any system can. (let's not discuss CBs...)

> Phil
I don't think we disagree, Phil.

-mike

****
Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP
mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
mikew%hpsad@hp-sde.sde.hp.com

Hewlett-Packard Co. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
Signal Analysis Division Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
1212 Valley House Drive Penngrove, CA
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
(707)794-4454
****
These opinions are mine and do not represent HP in any way.

340. Re: Plan to TAKE AWAY 2 Meters and 440

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 02:45:56 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <986@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9351

In article <1124@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
> Ah the mythical HDTV! Don't hold your breath waiting for BROADCAST
> HDTV. The economics just aren't there. My company participated in
> the HDTV tests done for the FCC. We estimate it will cost between
> $20 million and $50 million to convert a television station to
> transmit HDTV. With an installed base of $50 billion in NTSC equipment
> and NO original HDTV programming (except some old "I Love Lucy" reruns
> that were shot on 35mm film--REAL HDTV) available to fill the hours, no

How many folks on here have SEEN real HDTV? Well I did last week, and
I was VERY IMPRESSED! I was in Seattle Opera's production of War & Peace,
which was being taped using HDTV. It was awesome. Between my scenes
last week during the two days of taping I went out by the production
trucks where they had a monitor set up. The only way I can describe it
was like squeezing 70 mm film into a box. The aspect ratio was different,
with a wider screen, and the detail was amazing. When the camera did
a long shot of the entire stage, I could make out the faces of every
individual member of the 80-odd chorus. The production folks are talking
about possibly doing a film transfer for theatre distribution....it's
that good.

For some reason though, the opera folks kept describing the process as
"filming"!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

341. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 03:29:47 UTC
From: rick@ameristar
Message-ID: <1990Aug10.032947.391@ameristar>
Source record: 9353

In article <2844@wyse.wyse.com> stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
>The educational aspect that you mention is a good idea, and is being
>practically pursued last time I looked...the SAREX program is a good
>example. There is always room for new ideas, and new efforts in this
>direction though....got any good ideas on how to employ ham radio
>along these lines?
>Steve KA6S

At the university level one of the best ways to integrate amateur radio is in an electrical engineering program. There probably aren't many better places to put one's communications theory, dsp, microwave, circuit design, etc courses to work. If the code requirement was relaxed it would be possible to funnel students through a "ham radio lab" to get licenses in their sophmore year. If we choose to continue chasing public service one could always get the student volunteer ambulance corps types interested in FEMA, etc.

I don't know what goes on in high school these days, so I have no suggestions on how to capture those kids. Just to take a wild swing, perhaps if we get the content rules under control such that every other response to a message isn't "We shouldn't talk about that, FCC rules..." perhaps the BBS aspects of packet would interest HS kids, ie Radio Compuserve.

It would seem possible to catch kids in elementary/junior high with satellite applications, or remote control/telemetry as applied to robotics. Or possibly exchanging pictures via satellite packet with their peers in other countries.

Generally speaking, people seem to be interested in video these days; it might be possible to snag people at all levels if they could be their own low power TV station to tie in with the desktop video/vcr/ home entertainment angle. Or maybe a year 2000 pacsat with video compression & storage such that it could forward video messages, ala picturephone mailbox.

If we ever get the packet data rates up to the point where decent applications can be built, then we can start to look at things like making "telescope servers" (move telecope to point, digitize picture, send packet picture back), weather sat servers, network of weather stations for realtime data collection, remote HF rcvrs for propagation studies, paperless multimedia AR magazines (see the fellows station, listen to audio clip of him contacting DX, etc).

Rick

342. Re: Super Morse 3.11 Program Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 03:55:01 UTC
From: GMoretti@massey.ac.nz
Message-ID: <903@massey.ac.nz>
Source record: 9352

I too would be interested in SM311. I've just downloaded SM309 and
am about to start polishing my morse again :-(

Waiting (hopefully)
Giovanni ZL2BOI

--

GIOVANNI MORETTI, Consultant	EMail: G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz
Computer Centre, Massey University	Ph 64 63 69099 x8398, FAX 64 63 505607
Palmerston North, New Zealand	QUITTERS NEVER WIN, WINNERS NEVER QUIT
---

343. Re: * * Help Technician Questions * * *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 04:22:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500669@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9354

> 1) What is MCW ??
> 2) Is MCW = AFSK RTTY = F2B ??
> 3) What is FM Telegraphy using on/off keying of an audio tone fed into the
> input of the microphone ?.

MCW can be a number of different emission designators. The FCC attempted to categorize the designators rather than have to code them all individually into the rules (there are a LOT of possible combinations we want to be flexible to try).

97.3(c)(4) MCW. Tone-modulated international Morse code telegraphy emissions having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H or R as the first symbol; 2 as the second symbol; A or B as the third symbol.

For those of you who use regexps: [ACDFGHR]2[AB]

97.3(c)(5) Phone. Speech and other sound emissions having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H, J or R as the first symbol; 1, 2 or 3 as the second symbol; E as the third symbol. Also speech emissions having B as the first symbol; 7, 8 or 9 as the second symbol; E as the third symbol. MCW for the purpose of performing station identification procedure, or for telegraphy practice interspersed with speech. Incidental tones for the purpose of selective calling or alerting or to control the level of a demodulated signal may also be considered phone.

Regexp: ([ACDFGHJR][123]|B[789])E

Notice that what might be considered MCW would be considered "Phone" for the purpose of being legal. Thus where MCW is NOT legal but Phone is, you can go ahead and use MCW for the purposes mentioned in 97.3(c)(5).

> As radio waves pass through the ionosphere, they give up energy. This sets
> some of the ionized particles into motion. Effects of absorption on lower
> frequencies are greater than on higher frequencies. Absorption also increases
> proportionally with the amount of ionization. The more ionization, the more
> energy the radio waves lose passing through the ionosphere. Absorption is mos
> pronounced at midday. It is responsible for short daytime communications rang
> on the lower amateur freqencies (160,80, 40meters).
>
> On page 3-6 it states that:
> Maximum ionization occurs during a sunspot cycle peak. High sunspot numbers
> usually mean good worldwide radio comunications....
>
> ????? If absorption is proportional to the amount of ionization how could
> you get good long distance communications during a high sunspot number

> when ionization is at maximum ?????

The absorption is responsible for making the lower frequencies less usable during higher ionization. But at higher frequencies, the higher ionization actually brings about enough bending to make long distance communication possible.

There are TWO things going on at the same time. Absorption causes lower frequencies to be less usable. The bending angle is also greater and the skip distance is therefore lower as well. The greater bending angle is also making the higher frequencies now usable.

The cutoff at the higher end is rather abrupt (MUF), and is quite gradual at the lower end (LUF). Unfortunately this is only a simple explanation for a complex subject.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

344. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 06:44:20 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <204@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 9342

In article <1990Aug8.235752.11346@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>, karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>
> In article <1990Aug8.190108.20257@csc.ti.com>, hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
> (Mike Hoenig) writes:
> |> Am I the only one on this Internet who has heard of EMP? You know,
> |> that well-documented feature of lightning, nuclear weapons, etc., which
> |> makes ALL of "today's technology" nothing more than rocks? Something
> |> about: If your equipment is not "hardened" against it, EMP WILL take
> |> out your commercially-built, general-public electronics. I understand
> |> that even military electronics has its limits, and it IS being hardened
> |> these days. THAT IS THE ADVANTAGE AND THE BASIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
> |> REQUIREMENT FOR A KNOWLEGE OF CW BELOW 30MHZ.
>
> Yup, why just last week a nuclear weapon exploded near my house and
> the resulting EMP destroyed all of the SSB and RTTY circuits in my
> IC-751A. But the CW circuits kept on workin' just fine. Boy, was I
> glad I had learned the code so I could keep on chewin' the fat with the
> boys on 80...
>
Yup and us guys down here in the third world where the local telco still uses Strowger gear and the phones are all rotary, we don't worry about EMP either. Every day, most of our calls fail and the audio quality sucks. Long distance is a nightmare. But hey when they drop the big one, we can call each other up and say: "Cecil, did you see that flash? Sure scared the womenfolk round here, them that's still alive.

But of course, all the cars with microprocessors will be useless too. Good thing I know how to ride a horse. If I had my way, I would make horsemanship a requirement for a drivers licence. When nothing else will get through a horse will. We need horse riding skills for disaster relief.

And now we return you to the late 20th century.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

345. Re: English R1 Manual available via anonymous ftp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 09:19:13 UTC
From: kpt@doc.ic.ac.uk
Message-ID: <KPT.90Aug10101913@dirty.doc.ic.ac.uk>
Source record: 9346
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <26483@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:

After reading this R1 manual, I failed to spot any "delay" function,
whereby an extra delay can be added to a simplex frequency, or a
frequency with a repeater with a short hang time, so scanning won't
resume until a response is heard. Does the R1 or the R100 have a delay
function?

You can set the R1 to pause for 10 seconds and then continue regardless
of any signal being present or to lock on to a frequency in use and
only continue if the signal goes away for two seconds. Yes it would
be nice to be able to increase this time.

I also note the lack of "banks" for scanning, although you can set the
lower and upper memory channel to scan between, effectively having 1
bank.

Yes the R1 does have 10 scanning banks with two frequencies, tuning
step and receive mode settings for each bank (see pages 16 & 17
programmed scan). When scanning in this way you can just press a
digit at any time to switch to that bank. You can also press MW
(Memory Write) if you get a signal that you don't want; the R1 will
then store that in a memory and ignore that frequency in future.

The R1 has in addition an upper and lower bound for scanning memory
channels. When scanning a range of memory channels you can set
individual channels to be skipped and you can do a mode scan whereby
only memory channels set to eg. AM are scanned. In addition to this,
you can set the R1 into priority watch while scanning memories and it
will check the next memory channel in turn every five seconds.

If Icom is planning for a future model with these features, or more
memories, then I think they should be faulted for this also. They
should just do it right the first time, corner the market, and take
their profits right away. I'm a poor student, and although I would like
such a receiver, even as it is, I can (and will) wait until something
more to my liking comes out. :-)

I would like to be able to set a frequency on the VFO and then say ok
scan up (or down) from here; I can only do that at present if the VFO
frequency is in one of the scanning bank ranges and then it switches
to the bank's mode and tuning step.

Kevin
--

Kevin Twidle G8RKU Tel: +44 71 589 5111 x5068 Fax: +44 71 581 8024
Dept of Computing, Imperial College, 180 Queen's Gate, London SW7 2BZ, England
Email: kpt@doc.ic.ac.uk, kpt%uk.ac.ic.doc@nsfnet-relay.ac.uk, ..!ukc!icdoc!kpt
"It's not the cough that carries you off, it's the coffin they carry you off in"

346. Re: 2m Mobiles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 11:35:54 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug10.113554.19623@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 9357

In article <5A08090E000A0211-MTABWIDENER*DXANDY@widener>,
DXANDY%widener@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU writes:

> ... The rig I am thinking of buying is the Alinco DR-110. I already have an
> Alinco DJ-160 HT and that has been good value for the money. If anyone
> has any recommendations, I would be interested in hearing them....
> Andy Greenshields N3IGS [dxandy@widener.BITNET]

Here is a reprint of a review of the Icom IC-228H posted August 1988.
Since that time, I have enjoyed using the 228H daily without trouble,
and the older IC-28A still works flawlessly. Icom just introduced
the IC-229, a smaller version of the IC-228, so you can probably
get a 228 at a reduced price.

PRODUCT REVIEW: ICOM IC-228H 2M TRANSCEIVER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

My Icom IC28A performed very well, and giving it to my wife
afforded me the opportunity to buy another 2 meter radio.

What do I look for in a 2 meter transceiver? Being a
scanner enthusiast, I look for wide frequency coverage on
receive, and reasonable scanning facilities. Reliability
and ease of obtaining schematics and parts are important,
and Icom, Kenwood, and Yaesu score well here.

I prefer 25 watt radios to 45 watt radios for a few reasons:

1. I believe manufacturers overrate their transmitters'
power specifications. Most models use hybrid modules
for the driver/final amplifier stage. As a recent QEX
article points out, the hybrid modules are only 25% -
50% efficient, which means the bulk of the power is
dissipated in the form of heat.1

The heat sinks on today's radios are just not big
enough to dissipate the kind of heat developed during
my typical QSO (conversation). The heat sink on my
old 25 watt Motorola MetrumTM never got nearly as hot
at the heat sinks on late model 25 watt Japanese
radios. My 25 watt Kenwood TR-7800 and IC28A became
very hot during QSOs. Pity those who bought Kenwood's
"45 watt" TM-221A transceiver. It's not until they
read the owner's manual that they learned Kenwood
recommends against transmitting for more than 1 minute
out of 3.

Heat shortens the already finite life of the hybrid modules, and I've been forced to replace these modules on various radios, to the tune of over $55 apiece (not including my labor).

2. It's easier to find power supplies for 25 watt radios, because they require only 6 - 7 amperes, versus 9 - 10 amperes for their 45 watt counterparts. The smaller power supplies are less expensive and are easier to find surplus.

3. Signals from 25 watt transmitters are almost as strong as those from 45 watt radios.

The IC228A/H series is Icom's replacement for the IC28A/H two meter radios. The tradition of offering two models at different transmitter power levels continues, with the 25 watt IC228A and 45 watt IC228H.

The IC228 contains a single VFO, and 20 memory channels. All the memory channels behave the same, as contrasted with some Kenwood designs which limit the flexibility of certain memory channels, while permitting special operations with others. Each IC228 memory channel can store receive frequency, CTCSS tone, transmit frequency offset, and scan list lockout.

Unlike Yaesu radios, the IC228 comes equipped with a synthesized CTCSS (PLTM) tone encoder, which is almost a necessity for using repeaters in the Chicagoland area. Any one of 32 tone frequencies can be selected from the front panel, and associated with a memory channel or VFO.

Repeater offsets are selectable from 5 KHz through 10 MHz, and can be stored in memory. You could conceivably store 20 different repeater frequencies in the IC228, each with a different offset and tone.

I wanted the 25 watt IC228A, but only IC228H models were available at the time. I'm glad I bought the IC228H high power model, because an internal potentiometer made it easy to reduce power output from 45 watts down to 25 watts. The large heat sink affords extra cooling capacity, and the final amplifier should last longer. Even so, the heat sink becomes too hot to hold during a moderately long QSO! Heat is eventually transferred from the heat sink to the entire radio case, making the entire radio "untouchable."

The major changes in IC228 circuitry from the IC28 design involve the microprocessor. The RF circuits remain similar, using the same transistor lineup in the transmitter stages and the now familiar Motorola MC3357 IF detector/squelch chip popular in scanners.

Icom took cues from the Kenwood TM2530 series to improve the LCD display panel and make the front panel controls visible in the dark. The display on the IC228 makes use of colored backgrounds for various fields, and is easier to read than the display in the IC28.

Unlike the IC28, the IC228 emits a beep tone each time a key is depressed. Although some people find this feature annoying in walkie-talkies, the beeps make it more convenient to operate the IC228 while driving. Icom recognizes freedom of choice, and permits the user to disable the beep.

The volume, squelch, and tuning knobs, as well as several buttons, are now backlit - an improvement over the IC28. The IC28 contained a photocell which automatically varied the LCD backlighting with changing ambient light levels, however the newer IC228 permits the user to select from 4 fixed levels of backlighting.

There is no free lunch, and Icom fans had to give up something in exchange for the new control backlighting: the plastic front panel and tuning knob on IC228 feel chintzier than the metal panel and rubber padded knob on the IC28.

Another new feature is a "lock" pushbutton, which disables the radio's front panel controls. I haven't found this as useful as the lock slide switch on the DTMF up/down microphone. The up/down pushbuttons on the microphone can be bumped accidentally in the mobile environment, and the slide switch prevents unplanned frequency changes.

The IC228's scanning features are on par with, or slightly above those of other 2 meter transceivers, but not as well implemented as in "real" scanners. The IC228 scans at the same speed as the 28 - rather slowly. A reasonable memory scan, with channel lockout, is provided. This is an improvement over the early Kenwood TH-215 walkie-talkie memory scan, which lacked a lockout feature, so one was forced to scan ALL channels.2

The timer operated scanning in the IC228 causes the radio to resume scanning 2 seconds after the carrier drops, or after 15 seconds - whichever occurs first. Too bad the IC228 lacks a carrier operated mode, like the feature in the Kenwood TM2530, so the receiver would "stay put" until the carrier drops.

The IC228 includes the ability to search between 2 frequency limits, and users of the American versions can select tuning steps of 5 KHz or more. The search limits are programmed into a special register pair, so they don't tie up memory channels. The search will pause as soon as the squelch opens, which usually brings the receiver to a halt off the

center of the station you want to hear. Unfortunately, Icom didn't adopt the Kenwood "center tuning" or Bearcat ZeromaticTM feature, which forces the searching to stop right on the center frequency. The Bearcat window detector circuit employs operational amplifiers, fed by the discriminator signal, to generate a logic level when the receiver is tuned within 2.5 KHz of center frequency.

When the IC28 was first introduced, it was offered with either the standard or DTMF microphones, at two different prices. Apparently, most people wanted DTMF mikes, and a DTMF microphone is provided with the IC228.

Except for the high heat sink temperatures, the IC228 performed well during a recent cross country trip. With the radio bolted to the center console of my truck, the receiver audio output was ample, the display easy to read day and night, and stations in Pennsylvania and Ohio praised the transmitted audio quality.

I'm pleased with the IC228, and recommend it.

---

1. See "RF Hybrid Modules: Building with Bricks," by Bill Olson W3HQR, in July 1988 QEX.

2. Late vintage Kenwood TH-215 walkie-talkies now come with upgraded firmware which permits channel lockout. A new CPU chip may be retrofitted into earlier units, but Kenwood charges for this service.

--

Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

347. Callsign server?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 12:10:52 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.mceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9008101310.AA00031@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 9356

CEO summary:
Could someone please supply me with the correct hostname and Internet
address for the callsign server which used to be on
marvin.cs.buffalo.edu? I seem to be unable to reach it and was
wondering if it's been relocated or [gasp!] discontinued?
Thanks
==========
Peter Simpson, KA1AXY
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837
Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM

348. 7O1AA Operator Death

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 12:15:30 UTC
From: waco@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug10.121530.20756@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 9359

This information from Lawrence, 5B4SA, last night on 20M. One of the Kuwaiti 7O1AA operators, Mohamed, was killed in the invasion of Kuwait. He is reported to have been a member of the Kuwaiti royal family, a son or brother of the emir.

73, WB9VGJ

John L. Broughton ##
AT&T Bell Laboratories # For every complex question there is a simple #
1200 E. Warrenville Rd. # answer, and it is wrong. -- H.L. Mencken #
Naperville, IL 60566-7045 ##
708) 713-4319
john.l.broughton@at.com I'm the NRA
att!john.l.broughton

349. Re: 2m Mobiles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 12:44:48 UTC
From: rll@linus.mitre.org
Message-ID: <116705@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 9362

In article <5A08090E000A0211-MTABWIDENER*DXANDY@widener> DXANDY%widener@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU writes:
>Hi!
> I am thinking of buying a 2m mobile and I have a few questions about
>installing it in my car. I wanted to use one of those on-glass antennas,
>since I am really not keen on drilling holes in my new car! My car has
>a post-factory installed tinted windows that is actually tinted plastic
>coating. Will this tinted layer adversely affect the performance of
>the antenna? Or perhaps will the antenna affect the tint?

I just talked to someone at Antenna Specialists. He said that if you have an aftermarket tint you should cut the section out. Otherwise, he claims 3dB gain over 1/4 wave.

If anyone knows anything bad about this antenna, please let me know, too. I am about to buy one soon.

Thanks

Roberto L. Landrau KA1TLY
roo@mbunix.mitre.org

350. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 13:16:03 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9008101316.AA04962@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 9355

Julian Macassey writes:
> Subject: A New War?
stuff left out
> May I suggest a new cause? How about the Metric system? I am sure
stuff left out
> May I kick it off by pointing out that it was introduced by Napoleon
> in 1801 and is now the usual system of measurement in all countries
> except the U.S., Brunei and maybe another couple of fiefdoms.
When were you last in England? This past May I was surprised to
find temperatures usually quoted in F, speeds in mph, and all the bad-old-
units still in wide use. Australia and New Zealand were thoroughly SI (not
metric) back in 1973; much more than England today.
> So get ready to fire up the arguments to support a measurement
> system inherited from the British and generally known as "Imperial
> Measure".
Which size pint, quart, and gallon should we use, US or Imperial ?
Which size ounce: Troy, avoirdupois, etc. ? Which size barrel ?
> Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
The basic US measurement STANDARDS have been metric/SI for over
a hundred years. Somehow this hasn't translated to the marketplace (and
I'm tredding on a political hot potato to even comment on this subject).

Bob W3OTC
****
My employer is very sensitive about this subject and I should not have posted
this comment. Just realize that my job is measurement of computers, a field
where there AREN'T any fundamental units of measure; I don't weigh the ampere.
(dhrystones * MFLOPS) / MIPS = who-knows-what

351. A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 13:50:08 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008101350.AA19126@tilde>
Source record: 9358

Julian McCassey writes
>In the foreseeable future the FCC is going to pontificate on the No-Code
>question. When that happens, what will the sclerotic and gasping old farts
>have left to whine about?

Hate to burst his bubble, but we s & g old farts have bought metric tool sets and the only whiniong I have heard regarding no-code is coming from the new toots who are too lazy to learn code.
73, Dube N5PDK

352. Re: Alinco DR570T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 15:46:16 UTC
From: baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <25241.26c29078@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 9361

In article <900808-105444-18347@Xerox>, "Scott_C._Gray.ElSegundo"@XEROX.COM writes:

> As far as out-of -band enable, just pull off the top cover, place the radio
> with the knobs facing away from you. Locate the logic board behind the
> front panel. Towards the top middle of logic board (in the unsheilded area)
> are three white color jumpers, the one on the left tilts about 45 degrees.
> You want to cut the last jumper on the right (about mid-front panel).
> Replace the cover. Turn on the radio with the Function key depressed. The
> rig will now have to be re-programmed. Frequency range Rx and Tx :
> 130Mhz-170MHz, 420Mhz -470MHz. Rx only: 335-385 MHz and 850 Mhz to 890 MHz.
> No re-alignment is needed for these ranges. Power out is about 15-20 watts
> at the extreme edges on UHF with receive sensitivity dropping off to no
> worse than about 1 microvolt at the edges. I didn't measure VHF yet...
>

Scott: I tried to send you e-mail, but your address didn't take.
The mod works great! The Alinco is one GREAT radio. I did notice that
when I had a 450 mhz AND a 850 mhz frequency in the two displays, that
the radio would only hear one of the signals at a time. If 850 was
the primary frequency, then the 450 would squelch when a 850 signal
came on. Can you tell from the service manual why this might be?
Is there one front end PLL circuit for both of these bands, and only
one can be heard at a time? My only criticism of the Alinco is that
for all the frequencies it can hear, it would be nice to have more
memories. I noticed that the 850 channels get memorized in the
2-meter bank of channels, which I guess is a function of the switching
of the 2-meter band for the 850 band.

I'm so impressed with the Alinco, that I'm considering a DR-510 for
my other car. I know that its style is similar to the DR-110T, but
does the 510 have a similar mod to open up its coverage. The DR-110T
has a little yellow wire on the top left aspect of the radio which, when
cut opens up the receiver for out-of-band coverage. Is the 510
likewise modifiable, and will it open up the UHF receiver spectrum?

Thanks again for your help with the 570!

Kirk Baxter, N0FPZ

353. Hubble Keps?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 15:56:17 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <3658@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 9363
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

Does anybody have keplerian elements for the Hubble Space
Telescope? Anybody know what type of orbit it is in?
Any info on its uplink/downlink system? Does TS Kelso
include Hubble in his orbital element postiings? Inquiring
trackers want to know!

-Charlie Thompson
WB4HVD

354. 9K2CS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 16:59:43 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <7730@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 9364

This morning (Friday, August 10) there was a report on the 21335 net that 9K2CS--Mohammad Al-Sabbar, a.k.a. 7O1AA--is now a silent key. I didn't hear the report myself (would rather be called a communicator than be heard on a DX net), but picked it up from an op on our local packet cluster. Can anybody provide more info this?
AA6KX

355. Re: Logic vs. Analog ground

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 17:27:30 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230028@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 9376

>Now we have two grounds internal to our circuit board.
>What do we do with them?

Having two grounds may or MAY NOT result in a significant reduction in logic noise coupling into the analog circuits; a well-designed single-ground-pland board can be made pretty noise-free as well as a dual-ground scheme. However, if you're set on separate grounds, they obviously must tie together somewhere - assuming, for example, that the logic section provides control signals for the analog section, they won't be able to talk to each other unless they either both think "ground" is the same or you use differential drivers/receivers for the control lines. (One other option might be to couple the two sections *optically*, but that's probably only viable if the number of signals is fairly low. But it'd be a very nice way of getting lots of isolation from noise.)

The grounds may be connected either on the board, perhaps via some ferrite-beaded jumpers at several locations, or back at the power supply or motherboard (if you have one). One problem which I've seen with the ferrite-bead connection comes up if you have any very fast signals crossing from one side to the other - these can put enough impedance in the loop so as to start to screw up reliable signal communications. On one board I recently worked on, we wound up with simple wire jumpers in place of the ferrite-beaded ones - it seemed that just the little bit of wire provided sufficient inductance to hold down the high-frequency noise we were troubled with, but not enough to separate the two grounds significantly for the fast logic signals. Leave yourself several options - places for jumpers, etc., and you might even consider hooking the two grounds together via some fairly heavy traces, which could be cut to go from a single ground plane to separate planes.

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

356. Re: Logic vs. Analog ground

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 17:28:00 UTC
From: kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <13900020@m.cs.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9373

```
/* Written 2:31 am Aug 9, 1990 by jdg@hpqtdla.HP.COM in m.cs.uiuc.edu:rec.ham-radio */
>>Now we have two grounds internal to our circuit board.
>>What do we do with them?

>Tie them together at the power supply, or as close to the power supply as
>possible.

You might also want to put chokes on the supply and ground lines
between the power supply and the analog side of the circuit. The size
of the chokes, or the design of an RLC filter, will have to be chosen
according to the frequency distribution of the noise that you're
trying to eliminate.

I often use something like

+---- Digital +5
|
+5------+---- 100 ohms ----+---- +5 to analog components (3130,
| ADC0808, etc.)
10 uF and .01 uf in parallel
|
GND-----+---- 100 ohms ----+---- Analog ground
|
+---- Digital ground

Add similar stuff for +12 and -12 if you have them. This is all fine
if all your analog stuff is ultra-low-power; the extra hundred ohms
doesn't make a difference. Since I use 3130s, 3140s, TL08x, ADC0809,
LF11201, and similar MOS parts quite heavily, I don't hasve to worry
much about having a low-impedance power supply.

Kevin, KE9TV
kenny@cs.uiuc.edu
```

357. Noisy fan in Yaesu FT-101E

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 17:57:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <90Aug10.135706edt.57653@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 9365

From: edu%"lrj@cs.cornell.edu" 21-JUN-1990 07:28:37.65
To: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
CC:
Subj: Re: While Yaesu FT101 has the speech processor?

Received: From CORNELLC(MAL) by TRIUMFCL with Jnet id 9177
for MULTI@TRIUMFCL; Thu, 21 Jun 90 07:28 PST
Received: from CORNELLC by CORNELLC (Mailer R2.05X) with BSMTP id 8447; Thu, 21
Jun 90 10:25:38 EDT
Received: from loki.cs.cornell.edu by CORNELLC.cit.cornell.edu (IBM VM SMTP
R1.2.1MX) with TCP; Thu, 21 Jun 90 10:25:36 EDT
Received: from ISHTAR.CS.CORNELL.EDU by loki.cs.cornell.edu (5.61/I-1.91f)
id AA05846; Thu, 21 Jun 90 10:26:22 -0400
Date: Thu, 21 Jun 90 10:26:18 EDT
From: lrj@cs.cornell.edu (Lewis Jansen)
Message-Id: <9006211426.AA08311@ishtar.cs.cornell.edu>
Received: by ishtar.cs.cornell.edu (4.0/N-0.08)
id AA08311; Thu, 21 Jun 90 10:26:18 EDT
To: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Subject: Re: While Yaesu FT101 has the speech processor?
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
In-Reply-To: <90Jun20.212848edt.57975@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Organization: Lab of Atomic and Solid State Physics, Cornell University
Cc:

In article <90Jun20.212848edt.57975@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca> you write:
>Can anyone tell me the difference between a Yaesu FT101, an FT101B,
>and FT101E, and FT101EE, and an FT101EX. I would prefer a unit with
>a speech clipper and an integral 12 volt power supply as well as the
>120 volt ac power supply. 600 hZ CW filter is a necessity.
>
> Y.N. Miles,
> <MULTI@TRIUMFcl.bitnet>

Methinks you want the FT-101EE rig. This is what I have. The three
models (at least as of the date on my manual) ate the B, EE, and EX.
I know the EE has all the bands (the B and EX lack some I think),
but I'll have to look in my manual in order to tell you what all the
differences are. There's a nice table listing various features/bands,
which rigs have them and which don't. I try to drop you mail this
evening listing the info.

I don't think the CW filter came stock on any of them; mine has it,
but the manual gives installation instructions. Try Fox Tango for
the CW filters.

I gather that you're considering the purchase of one of these rigs? If so, here's some info on going prices in the central New York region. I bought my FT-101EE for $390, mint condition (looks like it just came out of the shipping carton), good finals, plus a set of new finals and CW filter. Only problem: one xtal bad, replacement cost $5 plus shipping from Yaesu. I got a 300 watt Drake MN7 matching network (with SWR/power meter) with it for $80 additional.

At a hamfest this past Saturday I saw an FT-101EE for $375; it was in "fair" condition cosmetically. I also saw an FT-101B at $325. It was cosmetically "poor", and looked like it had had several of the front panel switches replaced with non-stock switches.

Good luck! The FT-101's were (and are) great rigs.

--
-- Lewis R. Jansen, N2KNV lrj@helios.tn.cornell.edu
LASSP/LNS Systems Manager (607) 255-6065

"You can't fight in here, this is the War Room!"

358. Noisy fan in Yeasu FT-101E

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 18:02:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <90Aug10.140150edt.57671@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 9366

My Yaesu FT-101E has a noisy fan that is driving me to distraction. Oiling the bearing holes did not help. By contrast, the fan in my Yaesu FT-101B is whisper quiet. Any suggestions?

Y.N. Miles,
<MULTI@TRIUMFCL.bitnet>

359. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 18:21:50 UTC
From: tmurphy@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug10.182150.6269@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 9370

In article <9008101350.AA19126@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>Hate to burst his bubble, but we s & g old farts have bought metric tool sets
>and the only whiniong I have heard regarding no-code is coming from the new
>toots who are too lazy to learn code.
>73, Dube N5PDK

While there probably has been some whining on the subject, there has also
been legitimate questions as to why CW, out of all the various communication
modes available in ham radio, is considered necessary. I accept the fact it
is needed due to international treaty, but have yet to hear any other good
reasons.

Tom N1HQL

360. A little humor about Iridium

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 18:43:23 UTC
From: MEHARP01%ULKYVM@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9008101841.AA16393@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9367

Well, this certainly seems to address alot of of the issues surrounding cellular phone service. Kinda kills the objection about cells getting knocked out during natural disasters, doesn't it? As a friend of mine observed dryly, "if we have a natural disaster that makes it impossible to talk to an orbiting satellite, a 2 meter HT probably ain't gonna do much good either. We're talking serious atmospheric ionization here." :-).

Anyway....

In anticipation of the "it'll never work" discussion that I know (and the reader should know) is coming, I would like to present today's Top 10 List with apologies to Late Night with David Letterman....

From the Home Office in Scottsdale, Arizona....

Top 10 Reasons Why Hams Think Motorola's Iridium System Will Never Work...

10. Can't buy equipment from major Ham equipment manufacturers.
9. All those 900 numbers lead to undisciplined use of spectrum.
8. No allowance for use of CW in "high noise" environment.
7. Uses "evil" DSP techniques.
6. Not available in HeathKit version.
5. No exam required for upgrade.
4. Wrong numbers won't understand when you shout "CQ DX" at them.
3. I TOLD YOU this would happen when QST did away with "The World Above 900 MHz!"
2. It's yet another example of the "appliance operator" mentality.
1. Takes all the "challenge" out of global communications.

Flames to /dev/null please.

Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
106B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

"Sir, there is a large multi-legged creature crawling on your shoulder"
- Spock

361. Anon FTP site for Morse Tutor?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 19:10:46 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <10073@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 9360

About a year ago, a version of Morse Tutor was posted out on the IBM-PC binaries group. Unfortunately, I seem to have lost the d*&n disk where I had the archive stored. Can someone please tell me if an archive is available for this via anonymous FTP? Thanks in advance!

Oh, if you are interested, there is a DXTRAKER posted out there recently that I just tried out and it works really nice... a Windows format with DXCC information built in (and can be updated), keeps tracks of which zones and countries you have worked by band and mode, allows for printing lists and such.

73 de BJ KM4RB

--
BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON.BITNET | "There are a great many
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | people in this country
Clemson Univ. Division of | {...}!emory!hubcap!bjb | who, through no fault of
Comp. & Info. Technology | All usual disclaimers | own, are sane."

362. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 20:41:19 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9008102041.AA06871@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 9371

bellcore-2!envy!karn@rutgers.edu (Phil R. Karn) writes:
> It was most interesting to see both W3OTC and N8DGN attempt to argue that
> the code requirement does not keep out technically oriented people by
> scanning the author lists at various amateur radio technical conferences.
> This is certainly a most creative use of statistics.

Others also complained of my lack of statistical rigor. I admit to not considering the code/no-tech and tech/no-code combinations, since there is no US experience (see below). I omitted one or two no-code/no-tech (unlicensed) people from the AMSAT and CSVHF numbers, sorry.

I suspect that the data, not my lack of rigor, displeases you.
I don't think I ever claimed that high-tech people are ATTRACTED to ham radio by the 13- 20-wpm CW requirement, but I do think that I demonstrated that amateur radio technical leaders usually are proficient in CW.
Are you unwilling to concede this?

I had expected that Technicians would show up in much greater numbers.
If I had found that any substantial number of the technical leaders were Techs or Novices, I would agree that CW is so offensive to techies that they just learn the barest minimum CW and it is a serious hurdle. Do you suppose that the distribution is bimodal - most high-tech hams find CW no big deal, but most high-tech non-hams are kept out of ham radio by the code?

The British have issued no-code licences since 1964. Has their no-code licence brought in a lot of techies? I looked through the Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun and Aug 1990 issues of Rad Com (the main G ham mag) (can't find July) and find the following breakdown of authors of their (generally good) technical articles:
Class A (code) 18
Class B (no-code) 1 (~ half of all G's are Class B)
Unsigned Q&A Article 1
Also, the Brits are so concerned about the aging of
THEIR ham population that they have announced Novice licencing.
I'm not convinced that the British no-code licence has brought in either:
1) lots of young people, 2) lots of high-tech people.

73, Bob W3OTC

363. Business -> Residential info help needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 20:53:37 UTC
From: laubach@aspen.IAG.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3080006@aspen.IAG.HP.COM>
Source record: 9375

I'm trying to convince GTE California to change our repeater's phone patch line from a business rate to a residential rate. Does anyone have any ammunition to bring to bear that I can use in waging this little war? Currently, they claim ignorance on the issue. The operator I got there had to refer things to her supervisor and claimed it would take at least a week to research the issue.

Thanks for any input, FCC regs, whatever.

Mark, N3BMN
Las Cumbres Amateur Radio Club
Cupertino, CA

364. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 21:18:09 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP
Message-ID: <152@km4ba.UUCP>
Source record: 9372

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

>> Think of it as a saga of the Old West, ham style. Nowadays we just
>> patch up the bulletholes in the buildings.

>And this is the state where people shoot each other on the highways.
>Don't they have gun control laws in California?
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Yes they do, pretty strict ones at that... But they, like other gun control laws only effect the law abiding citizens. Do some research into the Stockton massacre, and gang warfare.

>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

But back to the subject... On a recent trip to the bay area, I got a heavy dose of the "private" rptr nonsense. I won't go into the details, (I don't even want to remember) but I will never bother carrying a radio to Ca. again. For the same reason & others, I will never live in Ca. if I have any way to avoid it. I know there are good hams in Ca. (many I see on usenet) However, it appears that the ham resources there are dominated by a different type of ham, and it is tolerated.

It is amazing to me that in every other state I have operated in, that common sense prevailed. A rptr operator can make it difficult to use his machine, can turn it off at will, etc. .... But he cannot say "You cannot talk on this freq".

Personally I feel once he turns off his machine, he has vacated the frequency.

I do not agree with malicious interference, but using a freq (input or output) that is *not in use* is not malicious interference.

I take this approach on my machines, and expect other operators to do the same.

I bash NJ alot, but even they are better in this aspect.

Durnit!!! I allready spent more time than I feel this subject is worth. Oh well!

73
Alan Barrow km4ba
..!gatech!kd4nc!km4ba!alan

365. Re: EMP a justification for CW? Dont make me giggle!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 21:25:51 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1253@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9284

In article <2860@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>
>Re: EMP as a reason for CW. Well... that's stretching it a bit folks.
>CW IS useful in emergencies, but for more mundane reasons:
>
> (5) It seems to be better than voice for communicating between speakers of
> different languages.

John, I agree 100% with your EMP posting. I would like to comment about number five on the CW hit parade however. The reason CW appears to be better between speakers of different languages is that the number of words sent is restricted to a small subset of internationally agreed upon signal abbreviations. Once you get beyond "UR 599 HR OM PSE QSL" the language barrier reasserts itself. This is rarely noticed on CW since so few words are exchanged, but quickly becomes apparant on a mode with a higher thruput such as RTTY or voice. Note that RTTY solves the "accent" problem but not the content problem.

Gary

366. Hams and 911 (Was: Re: Cellular telephone as emergency service?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 22:11:35 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43854@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9374

In article <1530052@hpsad.HP.COM> mikew@hpsad.HP.COM (Mike Weihman) writes:
>
>Second, it makes very good business sense for the modern wireline
>telco to preserve this tradition of dependable service. One of the
>programs that makes lots of money for the baby bells is 9-1-1 in its
>various forms. Now, it would look really poor to the towns and
>counties thinking of buying into 911 if the underlying phone system
>were prone to failure on even a rare basis.

Ummm, would this be a good time to mention how hams filled in when the
911 service in Palo Alto went out for several hours once?

Oh, okay. Never mind. :-)

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

367. Re: My PR 90-55 filing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 23:39:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500670@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9277

> I suspect that the data, not my lack of rigor, displeases you.
> I don't think I ever claimed that high-tech people are ATTRACTED to ham
> radio by the 13- 20-wpm CW requirement, but I do think that I demonstrated
> that amateur radio technical leaders usually are proficient in CW.
> Are you unwilling to concede this?

What your data shows is that those technically oriented people who have already chosen to go ahead and take CW exam(s) to get an amateur radio license, have a tendency to graduate to the upper levels in a greater proportion than those who are NOT technically oriented.

But your data limits itself to those who are already amateurs. It is limited to what now passes through the narrow filter. It fails to address at all that which is blocked by the filter, namely those who refuse to become amateur radio operators because of the existance of the CW exam.

How many technically oriented people would become amateur radio operators if there is a codeless license class they can use? Statistics that answer that question would be useful. Yours do not, and I'm not sure we can even get such statistics very easily. Since the matter before the FCC deals with instituting a codeless license, statistics that are presented in that matter should relate to the impact of the decision the FCC commissioners are going to be making.

I don't know what else you are trying to say with your statistics.

> I had expected that Technicians would show up in much greater numbers.
> If I had found that any substantial number of the technical leaders were
> Techs or Novices, I would agree that CW is so offensive to techies that they
> just learn the barest minimum CW and it is a serious hurdle. Do you suppose
> that the distribution is bimodal - most high-tech hams find CW no big deal,
> but most high-tech non-hams are kept out of ham radio by the code?

First of all, the "difficulty" of learning the code may not be the basis that is causing technically oriented people from becoming hams. If it were, then I would agree that the random variation of capabilities would more evenly distribute the technically oriented hams over the CW speed ranges. I believe CW is not difficult, especially for technically oriented people. Your statistics and my experience confirm this.

What the problem is with the technically oriented people (and for many others as well) is the PRINCIPLE of having a test for a skill they just have no interest in using, and don't need for what they believe they are interested in doing.

Some technically oriented people will go ahead and learn the code. Some will readily do so because they actually want to use code, or just learn a neat skill. Others will just go ahead and do so because they evaluate the cost of learning a worthless-to-them skill in exchange for the benefit of the privileges and prestige of an amateur radio operator. Still others, however, will look upon the code exam in a negative way. Let me give an example be means of a conversation I had with someone once:

me: To get a ham radio license all you need to do is learn some things to pass some simple tests. You learn how radios work, how radio waves propogate, the FCC rules, and Morse code.

him: They still require Morse code?

me: Sure, but it's not hard to learn; I did it in just a few hours spread over about 4 weeks.

him: Oh, so what did that Morse code that just came over your radio say?

me: I don't know, I forgot my Morse code. I can't do it anymore, and in fact I never could do it that fast.

him: Why did you do forget it? Can't you just get faster with practice?

me: Well, because I am just not interested in Morse code. I am interested in some of the many other things in ham radio.

him: Then why did you bother learning it in the first place? It sure seems silly to learn something you know you are going to just forget.

me: I know, and I agree, but I had to pass it to get my license?

him: Why do they still require that test?

me: Well, there are a lot of reasons, but basically it comes down to the fact that the present hams don't want it removed.

him: Including you?

me: No, not me, in fact I am one of many who are trying to get it removed for at least one license class.

him: Why do the hams who want to keep it think it should be required.

me: You'd really have to ask them. I've seen many reasons.

him: Well, ham radio sure sounds like interesting stuff, but if they want to keep having that Morse code test, I'm not going to bother.

me: Why? It's really not hard at all.

him: Hmmm, maybe not, but it sure seems stupid to require something that you aren't going to use and isn't needed.

me: I agree with you, but are you going to let a little thing like that keep you out of ham radio?

him: Probably. If they still have the test then that means most hams
still want it; this is a democracy. I figure until they change
it just won't be that fun being a ham.

me: You could become a ham now and swing the balance to help get a
codeless license class going?

him: Naw, I'll just wait until better attitudes prevail.

me: But we need you now. We need your electronics background and
that kind of stuff.

him: Well, if you do, then change the requirements and get rid of
that stupid code test.

me: Do you think it would be too hard to learn? I'll help you.

him: That's not it, it's just the principle of the thing.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

368. Re: My PR 90-55 filing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-10 23:48:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500671@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9278

> The British have issued no-code licences since 1964. Has their
> no-code licence brought in a lot of techies? I looked through the Feb, Mar,
> Apr, May, Jun and Aug 1990 issues of Rad Com (the main G ham mag) (can't find
> July) and find the following breakdown of authors of their (generally good)
> technical articles:
> Class A (code) 18
> Class B (no-code) 1 (~ half of all G's are Class B)
> Unsigned Q&A Article 1
> Also, the Brits are so concerned about the aging of
> THEIR ham population that they have announced Novice licencing.
> I'm not convinced that the British no-code licence has brought in either:
> 1) lots of young people, 2) lots of high-tech people.

It is hard for me to address this issue because I don't know what form their
no-code license class takes.

Does class B allow for ALL privileges that a class A license allows for
above 30 Mhz with no exceptions whatsoever?

How many of those 18 authors STARTED with a class B license?

How many of those 18 authors would not have become licensed at all had
there been no class B license?

What these statistics COULD show is one or more of:
1. That a no-code license won't attract people.
2. That people end up migrating on up from a no-code license anyway.
3. That the privileges of a no-code license cause inactivity.
4. That the privileges of a no-code license are inadequate.

But which are correct? It will take further statistics and study to
determine this.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

369. R L Drake

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 00:07:50 UTC
From: sanker@hpcvts.cv.hp.com
Message-ID: <3140002@hpcvts.cv.hp.com>
Source record: 9286

****
If this made it through the first time, I apologize, I think my
first posting didn't make in.
****

Here is a question I've been pondering for a long time:

What ever happened to R L Drake company??

I have a TR4, which is, of course, older than the hills, but is still
working fine for everything I do. As a high school kid, I
regularly visited the local ham store and dreamed of owning a TR7,
which I still would like to own.

Was Drake bought out? Did they 'go under'? or just what happened.

E-Mail or postings invited.

TNX,

Greg, KA7CJA

370. Re: Voodoo TV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 01:39:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1256@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9285

In article <9008100012.AA04190@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
>3) TV sets can easily handle signals on adjacent channels, if their strengths
>are about the same. This how Cable TV channels are set up. 16,17,18,19,etc.

Cable uses a carrier phase lock technique to make this possible. The cross modulation that does exist is not nearly so visible if all the carriers are locked together. This also means, by the way, that the channels are not on their FCC assigned centers, but the AFC in the set can handle it. Generally in the broadcast case signals are coming from various distances and at various strengths so this technique is not helpful.

>
>5) There are so many empty UHF channels since the FCC is protecting poor sets
>from all sorts of their own flaws: (from a few-year-old chart)
>IF beat 20 mi. spacing 8th channel higher & lower
>Intermod 20 2nd thru 5th channel higher & lower
>Adjacent chan. 55 1st channel each side *
>Oscillator radiation 60 7th channel higher & lower
>Sound Image 60 14th channel higher & lower
>Picture image 75 15th channel higher & lower
>* The FCC doesn't make an exception for co-located stations.

Signal strength at a given receiver can vary from a millivolt to a few microvolts from one station to another in a market. The FCC spacing rules attempt to give enough protection to the grade A service contours to yield a S/N ratio of at least 42db. Most broadcast equipment is designed to have at least a 60db S/N ratio. Home viewers rarely see this good a picture. Receivers are getting better all the time and the FCC is reviewing the spacing rules in their "dropin" proceeding.

Consider that our coordinating body won't allow adjacent channel (20khz) 2 meter repeaters spaced less than 50 miles apart. Even this spacing causes annoyance to operators using either repeater who happen to live midway between them. Many consumers are unwilling to pay as much for the additional selectivity in their TVs that is offered by our expensive radios. And when they see additional interference, they'll blame it on those darn hams anyway.

Most technical decisions that were made about broadcast TV were driven by the political goal of delivering as many minimally acceptable pictures to the public as possible at the absolute least cost to the consumer. Adding $30 cost to a $69 portable TV so the hams will be happy is not a realistic goal.

Gary KE4ZV

371. Keplerians for the Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 02:43:40 UTC
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP
Message-ID: <686@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Source record: 9280

This has probably been discussed before but..... I've had a request
for the Keplerian elements for the Moon. If someone could provide say
a 2-line NASA format for the Moon I will pass it along. Thanks.

John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. |
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ WB3EAH

372. Re: My PR 90-55 filing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 05:23:37 UTC
From: gordon@grivel.une.oz.au
Message-ID: <22@grivel.une.oz.au>
Source record: 9279

In article <30500671@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> It is hard for me to address this issue because I don't know what form their
> no-code license class takes.
Class A licence is obtained after passing Regs/theory exam and 12wpm code.
Class B licence is as above less code exam.

> Does class B allow for ALL privileges that a class A license allows for
> above 30 Mhz with no exceptions whatsoever?
Yes. The Class B licence is identical to a Class A licence with the addition
of the words "those licenced under an Amateur Radio Licence (B) may not
transmit on those bands between 1.810 and 29.700 Mhz".

Indeed Class B licencees are permitted to transmit morse but identify by voice.

I started with a no-code licence (GM8IKT) then "upgraded" to class A after a
year. My interests were still with 50Mhz and above though. I found CW useful
for Aurora-DXing and low signal 144Mhz work.

Gordon VK2DJG/GM4DSZ

373. Good callsign or not? KO0N

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 06:49:32 UTC
From: bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <5460@plains.UUCP>
Source record: 9282

While this newgroup is on the subject of good callsigns (dubious
usefulness that it may have), I would like a few comments about
my callsign: KO0N.

Thank you good or bad,

Todd

p.s. There is a local ham that has the call KE0OP. He ALWAYS id's
as KAY EE ZER-OH PEE, neglecting to discriminate between the "0" and
the "O". Any comments on this?
--
Todd Michael Bezenek Internet: bezenek@plains.nodak.edu
Amateur Radio Station KO0N UUCP: uunet!plains!bezenek
Bitnet: bezenek@plains
NU040889@ndsuvm1
This message is proof that higher education still exists in North Dakota.

374. Re: CALLBOOK anonymous ftp info needed Down Under

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 07:24:06 UTC
From: bezenek@plains.UUCP
Message-ID: <5462@plains.UUCP>
Source record: 9281

In article <1990Aug7.082016.294@darwin.ntu.edu.au> higginbotham@darwin.ntu.edu.au writes:
>Could someone post whether or not the US and/or foreign
>CALLBOOKS can be obtained by anonymous ftp? Others
>must have the same question.

Ok, is this serious? Can I really ftp "the big ones"? They must be
at least 10Meg each.

Seriously,

Todd
--
Todd Michael Bezenek Internet: bezenek@plains.nodak.edu
Amateur Radio Station KO0N UUCP: uunet!plains!bezenek
Bitnet: bezenek@plains
NU040889@ndsuvm1
This message is proof that higher education still exists in North Dakota.

375. extended receive vhf/uhf equipment confiscated?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 07:33:51 UTC
From: bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <5463@plains.UUCP>
Source record: 9283

Today I heard a rumor that extended receive vhf/uhf amateur radio
equipment had been confiscated from the vehicles of radio amateurs
in the state of New Jersey. Does anyone know of this sort of activity?

I often wonder what a highway patrol officer would think of my
Kenwood TM-701 dual bander, but I really do not know what would happen
should one of those gentlemen take interest in it.

Note: The TM-701 as modified receives about 135-170 and 435-513 Mhz.

Thanks,

Todd
--
Todd Michael Bezenek Internet: bezenek@plains.nodak.edu
Amateur Radio Station KO0N UUCP: uunet!plains!bezenek
Bitnet: bezenek@plains
NU040889@ndsuvm1
This message is proof that higher education still exists in North Dakota.

376. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 13:29:11 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9008111329.AA08702@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 9287

Regarding the Class B (no-code) licence in Britain, Phil Howard asks:
> Does class B allow for ALL privileges that a class A license allows for
> above 30 Mhz with no exceptions whatsoever?
One exception: (quoted from RSGB 1990 Call Book)
"When using morse code, you [Class B operators] are still required to
identify your transmissions in telephony in the usual way
because your morse cannot be guaranteed to be readable."
There were additional restrictions until perhaps 10 years ago (no use of cw).
I know of no other restrictions on Class B licencees; do any of the G readers
of this net?

> How many of those 18 authors STARTED with a class B license?
This is, of course, impossible for me to determine in the general case.
HOWEVER, the calls of the authors of half the "Class A" articles show they were
licensed before the first British no-code license was issued in 1964. Now you
see why the worry about an aging ham population. At the present, no-code calls
are being issued at about twice the rate of Class As (and the Class As
include all upgrades, since a new call is issued).

> How many of those 18 authors would not have become licensed at all had
> there been no class B license?
See above.

**** rest of Phil's message deleted ****

Hope you disinterested people haven't reached this far in this posting.
73, Bob W3OTC

377. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 17:13:02 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Aug11.171302.18578@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 9293

As quoted from <9008101350.AA19126@tilde> by dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com:
+---------------
| and the only whiniong I have heard regarding no-code is coming from the new
| toots who are too lazy to learn code.
+---------------

I've heard more than that. And precious few reasons for keeping code that don't wind up being what you said above.

Real reasons, please. "I had to, so you have to, too!" doesn't cut it unless it's actually *meaningful* within the hobby --- *all* *parts* of the hobby.

For that matter, I haven't seen all that much sense on *either* side of the debate. Some, but it's buried in tons of knee-jerk rhetoric.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF: KB8JRR/KT on 220 (soon others)
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery America OnLine: KB8JRR

378. Re: Good callsign or not? KO0N

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 17:17:47 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Aug11.171747.18725@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 9294

```
As quoted from <5460@plains.UUCP> by bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu (Todd M. Bezenek KO0N):
+---------------
| p.s. There is a local ham that has the call KE0OP. He ALWAYS id's
| as KAY EE ZER-OH PEE, neglecting to discriminate between the "0" and
| the "O". Any comments on this?
+---------------

Wait until you try to distinguish W8AJR from WA8HAR. ;-)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF: KB8JRR/KT on 220 (soon others)
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery America OnLine: KB8JRR
```

379. Re: EMP a justification for CW? Dont make me giggle!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 17:27:50 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug11.172750.8977@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 9288

In article <09.Aug.90.10:00:41.BST.#1077@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:

[several lines deleted]

>How many hams could put a station on the air using no semiconductor devices,
>and powered from auto batteries? Does anyone remember vibrator or dynamotor
>power packs for generating the B+ rail in the good old tube days?
>Has anyone still *got* any of this gear? Does it work? Mine does.

I can. I keep (and maintain spare parts for) a PAIR of TCS-13 transmitter/receiver units (purchased for $10.51 EACH in their sealed water-proof bags from DoD Surplus in about 1970!) Working with a dynamotor "whining" in the background is interesting, but the TCS cables are pretty long...

Internal mods to both replaced the link coupling with a pi network. Both also have SO-239 connectors. I removed the AM stuff from one transmitter and reworked the circuitry to give about 150 watts CW (the old carbon mikes aren't much good, anyway). 1.5-12 MHz continuous covers 160-, 80-, 40-, and 30-meters.

Real radios glow in the dark.
--Myron.
--
Myron A. Calhoun, Ph.D. E.E.; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.2) 532-6350 work
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac 532-7004 fax
AT&T Mail: attmail!ksuvax1!mac

380. DOVE Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 17:38:00 UTC
From: perry@mbian.gal.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4F70BF90EB1F00947B@mbian.gal.utexas.edu>
Source record: 9289

I just heard DOVE on my HT for the first time. It was all packet. As I was made to understand, DOVE also carries a voice transponder. If this is so, is the voice transponder active? What times if any does it transmit? I am not set up to receive packet so it would be of more interest to me to hear the voice transponder. If anyone can provide me with more information, I sure would appreciate it!

John Perry KG5RG
University of Texas Medical Branch
The Marine Biomedical Institute
200 University Blvd. H-43
Galveston, Texas 77550-2772
Voice : (409) 761-2124
FAX : (409) 762-9382

You can send mail to me at any of the following addresses:

DECnet : MBIAN::PERRY
THEnet : MBIAN::PERRY
Internet : perry@mbian.gal.utexas.edu
SPAN : UTSPAN::UTADNX::MBIAN::PERRY

381. Any Kuwait support groups?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 17:39:30 UTC
From: ccsis@gdt.bath.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1990Aug11.173930.2324@gdt.bath.ac.uk>
Source record: 9297
Cross-posted to: talk.politics.mideast,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Are there any support groups for the families of people who have been trapped in the conflict in Kuwait? In particular are there any sources of hard information on what is happening to the people who have been moved out of Kuwait into Iraq?

Is Kuwait still active on Amateur Radio, or have all the stations been closed? Is anything coming out of Iraq?

Please send mail, and I will summarize.

382. Yuppies, celltels, hams, etc...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 17:40:00 UTC
From: PLB@PSUARCH.BITNET
Message-ID: <4F68192E981F00109C@PSUARCH.Bitnet>
Source record: 9291

I sincerely apologize to all those whose feelings have been hurt by my recent postings. To my defense, I only have to say that I was not aware of any "taboo" subjects that may have existed on this net (BITNET) by open or tacit agreement among its members.
(Brian, can you send me a list of all the do's and dont's... thanks)

I will continue to subscribe and post to this newsgroup as I see fit, until told otherwise by the ruling authority, or until the noise level will exceed my disk capacity... I will use more tact, of course, but I will not cease to look for FACTS.

To those who have written to me privately: thank you. Your comments have been most helpful in trying to understand your hobby and its position in the everyday life of many non-hams like me.
I will reply to you individually as time permits.

To Jordan (n5qvi, The Ohm Boy) and Chris J. Davis (chris@locus.com):

Thanks for nothing. I hope you feel better now, having let your frustrations out. Glad to have served as your lightning rod... no need to thank me.

Rest assured that my admiration for those in your hobby who work for its advancement is unshaken. I can still discern between comments made in a dubious state of soberness and the mature, balanced comments made by others.

No, if and when ham radio will "lose" any bands, it will not be because of the presumed yuppies like me (whatever that means), but thanks to the inability of those like you to come to grasp with reality.
You will then have to face your fellow hams... good luck.

Just for the record, and not because it matters that much: no, I did not attend an Ivy League school, and no, I'm not a yuppy (again, whatever that means). I'm ready to bet that you spend more on your radio equipment than I do on my cellular phone...

-P. Bandini
==========

383. Re: English R1 Manual available via anonymous ftp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 19:45:53 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <26553@usc.edu>
Source record: 9292
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <KPT.90Aug10101913@dirty.doc.ic.ac.uk> kpt@doc.ic.ac.uk (Kevin Twidle) writes:
>Yes the R1 does have 10 scanning banks with two frequencies, tuning
>step and receive mode settings for each bank

But the R1 doesn't have "banks" for the memories. There should be at least 10 (and maybe more) banks that cover (possibly user settable) contiguous (possibly overlapping) memory channels, so that the memories can be programmed according to services. In this way, one can select whether he wants to listen to 2m, 70cm, the police, fire, etc., without going through all the memories and enabling/disabling each memory; instead the banks are enabled or disabled for scanning.

Icom did a lousy job of designing the user interface for this radio. With the microprocessor power that is available now-a-days, for less than $0.10 (an 8080 with a couple of k would be more than powerful enough), Icom has no excuse for their poor performance. Either they haven't done their marketing research and they don't know what the consumers want (a highly likely possibility), or they can't find competent computer engineers to do this work for them. On the other hand, maybe they know what the customers want, but they are purposely not delivering, in order to have something to do for next month's model. This last possibility, in my mind, is unforgivably despicable.

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

384. Re: Encoded serial number to replace QSL's to confirm DXCC etc QSOes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 20:11:48 UTC
From: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <755.26C4F30C@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 9290

Good to see you got the hang of the idea of encoded serail numbers to
confirm exotic dx qso's. I agree it would still enjoyable to collect wallpaper (QSL cards
that look pretty or exotic) but with current
technology there is no reason to have to wait upwards of two years for
qsl cards to confirm a badly needed country.
It seems to me part of the fun would be to figure out an algorithm which would do the job
-- and quickly. In addition "electronic QSL
cards" do not require SASES or IRC. For that matter those exotic
DX-expeditions which will not use the buro might welcome something of this
nature. As for the delayed throughput during an expedition - one
could consider it to be similar to a SS/Sprint/WAE, etc contest. It
takes more skill to copy information in addition to a quick rst (Hi!).
Keep those cards and letters (e-mail's) coming.
73's VE5ZX (op syl) - soon to be G0/VE5ZX

--
Sylvan Katz Ham: VE5ZX
203 Ball Crescent UUCP: ...!alberta!dvinci!weyr!katz
Saskatoon, Sask Internet: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Canada S7K 6E1 Ham bands: below 14.025/21.025/28.025 @ 0100-0300Z
(306) 934-3168

385. Re: R L Drake (really: US Ham Manufacturers)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 20:45:47 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug11.204547.20759@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 9296

During the late 1970s, the Japanese radio companies began marketing HF rigs much more actively in the US. With the combined markets of the US and Japan, they took advantage of the economics of scale, and produced good radios at a bargain price. Collins and Drake were producing rigs of better quality, but they couldn't match the price, as they did not want to market in Japan. Once the sales of their rigs dipped below a certain level, they bowed out of the market, proclaiming the market to be too small. Drake continues to produce consumer electronics, and Collins (swallowed up by Rockwell) still produces radios for government and aircraft markets.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/VK2WYX | "TEXAS! Has a USENET in it... (Lord have Mercy
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | on us all!)" -- _The Best Little Net in Texas_

386. Getting more people into Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 20:50:27 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008112050.AA14975@tilde>
Source record: 9295

Design and sell a 99.95 rig. 50 to 75 watts, no frills. sell a $49.95 rig

73, Dube N5PDK

387. Re: Repeaters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-11 21:56:01 UTC
From: mikey@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <3906@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 9298

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>> Think of it as a saga of the Old West, ham style. Nowadays we just
>> patch up the bulletholes in the buildings.
>
>And this is the state where people shoot each other on the highways.
>Don't they have gun control laws in California?
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

And so, what's your point?

****
Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@pnet03.cts.com
PO Box 460 ARPA: crash!pnet03!mikey@nosc.mil
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!pnet03!mikey
****

388. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 01:49:51 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <L=8&JX+@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 9299

In article <202@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
> In the foreseeable future the FCC is going to pontificate on the
>No-Code question. When that happens, what will the sclerotic and
>gasping old farts have left to whine about?

I refuse to accept the title of "sclerotic and gasping old fart" just
because I oppose the concept of a no-code license.

When the FCC rams no-code down the throats of the ham community, as it
appears to have every intention of doing, I will be working to preserve
what can be saved. What have YOU done for ham radio lately?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

389. Re: Business -> Residential info help needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 02:00:55 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <Y=8&-1+@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 9300

In article <3080006@aspen.IAG.HP.COM> laubach@aspen.IAG.HP.COM (Mark Laubach) writes:
>I'm trying to convince GTE California to change our repeater's phone
>patch line from a business rate to a residential rate. Does anyone
>have any ammunition to bring to bear that I can use in waging this
>little war? Currently, they claim ignorance on the issue. The
>operator I got there had to refer things to her supervisor and claimed
>it would take at least a week to research the issue.

This one should be easy. GTE has adopted a nationwide policy that all
amateur autopatches are to be charged at the residential rate. About all
I can suggest is that if you don't like the answer you get, keep going
up the hierarchy until you get an answer you do like. Get everyone's
name along the way. If a manager tries to stonewall you, a letter to the
president of GTE - threatened or actual - works wonders.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

390. Re: Yuppies, celltels, hams, etc...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 03:48:53 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <17214@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9301

In article <4F68192E981F00109C@PSUARCH.Bitnet> PLB@PSUARCH.BITNET ("P Bandini, PSU Arch Dept, 814/863-0062") writes:
>(Brian, can you send me a list of all the do's and dont's... thanks)

No, I can't. I only run the mailing list; NOBODY runs the newsgroup.
However, I can suggest one slogan that helps:

Friends come and go, but enemies accumulate.
- Brian

391. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 03:56:31 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <17215@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9302

In article <L=8&JX+@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) asks for it:
>... What have YOU done for ham radio lately?

Well, Julian is one of the premier gadflies of this net, and as such has helped raise the level of debate, but that's probably not what you wanted to hear.

Hmm. He's chairman of the So Cal Digital Comm Council, which is the packet radio organization covering the Mexican half of California (you know, the part south of the pot fields). As such, he promotes the growth of one of ham radio's few innovative activities. They're also frequency coordinators of a kind.

I think that's a pretty useful thing.

Next question?
- Brian

392. InstantTrack V0.85c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 05:55:04 UTC
From: johns@vpnet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <26c4cc40-494rec.ham-radio@vpnet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 9316

I have been playing arround wint InstantTrack V0.85 for several weeks now and
I think this program is tops for a PD program..
on thing.. Where can I find out more about the sats that I load into this
program..??
Thanks..

John Scherer

393. Re: More TVI Problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 06:16:56 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <992@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9310

In article <7880243@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> I need help from any of the RFI gurus on the net. I am getting into my
> TV and VCR big-time. Any suggestions are welcome. Please save my

. If I transmit into a dummy load, the TV
> is clean, even at 500 watts, so I'm not getting in via 120 VAC. I think
> this also means the trasmitter is reasonably grounded.
>

Oh, but your ground mounted vetical probably induces RF into the house
wiring, so the dummy load test isn't a good one.

Try a big choke on the 117 VAC power lead for the TV and VCR. Just get
a large toroid, and wrap the line cord around it. This may make the
line cord short enough that you need to plug it into an extension cord.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

394. Re: DSP (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 06:20:23 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <993@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9311

In article <18230026@hpfcdj.HP.COM>, myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
>
> OK, so CW is "relevant" if you're going to operate in the "weak signal
> portion of the band." Now please explain why it is "relevant" to GETTING
> A LICENSE in the first place. RTTY,

Because it's ON THE TEST!!!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

395. Re: V31BB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 06:35:02 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <994@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9312

In article <1064@tsdiag.ccur.com>, davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
> I heard through this newsgroup some months ago that Jim, V31BB, had
> passed away. I was wondering if anyone could either categorically
> confirm or deny this rumor.about

The August 13 issue of QRZ DX says:

"V31BB is a Silent Key, but his callsign is not
silent. A non-ham from Georgia, who recently
purchased some amateur radio equipment and who
doesn't know any better, has been using Jim's
callsign. Thanks W5HAC."

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

396. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 07:16:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500672@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9303

Someone wanted to hear some arguments AGAINST no-code. We'll, I've heard a
few attempts, and I shall summarize:

--- International agreements require a Morse Code exam.
--- Morse Code is a tradition in Amateur Radio.
--- Morse Code will keep the "riff-raff" out of our bands.
--- CB and GMRS is available for people who won't learn Morse Code.
--- A No-Code license just lowers the requirements for a license.
--- Morse Code ensures that only the dedicated will get licensed.
--- Morse Code is easy to learn.
--- 5 WPM is not a barrier for anyone seriously interested in ham radio.
--- Studying Morse Code exposes new hams to a mode they might like.
--- Studying Morse Code forces discipline on new hams.
--- Morse code is necessary for emergency communications.
--- We need a trained pool of skilled CW operators.
--- Morse Code is necessary for the National Traffic System.
--- Morse Code can get through when other modes cannot.
--- CW is the most efficient mode.
--- A CW transmitter is simple enough to build in an emergency.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

397. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 07:18:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500673@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9304

And now for the rebuttal:

--- International agreements require a Morse Code exam.

This arguments fails on two counts. First of all, the actual wording of the agreement is vague. It says "knowledge of Morse Code" is what is required. The second, and most important, is that the agreement applies only to licenses granting privileges to operate below 30 Mhz. Since the codeless license proposals only grant privileges well above 30 Mhz, this argument does not even apply to the proposed new license class.

--- Morse Code is a tradition in Amateur Radio.

This is correct. But every phase of advancement in Amateur Radio has its own traditions. The belief of many is still that good traditions are to be honored and respected, not shoved onto people. Morse Code has a place in Amateur Radio, and always will. The traditional license classes will still continue to require a Morse Code exam under most proposals.

--- Morse Code will keep the "riff-raff" out of our bands.

This is not likely to be so. There is already a lot of "riff-raff" in the Amateur bands. Hams have their bad apples, too. While some people who would be "riff-raff" might be turned back by a code exam, if they were interested in leaving the CB channels, they probably would be operating illegally anyway. We just lose a chance to turn them around.

--- CB and GMRS is available for people who won't learn Morse Code.

This is not true. The CB and GMRS services are not appropriate for technical experimentation; the Amateur service is clearly the place for such things. FCC rules part 97.1 spell this out very clearly.

--- A No-Code license just lowers the requirements for a license.

Since some proposals for a new license class increase the level of the written exam beyond that of the Technician, and grants fewer privileges than the Technician has, the argument is clearly false.

--- Morse Code ensures that only the dedicated will get licensed.

If someone is interested in Morse Code, the exam is no barrier to them. If they are not interested in Morse Code at all, then it is a barrier to them just as much as having to learn any other unrelated subject. Since many people intend to not ever use Morse Code, then it is just as unrelated to them as learning how to drive a team of horses or pilot an oil tanker around ocean reefs.

--- Morse Code is easy to learn.

Clearly this argument, which is truthful for a large number of people, is a contradiction to the argument that the Morse code exam helps keeps out "riff-raff". Many things are easy to learn, but no one is expected to learn everything. Just because something is easy to learn does not say why it must be learned.

--- 5 WPM is not a barrier for anyone seriously interested in ham radio.

Neither is a written exam on the technical characteristics of packet radio, but we would not expect to force everyone to learn these things even though most hams could if they just put their mind to it.

--- Studying Morse Code exposes new hams to a mode they might like.

Studying anything can expose anyone to something new and exciting. Why must Morse Code be singled out to force everyone to be exposed to it, and other modes don't get similar exposure? People can be exposed to everything by just participating in Ham Radio itself. If you turn someone away immediately, then will never have a chance to become interested in anything particular in ham radio. The testing process is not supposed to be an advertising and brainwashing process for new recruits.

--- Studying Morse Code forces discipline on new hams.

Far more discipline, and useful discipline, is learned by actual radio operation. Would accept someone who passes all the test elements for the Extra class as a ham if they decided that they didn't need to even operate and are fully skilled already as a ham? Of course not.

--- Morse code is necessary for emergency communications.

More communications is now taking place in other modes, and many hams, including an increasing number of Technicians, don't use or are even capable of Morse Code operation. Emergency communications still take place, but use primarily voice and packet modes.

--- We need a trained pool of skilled CW operators.

For what purpose? There will always be a number of people interested in operating (and thus learning) Morse Code. Why is it necessary to train everyone, when most of the people who would be licensed under the new proposed license class would just forget the code if they had to learn it otherwise.

--- Morse Code is necessary for the National Traffic System.

More and more traffic is now passed by packet radio, and much is still passed by voice. This is not to say that Morse Code is not contributing, but rather that its not the only thing around.

--- Morse Code can get through when other modes cannot.

Sometimes this is correct, but even if it were always, it does not explain why everyone has to use the mode. More can be said with voice. You can see things better with ATV. These arguments are truths, but do not apply to requiring hams to be involved with, or learn how to use, any particular mode. I could just say "one plus one equals two so therefore..." and assert anything I wanted using that kind of reasoning.

--- CW is the most efficient mode.

This is false. The very reason that CW can get through when other modes cannot is due to its high level of redundancy. It is a narrow mode, but it is also a very slow mode. Efficiency in terms of the information conveyed for a given bandwidth in a given amount of time over a given distance is not Morse Code's great strength. It does have others.

--- A CW transmitter is simple enough to build in an emergency.

How many of you even know how? Is this even likely to happen? An emergency of the extreme that requires you to build your transmitter would require little more than just sending SOS, as you are going to be isolated somewhere anyway.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

398. Re: Good callsign or not? KO0N

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 07:23:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500674@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9305

Just don't get KO0N mixed up with K0ON.

Warning: The O and the 0 are next to each other on QWERTY keyboards.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

399. Signal One Corperation Address ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 07:31:00 UTC
From: RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM
Message-ID: <9008120732.AA16199@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9306

When I was in Dayton this year I noticed an HF xcvr which was strikingly similar to the ICOM IC-781 at the Hamvention. Does anyone know which came first ? Have we begun to copy the Japanese.
If anyone has the address of Signal One Corp. - I'd appreciate it. I'd like to get their catalog on the transciever and put it into my fantasy folder.
73,
Richard Harel
4X1DA
==========
My employer in no way warrents my opinions expressed here.
==========
"Governments used to spend vast ammounts of money to know what to know what I think. Now governments spend vast amounts of money to know how I spend my money". n.k.

400. Re: spectrum congestion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 07:31:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500675@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9307

> The coordinator's authority ideally comes from the consent of the
> governed (sound familiar?). If the operators (not necessarily OWNERS)
> of coordinated repeater systems consent to the recommendations of
> the coordinator, there is no problem.

And the guy who is simply applying to get a coordination is one of the "governed". So who should be allowed to be members of the coordination group with voting privileges?

Also, just how the coordinators decide to arrange the repeater frequencies affects all of us who use the band.

> As soon as the bulk of the operators stop cooperating with the
> coordinator, they stop cooperating with one another by definition.
> They have only themselves to blame for their own mess. Too bad.

It's not their own mess.

What about the NON-operators who are so because they cannot get a coordination? When they say "no frequencies are available" is it really true?

What is a reasonable way to prevent the necessity of creating yet another coordination group? Doing this is fundamentally a bad idea, but if the existing group won't respond, what else is there to do? (only CONSTRUCTIVE ideas wanted)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

401. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 07:37:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500676@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9308

It sounds like, then, that class B licenses are being issued, but that both class A and class B numbers are way down. Neither class is bringing in the technical people. That's unfortunate.

What this shows is that there may be other reasons for the lack of young hams becoming licensed. I really cannot say what this is. It sounds like a reasonable no-code license is available.

Is the 2 meter band totally overrun by the no-coders?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

402. Re: I fried my BC-100

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 07:44:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500677@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9309

I wonder why this someone gave you the scanner in the first place.

Perhaps the bomb inside just fizzled out.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

403. Coordination lawsuits (was Re: Repeaters.)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 12:23:38 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <CK8&NF-@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 9313

(I'm just getting back into this discussion; my newsfeed was cut for a
week by texbell's change in policy.)

In article <1990Aug9.151801.1092@csense.uucp> bote@csense.uucp (John Boteler) writes:
>From article <2827@anasaz.UUCP>, by john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore):
>> In article <1990Aug4.001803.13914@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com
writes:
>>]You have to realize that the "we can't change anything, we'd get sued"
>>]line is basically nothing more than a cop-out.
>> I'm sorry, Phil, but I have to disagree. Even a frivolous lawsuit can
>> cause one considerable trouble and expense.
>> Ask the coordinators in Texas what it feels like to be sued.
>Sue for what damages??

(Background: I was president of the Texas VHF-FM Society during the time
we were being sued.)

We were sued officially because of a choice of wording in an article in
our newsletter: we said that someone had received a citation from the
FCC when the letter they had received, which was for all intents and
purposes a citation, did not include that word.

The article discussed a situation where one amateur had allowed a
repeater group to operate a repeater under his callsign, and then had
revoked that authorization so he could put up his own repeater; this
resulted in a repeater war between the group and the individual. The FCC
was called in, and asked us who was coordinated. We replied that the
individual was, and the group was ordered to shut their repeater down,
which they did. End of story - we thought.

We published an article about the situation, and got sued for libel.
During what settlement discussions we had, though, the plaintiff
consistently demanded that we reverse our decision and coordinate his
repeater - a demand we found unacceptable.

>> While anyone CAN sue, the most likely people to sue in these cases
>> are the crackpots that are also the most likely to fight over
>> coordination matters.
>Sue for what damages???
>Seeking what relief?

Damages? They can sue for every asset the organization, and its
individual coordinator(s), have, on the premise that we damaged his
reputation. The plaintiff in our lawsuit left damages to be soecified at
the trial, but claimed that we had irreparably harmed his business.

Relief? He can demand that the coordinator do things his way.

John's right. Being sued is no picnic. It brought almost all of our activities to a screeching halt, because we had to do nothing that would jeopardize our position in the suit, or our financial status should we lose. We had to be very circumspect in publishing our newsletter and discussing the progress of the suit with our members, lest the plaintiff hear something he could use against us. We lucked out, in that we were represented by a good lawyer, Lanny Priddy, K5LP, who agreed to defend us for only his actual costs. The defense could easily have cost us thousands of dollars, which we would have been hard-pressed to recover, since the plaintiff had little in the way of assets - he had to change lawyers once during the progress of the suit because his first lawyer hadn't been paid.

Yes, the threat of being sued is a credible deterrent, whether Phil thinks it's a copout or not.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +----------
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

404. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 12:29:26 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <KK8&MH-@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 9314

In article <30500676@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
[about ham licensing in Great Britain:]
>What this shows is that there may be other reasons for the lack of young
>hams becoming licensed. I really cannot say what this is. It sounds like
>a reasonable no-code license is available.

Gasp! You mean one of the most rabid no-coders here admitted that the code requirement may not be the only reason that young people aren't getting into ham radio? Be still my beating heart!

Maybe, just maybe, the problem lies somewhere else...like we're not making ham radio atractive enough to the younger members of society. Naw...that's too simple for the no-coders. Must be something else. Let's let the lazy types in anyway, and then we'll look for other problems.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

405. Re: Getting more people into Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 13:21:57 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1259@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9319

In article <9008112050.AA14975@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>Design and sell a 99.95 rig. 50 to 75 watts, no frills. sell a $49.95 rig
>
>73, Dube N5PDK

Let's see, an entry level transmitter in 1962 cost $69.95. This was an Eico or Knight kit transmitter in the 50 to 75 watt input power class with CW and AM voice, crystal controlled of course. A decent new receiver cost about $150. A top of the line Chevy sedan cost $2000.

Today a HR2510 frequency synthesized SSB and CW radio costs $249 and a fairly full featured all band HF rig such as the IC725 costs $700. A Chevy sedan costs $28,000.

Looks like today's radios are already cheaper in real dollars than they used to be. I'd love to see a good $69.95 radio available today, but the chance of it happening is about as likely as 18 cent a gallon premimum leaded gasoline.

Gary KE4ZV

406. Re: I fried my BC-100

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 14:34:24 UTC
From: dave@csd4.csd.uwm.edu
Message-ID: <5704@uwm.edu>
Source record: 9315

From article <30500677@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, by phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:
>
> I wonder why this someone gave you the scanner in the first place.
>
> Perhaps the bomb inside just fizzled out.
>

Now now. I am genuinely curious if these things have any kind of
overcharging protection such that one could just replace
something and get on with it.

The guy gave it to me because the bearcat (uniden?) repair place
he sent it to told him that he should just buy another unit instead
of spending money on fixing it. He said it would not hold a charge.

Well even myself who pulls off stunts like this with improper chargers
know that he can replace nicad packs and see what happens.
Why I didn't do this in the first place is beyond me.

Can any offer any helpful suggestion

--
Internet:dave@uwm.edu, Uucp:uwm!dave, Bitnet:dave%uwm.edu@INTERBIT
AT&T:414-229-5133 USnail:Dave Rasmussen-CSD,Box 413 EMS380,Milwaukee,WI 53201

407. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 15:06:50 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <287@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 9317

In article <205@bongo.UUCP>, julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
>
> So yes, our internationally (as in WARC, ITU, CCIR) understood
> purpose is education and training. I really feel that the ARRL needs
> to get a grip on this.

Julian, can you provide a reference to the ITU document(s) that state
that emergency communications is no longer a facet of amateur radio?
I must have missed them.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

408. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 16:48:24 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008121649.AA10862@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9318

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #730 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90217.43935311 .00000117 00000-0 13196-3 0 3354
2 00424 80.4624 237.5137 0023878 142.7307 217.5501 13.67370855389428
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90214.48717834 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 3993
2 03029 13.2709 20.8576 0017882 215.2872 144.6001 1.00271863 83251
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90220.18540748 .00038681 17603-4 21839-3 0 242
2 04966 51.5346 107.5568 2241661 245.9827 89.1208 11.12579822597470
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90217.52752778 -.00000020 00000-0 32076-4 0 916
2 07646 49.8285 323.8044 0205819 354.1972 5.6541 13.82140214782601
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90219.94030881 .00000002 00000-0 00000 0 0 900
2 08820 109.8540 12.8431 0044560 227.1604 132.4655 6.38664046 77246
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90220.29062638 .00000007 00000-0 99999-4 0 4705
2 10684 63.7663 87.9445 0119592 198.2448 161.4177 2.00556432 76896
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90215.28388008 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2169
2 10893 64.3721 328.9624 0165389 25.7035 335.1199 2.00543398 89613
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90218.79743682 .00000101 00000-0 99999-4 0 9358
2 10953 7.0600 65.8468 0009858 78.0191 282.3061 1.00267361 5144
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90220.57745631 .00000455 00000-0 20015-3 0 3594
2 10967 108.0243 68.3016 0002732 234.6817 125.4080 14.35775768633973
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90216.06374965 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2524
2 11054 63.8835 325.1954 0060063 119.6869 240.9321 2.00567782 86642
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90212.28428394 .00000056 00000-0 66944-4 0 6863
2 11080 99.1931 116.2023 0009113 331.3700 28.6953 13.83445590594137
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90211.18015672 .00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 4160
```

```
2 11141 63.7431 88.0995 0059042 317.4378 42.1742 2.00555432 85241
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90211.82015637 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 02
2 11690 64.2079 90.2028 0117037 202.6222 156.9293 2.00555295 91113
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90220.60358584 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 1915
2 11783 63.6962 324.6040 0151235 60.4273 301.1062 2.00559400 75372
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90218.59263864 -.00000124 00000-0 99999-4 0 9538
2 12472 3.6020 75.4092 0001758 6.1337 353.9426 1.00206963 32731
DE 1
1 12624U 81 70 A 90216.00000000 .00000072 00000-0 99999-4 0 4914
2 12624 88.9889 147.4672 6207280 266.4137 129.1750 3.51087896263881
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90220.66198570 .00035148 00000-0 53603-3 0 7686
2 12887 97.6343 271.4355 0001740 186.9489 173.1706 15.54394421489413
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90220.83068440 .00035445 00000-0 31944-3 0 4291
2 13138 51.6008 36.8840 0000825 143.0212 217.0821 15.67822139473105
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90220.55123166 .00000066 00000-0 70372-4 0 5881
2 13301 82.9296 262.3946 0028954 19.0396 341.1837 13.67838358404832
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1 13367U 82 72 A 90220.04228002 -.00000305 00000-0 -62779-4 0 4114
2 13367 98.1625 281.5437 0003600 350.1568 9.9607 14.57133999428859
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90217.34746076 .00000283 00000-0 22005-3 0 7977
2 13777 99.0223 53.3798 0011290 249.5972 110.3981 13.98809656 53813
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90219.09543136 .00000067 00000-0 64545-4 0 7366
2 13916 82.9472 334.4217 0038852 0.4550 359.6621 13.74052798369666
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90219.77894639 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 522
2 13969 4.6125 65.4736 0003575 83.1669 277.0842 1.00277125 489
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90219.71519194 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 2243
2 14050 2.3587 77.7216 0002269 100.4603 259.7843 1.00270429 250
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2 14129 26.0426 190.7360 5953495 165.8377 223.4503 2.05880381 25801
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1 14189U 83 72 A 90217.10618195 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 8133
2 14189 63.3827 86.3421 0147861 219.2673 139.7411 2.00702624 51741
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1 14780U 84 21 A 90221.23785703 -.00000298 00000-0 -61044-4 0 2762
2 14780 98.2023 280.5104 0002122 75.2136 284.9301 14.57113078342448
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90217.58851262 .00001031 00000-0 19855-3 0 7648
2 14781 97.9470 268.5243 0013822 90.2140 270.0664 14.65532084343206
GPS-0009
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2 15039 63.1322 85.4550 0021803 232.3123 127.7513 2.00611860 45069
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1 15055U 84 62 A 90219.93237655 .00000112 00000-0 10946-3 0 9231
2 15055 82.9553 24.1573 0027093 175.8567 184.2815 13.73367477307177
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1 15271U 84 97 A 90220.15234927 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 8793
2 15271 63.1959 324.1441 0105777 327.7656 31.6387 2.00559782 42195
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90216.74625301 .00002348 00000-0 31852-3 0 3338
2 15331 82.5382 315.9004 0023155 168.7424 191.4302 14.78370768315261
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2 15427 99.1704 222.3141 0014500 217.1975 142.8190 14.12632373291478
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90220.76693656 .00101494 00000-0 89651-3 0 7202
2 16095 51.6013 37.2070 0002346 204.7096 155.3568 15.67861442274191
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2 16609 51.6123 64.6821 0010267 238.4478 121.5608 15.64149402256339
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Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90221.09244086 .00003781 00000-0 52156-3 0 1156
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2 16908 50.0048 97.0621 0010130 330.0124 30.0131 12.44388848181295
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1 16969U 86 73 A 90214.31016340 .00000447 00000-0 21224-3 0 4566
2 16969 98.5959 241.2203 0014303 132.9171 227.3210 14.23676806201178
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90220.72109641 .00000183 00000-0 16118-3 0 6358
2 17527 99.1075 292.5940 0000770 73.8864 286.2389 13.94880797176587
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1 17561U 87 22 A 90214.40965915 -.00000105 00000-0 99999-4 0 5750
2 17561 0.0954 134.4820 0006674 267.5918 317.9786 1.00274485 5909
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90220.77863299 .00018835 00000-0 19920-3 0 2168
2 17845 51.6089 65.0091 0011066 245.5672 114.4144 15.64137598256328
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90221.26346823 .00000000 00000-0 99999-5 0 6667
2 18123 98.8168 51.1520 0013793 229.8731 130.1234 14.14093331161906
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90220.96278822 .00000218 00000-0 22860-3 0 2829
2 18129 82.9272 289.5393 0011290 340.1514 19.9233 13.72101679156683
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Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90220.03064100 .00000220 00000-0 18868-3 0 4736
2 18312 82.5464 249.1868 0012970 101.3486 258.9105 13.83667172150152
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90219.94673158 .00000165 00000-0 13818-3 0 3398
2 18820 82.5471 309.3162 0016720 174.3776 185.7576 13.84359121127346
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90221.27496938 .00000151 00000-0 77458-4 0 6028
2 18822 98.6369 99.1948 0007604 112.9636 247.2345 14.21502810130363
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90216.89332159 -.00000150 00000-0 99999-4 0 1436
2 19216 56.9610 142.4159 7002982 232.8606 40.9111 2.09704479 16420
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90220.96896541 .00001150 00000-0 15887-3 0 9169
2 19274 82.5176 109.6487 0020932 314.5278 45.4177 14.77189248112716
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90220.00613043 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 5490
2 19336 82.5381 240.7589 0016974 178.4336 181.6839 13.16901083 97773
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90219.90853961 .00000562 00000-0 32972-3 0 3357
2 19531 98.9845 168.2808 0013044 135.9096 224.3118 14.11664674 96266
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90204.00000000 .00000115 00000-0 99999-4 0 1457
2 19548 0.2228 81.8393 0004382 63.7946 340.6711 1.00271163 617
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89 11 A 90221.03414441 -.00001038 00000-0 99999-4 0 5882
2 19796 63.3499 86.2800 7065571 319.8772 5.8468 2.00688068 10864
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90217.29360687 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1528
2 19802 55.0464 195.4754 0053404 166.0726 194.0544 2.00642946 10736
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90218.54880884 .00012509 00000-0 74115-3 0 7087
2 19822 75.0879 214.1515 4172567 189.6469 158.9782 7.12972683 3428
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90219.93196139 -.00000122 00000-0 -11520-3 0 2837
2 19851 82.5224 187.2304 0013257 215.1407 144.8908 13.83989655 72721
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90204.00000000 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 1480
2 19883 0.2485 80.7470 0002018 132.5800 46.4494 1.00263623 75316
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90209.06841396 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 1461
2 20061 54.7902 14.1650 0087574 174.1143 186.0045 2.00484641 8312
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90219.08891848 .00000456 00000-0 47562-3 0 1832
2 20103 82.9569 247.4709 0036233 256.4914 103.2199 13.73603648 54700
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 90209.47384760 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1372
2 20185 54.9206 196.6351 0023373 161.0141 199.0610 2.00622687 6899
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1 20261U 89 80 A 90220.71886708 .00000393 00000-0 12028-3 0 6532
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2 20261 82.5963 195.2074 1256725 219.6041 130.6415 12.43823203 39128
Activnyi RB
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2 20262 82.6009 196.9284 1259972 225.7326 123.3437 12.43238260 38803
Magion 2
1 20281U 89 80 B 90220.75719847 .00000459 00000-0 14050-3 0 6526
2 20281 82.5946 195.0887 1256331 219.3294 130.9751 12.44094077 39138
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 90209.33421711 -.00000027 00000-0 99999-4 0 1383
2 20302 54.6320 315.4260 0031893 317.6591 42.0933 2.00370395 5696
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90219.99870037 .00000300 00000-0 77524-3 0 1921
2 20305 82.5546 181.4555 0015219 194.9740 165.0917 13.15866272 37766
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90218.06331381 .00001906 00000-0 12576-2 0 1540
2 20322 99.0221 227.7901 0007567 225.6249 134.4299 14.02664866 36483
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90220.77864049 .00026052 00000-0 27307-3 0 3362
2 20335 51.6142 65.0094 0010420 239.1247 120.9150 15.64149787 39982
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90219.48397279 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 890
2 20361 54.9862 138.3267 0057060 23.0724 337.7943 2.00581994 4754
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90220.95410900 .00000364 00000-0 18877-3 0 3193
2 20436 98.7331 294.7663 0000848 108.4562 251.6739 14.20029990 28235
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90217.48134309 .00000542 00000-0 23141-3 0 1910
2 20437 98.6960 293.4444 0011079 16.9807 343.1756 14.28671144 27900
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90220.24609516 .00000175 00000-0 78145-4 0 1115
2 20438 98.6998 296.1734 0010639 7.1742 352.9594 14.28402959 28292
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 90216.48713632 .00000308 00000-0 13886-3 0 1008
2 20439 98.7027 292.5808 0012043 19.3986 340.7653 14.28772947 27764
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 90220.05303184 .00000289 00000-0 13104-3 0 1062
2 20440 98.7019 296.1506 0012040 9.1913 350.9485 14.28823511 28273
WO-18
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2 20441 98.7019 292.5978 0012584 20.6289 339.5398 14.28915770 27762
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 90218.48878346 .00000448 00000-0 19300-3 0 1033
2 20442 98.7026 294.6374 0012998 13.9090 346.2448 14.28986138 28058
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 90211.55522538 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 833
2 20452 54.5297 254.1934 0028547 42.4190 317.8728 2.00872220 3711
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90220.96476574 .00000141 00000-0 13076-3 0 3827
2 20478 99.1878 290.9572 0000229 113.5863 246.5372 13.94836627 25497
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1 20479U 90 13 B 90220.56034917 -.00000017 00000-0 -10611-4 0 964
2 20479 99.0371 257.1764 0540316 289.9768 64.3934 12.83157834 23469
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90218.53660386 .00000181 00000-0 45537-3 0 992
2 20480 99.0351 255.5303 0540550 294.6068 59.9647 12.83141641 23208
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1 20491U 90 13 D 90218.66553096 -.00000169 00000-0 -29398-3 0 1072
2 20491 99.0305 260.7328 0470304 272.9680 81.7723 13.02725781 22978
Soyuz TM-9
1 20494U 90 14 A 90220.77864013 .00022130 00000-0 23305-3 0 2337
2 20494 51.6094 65.0093 0010081 240.3239 119.7105 15.64144332 27895
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1 20496U 90 15 A 90219.63622280 .00004285 00000-0 26389-3 0 2078
2 20496 43.0941 39.9717 0015971 310.5725 49.3710 15.11093657 26309
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90220.75717843 .00009139 00000-0 25255-3 0 2157
2 20497 43.1080 356.9164 0017422 322.5194 37.4262 15.37124661 26925
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1 20508U 90 17 A 90219.45165298 .00000084 00000-0 83714-4 0 1501
2 20508 82.9523 22.0987 0043591 201.9727 157.9550 13.73222206 22042
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90220.90108170 .00000902 00000-0 13586-3 0 2524
2 20510 82.5232 49.1701 0021392 102.2900 258.0652 14.73309072 23835
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90220.36476699 .00002294 00000-0 15421-3 0 2555
2 20523 28.3424 281.6277 0017178 15.4101 344.2664 15.02724991 22302
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90217.77027865 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 582
2 20533 55.1242 13.9398 0035756 103.2212 257.1935 2.00555189 2597
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90220.50597992 .00005279 00000-0 32671-3 0 1835
2 20546 94.1183 242.8955 0149954 142.6334 218.5477 15.00946548 18684
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1 20635U 90 48 A 90220.58696847 .00026059 00000-0 27330-3 0 1142
2 20635 51.6104 65.9801 0010099 239.7955 120.2329 15.64142548 10834
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1 20646U 90 52 A 90200.10814418 .00000037 00000-0 -73888-3 0 474
2 20646 62.8398 222.1210 7408122 280.1598 10.9867 2.00631672 753
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1 20649U 90 52 D 90193.14108054 .00000552 00000-0 64582-3 0 218
2 20649 62.8452 223.2199 7449528 280.1064 10.7836 1.96250117 588
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2 20659 1.4506 269.2197 0018148 241.1368 119.4968 1.00255697 73
1990 054D
1 20662U 90 54 D 90194.63272051 -.00000331 00000-0 99999-4 0 126
2 20662 1.4948 269.1293 0015655 296.6548 63.6942 1.00512434 255
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Cosmos 2084
1 20663U 90 55 A 90200.59639727 .00007190 00000-0 11641-2 0 538
2 20663 62.8053 82.4265 0125965 8.1706 352.1652 14.66814477 4062
1990 055D
1 20666U 90 55 D 90197.68699122 .00001667 00000-0 27488-3 0 193
2 20666 62.7952 91.3973 0121322 14.4345 346.0168 14.69533585 3647
INTELSAT-F6
1 20667U 90 56 A 90207.26374779 -.00000229 00000-0 99999-4 0 167
2 20667 0.3291 256.9693 0023207 329.7099 133.1088 1.00259988 355
1990 056C
1 20669U 90 56 C 90205.34975916 .00004894 00000-0 18629-2 0 212
2 20669 24.2163 253.6506 7415552 19.3527 358.1981 2.10983344 656
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90220.06575887 .00000078 00000-0 65326-4 0 368
2 20670 82.5439 247.4871 0016819 137.3325 222.9151 13.83842715 5694
1990 057B
1 20671U 90 57 B 90216.51423767 .00000047 00000-0 36479-4 0 120
2 20671 82.5422 250.2905 0015772 149.0383 211.1711 13.84159262 5206
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1 20683U 90 58 A 90220.83500000 .00022654 00000-0 42585-3 0 582
2 20683 51.6196 307.9061 0013940 324.1485 35.6347 15.48382611 4426
BADR-1
1 20685U 90 59 A 90220.91664279 .00231296 -67633-5 53339-3 0 341
2 20685 28.4947 149.2252 0524345 19.7804 342.2955 14.99657429 3586
1990 059B
1 20686U 90 59 B 90220.97260423 .00468274 -70792-5 99271-3 0 524
2 20686 28.4880 147.7471 0488748 22.1280 340.0712 15.08698334 3602
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1 20687U 90 60 A 90220.71377811 .00083187 21368-5 13817-3 0 475
2 20687 82.3126 78.0686 0010266 278.8957 81.0995 16.02819384 3583
Cosmos 2085
1 20693U 90 61 A 90219.65660633 -.00000107 00000-0 99999-5 0 251
2 20693 1.4442 271.8186 0003223 91.5256 268.5816 1.00277049 206
1990 061D
1 20696U 90 61 D 90214.65586223 -.00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 73
2 20696 1.4667 271.5715 0029712 43.6361 317.0944 1.00176433 138
TDF-2
1 20705U 90 63 A 90219.17593273 -.00000120 00000-0 99999-7 0 98
2 20705 0.0649 210.4989 0002182 204.5213 304.9997 1.00265027 181
DFS-2
1 20706U 90 63 B 90219.04509451 .00000178 00000-0 99999-4 0 134
2 20706 0.0822 249.5889 0002983 227.3072 243.1388 1.00271045 110
Cosmos 2087
1 20707U 90 64 A 90219.73483782 -.00001096 00000-0 99999-5 0 323
2 20707 62.9013 164.1934 7360913 318.4533 4.4940 2.00549935 270
1990 064B
1 20708U 90 64 B 90220.82232717 .00792585 12378-4 10442-2 0 288
2 20708 62.8203 113.5391 0190482 123.4976 238.3616 15.80246005 2214
1990 064C
1 20709U 90 64 C 90219.91683866 .36905359 43588-4 36658-3 0 449
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2 20709 62.8482 115.6393 0038332 124.4659 238.2562 16.46978323 2096
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1 20710U 90 64 D 90218.05478786 .00001158 00000-0 17922-1 0 116
2 20710 62.8940 164.4312 7330005 318.3939 4.7660 2.04559031 233
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 90215.55298198 .00000170 00000-0 21908-3 0 44
2 20712 18.1949 43.6688 7124042 206.2139 85.9673 2.43366464 224
1990 065B
1 20713U 90 65 B 90215.17450101 .00009192 00000-0 99934-2 0 133
2 20713 18.0878 44.6191 7129604 205.2111 88.5218 2.42581452 211
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1 20717U 90 63 C 90217.67474219 .00001193 00000-0 28179-2 0 99
2 20717 3.9123 86.8296 7247640 187.4820 148.4158 2.25171865 251
1990 066A
1 20720U 90 66 A 90220.90490086 -.00000054 00000-0 -34589-3 0 209
2 20720 73.6023 302.3235 0025996 260.6667 99.1402 12.40567730 1221
1990 066B
1 20721U 90 66 B 90219.69233701 -.00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 106
2 20721 73.6032 303.9414 0024590 265.3819 94.4427 12.41006618 1070
Soyuz TM-10
1 20722U 90 67 A 90220.84253982 .00015909 00000-0 16933-3 0 157
2 20722 51.6126 64.6880 0009423 243.1484 116.9355 15.64144165 582
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90218.99722221 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 56
2 20724 54.7146 194.1753 0137525 116.3366 181.4646 1.99250853 139
1990 068B
1 20725U 90 68 B 90220.48319151 .01780671 -22537-4 11071-2 0 182
2 20725 30.1299 137.0263 0201845 84.2071 278.1560 15.85838576 988
1990 068C
1 20726U 90 68 C 90217.78427638 .00186166 43962-5 15814-2 0 83
2 20726 37.5693 183.4254 6062032 202.4499 112.4611 4.05750615 153
1990 062C
1 20727U 90 62 C 90220.57196640 .39197545 -62598-5 84217-3 0 227
2 20727 82.2748 72.3437 0026508 308.0848 53.4213 16.43936071 3077
1990 062D
1 20728U 90 62 D 90220.81690067 .00706998 -13031-5 48226-3 0 142
2 20728 82.3180 71.8933 0014432 23.6554 336.4558 16.16405233 3124
1990 062E
1 20729U 90 62 E 90216.71492915 .32052186 -57768-5 17927-2 0 88
2 20729 82.3143 76.6733 0010174 327.4304 33.9952 16.41449856 2462
1990 062F
1 20730U 90 62 F 90217.82352560 .08967718 -58162-5 96107-3 0 68
2 20730 82.3120 75.3527 0006692 265.4852 95.7687 16.37532798 2649
1990 062G
1 20731U 90 62 G 90216.50026634 .24107889 -57344-5 21173-1 0 44
2 20731 82.4137 76.9846 0087773 320.7892 39.9353 16.05027908 2432
1990 069A
1 20732U 90 69 A 90220.79899632 .00363140 39761-4 24545-3 0 164
2 20732 62.8427 178.5239 0128482 110.2554 251.2961 16.00797137 808
1990 069B
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1 20733U 90 69 B 90220.87295075 .06851317 43047-4 30544-3 0 190
2 20733 62.8189 177.7890 0029338 119.2016 241.6961 16.39487289 821
1990 069C
1 20734U 90 69 C 90216.36824402 .15092355 41474-4 41924-2 0 40
2 20734 62.8105 196.0132 0063971 119.7482 241.2436 16.21707065 96
1990 070A
1 20735U 90 70 A 90220.55842604 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 39
2 20735 82.5609 46.8346 0015303 17.9008 342.0354 12.64972609 59
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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409. News from Kuwait

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-12 19:36:00 UTC
From: Anwar.Ghuloum@F.GP.CS.CMU.EDU
Message-ID: <650489819/anwar@F.GP.CS.CMU.EDU>
Source record: 9320

If any of you ham-radio operators hear of any news from inside Kuwait,
I would appreciate you contacting me. I'm mainly concerned about how
the civilian population is being treated.

thank you,
anwar

<anwar@cs.cmu.edu>

410. Re: My PR 90-55 filing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 01:36:43 UTC
From: henkp@nikhefk.UUCP
Message-ID: <770@nikhefk.UUCP>
Source record: 9325

amateur licences in the Netherlands:

(data 1 june 1990)

A 5413 full licence, cw 12 wpm
B 64 novice hf band licence, cw 5 wpm, full licence >30 MHz
C 6091 full licence > 30MHz, no cw
D 2916 novice licence, 145-145.775MHz FM only, no cw

The C licence started before 1968
The D licence started ~1975
The B licence is changed in ~1984 The old B licences are upgraded to A

Henk, PA0HZP

411. RTTY DX Notes, 8/10/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 01:49:39 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1586@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 9227

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDXA $RTDX0810
RTTY DX Notes, 1of3, 8/10/90

RTTY DX Notes for Weekending 10th August 1990.
Part 1 of 3.
BID: $RTDX0810

The question has arisen, how long is a long time before you receive
your QSL card? Well if you are waiting for cards from a DXpedition
who worked about 30 or 40,000 contacts, i would say that a wait of
about 4 months would be a fair thing. But if you worked a DX station,
well that waiting time would depend on the delivery of the logs to his
QSL manager. And sometimes the postal service to outlandish places is
very slow. But then of course there is the southwestern European
station who tells everyone, if you want a QSL, please send green
stamps, but he never sends QSL cards. There are all kinds around
these days.

Our thanks this week go to G0ABI, I5FLN, I5ICY, I5IGQ, JA1BLV, OD5NG,
PA3DEB, TG9VT, UT5RP, VE3XJ, W2JGR, W6/G0AZT and the Tri-State DX
Association VHF packet cluster. Thank you all for your assistance.
Bandpass:
Friday 3:
UV1AT 14087 at 0203Z
6Y5KW 14083 at 0505Z
R0L/UA6XGL 14087 at 1446Z QSL
EA8MB 21087 at 1525Z
C31RI 14084 at 2106Z
J42DIO 14089 at 2148Z QSL/Note
Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDXA $RTDX0811
RTTY DX Notes, 2of3, 8/10/90

RTTY DX Notes for Weekending 10th August 1990.
Part 2 of 3.
BID: $RTDX0811

Saturday 4:
FM5FA 14077 at 0005Z ARQ
VU2SJV 14075 at 0201Z ARQ
```

J39BS 14089 at 0450Z
YS1RJ 14090 at 0450Z QSL
TK/DL7HZ 14088 at 0510Z QSL
TL8GM 14091 at 0613Z
UZ9CWA 14089 at 0650Z
RC8O/UB4MZG 21084 at 1900Z QSL
VP8BFH 21092 at 1945Z
V21AR 14088 at 2203Z

Sunday 5:
J39BS 14088 at 0248Z
YS1RJ 14087 at 0650Z
FK8BK 14069 at 1135Z ARQ
PJ2MI 14074 at 1304Z ARQ
BY1QH 14086 at 1400Z
J28TY 21092 at 1514Z
TG9SO 21087 at 1610Z
VP2V/JH4IFF 21081 at 1652Z QSL
RC8O/UB4MZG 21086 at 1655Z
5N0ETP 21088 at 1708Z QSL
J42DIO 21090 at 2214Z
6Y5KW 21084 at 2240Z

Monday 6:
VP2V/JH4IFF 14085 at 0050Z
EA9MY 14093 at 0110Z QSL
HI8BG 14085 at 0136Z
RB5IO 14092 at 0228Z
FP5DX 14087 at 0310Z
SV0CR 14078 at 0532Z
6Y5KW 14083 at 0650Z
VQ9RB 21087 at 1735Z QSL
TU1UI 21086 at 1817Z QSL
J39BS 14092 at 2230Z

Tuesday 7:
TY1PS 14093 at 0055Z QSL
VP2V/JH4IFF 14088 at 0115Z
TA3D 14085 at 0240Z
V31AR 14074 at 0341Z ARQ
8P6NR 14090 at 1349Z
EA6ZP 14090 at 2355Z

Wednesday 8:
TY1PS 14089 at 0046Z
UZ4FWD 14088 at 0153Z
EA6MQ 14089 at 0513Z
ZD8BOB 21088 at 1907Z
VP2V/JH4IFF 14089 at 2349Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX

SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDXA $RTDX0812
RTTY DX Notes, 3of3, 8/10/90

RTTY DX Notes for Weekending 10th August 1990.
Part 3 of 3.
BID: $RTDX0812

UA3PNN 14090 at 0340Z
UT5RP 14069 at 0345Z
UQ2HO 14089 at 0444Z

QSL Information:

J42DIO will QSL via SV2XYT, Box 10728, Tesaloniki, 54110 Greece.

R0L/UA6XGL QSL via RW3AH.

RC8O/UB4MZG goes to Box 22, Schastie, 348913, Ukaraine.

YS1RJ cards go to Box 792, San Salvador, El Salvador.

TK/DL7HZ cards go to his home address.

VP2V/JH4IFF collects his cards from his home address.

5N0ETP via W6QLQ.

EA9MY via Box 368 Melilla, Spain.

VQ9RB is via WA4DPU.

TU1UI will QSL via WA8ZWR.

TY1PS is Peter Schultz, BP 06-2535, Cotonou, Benin.

Notes Of Interest:

J42DIO is a special call to celebrate 2500 years of a holy city in Macedonia.

JA2NQD will operate from Belau as KC6CW from September 13th to 16th, then from Yap as V63AN from September 16th to 19th. QSL to Box 5, Ninomiya 259-01 Japan. While JH1BNL will operate from the same places at the same time with the calls of KC6DX and V63AR respectively. QSL his operation to Box 73, Okishu 431-31 Japan.

JG1NBD will sign S79 Seyschelles, from September 13th to 17th. QSL to his home call.

JH1QDB, Kuni will sign JD1 from September 23rd to 30th. QSL to his home call.

KU9C, Steve, states that he is willing to act as QSL manager, house keeper, for any RTTY DX station that needs a manager.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG).

Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA. Send RTTY DX tips
to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU, or via AMTOR on the VK2AGE APLINK mailbox.

/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

412. lead-acid charging from automobile electrical system

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 02:44:46 UTC
From: faunt@dustbin.cisco.com
Message-ID: <FAUNT.90Aug12194446@dustbin.cisco.com>
Source record: 9326
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I want to charge and maintain a charge on a gel-cell from an
automotive electrical system. I think that one way to do this is to
hook up a low-voltage-drop voltage regulator IC in constant-current
mode for the maximum charging current (about 1.6 A in this case).
This will limit the current to the gel-cel to the maximum allowed
bulk-charge current if the gel-cel is deeply discharged, but allow the
gel-cel to be charged at a pretty high rate until it gets pretty full,
and then taper off. Do some of the battery experts have comments or
pointers to more information about this application?
Mostly this battery will be charged from an AC charger, but I would
like to be able to charge and maintain the charge in an automobile,
also.
thanx, doug
faunt@cisco.com
--
faunt@cisco.com 415-688-8269

413. Re: extended receive vhf/uhf equipment confiscated?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 03:18:17 UTC
From: bote@csense.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Aug13.031817.634@csense.uucp>
Source record: 9321

From article <5463@plains.UUCP>, by bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu (Todd M. Bezenek KO0N):
> Today I heard a rumor that extended receive vhf/uhf amateur radio
> equipment had been confiscated from the vehicles of radio amateurs
> in the state of New Jersey. Does anyone know of this sort of activity?
>
> I often wonder what a highway patrol officer would think of my
> Kenwood TM-701 dual bander, but I really do not know what would happen
> should one of those gentlemen take interest in it.

I wouldn't advertise it, if you know what I mean, and I think you do :)

I remember the time I pulled off to the side of I-195 near Freehold
to check my trunk lid a couple years ago. As I slid back into the
car, I noticed all these red lights flashing behind me on the
shoulder.

"Good grief!" I thought; I gave a 'what-for?' shrug
to the officer, who asked if I needed any help. I informed
him that I was just checking, and as he turned around to
walk back to his patrol vehicle, he noticed my MICOR control
heads and asked what they were for.

I replied that they were for the fire department in my home town.
He perked up "OH! You're with the fire department, OK! Bye!"

No problem!

--
John Boteler bote@csense.uucp {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
NCN NudesLine: 703-241-BARE -- VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

414. Interesting posting on ship-to-shore stations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 04:00:04 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <43895@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9228
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I found this in comp.dcom.telecom and received the author's permission to repost it to these groups. (He's on the fringes of Usenet and can't easily post items.) He asked me to mention that although he sometimes writes professionally on related subjects, this is just a quick sketch of personal recollections about these stations.

Direct replies should go to Don at his MCI Mail address.

Newsgroups: comp.dcom.telecom
Subject: Coastal Telegraph Stations
Date: 12 Aug 90 00:51:00 GMT

TELECOM Digest Sat, 11 Aug 90 19:51:00 CDT Special: Coastal Telegraph

Inside This Issue: Moderator: Patrick A. Townson

Coastal Telegraph Stations [Donald E. Kimberlin]

Date: Thu, 9 Aug 90 09:16 EST
From: "Donald E. Kimberlin" <0004133373@mcimail.com>
Subject: Coastal Telegraph Stations
Organization: Telecommunications Network Architects, Safety Harbor, FL

In article <Digest v10, iss547>, Nigel Allen writes:

>Before INMARSAT began to provide satellite radio service to ships at
>sea, the only way to send a message to a ship was through a coastal
>radio station, either by voice or by telegraph. (I think that teletype
>service was available through Rogaland Radio in Norway, but not in
>North America.) INMARSAT is quite expensive ($12 per minute from
>Canada), but even so coastal radio stations are closing down in the
>U.S.

He further says:

>... Western Union has filed with the FCC to shut down its coastal
telegraph station KFS ... and that ... WPA, WOE, WMH, WSL and KOK
>have already been closed down. No doubt some traffic that formerly
>moved through these stations now uses cellular phones.

And he asks:

>Does anyone know whether there were competitive coastal telegraph
>stations in a given market, or whether such stations had a local

>monopoly?

Well, I have to say "thank you" to Nigel for raising a question near and dear to my heart that caused an excursion back to a comfortable past career. I was prompted to answer the question in part from my personal library and experience, but also to get on the phone to have a very pleasant chat with my old Almer Mater of international shortwave radio, WOM at Ft. Lauderdale, FL. Here's an attempt at summarizing a lot of detail:

While yes, it is true that shore telegraph stations are retiring from the airwaves, and significant shifts are occurring. Maritime Mobile Radio using Medium Frequency and High Frequency radio is, believe it or not, still growing, and MARISAT/INMARSAT are far from supplanting it. And this in spite of some incursions by cellular radio as well.

First, we must make it clear. Until or unless there comes to pass a global form of radiotelephony like Motorola's IRIDIUM proposal, there are vast stretches of ocean reached only by HF radio or INMARSAT. My phone inquiry to WOM found them very aware of these developments, revealing they found that while some ships, mostly supertankers, bought into INMARSAT, the $10 (U.S.) per minute rate compares poorly with the $4.90 per minute of HF radiotelephone, especially because INMARSAT bills from the moment of connection while High Seas (HF) radio makes all calls person-to-person and bills only when the conversation starts. Apparently shipping companies come to this conclusion when they get their bills, and find that a call to the ship's steward for a one-minute talk results in a $100 charge while they wait on hold for him to be paged to the satellite phone!

What the WOM folk knew was that satellite-equipped ships use INMARSAT for hard-copy communications, running not only Telex but even PC's at 64 kilobits off the ship. That's what's killing the shore telegraph stations.

They're not all dead however, just shrinking back to meet reduced demand. For that structural background Nigel asked about, shore radiotelegraph stations in the U.S. grew before there could be any structure to their sub-industry, mostly as "company" stations. For example, the origin of TRT Telecommunications, today in Washington, DC, was as a 1912 ship and shore radiotelegraph operation of the United Fruit Company in Boston, using 1912's "highest tech" to direct shiploads of bananas to the best markets while enroute.

That expanded to using radiotelegraph to the plantations in Central America, and that expanded to TRT becoming the international telegraph (and sometimes international telephone) company of much of Central America; the entity on the other end of AT&T's point-to-point HF radiotelephone from the U.S. RCA, of course, made shipboard radios for many American-flag ships (remember that David Sarnoff, builder of the RCA empire, was first a Marconi Corp. ship's radio telegrapher.); the result was RCA building a string of shore telegraph stations for

its customers. And, the RCA shore stations operated radioteletype as a service to promote sales of shipboard RTTY gear. ITT got into the act by owning Mackay Marine, which competed with RCA for maritime radio equipment and services, and so had a string of stations, too.

There was no territorial or service monopoly. In fact, just the opposite seems to have happened, and caused some significant words in the (U.S.) Communications Act of 1934, to the effect that (sic) radio stations for public correspondence must accept communications and traffic from any mobile station, because the "company" stations had, in fact, refused to answer calls from (even distressed) ships of other companies. What developed from that point was an interesting form of competition of many years' duration. The shore stations did compete with attempts at camraderie and service in ways only telegraphers could understand. Imagine if you can, an unseen, unheard person on shore exuding warmth and personality via a telegraph key ... and they did.

Despite the shrinkage of the number of radiotelegraph shore stations, the remaining ones seem to be enjoying growth by picking up the slack. For example, WPD at Tampa, FL seems to still be going strong, independently owned as it has always been, handing its traffic off as domestic telegram and Telex messages (that have now largely become E-Mail with PCs). One of the other "company stations" that never operated maritime traffic, the Trans-Liberia Radiotelegraph Company (built by Firestone solely to communicate with its plantations in Liberia) seems also to still be in business from Akron, Ohio ... but has been off HF radio for many years, and is now largely a message center with a couple of PCs ... but you could, if you wanted to, send a telegram to Liberia via Trans-Liberia!

As to the telephone business, INMARSAT, as noted, may have made some market, but it seems to be rather insignificant to WOM and it companions. Their market still grows. AT&T has operations at WOO near New York, WOM near Miami and KMI near San Francisco. The single most significant part of the traffic is cruise ships, that enjoy handsome profit margins on phone calls to shore for passengers. It's known that one cruise line tells passengers they are on satellite, and charges $30 per minute, while putting the calls on HF radio (yes, HF can sound mighty good, running SSB radio with Lincompex) where the shore station charges $4.90 less a $1 "commission" to the ship!

The surge of technology has helped, with $800 SSB transceivers, so that small ships and private yachts get on HF radiotelephone, too ... not wanting to pay the price of a satellite shipboard station and then the per-minute rates. They have fueled the surge in minutes, along with ... of all things ... aircraft! The WOM folks handle a fair amount of calls for private aircraft, notably some Venezuelan oil company planes that travel from South America across the Atlantic and Africa to Saudi Arabia. Some few "hep" international airline captains have even found their HF transceiver can get them a phone call to home

while crossing the Pacific at 35,000 feet!

The result is that WOM alone of the three AT&T stations is handling about 700 revenue-producing calls a day. And, the traffic of the one privately-owned U.S. station for international telephone traffic, WLO at Mobile, Alabama seems to also be healthy.

The standards bodies seem to sense this growth, for in 1991, the channel assignments for HF maritime radiotelephone use will be restructured again, with narrower channel widths (2.8 kHz) to create more channels.

As mentioned earlier, the sub-industry is restructuring, in some cases with technology old-timers could never comprehend. A major change has been and continues toward automating and reducing overheads by consolidation. As I write this, work is underway to consolidate the control point for NY's WOO in the WOM control room at Fort Lauderdale. Similarly, the local telcos who always ran the medium-frequency (2 mHz) Coastal Harbor operations abandoned them with demonopolization, and WOM took over Miami, Jacksonville and Charleston, SC, running the whole works with the WOM callsign and 10KW transmitters, while the receivers along the shoreline are wired to Fort Lauderdale.

The communications technology behind it is in some ways awesome, in others what we should simply expect. The WOM location in Ft. Lauderdale is 50 miles from its transmitters in Pennsuco, west of Miami, while the actual landline telephone operators all the ships speak to are in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania! Not such a feat when you find out that the building is also AT&T's fiber POP for Ft. Lauderdale and WOM enjoys its own whole fiber route direct to Pittsburgh! Meantime, control of the transmitters is by PC messages shot around AT&T's packet data net to turn a transmitter on or off or change its antenna ... no clunky old "control circuits" at all; instead messages from a 3B1 UNIX machine (yes, they are planning to get 3B2s) that go on a packet network to be read by similar machines with control interfaces at Pennsuco (and soon, Manahawkin, NJ for WOO ... with KMI's Dixon, CA transmitters a likely addition someday).

And, HF radiotelephone even has its disaster function. During Hurricane Hugo's trip through the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico last year, the first restoration of telephone connections to the U.S. was from ship radiotelephones there to WOM for several days. Of course, the world gets little news from the networks about such undergirdings of telecommunications. If people had wanted, they could have as well made phone calls into the U.S. telephone network (and thus the world) via WOM in the Mexico City earthquakes. FCC rules do permit doing ANYTHING with a radio transmitter if it is for the safety of life and property ... but that doesn't mean calling to see if Uncle Fred's attic window got broken, it means serious PUBLIC safety.

Oh, the cellular incursion. Yes, it's there, but again not that significant to a growing market. First, cellular of course, reaches

only incidentally a few miles offshore. There are automated VHF marine-band dialable shore stations that do reach seaward, but perhaps only 50 miles offshore. Run by a private company in Hollywood, FL, these similarly are remote controlled from that city, even though they range along the whole coast. And, in the Bahamas Islands group there are reported to be two cellular companies among the islands, Cruise-Phone and Boat-Phone. They serve an obvious purpose for boaters sailing among the thousands of Bahamas Islands, but only there.

Growth seems apparent in other areas, too. St.Thomas in the Virgin Islands has HF voice station WAH that is growing, as do several of the other nations' Caribbean islands ... French, Dutch, English and so on. And, of course, around the world, there are the established stations of many nations. The "territorial monopoly" is rather interesting when the Laws of Physics interfere. It's very difficult for nations to legislate what shore station a vessel calls ... even though some do force it economically, witness the Cuban shore stations with their own and Russian ships, plying the same waters, but never getting on the channels of the American stations, even though they easily can.

So, I hope this is the kind of response Nigel wanted. It's a peek into another galaxy of telecomm that most people don't even know exists or thinks is dead is the kind of response you wanted. From the figures I got today, it's another telecom business that grosses at least $15 million a year, and perhaps several times that.

And, since this peek got so long, here's a vignette learned yesterday from the WOM Technical Operator I chatted with. We were comparing stories about handling REAL emergency traffic, as anyone who has done that job has done, as he gave me a real side-splitter.

Seems he worked the third shift for a couple of years, and in the darkest hours of night, traffic tends to be nearly zero. However, one night at 3 AM, he heard a whispering voice on the speaker of his calling receiver saying, "Hello? Is anybody on here?" He lit up a transmitter and answered, whereupon the caller identifed himself as a ship and said, "We are under attack by the Indians!"

What? A ship at sea under Indian attack? What it turned out to be was s small freighter that had run aground on remote shoreline of Nicaragua, and the natives were boarding the ship and stealing everything in sight! Not daunted by this at all, the WOM T.O. called the U.S. Coast Guard District Office to find out what support was available, and within a short time the Nicaraguan National Guard was dispatched to quell the Indian uprising.

If you think, "Having that job must be a ball," you're absolutely right. Many is the time I've thought I should have stayed there. Pity it's only one that employs a handful of people. Oh, it's not a "secret" place although not in tour books. Located at the corner of State Road 7 and Sunrise Boulevard in Fort Lauderdale, just look up

AT&T Company and give 'em a ring if you want to visit!

[Moderator's Note: *Thank you* for a very interesting and informative article. I'm sure you are correct that this is a form of telecommunications very few people know anything about. I hope your article has educated a few of our readers today. PAT]

End of TELECOM Digest Special: Coastal Telegraph Stations
****

415. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 04:27:31 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2874@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9322

In article <205@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
]Imternationally, the only reason for amateur radio is self training
]and experimentation. In most of the world "H&W Traffic" etc is third
]party and illegal as in "go to gaol". Modern telecommunications has
]long since outstripped anything we can currently do with 2 stations
]passing 3rd party on 20 meters. Think how much more traffic can zing
]directly to the recipients if you have 21 direct dial phone circuits
]rather than two tired radio ops passing messages to a guy in Atlanta
]who will try (possibly via telco) to get the messages to
]Pennsylvania.

Sigh. Here we go again. All I can say is that my experience
disagrees with your theory. There have been too many situations
that I have been involved in, both intra and inter-nationally,
where the authorities have asked for and gotten amateur help
in emergency communications. If we aren't needed for that, why
do they keep asking?

Sure, they could do away with us with ENOUGH technology, but they
don't have the budgets for that. On the other hand, since a pool
of ham operators is always present, it provides the buffer during
those rare occasions when there is a major emergency.

Furthermore, amateur radio has traditionally won many battles
BECAUSE of our emergency work. When we go up against others
in a governmental forum, our emergency justification seems
to almost always have a significant impact in the deliberations.
I watched an Air Force officer (non ham) show up, unsolicited, at a zoning
hearing to tell the local city council how the US government
considers ham radio a vital part of its civil defense/disaster
radio network.

You may be right about the international justification (although
I know of a lot of nations that have been very thankful for ham
emergency communications). You are simply dead wrong about the
politics of ham radio vs. the rest of the world when it comes to
emergency communications. I believe you probably mistake the
potential technical capabilities of available non-ham systems
for an existing OPERATIONAL capability. There is a HUGE difference.
]
] So yes, our internationally (as in WARC, ITU, CCIR) understood
]purpose is education and training. I really feel that the ARRL needs
]to get a grip on this.
]
] It's 1990 and even Pitcairn Island is on the phone.

]
]--
]Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
]N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

416. Re: Voodoo TV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 04:45:42 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2875@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9323

In article <1256@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]In article <9008100012.AA04190@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
]>
]>3) TV sets can easily handle signals on adjacent channels, if their strengths
]>are about the same. This how Cable TV channels are set up. 16,17,18,19,etc.
]
]Cable uses a carrier phase lock technique to make this possible. The cross
]modulation that does exist is not nearly so visible if all the carriers
]are locked together. This also means, by the way, that the channels are
]not on their FCC assigned centers, but the AFC in the set can handle it.
]Generally in the broadcast case signals are coming from various distances
]and at various strengths so this technique is not helpful.
]
Well, actually the cable channels operate on the correct carrier frequencies
for the channel. It is broadcast TV that runs offsets so that a few
users in a fringe area between two channels ON THE SAME CHANNEL don't
get low frequency beats between the carriers.

However, the reason that cable requires phase lock is to minimize the
effect of cross-modulation in the cable TV amplifier chains. This
modulation builds up through multiple re-amplification of the same
signal. Broadcast receivers don't have this problem unless there
is a drastic difference in signal strengths and they don't have
good front end amplifiers and/or mixers. Also, the sound carriers,
which are also high power, are not harmonically related to the picture
carriers.
]
]Signal strength at a given receiver can vary from a millivolt to a
]few microvolts from one station to another in a market. The FCC spacing
]rules attempt to give enough protection to the grade A service contours
]to yield a S/N ratio of at least 42db. Most broadcast equipment is
]designed to have at least a 60db S/N ratio. Home viewers rarely see
]this good a picture. Receivers are getting better all the time and the
]FCC is reviewing the spacing rules in their "dropin" proceeding.

A TV receiver cannot get a decent signal with less than 1 MILLIvolt.
Cable TV delivers 0 to +10 dBmv (1 to 10 millivolts) to the receiver.
Signals of a few microvolts are not an issue.

]
]Consider that our coordinating body won't allow adjacent channel (20khz)
]2 meter repeaters spaced less than 50 miles apart. Even this spacing
]causes annoyance to operators using either repeater who happen to live
]midway between them. Many consumers are unwilling to pay as much for

]the additional selectivity in their TVs that is offered by our expensive
]radios. And when they see additional interference, they'll blame it on
]those darn hams anyway.
]
]Most technical decisions that were made about broadcast TV were driven
]by the political goal of delivering as many minimally acceptable pictures
]to the public as possible at the absolute least cost to the consumer.
]Adding $30 cost to a $69 portable TV so the hams will be happy is not
]a realistic goal.
]

We aren't talking about using the TV spectrum for ham radios. We are
talking about using it for public safety. The ENTIRE amateur spectrum
below 1 GHz is about the same as the spectrum usage of ONE UHF TV station.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

417. Re: Re: R L Drake (really: US Ham Manufacturers)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 04:54:57 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <29490018@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 9324

sanker@hpcvts.cv.hp.com (Greg Sanker) writes:

>Here is a question I've been pondering for a long time:
>
>What ever happened to R L Drake company??

R.L. Drake is still around. I believe they are still located in
Miamisburg, Ohio.

They no longer manufacture amateur radio equipment BUT they still
maintain a staff/parts for their equipment.

Their current product line deals with TV satellite receivers.

A friend of mine here has worked with them recently. If you need
their number, e-mail me.

Barry
WB6JZL

418. Re: Super Morse 3.11 Program Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 05:16:37 UTC
From: brian@towers.UUCP
Message-ID: <88@towers.UUCP>
Source record: 9232

bower@hfsi.UUCP (Michael Bower Comm.) writes:

>If there is aenough interest, is is possible that this could be posted in
>this news group uuencoded?

I can uuencode the ZIP file, and then upload it to the newsgroup. However,
the last time someone did this (LOGGER) there were some comments stating
that these files shouldn't be distributed in the group. Who do I ask
permission to send it via uuencoded messages?

--
==
: Brian Murrey - KB9BVN - QTH Indpls : Fidonet: 1:231/30 317-882-9330 :
: UUCP:..towers!brian : Login:Ham Radio Password:Yagi :
==

419. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 07:02:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500678@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9229

> Phil, you forgot:
>
> -- Morse code is essential for most weak signal communications at VHF
> and above, with current equipment and techniques. It's also
> the most cost effective weak signal communications mode with
> any equipment and/or technique.
>
> I'm sure you don't agree, but you're entitled to your own opinion, even
> if you're wrong.
>
> --
> Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

OK, I forgot that one. Actually I pulled up a list I made a few months ago for this, and that predated when you brought up your issue about the weak signal subbands and CW.

You say that morse code is essential for MOST weak signal communications at VHF. Do you know for a fact that MOST weak signal communications is done in CW or are you trying to state that morse code is essential even for those who operate only in SSB?

You say morse code is cost effective. Well I might very well have to agree with you here. But tell me the justification of why we have to FORCE people to use it, as opposed to letting them choose for themselves? Maybe I LIKE to give lots of money to Japanese radio manufacturers.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

420. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 07:16:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500679@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9230

> >What this shows is that there may be other reasons for the lack of young
> >hams becoming licensed. I really cannot say what this is. It sounds like
> >a reasonable no-code license is available.
>
> Gasp! You mean one of the most rabid no-coders here admitted that the code
> requirement may not be the only reason that young people aren't getting
> into ham radio? Be still my beating heart!
>
..[section moved below]
>
> --
> Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
> jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
> "It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
> software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

A most apt .signature!! Maybe there are TWO PROBLEMS keeping out the young and the innovative? Maybe there are MORE? I know that the requirement of code for NON-code-related privileges is a big turn off. I also acknowledge that other things can be concurrently causing the problem. In fact I am sure there are other things.

The Morse code exam is not the only ill facing ham radio, it's just ONE.

If we do have a no-code license class, it is obvious we still won't get anyone into the hobby unless we go out and promote it. But at least with a no-code license, the (first) big obstacle is out of the way.

> Maybe, just maybe, the problem lies somewhere else...like we're not
> making ham radio atractive enough to the younger members of society.
> Naw...that's too simple for the no-coders. Must be something else. Let's
> let the lazy types in anyway, and then we'll look for other problems.

Why haven't we been doing this? Haven't we had the opportunity to do this over the many years since ham radio's "growth" has failed to keep pace with the population and use of the radio spectrum. Please read my other posting with the conversation script. The answer is that it is the CODE TEST that has been making it difficult to make ham radio attractive.

If you'd just stop claiming that the only reason people are not getting into ham radio is laziness (there are some of them, though) and start looking at the problem, you'd see that there are other reasons, and many of them as well. Try addressing THOSE issues. If you come up with different solutions, let us know.

All the advertising in the world won't make very many people buy a product
they don't want.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

421. Re: Coordination lawsuits (was Re: Repe

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 07:35:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500680@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9234

> (Background: I was president of the Texas VHF-FM Society during the time
> we were being sued.)
>
> We were sued officially because of a choice of wording in an article in
> our newsletter: we said that someone had received a citation from the
> FCC when the letter they had received, which was for all intents and
> purposes a citation, did not include that word.
>
...
>
> We published an article about the situation, and got sued for libel.
> During what settlement discussions we had, though, the plaintiff
> consistently demanded that we reverse our decision and coordinate his
> repeater - a demand we found unacceptable.

While any lawsuit is a serious situation, as Jay points out, this
particular case is not exactly typical of the kind of lawsuits I have
been hearing might be used as a threat against a coordination group.

First of all, there is a real deterrent here, and that is the deterrent
to PUBLISH. This guy technically was not suing you for your role as a
coordinator, but rather for your role as a publisher, and then using that
suit as a means to try to get something out of you in your role as a
coordinator.

> Damages? They can sue for every asset the organization, and its
> individual coordinator(s), have, on the premise that we damaged his
> reputation. The plaintiff in our lawsuit left damages to be soecified at
> the trial, but claimed that we had irreparably harmed his business.

Was the Texas VHF-FM Society incorporated? Every group should be.

What "business" did he claim was harmed? I'm curious.

> Relief? He can demand that the coordinator do things his way.

Even if you were found guilty of libel, I don't see how he can demand
that your role as a coordinator, and the public trust in it, be usurped
by him for "relief". Relief would be in the form of a retraction, and
whatever real damages are caused.

> John's right. Being sued is no picnic. It brought almost all of our
> activities to a screeching halt, because we had to do nothing that would
> jeopardize our position in the suit, or our financial status should we
> lose. We had to be very circumspect in publishing our newsletter and
> discussing the progress of the suit with our members, lest the plaintiff
> hear something he could use against us. We lucked out, in that we were

> represented by a good lawyer, Lanny Priddy, K5LP, who agreed to defend
> us for only his actual costs. The defense could easily have cost us
> thousands of dollars, which we would have been hard-pressed to recover,
> since the plaintiff had little in the way of assets - he had to change
> lawyers once during the progress of the suit because his first lawyer
> hadn't been paid.

What was the outcome of this lawsuit? If this guy had little assets, then
what was this "business"? Surely not his repeater?

> Yes, the threat of being sued is a credible deterrent, whether Phil
> thinks it's a copout or not.

I don't deny that it is credible. The copout is when we do absolutely
nothing but bow to all threats. At that time, we no longer are making out
own decisions, but rather, someone else is making them for us. The problem
needs to be worked out.

First of all, I would suggest that a coordination group:

1. Have absolutely NO other interests or positions on anything.
If you publish anything, limit it to strictly the issue your
organization deals with (coordinating). Don't get into the
spectrum planning business. Let that be another organization.

2. Be incorporated in the state you operate in, and limit your
coordinations to within that state.

3. Allow anyone with a genuine interest to always work within the
organization.

4. By all means make sure the organization retains an attorney or two.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

422. Re: DSP (was: Qualification-based l

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 07:59:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500681@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9233

> >In article <18230026@hpfcdj.HP.COM>, myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
> >> OK, so CW is "relevant" if you're going to operate in the "weak signal
> >> portion of the band." Now please explain why it is "relevant" to GETTING
> >> A LICENSE in the first place.
> >
> It is OBVIOUSLY RELEVANT for any license that grants privelege to
> operate in the weak signal portion of the band. Hence, my comments to

The weak signal portion of the band includes TWO subbands:

1. The CW-only subband (50.0-50.1 and 144.0-144.1)

2. SSB and FM portions.

I will accept that CW skills are relevant for the CW-only portion since that portion require you to ID in CW as well, and you had better be able to prove that you can do it, even if your computer dies. But 5 WPM makes it legal.

But the real problem here is with the SSB and FM portions of the weak signal bands. You keep CLAIMING that it is relevant, and you put forth only one flimsy argument that operators in these bands need to be able to switch to CW when you can no longer hear SSB through noise or distortion. This argument falls apart when you are dealing with people who are motivated to work weak signal operation in a particular emission mode.

My interest in working weak signal is in seeing how far I can carry voice or video, NOT in seeing how far I can communicate at all. Granted, YOUR interest appears to be in the latter. We should be trying to share the spectrum together. But look at which ONE of is is trying to boot the other out.

> the FCC regarding their ill advised no-code license, in which I urge
> strongly that the license privilege structure be changed such that only
> licensees who have demonstrated a significant level of proficiency
> (13wpm or better) be allowed to use these sections of the VHF and up
> bands. If the no-code license is created, then no-coders should be
> absolutely forbidden to use these sections of the band. Please note
> that this is not the "not in my neighbourhood" arguement. I'll be happy
> to help any no-coder learn the code, and will welcome them into my
> favourite section of the band when they are competent.

It very MUCH is a "not in my neighborhood" issue. This is EXACTLY what that term means. You don't want them around you unless they CONFORM to YOUR particular interests.

> I believe that amateurs should be tested on any modes and/or techniques
> that they are privileged to use. If you can use packet, or rtty, sstv,

> or atv., etc., then you should be tested on these subjects on the exam.

1. This is just not going to be practical. Because the number of areas
is large and growing, the number of possible license classes to
represent this is staggering. If you have just ONE class of license,
and then have CW, packet, rtty, sstv, and atv, and endorsements, then
you have 32 different combinations right there.

The FCC has let it be known that whatever is done, it must work on
their existing computer system. That system is programmed to handle
6 different classes and has NO scheme for any sort of endorsements.

2. The fundamental PRIVILEGE is the right to use a radio frequency.
If radio worked in such a way that no one could possibly interfere
with anyone else, we would not need licenses, or even the FCC.
HOW we use that spectrum privilege is really not at issue to WHY
we are licensed. A radio signal can potentially cause interference
whether it is CW, packet, sstv, SSB, or whatever. Testing people
on such things as how TV works, or what packets are, has nothing to
do with being able to share the spectrum. These tests are just as
irrelevant as the code test. Testing should be strictly limited to
fundamentals of radio communication, and be done thoroughly.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

423. Re: Noisy fan in Yeasu FT-101E

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 08:51:12 UTC
From: eugen@hpbbi4.BBN.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2080001@hpbbi4.BBN.HP.COM>
Source record: 9256

Change the fan !

424. AEA IsoLoop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 11:01:37 UTC
From: avip@iilcad.intel.com
Message-ID: <9008131101.AA10423@iilcad>
Source record: 9231

About a couple of months ago, there were some postings in this group about the AEA IsoLoop antenna, pointing specially to the low quality of the review published in CQ Magazine. Now, does anybody have some first-hand data/operational experience/measurements, etc , such that to get some estimate of the real value of this antenna? I would appreciate some info on this subject.

Thanks in advance,

Avi - 4X6LP

425. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 11:56:19 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <SD9&DS_@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 9240

In article <30500679@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>If we do have a no-code license class, it is obvious we still won't get
>anyone into the hobby unless we go out and promote it. But at least with
>a no-code license, the (first) big obstacle is out of the way.

...and if we promoted ham radio properly, people would want to get into
it badly enough that they'd want to learn the code.

This is the fundamental impasse. You claim that your buddy won't get
into ham radio because of the code requirement; I see it as he hasn't
been properly sold on the whole hobby. I seriously doubt that either one
of us will change the other's mind. Unfortunately, the FCC is on your
side, and will ignore anything I have to say on the subject. I didn't
even bother sending in comments on the NPRM, since they'd just be
ignored.

I grieve for what ham radio can be, and what it will become.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

426. Low SNR Code Debate: K5ZC is in the numerator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 12:13:45 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9008131213.AA28790@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 9235

Much as I try not to slow down on a highway when passing an accident, I've been trying not to add to the noise in the on-going, very low SNR code/no-code debate. However, K5ZC has recently made some telling remarks that hit my hot button: from the ham as a hobbyist perspective (not as a magazine distributor, national dues charging organization, or any other perspective that will profit from more hams), it looks like we need to decrease the average age of the ham population more than we need to increase the size of the population.

Why? Mainly to assure that in 35 years, when today's average 49 year old hams are croaking left and right, that the hobby that has been a big part of many our lives continues on. No other real reason, though I think it is a lot more fun talking to a 16 year old who is at a high school station than to a 85 year old at a retirement home.

Due to its use of the spectrum, ham radio will and should have barriers to entry. I personally think code is the least difficult of the barriers for primary school age kids to hurdle. I give ham radio presentations to Cub Scouts each year for their communicator badges (how apt!), and they generally are more turned off at a school-like written test than they are at learning code. Most of the people who are turned off by learning code would also have a problem learning a second language; most of the kids of the age that we need to attract to the hobby can pick up Spanish as easily as code.

I was opposed to no-code licensing for the same reason I am opposed to the capital gains tax reduction (pretty deep, huh?): they are both short term fixes applied to long term problems. However, I've sorta changed my mind on the communicator class license. It will probably help to keep us from losing more VHF spectrum, and my morning drive time show group can always go back to 10 FM for commuting blathering if VHF gets out of hand.

But, I am worried that if the new license does lead to an increased ham population we will lose sight of the long term issue of attracting young hams. KE3Z, if you do circulate any of these missives around HQ, I'm afraid the ARRL in particular will forget about the long term problem during the short term euphoria of increased QST subcriptions. When the league committee was working up its position, I send W2GD a note to the effect that no-code wasn't the solution to attracting younger hams, and maybe the league should spend a lot more time sponsoring high school stations and marketing amateur radio towards teens and pre-teens.

Marketing is the key. Apple has done a great job of getting its computers in front of rug-rats who will be decison makers before long. Amateur radio should do the same.

Hey, you guys (generic, non-sexual term) out there who work at game companies: how about a Dr. DX NINTENDO game? My son could learn CW in two days if he had to learn a character to get extra lives in each level of Super Mario Bros 3.

John Pescatore WB2EKK PESCATORE_JT@NCSD.GTE.COM

427. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 13:37:21 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <87@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 9238

In article <30500676@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> What this shows is that there may be other reasons for the lack of young
> hams becoming licensed. I really cannot say what this is.

From what I have seen it appears that Nintendo is more fun than Ham Radio.
Kids are NOT going to get interested in Ham Radio unless we have something
which will get, keep and focus their attention. How many kids are still
interested in computer hacking anymore? My guess is that the number is
a lot smaller than 5 to 7 years ago; again, it's a matter of capturing
their attention and we don't have that pearl yet.

Ron K3FR

428. mininec3 user manual?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 14:10:20 UTC
From: k2ph@cbnewsj.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug13.141020.13565@cbnewsj.att.com>
Source record: 9236

I was able to snarf the mininec3 program via anonymous ftp.
However, there is no user's manual. Anyone know where I can
obtain a user's manual for this? Thanks in advance.

--
==========
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!oblivion!k2ph or k2ph@oblivion.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories | ARPA: k2ph%oblivion@att.arpa
Lincroft, N.J. 07738 | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

429. TS-940 PHASE OUT !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 14:28:09 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.msd.ray.com
Message-ID: <1715@raybed2.msd.ray.com>
Source record: 9237

Attention radio shoppers..... Kenwood announced that they are begining a phase out of the venerable TS-940. No real replacement in that price range announced. They may not be planning anything in that range assuming that the 950 will pick up the slack. Also the TM-231, 431, 531 are being discontinued in favor of new models. See QST.

Kenwood also announced a new ultra small HT that looks like a "Space Communicator". More to follow later......
73
Gene WA1UXA

430. PRO-34 / LM386

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 14:50:05 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <3667@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 9241
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

The LM386 is made by National Semiconductor. You can get all
the info you need for the National Linear IC Data book. Ask
your local National distributor for a copy.

-Charlie Thompson

431. Re: Coordination lawsuits (was Re: Repe

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 14:58:08 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2877@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9261

In article <30500680@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
]
]First of all, I would suggest that a coordination group:
]
]1. Have absolutely NO other interests or positions on anything.
] If you publish anything, limit it to strictly the issue your
] organization deals with (coordinating). Don't get into the
] spectrum planning business. Let that be another organization.
]
]2. Be incorporated in the state you operate in, and limit your
] coordinations to within that state.
]
]3. Allow anyone with a genuine interest to always work within the
] organization.
]
]4. By all means make sure the organization retains an attorney or two.
]

The steps you suggest would help some, but the miscreant can just as
easily sue the officers or members of the organization as he can the
corporation. At that point, the corporate shield does no good. At least
you now see why coordinators have valid reason to fear lawsuits.

The steps you suggest here are expensive. Who pays the freight?

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

432. Nintendo more fun than Ham Radio (was Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 15:12:58 UTC
From: chowe@bbn.com
Message-ID: <58881@bbn.BBN.COM>
Source record: 9257

rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (Ron Todd) writes:

>From what I have seen it appears that Nintendo is more fun than Ham Radio.
>Kids are NOT going to get interested in Ham Radio unless we have something
>which will get, keep and focus their attention. How many kids are still
>interested in computer hacking anymore? My guess is that the number is
>a lot smaller than 5 to 7 years ago; again, it's a matter of capturing
>their attention and we don't have that pearl yet.

I think you may be on to something here. Perhaps the thing we need to get young people into ham radio is a distributed, virtual-reality gaming system done via packet radio. Nintendo and Mattel are doing well with regard to commercializing the VR stuff. If we could produce multiplayer gaming systems that connected via ham radio packet nets, I'd bet it would be hard to pry kids away. Witness the interest in multiplayer games on CompuServe.

To keep up the technical aspect, probably the right approach would be to define a multiplayer gaming packet protocol and distribute some sample characters or simulations that any ham could use along with source code. Publish it only on ham bboards at first so that kids become hams before they get access (you want to watch out for kids wanting to jump on without getting their license first).
Kids could then hack the code and try to improve their systems. Of course, some improvements would only be possible with more bandwidth, so some would move up in frequency into microwaves and above. Repeaters and repeater nets dedicated to gaming might result. Come to think of it, if this became popular, it might start crowding voice and normal packet. Hmmm.

Still, this is the sort of application that shows what can be done with computer-to-computer communication and a good multicast medium. And while it is very different from DX, it is very definitely recreational and noncommercial. Sort of like contests with a different thrust.

Carl
WG1V

433. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 15:48:29 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43905@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9252

jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:

>Gasp! You mean one of the most rabid no-coders here admitted that the code
>requirement may not be the only reason that young people aren't getting
>into ham radio? Be still my beating heart!

At least there are folks out there, Jay, that not only realize there are problems but are trying to solve them. No-code won't solve all of Amateur's ills by a long shot. There's no quick fix for years of neglect. But it's a start.

--
Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small, small world!

434. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 16:18:25 UTC
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2384@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 9239

>gasping old farts have left to whine about?

> May I suggest a new cause? How about the Metric system? I am sure
>some of our usual correspondents can generate reams on why its no

Hey, that's a great idea! Let's fill the group with more drival and drive
away the rest of the regular readers. Really, you should be forced to
listen to 14.313 for 48 hours straight for sending this mail!

Jim Vienneau, Sun Microsystems Inc - Billerica, MA
Email: jvienneau@east.sun.com Amateur Radio: WB1B
Good old Ma Bell (well old anyway): (508)671-0372

435. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 16:31:58 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43908@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9254

jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:

>...and if we promoted ham radio properly, people would want to get into
>it badly enough that they'd want to learn the code.

Some people. More people. Enough people?

>This is the fundamental impasse. You claim that your buddy won't get
>into ham radio because of the code requirement; I see it as he hasn't
>been properly sold on the whole hobby.

Let's take another example. Me. I've been proslytized by some of the best. My radio and TV instructor in college for one. Extra class. Meteor bouncer. Liked to play the world with 100 watts or less. He set up a special novice license class at the school. I'd finished the technical aspects and was at 2WPM when I decided it wasn't worth learning code -- I was having too much fun DXing my shortwave. That was Good Enough for me. Still is. (that was in 1980, by the way. I might point out that less than 50% of the people that started the class finished it. Of 24 folks, 11 got novice tickets, and 13 gave up partway through. 12 of those 13 gave up over code. Code was a problem 10 years ago...).

I've been proslytized since. The folks here at Apple are very open and very positive (Hi, Patty!). Phil and Bob Parnass and many of the folks here on the net set very good examples for Amateur behavior. That's nice. If the code requirement didn't exist, I'd consider joining up.

I bring this up because I am SICK AND TIRED of being called lazy. I am sick and tired of people saying that those of us who haven't learned code are lazy (or stupid, or pick your favorite attitude). I am sick and tired of being told that SWL is a second-rate hobby for folks who can't 'hack' being hams. Remember the SWL wars here before rec.radio.shortwave? Talk about proslytizing the hobby. For every Patty or Phil, there are a number of people who make Ham Radio seem about as interesting as boot camp. The *one* time I was stupid enough to walk into a Ham Radio Outlet here in the Bay Area was more than enough -- as soon as they found out I didn't have a ticket they were downright rude. If I'd been looking for help on getting a novice ticket, that would have been enough to convince me against it. I've listened to 2 Meter. I've listened to a number of the bands. Most of the time, it's rather hard to tell the difference between the annointed hams and the lowly CBers -- lots of noisy, hassling, USENET-like moaning. I should work hard to join up the flame wars that I hear out there? Like, what do I get out there that I don't already get here?

I'm not lazy. I was a month from finishing my code requirement. I could have done it -- I chose not to, and so did 50% of the class I was in. This was a class with a very good and motivating teacher. I can only imagine how well ham radio does under other circumstances (actually, from the statistics, I SEE how well it does).

Amateur radio has a LOT of problems. Code is just one. Worse, it is an arbitrary, unnecessary barrier. Hams should be worried about the state of Amateur radio. Instead, many spend a lot of time building silly, unrealistic excuses about why people don't join up -- if I knew nothing about Ham, I'd think many of them were talking about some kind of mystical religion.

Getting rid of the code barrier is just the first step. That removes that massive psychic wall from around the hobby. Once that's gone, it'll be MUCH easier to convince people to try the hobby -- if you go out and do a good job of convincing. If you don't, you can all sit around and continue making snide comments about us lazy twits who won't join and feel superior to us all you want -- until the hobby withers away and dies from lack of care.

Write me off if you want, Jay -- but I'm the kind of person Amateur radio should be trying to attract. It HAS tried to attract me multiple times and it's come close. But it's also successfully convinced me to spend my time and money and energy elsewhere because of all the hassles and the problems and the attitudes.

My opinion, as an outsider looking in (and as an interested and informed layman) is this: there are LOTS of problems in Amateur. Code is simply one. If all of the problems -- the attitudes and etc -- were magically fixed tomorrow, I'd probably think about learning code anyway. We know that's not even remotely possible. Removing code, however, drops a major barrier that makes the other problems more tolerable -- I'm not going to learn code to get into the problems, but I might choose to tolerate the problems to get to the good parts -- if code wasn't in the way.

There are good sides and bad sides to Amateur. Right now, frankly, the dark side is winning. No-code doesn't change that fight in any way, shape or form. It simply means that I no longer have to climb a cliff simply to get in the fight. Right now, the climb is steep enough that I'm letting the battle rage without me.

--
Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small, small world!

436. Re: Nintendo more fun than Ham Radio (was Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 16:36:54 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43909@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9255

chowe@bbn.com (Carl Howe) writes:

>I think you may be on to something here. Perhaps the thing we need to
>get young people into ham radio is a distributed, virtual-reality gaming
>system done via packet radio.

You're treating a symptom and not a disease here. By trying to 'beat'
computer games on their own ground, all you'll ever be is a second-rate
computer game.

The trick is to not try to compete with computer games by being one, but by
convincing people that your own game is even better -- being a Ham. So far,
hams have done a pretty poor job of that.

If you're born a banana, you'll never succeed by trying to be a peach --
you'll only be a horrible peach. Better to be the best damn banana in the
bunch and convince people that bananas are better.

--
Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small, small world!

437. Signal One `IC-781' Seen At Dayton This Year

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 16:53:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <9008131557.AA03639@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9253

In a previous message, Richard Harel (4X1DA) mentioned that he had seen at Dayton this year "an HF xcvr which was strikingly similar to the ICOM IC-781". From his next comment, it's obvious that the radio had a Signal One name-tag on it.

I must have seen the same radio; Richard's comments reminded me that, at Dayton this year, my eye had also been caught by what appeared to be an IC-781 in Signal One clothing.

I stopped at Signal One's booth and chatted for a few minutes with the fellow manning it. As best I can remember, what we saw was (for the most part) a repackaged IC-781, that Signal One had contracted for Icom to produce, although I was given to understand that Signal One had Icom code some different software into the machine. I can't remember what (if any) hardware differences there were, between the Signal One version and the IC-781.

The radio was being built in very limited quantities, for some particular application. My recollection is that Signal One had the radio on display more as a `conversation piece', rather than trying to market it to Hamvention attendees. I believe it's price was somewhere in the $15K - $20K range.

Paul (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@conrt.rok.com

438. Re: Any info on 'ROSS'?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 17:06:34 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530018@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 9242

/ hpdmd48:rec.ham-radio / tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) / 12:01 pm Jul 29, 1990 /
>
>Yes, Ross Distributing Company of Preston, Idaho is a legitimate concern
>selling radio gear. I know several people that have made major purchases
>there, with no complaints. Their prices are often very good. I think
>that they do not accept credit cards, which helps knock a few bucks off
>the price.
>

I have actually been to their store in Preston en route between Colorado Springs to Boise. It is a downtown storefront in Preston and they do seem to maintain a large stock of things. They seem to be legitimate.

Dave Ritchie N4DJS

439. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 17:15:57 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2852@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 9260

In article <205@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
>I have said this before and been shamelessly flamed. I will say it
>again, maybe people will learn to read and ponder not scan and emote.
>Imternationally, the only reason for amateur radio is self training
>and experimentation. In most of the world "H&W Traffic" etc is third
>party and illegal as in "go to gaol".

Yep....true enough...though I wish you'd spell in "jail."

Point is that ISN'T the law in the USA....and we like it that way.

Steve KA6S

440. Re: Signal One Corperation Address ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 17:21:18 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2853@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 9243

In article <9008120732.AA16199@ucsd.edu> RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM ("RICHARD HAREL ") writes:
>When I was in Dayton this year I noticed an HF xcvr which was strikingly
>similar to the ICOM IC-781 at the Hamvention. Does anyone know which came
>first ? Have we begun to copy the Japanese.
>If anyone has the address of Signal One Corp. - I'd appreciate it. I'd
>like to get their catalog on the transciever and put it into my fantasy
>folder.
>73,
>Richard Harel
>4X1DA

Richard,

I'm pretty sure that Signal One has been out of business for something like 10 years. There are a couple folks who service the rigs but the original company is no longer around. If I remember correctly they produced to rigs..the CX-7, then the CX-11. I'd guess the CX-11 was introduced somewhere around 1977. The rig was quite an innovation for its time, and so was the price tag...it has that in common with the IC781 too ;-)

73's de Steve KA6S

441. Re: Encoded serial number to replace QSL's to confirm DXCC etc QSOes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 17:27:58 UTC
From: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <762.26C79673@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 9244

Good idea Jim. I have now renamed the concept E-QSL or "Electronic QSL". I beleive that you are right about RS/RST. It seems to me that
amateurs are supposed to experiment with new communication concepts. If this can get off the ground it might prove interesting. All we need now is to have some help from a DXpedition and an awarding agency. Also, there has to be some work done to develop a public domain aglorithm which can be used. I guess it will also have to certified by an awards group. Keep your ideas coming.
73's - VE5ZX (op syl) - soon to be G0/VE5ZX

--
Sylvan Katz Ham: VE5ZX
203 Ball Crescent UUCP: ...!alberta!dvinci!weyr!katz
Saskatoon, Sask Internet: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Canada S7K 6E1 Ham bands: below 14.025/21.025/28.025 @ 0100-0300Z
(306) 934-3168

442. Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 17:32:13 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9008131332.aa13695@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 9266

THOUGHTS ON LICENSING

Full credit for this licensing plan is from
WA2DYA with my full agreement. Simple is best.

Have 3 yes only 3 license classes as follows:

Novice: Same as now - no change

Communicator: No CW test , operation on 50 MHz and up - new

General: 13 WPM CW test plus theory, all bands all modes-

modification to existing class

443. Re: Business -> Residential info help needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 17:54:58 UTC
From: laubach@aspen.IAG.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3080007@aspen.IAG.HP.COM>
Source record: 9245

Thanks on the responses I've gotten thus far. So far the most productive one was that ARRL supplies and information packet on the issue along with names you can send a letter to at GTE California. The info packet is in the mail to me as of this morning.

Mark, N3BMN

444. Re: PRO-34 Audio Power

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 18:32:10 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080001@col.hp.com>
Source record: 9246

I'm looking in the National Semiconductor linear catalog and I see that the LM386-1 is rated at 250mW,min and 325mW,typ ... now there is an LM386-3 that will go: 500mW,min and 700mW,typ. That might be one solution.

Another might be to check pins 1 and 8 to see if there is an electrolytic capacitor attached. A 10uF cap here will increase the voltage gain from 20 (nothing connected) to 200 (10uF). Note that increasing the audio gain means a decrease in battery life.

I don't know which version radio shack is selling, but it might pay to go in there and look at the actual device (magnifying glass may be required!).

Ken...

445. Re: Interesting posting on ship-to-shore stations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 18:50:25 UTC
From: ben@val.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug13.185025.9414@val.com>
Source record: 9262
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I enjoyed this article tremendously. Thanks to all involved.

It got me to wondering if anyone is familiar with the SITOR and
other radioteleprinter fields. I sure would enjoy reading a technical
discussion about this. Any takers?

--
This is MY opinion. My employer can't have any of it.... So there.
Ben Thornton packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM Internet: ben@val.com
Video Associates uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!val!ben
Austin, TX fidonet: 1:382/40 - The Antenna Farm BBS

446. Re: Signal One `IC-781' Seen At Dayton This Year

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 19:58:28 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2854@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 9271

In article <9008131557.AA03639@ucsd.edu> nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM ("MUPPET::NIX") writes:
>In a previous message, Richard Harel (4X1DA) mentioned that he had
>seen at Dayton this year "an HF xcvr which was strikingly similar
>to the ICOM IC-781". From his next comment, it's obvious that the
>radio had a Signal One name-tag on it.

I seriously mis-read the initial post....that brings up the question
is Signal One back in business? Is it the same company or someone
using the same name?

Steve KA6S

447. E-QSL - "Electronic QSL"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 20:42:55 UTC
From: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <763.26C7967C@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 9247

Great ideas doug. I sure think the idea of DXpeditions sending their
computer logs to award agency to be used for conformation is excellent.
Also you idea of perhaps having a 'clearing house' which supports many
expeditions and rare dx locations which would provide you with a official confirmation list
of you contacts for a small fee is good.
Still I think that experimenting with E-QSL's would be fun. You may be
right about legality of encoding a number - however with the support of
the ARRL/IARU and others this matter could be addressed - successfully,
I think?
Still I think that it may take some time to figure out a suitable
public domain encryption algorithm which will be FAST even on fairly
slow machines will take some time. Then there is the matter of convincing a DXpedition to
take the risk of trying out the idea
will be a separate matter. I suspect that they would have to
solicit the help of a number of Ham Mag's to feature articles which
outline what they are doing. This would mean plenty of forward planning. I sure would like
to hear more of your ideas.
73's - VE5ZX (op syl) - soon to be G0/VE5ZX

--
Sylvan Katz Ham: VE5ZX
203 Ball Crescent UUCP: ...!alberta!dvinci!weyr!katz
Saskatoon, Sask Internet: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Canada S7K 6E1 Ham bands: below 14.025/21.025/28.025 @ 0100-0300Z
(306) 934-3168

448. New Database Program for DXers available.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 21:45:23 UTC
From: alanr@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9687@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 9269

I have written a new database program for DXers and other people interested in HF operating called DX Tracker. A demo version of DX Tracker is available from the comp.binaries.ibm.pc net. If you are not familiar with downloading utilities from this net it can be a little confusing. If you can't find anyone at your site who has done it before, send me email and I'll try to help out. As you can tell, this program runs on an IBM PC/XT/AT.

DX Tracker is not a logging or contesting program. It provides many useful statistics for those folks interested in 5BDXCC or 5BWAZ. It is pull-down menu and window driven and allows you to track your country/zone count on CW/SSB for 160-10 meters and much more. Give it a try and see how you like it.

73,
Al Rovner, WA2TMP/7
Tektronix Inc.
Vancouver, Wash.

449. E-QSL's - "Electronic QSL's"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 22:03:20 UTC
From: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <764.26C79682@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 9248

[NOTE: Message modified, 13 Aug 90 16:10:27]
> In article <1250211@hpnmdla.HP.COM> dougb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
> (Doug Bender) writes: >The solution you describe in which
> encryption is involved is illegal >in the United States --
> no encryption on the amateur service.

>
> I disagree. The rules prohibit the hiding of information -
> they do not ban the use of cryptography purely for
> authentication purposes.

>
> For example, you might issue a confirmation consisting of a
> QSO number, callsign, time and date, in both plaintext and
> ciphertext. Only the issuer could have generated the
> ciphertext that corresponds to the known plaintext, but
> since the plaintext is already sent over the air nothing is
> hidden. A public key scheme would be much better here,
> since it would eliminate ANY possibility of hiding
> information (anyone could verify an authenticator, even
> though only the originator could have generated it).

>
> Of course, to make any such scheme cryptographically secure
> it would have to consist of at least 64 bits of both
> plaintext and ciphertext. And given the speed and accuracy
> of most CW QSOs I doubt that many of the contest ops would
> go for such a scheme...

Perhaps a 64 bit encipher coded is not need to E-QSL - Electronic QSL's got an ideas?
I suspect that the level of security required to make an E-QSL
confirmation good enough for an award would be minimal. Perhaps
a 16 bit encipher code would be adequate. It would run faster and be
shorter to send.

73's - VE5ZX (op syl) - soon to be G0/VE5ZX

--
Sylvan Katz Ham: VE5ZX
203 Ball Crescent UUCP: ...!alberta!dvinci!weyr!katz
Saskatoon, Sask Internet: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Canada S7K 6E1 Ham bands: below 14.025/21.025/28.025 @ 0100-0300Z
(306) 934-3168

450. Re: More TVI Problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 22:24:50 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880246@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9276

First, thanks to everyone. There are some good ideas out there.

To clarify, I live in one of THOSE regressive neighborhoods that consider log-periodic antennas to be an eyesore, rather geometric art. I barely get by with the Butternut HF6VX, so putting an antenna on the roof is not possible. Otherwise, I would put the TV antenna below the ground plane to get rid of all the nasty RF. :-)

I'll try the 300 ohm hp filter to break the coax. I suspect common-mode on the coax, too. After I made the posting, I was fiddling with the coax and noticed my balun had a 75/300 switch on it. After putting it on "75", things improved. How embarrassing.

I don't think it's the 120 VAC, because I can watch a tape on the VCR without (much) interference. The VCR is a cheap plastic unit (purchased before I became a ham), but I've gotten good results by stacking it between a metal-encased tape deck and a metal-encased CD player. I'll add some more toroids and see if that improves anything.

I'd rather not add a preamp to the soup, because it can go nonlinear. Passive components have their advantages.. The picture is otherwise fine when I'm not transmitting.

Perry/KF0CA

451. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 23:38:44 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Aug13.233844.18442@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 9272

As quoted from <SD9&DS_@splut.conmicro.com> by jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard):

```
+---------------
| In article <30500679@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
| >If we do have a no-code license class, it is obvious we still won't get
| >anyone into the hobby unless we go out and promote it. But at least with
| >a no-code license, the (first) big obstacle is out of the way.
|
| ...and if we promoted ham radio properly, people would want to get into
| it badly enough that they'd want to learn the code.
+---------------
```

You keep claiming laziness, Jay --- but you can only claim laziness if there are other reasons for Morse code. I'm *still* waiting for real reasons....

```
+---------------
| I grieve for what ham radio can be, and what it will become.
+---------------
```

I also want to see *proof* of what you claim it "will" become, while I'm tilting at windmills.

++Brandon KB8JRR
(Needless to say, I'm not holding my breath.)
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF: KB8JRR/KT on 220 (soon others)
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery America OnLine: KB8JRR

452. Re: Re: R L Drake (really: US Ham Manufacturers)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-13 23:44:43 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250214@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 9249

I worked for Drake from 1976-1979. At that time, they were still manufacturing ham equipment. The competition from the Japanese was intense, but they were still making a modest profit.

Not long after I left, they decided to ratchet up the profit margin by dumping Amateur Radio and going into the Satellite TV Receiver business. They were quite successful at it.

Last I heard, that's what they are still doing. They do still service the old ham gear. Prices are fair and service is good, from what I hear.

Al N1AL

453. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 00:26:41 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <645@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 9275

In article <43908@apple.Apple.COM> chuq@Apple.COM (Spot the Wonder Dog) writes:
>jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>
>>...and if we promoted ham radio properly, people would want to get into
>>it badly enough that they'd want to learn the code.
>
>Some people. More people. Enough people?

I just looked up the figures the Dutch PTT gives about this (dated June 1990).
First: I described our licenses before, but a quick overview can't hurt:
We have 4 types, A, B, C and D. The total number of licensees is 14484.

The D license is the easiest one. It requires a simplified technical test,
no code requirements. D licensees are allowed to work on a part of the
2m band (only the cannelized FM part), using FM only, max 15 W.
There are 2916 D licensees.

The C license the the next one. It requires a stiffer technical test (it's
the same test as for B and A), and no code requirements. It gives all
priveleges above 30 MHz with 30 W max.
There are 6091 C licensees. (that is the highest figure)

The B license requires the same technical test as C, plus 5WPM code.
It gives the same privileges as C, plus full access to 10m, and CW only
access to a subband in the 15 and 80 meter band. Output 30 W above 30 MHz,
100 W in the DC bands.
There are 64 B licensees, so it's not popular apperently.

The A license is the 'highest'. It requires the same technical test as
C, plus 12WPM code. It gives full priveleges on all amateur bands, with
max 100W.
There are 5413 A licensees.

So, we have more code-less licenses as code-full ones. I guess a codeless
license will have success, looking at these figures.

BTW: upgrading from C is easy, just pass a code test to get a higher license.
All licenses are allowed to use some kind of CW, even if the're not tested
on that. D licensees using FM only, of course (FSK, AFSK). I know of people
using this possibility to practice before they take the code test.

Repeaters. Rules are easy: nobody is allowed to run an unattended transmitter.
Repeaters thus require a special license. These licenses are based on
coverage: the whole country is covered, but mostly only by 1 repeater.
We thus can work things out on 8 repeater channels, without subaudio tones.
Of course, closed repeaters are impossible.

Getting younsters in. A local well-known ham has proved several times how
this can be done: he showed what can be done with ham-radio on a school,
got a group together (members are 14-16 years old), gave weekly lessons
on the technical stuff, prepared the people for the exams, and helped
them on their first QSO's, giving them some operating practice.
Result: exam success rate of >90% (C license), and a whole group of
young, enthousiastic people helping each other, building antennas etc
in a group, and _very active_ on the whole spectrum of amateur possibilities.
These people are certainly not the worst kind of people occupying our bands;
I have more problems with some other people, with all kinds of licenses.

So, maybe this inspires you how it can be done. From a European look, the
American code/no-code discussion looks kind of silly.
I hope these figures prove why.

73 Geert Jan, PE1HZG

(the PE1 prefix is class C, if it matters)

454. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 00:49:33 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <26582@usc.edu>
Source record: 9264

In article <30500678@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> Phil quoted me, when I said:
>> -- Morse code is essential for most weak signal communications at VHF
>> and above, with current equipment and techniques. It's also
>> the most cost effective weak signal communications mode with
>> any equipment and/or technique.
>
>You say that morse code is essential for MOST weak signal communications
>at VHF. Do you know for a fact that MOST weak signal communications is
>done in CW or are you trying to state that morse code is essential even
>for those who operate only in SSB?

If you're only having a pleasant chat with your buddies in the next state only 300 or so miles away, then SSB is usually effective, and it is usually used. However, if you are really pushing it, if you are trying to work a new grid, a new state, someone very far away, if band conditions are poor, or if band conditions are good but the station is so far away that the signals are almost buried in the noise, then CW is essential! I am arguing that since the whole point of weak signal communications at VHF and above is breaking records and pushing the state of the art, that CW should be required of all licensees that are permitted to operate in this section of the band. It is a very useful skill (indeed - here it is ESSENTIAL), and reasonable proficiency (~13 wpm) should be absolutely required.

>You say morse code is cost effective. Well I might very well have to agree
>with you here. But tell me the justification of why we have to FORCE people
>to use it, as opposed to letting them choose for themselves? Maybe I LIKE
>to give lots of money to Japanese radio manufacturers.

Cost effectiveness is not a justification for the CW requirement being levied upon licensees granted access to the weak signal portions of the VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF/etc. bands. It is just additional information that is relevant to the discussion at hand.

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

455. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 01:18:43 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <26584@usc.edu>
Source record: 9270

In article <1990Aug13.045344.21508@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>In article <26567@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>>-- Morse code is essential for most weak signal communications at VHF
>> and above, with current equipment and techniques. It's also
>> the most cost effective weak signal communications mode with
>> any equipment and/or technique.
>
>Implicit in this statement is the assumption that either 1) learning code takes
>no time, or 2) that the time spent does not have any real costs. Since #1 is
>obviously false, you've made a value judgement about how all of us choose
>to spend our time, one that is patently false in my case and in the case
>of most electronics hobbyists.

There is nothing implied in my statement about the initial costs of learning CW! It only refers to making weak signal contacts on the VHF (and above) bands with current equipment and techniques. You are reading something into my statement that isn't there.

Even though I consider "counting the cost" of initially learning CW ludicrous, let me propose a challenge based upon my interpretation of your above statement:

I take one suitably willing 15-25 year old, and teach him CW. Then he makes a simulated contact where a CW signal is only 0.1 dB above the noise floor of the receiver with 2.5 kHz bandwidth.

You take one suitably willing 15-25 year old, teach him all he needs to know about DSP, have him build his DSP equipment, and then make the simulated contact. You can change the bandwidth of the receiver, but then the signal-to-noise ratio of the simulated signal must be scaled appropriately. (I was very generous when I gave you 2.5 kHz!)

Simulated contacts will be used to keep everything on level ground.

My student will be done in short order, while yours will be busy for quite a long time. My point is that if you are going to consider the costs of initially learning CW (which aren't that great - about 15 minutes each day for 2-3 weeks), then you must also consider the costs of learning all of that DSP technology. This body of knowledge is considerable, as demonstrated by the fact that most electrical engineers with a bachelor's degree are probably not comfortable with it.

I will repeat my statement, with emphasis to make sure you understand:
Morse code is essential for most weak signal communications at

VHF and above, WITH CURRENT EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES. It's also
the most cost effective weak signal communications mode with any
equipment and/or technique.

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

456. Re: V31BB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 01:42:57 UTC
From: randall@infmx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4989@infmx.UUCP>
Source record: 9196

When did V31BB become a silent key? I heard him about 6 weeks ago. Perhaps this was the guy from Georgia. He talked a lot about how bad MFJ equipment was. He also said bad things about the ARRL. For a few weeks last May, he was the only guy I could hear on 10 meters.

By the way, is MFJ equipment really thay bad?

457. Re: PRO-34 Audio Power

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 02:24:52 UTC
From: ardai@bass.bu.edu
Message-ID: <62500@bu.edu.bu.edu>
Source record: 9273

In article <27080001@col.hp.com> kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt) writes:
-I'm looking in the National Semiconductor linear catalog and I see that
-the LM386-1 is rated at 250mW,min and 325mW,typ ... now there is an
-LM386-3 that will go: 500mW,min and 700mW,typ. That might be one solution.
-
-Another might be to check pins 1 and 8 to see if there is an electrolytic
-capacitor attached. A 10uF cap here will increase the voltage gain from
-20 (nothing connected) to 200 (10uF). Note that increasing the audio gain
-means a decrease in battery life.

According to the service manual for the PRO-34, they are using the
LM386-1, and have a 2.2uF cap between 1 and 8. If I get a chance,
I may try changing both the chip (to the -3 version) and the cap to
10 uF.

If you own any RS scanners, it is a good idea to get the service manual.
Any store can special-order it for around $10 - $15, and it includes
schematics, board layouts and alignment instructions. (Actually, I
believe you can get service manuals for almost anything they sell...)
/mike
\|/ Michael L. Ardai ardai@bu-pub.bu.edu
--- --
/|\ ...!sun!teda!ardai (preferred)

458. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 02:27:55 UTC
From: richard@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880247@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9250

Phil, KA9WGN, writes:

>And now for the rebuttal:
[deleted]
> Since many people intend to not ever use Morse Code, then it is just as
> unrelated to them as learning how to drive a team of horses or pilot an
> oil tanker around ocean reefs.

If only third-mates could pilot tankers, maybe 5-million-plus gallons of oil wouldn't be missing at the bottom of the Valdez bay. :-)

When I was in my teens, I learned how to pilot a ship. That knowledge is fairly useless to me here in Colorado. But what the hey, most things in life are useless or unrelated -- at least that's what people often say.

Hmmm, I do know how to ride a horse, maybe next summer I should learn how to hitch a team. Oh no, I just remembered, I don't like picking their hooves, yea that's right, picking the rocks and stuff from their hooves before riding is a real pain. Yea, there should be a no-pick license for horse-back riding. Yea, that's the ticket :-)

Richard Artz / N0LZR / richard@hpfcww.fc.hp.com

459. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 02:48:13 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <208@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 9251

In article <287@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>, jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
> In article <205@bongo.UUCP>, julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
> >
> > So yes, our internationally (as in WARC, ITU, CCIR) understood
> > purpose is education and training. I really feel that the ARRL needs
> > to get a grip on this.
>
> Julian, can you provide a reference to the ITU document(s) that state
> that emergency communications is no longer a facet of amateur radio?
> I must have missed them.
>
Mr. Bloom,
If you read my posting carefully you will see that I did not say
emergency communication had been removed. I said education and training
are part of international documents. Seeing as you want to put words in
my mouth, I will add that I am not aware that emergency comms are
mentioned in international docs. But you would know all that, because
you have access to a library that my fees pay for.

While I have your attention, let me say that I do not appreciate your
snide comments to me on an open forum. Also I am somewhat annoyed that
I should have to put up with impertinence from someone who is an
employee of an organisation that I support with my fees.

disappointedly yours.
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

460. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 03:22:39 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43943@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9274

kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:

>I take one suitably willing 15-25 year old, and teach him CW. Then he
>makes a simulated contact where a CW signal is only 0.1 dB above the
>noise floor of the receiver with 2.5 kHz bandwidth.

>You take one suitably willing 15-25 year old, teach him all he needs to
>know about DSP, have him build his DSP equipment, and then make the
>simulated contact. You can change the bandwidth of the receiver, but
>then the signal-to-noise ratio of the simulated signal must be scaled
>appropriately. (I was very generous when I gave you 2.5 kHz!)

>My student will be done in short order, while yours will be busy for
>quite a long time. My point is that if you are going to consider the
>costs of initially learning CW (which aren't that great - about 15
>minutes each day for 2-3 weeks), then you must also consider the costs
>of learning all of that DSP technology. This body of knowledge is
>considerable, as demonstrated by the fact that most electrical
>engineers with a bachelor's degree are probably not comfortable with it.

So, tell me, how does "your" youngster make his contacts? Why is
it that "mine" would have to build his or her own rig and yours simply
go off and operate right after he has learned Morse?

In a very short time when (not "if", but "when") DSP proliferates in
the Amateur community, "my" youngster can become an appliance operator
too, and get on the air just as quickly as yours can.

Look, if "your" youngster wants to do marginal SNR CW, he can go learn
Morse to his heart's content. No one is stopping him. Some of us just
want to let in people who do not want to bother with Morse but can
contribute to the advancement of the hobby in other ways.

Moreover, you sure chose an arbitrary SNR, didn't you? Want to
change that to -10 db SNR over a 100 Hz bandwidth and see who gets
there first? How about -20 db? Unless you know something we don't -
if so, I must have wasted quite a few years of my past life solving
equations and designing DSP equipment for the SETI program. We
should have just built CW receivers instead, eh? We would have
been off observing much sooner with CW equipment!

Yeah, I know -- 20 WPM rotted my brains.

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

461. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 04:44:54 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <26590@usc.edu>
Source record: 9265

In article <43943@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
>So, tell me, how does "your" youngster make his contacts? Why is
>it that "mine" would have to build his or her own rig and yours simply
>go off and operate right after he has learned Morse?

Your youngster doesn't have to build his radio, just his DSP equipment. Oh, he has to write his own software also. If it will make you feel beter, I will have my youngster build a morse code key. Commercially available radios and transverters do not come equiped with either morse code keys, nor DSP equipment (for receiving very weak signals at very low baud rates).

>Moreover, you sure chose an arbitrary SNR, didn't you? Want to
>change that to -10 db SNR over a 100 Hz bandwidth and see who gets
>there first?

It was not completely arbitrary. I chose it such that contacts would not be possible using conventional voice modes like SSB, AM, FM, or ACSB, and such that contacts would be possible by both CW and DSP techniques. With your choice, the CW contact is not possible, and the challange is not fair.

This whole thing is ludicrous. My whole point is that with conventional (readily available) equipment and techniques, CW is indispensible for making weak signal contacts. It is the most cost effective mode with any equipment and/or technique. When CW is not possible, because the signal is below the noise floor, then other techniques should be used. I am not arguing against these techniques; I am only arguing in favour of CW, because of it's simplicity, because of it's great capability, because it is required for most VHF/UHF/EHF/SHF weak signal work, because of it's economy, and because it is very easy to learn. In my mind, CW seems to have a lot going for it.

I have to admit, that when I was first licensed, I thought I would never use CW. I didn't want to learn it. After I got on the air and became proficient (it took about 2 weeks at W8YY, the club station at Mich. Tech. Univ. to get up to about 10 wpm, and another 2 weeks to get up to about 20 wpm), and after I learned how valuable the skill which I acquired was, I changed my mind about the idea of a no-code license.

I am very opposed to allowing the no-coders into the weak signal portion of the VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF bands. It is obvious to me that CW will continue to be used for a very long time, even when the DSP equipment becomes available. I have a feeling that in addition to accurate clocks, good

frequency stability will be required. When you're really pushing it, like 76 GHz for example, frequency stability is very hard to come by. On the other hand, it is much easier to generate a signal up there, and to generate a signal at 66 GHz (for example) to mix the received signal down to 10 GHz (for example) where you can work with it. While the stability required for CW will be possible, I doubt that the stability for your DSP techiques will be.

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

462. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 05:11:04 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43944@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9177

geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:

>So, maybe this inspires you how it can be done. From a European look, the
>American code/no-code discussion looks kind of silly.
>I hope these figures prove why.

>73 Geert Jan, PE1HZG

Thank you! One more question, if you don't mind. Do you know what % of the general poplace is involved in Amateur there? It'd be fascinating to compare how many per thousand are amateurs there with over here.

--
Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small, small world!

463. elderly hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 05:18:52 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <35886@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 9181

pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@GTE.COM posted something headed:

>>Subject: Low SNR Code Debate: K5ZC is in the numerator

I think you meant to say denominator? - kids these days just don't
know any mathematics! - or perhaps it was meant as a compliment.

He also says:

>>I think it is a lot more fun talking to a 16 year old who is at
>>a high school station than to a 85 year old at a retirement home.

This is an unfeeling sort of thing to say. When you reach 85, and
the only fun left to you is your ham rig, you might enjoy QSOs with
middle-aged gents. There are a lot of old farts on the air, for sure,
but there are also some middle-aged ones and some objectionable young
hams as well. I've heard guys in their mid-70s who can still send
CW (you should pardon the expression) at respectable (30+ wpm) speeds,
and I'd rather have a QSO with one of them than with some kid who can
only send at 10 wpm.

While I understand the concern about the lack of young blood, you have
to remember that hamming is one of those hobbies that you can continue
well beyond retirement, yeah, even into a retirement home, unlike water-
skiing, drag racing, pole-vaulting and so on. I expect there is even
an increase in most people's hamming when they reach retirement age.

I should admit that this comes from someone who resigned from the ex-G
club on the grounds of not being ill enough to be a typical member,
thereby provoking violent mail from one of the elderly patrons...

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX) - [middle-aged fart]
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

464. Re: Low SNR Code Debate: K5ZC is in the numerator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 06:24:29 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <288@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 9182

In article <9008131213.AA28790@bunny.gte.com>, pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@GTE.COM writes:
> hams. KE3Z, if you do circulate any of these missives around HQ, I'm afraid
> the ARRL in particular will forget about the long term problem during the

Just so you know, I _don't_ normally distribute this stuff. Occasionally
I'll pass along something of interest to a particular individual who might
find it useful. That happens maybe once a week. I don't make this stuff
generally available at HQ because 1) the benefit wouldn't be proportional
to the effort, and 2) not my job, mon. If HQ ever gets a LAN, I'll make
news available there, but printing it out or passing disks around is too
big a hassle.

So, if you folks thought that your brilliant postings, which contain clear
solutions to all of Amateur Radio's problems, were being avidly read by
the ARRL power structure, it ain't so. Sorry!

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

465. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 06:32:56 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <P09&N&C@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 9183

In article <43908@apple.Apple.COM> chuq@Apple.COM (Spot the Wonder Dog) writes:
>jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>>This is the fundamental impasse. You claim that your buddy won't get
>>into ham radio because of the code requirement; I see it as he hasn't
>>been properly sold on the whole hobby.
>Let's take another example. Me. I've been proslytized by some of the best.
[...]
>Write me off if you want, Jay -- but I'm the kind of person Amateur radio
>should be trying to attract. It HAS tried to attract me multiple times and
>it's come close. But it's also successfully convinced me to spend my time
>and money and energy elsewhere because of all the hassles and the problems
>and the attitudes.

I read your message with pain and sadness. I don't know any way to tell
you that your experience at the hands of a few selfish individuals is
not representative of the ham radio I know and love, and that has given
me as much as, if not more than, I have put into it, since your
experience obviously differs from mine.

I have great respect for your level-headedness, and your contributions
to Usenet are legendary (a few malcontents notwithstanding). I think
you'd be a valuable asset to ham radio, and would get a great deal of
enjoyment out of it.

My comments aren't directed at the minority of potential hams that have
been turned off by the code requirement in your class, but the much
larger contingent to be heard, for example, between 27.405 and 28 MHz
bragging about how they could pass the theory test with one hand tied
behind their backs, but how they won't bother to learn the code. I have
no use for them.

Please don't assume that I feel the same way about you that I do about
them.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

466. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 06:43:34 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <289@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 9178

In article <SD9&DS_@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
> been properly sold on the whole hobby. I seriously doubt that either one
> of us will change the other's mind. Unfortunately, the FCC is on your
> side, and will ignore anything I have to say on the subject. I didn't
> even bother sending in comments on the NPRM, since they'd just be
> ignored.

That's a cop-out, Jay. It also assumes that the FCC is unwilling to listen to public comment. While that has been unfortunately true on some occasions (read: 220-222 MHz), throwing your hands up in the air and saying, "they won't listen anyway" isn't the answer. Of course, now when the FCC comes up with a no-code license you can tell everybody, "I told you so."

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

467. Re: Signal One Corperation Address ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 06:48:59 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <290@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 9179

In article <2853@wyse.wyse.com>, stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
>
> I'm pretty sure that Signal One has been out of business for something
> like 10 years. There are a couple folks who service the rigs but the
> original company is no longer around. If I remember correctly they
> produced to rigs..the CX-7, then the CX-11. I'd guess the CX-11 was
> introduced somewhere around 1977. The rig was quite an innovation for
> its time, and so was the price tag...it has that in common with the
> IC781 too ;-)

As of a year or so ago they were in existance, located in the Southwest.
(Arizona, I think.) The fellow running the place is, I believe, one
of the original principals. (I'm not at work and don't have the name
in the internal memory bank.)

The reason I know this is that they upgraded a Milspec 1080C radio that
was donated to ARRL, putting in the latest microprocessor control.
Apparently they are selling these radios to automated RTTY (SITOR?)
stations. Signal One has software that allows remote control of these
stations using IBM PCs.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

468. 'G' Licenses, no-code & Project YEAR.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 09:44:34 UTC
From: hugh_davies.WGC1RX@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <900814-102511-1821@Xerox>
Source record: 9204

Since some comments have been made about licensing in 'G', here is some grounding for you to argue about;

There are two classes of Amateur Radio license in 'G' land, called Class 'A' & Class 'B'. The only difference between them is the Morse test. They both sit the same exam (a 2 parter, multi-choice, takes about 3 hours total). If you pass both parts of the exam, you can apply for a 'B' license which gives you full privileges from 30MHz up, including the ability to use Morse, if you so wish, but you must ID on phone (because "your code is not guaranteed to be readable" - whatever that means.) If you wish HF privileges, you sit a 12wpm Morse test, both send and receive, text and figures. Effectively you must have 100% copy in receive, no uncorrected errors in sending (and a limited number of corrected errors!). If you pass, you get an 'A' license which allows you to operate from 30MHz down as well as up. If you already have a 'B' license, you get a new callsign. 'A' calls are; G0, 2, 3, 4 + 3 letters, G6+2 letters (obsolete), 'B' calls are G1, 5, 6, 7, 8+3 letters.

Now for a contentious statement. Since the introduction of the no-code ('B') license, approximately 80-90% of 'A' license holders start with a 'B' license, then move on to learn the code in order to get HF privileges. That says to me that no-code *is* a good way to get people into the hobby.

But - The British ham population is ageing, as in the USA. *So*, the code isn't the only reason why people don't enter. And I think the reason they don't enter is because amateur radio is essentially an invisible hobby. Nobody knows we exist. Someone said it was "a bunch of nerds tinkering in their dungeons", and he was right. So the RSGB has instituted Project YEAR (Youth into Electronics via Amateur Radio - and yes, it is a crap acronym.) This project has the support of many organisations such as the Department Of Trade and Industry, the BBC, the RSGB, the Department of Education, some of the trade organisations, and so on. It's serious enough that the DTI have donated a cash prize for Young Amateur of the Year, plus various other people have donated time, effort and money. It's based on mutual self-interest; The establishment realises that we are desperately short of electronics engineers and the amateurs realise that we need more amateurs. By doing this, the establishment has shown that they think Amateur Radio is more than just a hobby - it's a way of getting people into the electronics industry (where, by the way, Morse Code is about as relevant as a bicycle is to a fish.)

But, we're still not hitting the target audience. Young people. The RSGB are producing a video, a magazine aimed at the younger audience, and they are working on a Novice License with an easier exam than the 'A' and 'B' test, plus a 5 wpm Morse (sigh) test. On a personal level, our club called

all the local schools, Youth Groups and Scout and Guide groups, and invited them to a series of meetings. About 60 kids turned up. (Incidentally, although we wrote to all the local high schools, not one bothered to reply.) One month we talked about "What was Amateur Radio", another month I gave a talk about and demonstration of packet radio, and another member gave a demo of satellite technology. Frankly, we had to beat the kids off with a stick. They were *fascinated*. We got dozens of enquiries, and several new members out of it.

So, whilst the code *IS* a barrier to new entries, removing this barrier isn't necessarily going to bring in floods of new people. You've got to get up off your fat ass and *do* something about it. That's the difficult bit - blowing hot air on the network doesn't count doodley-squat.

Sorry I waffled on so long.

73, Hugh Davies, G0CNR
(Yes - An 'A' licensee. And yes, I came in via no-code, I was G1BUE then.)
==========
Senior Software Engineer,
Customer & Service Education,
Rank Xerox,
Welwyn Garden City,
Herts.,
England.
==========

469. Re: DOVE Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 10:40:21 UTC
From: root@gsy1.UUCP
Message-ID: <52@gsy1.UUCP>
Source record: 9258

perry@mbian.gal.utexas.edu (John Perry KG5RG) writes:
>I just heard DOVE on my HT for the first time. It was all packet.
>As I was made to understand, DOVE also carries a voice
transponder. If this is so, is the voice transponder active? What

John, I have been copying the telemetry regularly, and several days ago
a text bulletin was included saying that the voice stuff was pretty close
at hand, and that dove might be off for a while during uploading of the
software.

If you'd like to see some of the telemetry, email me personally, and I'll
send you 20-30k of data.
73

--
Scott Yates, N4BBB o o DOMAIN: gsy@gsy1.JOBSOFT.COM
Yates Pest Control \ / UUCP: ....uunet!mjbtn!gsy1!gsy
Rockvale,Tennessee (OO) TCP/IP: 44.34.50.24 HAM: n4bbb@ampr.org
Navy MARS NNN0XRI <> VOICE: (615) 274-2156 / (615) 459-2636

<<< "Bugs Are my Life " >>>

470. Ptr to "WANTED: Advice for a Novice"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 10:43:17 UTC
From: gordon@hpbblb.bbn.hp.com
Message-ID: <13860001@hpbblb.bbn.hp.com>
Source record: 9208

```
Please see rec.radio.shortwave for "WANTED: Advice for a novice"
if you can provide a basic introduction to shortwave for a
newcomer.
```

471. Re: Percent Hams in Dutch Population

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 10:50:45 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9008141050.AA00541@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 9186

Regarding portion of Netherlands population who hold ham licenses, I hereby
reproduce a table from my filing on PR 90-55.
Hope it helps. Bob W3OTC

Sorted by Amateurs per Capita Sorted by Density of Stations

Amateurs per Thousand Population	Amateur Total Country or State	Country or State	Stations /sq mi	Population /sq mi
12.*	Japan	Japan	6.5*	844
2.4	California	New Jersey	1.667	985
2.0	Indiana	Netherlands	1.111	931
1.9	Denmark	Great Britain	0.714	601
1.9	New Zealand	West Germany	0.667	626
1.8	USA (50 states)	Denmark	0.625	305
1.8	New Jersey	Belgium	0.417	840
1.5	Sweden	California	0.416	174
1.4	Norway	Indiana	0.294	153
1.3	Australia	Spain	0.200	204
1.2	Netherlands	Italy	0.167	493
1.2	Great Britain	USA (50 states)	0.125	68
1.2	Mississippi	Sweden	0.071	48
1.0	West Germany	France	0.062	252
1.0	Canada	Mississippi	0.062	55
0.96	Argentina	New Zealand	0.062	32
0.93	Spain	Norway	0.045	33
0.49	Belgium	Argentina	0.035	30
0.32	Italy	Australia	0.006	5
0.25	France	Canada	0.006	6

Table 1 - International Amateur Data

* Since Japanese operator licenses never expire, this number
is a count of all licenses issued, not a count of
currently-active amateurs. For example the 1990
International Call Book lists 34,344 Japanese amateurs, a
far cry from the claimed "one million". About 80% are no-
code licensees who can operate all modes, 10 W, all bands
except 10 and 14 MHz. Japanese amateurs and this factor is
reflected in these computations.

472. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 11:53:28 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <P_0&DSD@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 9195

In article <289@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu> jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>In article <SD9&DS_@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>> I didn't even bother sending in comments on the NPRM, since they'd just be
>> ignored.
>That's a cop-out, Jay. It also assumes that the FCC is unwilling to
>listen to public comment. While that has been unfortunately true on
>some occasions (read: 220-222 MHz), throwing your hands up in the air
>and saying, "they won't listen anyway" isn't the answer. Of course,
>now when the FCC comes up with a no-code license you can tell everybody,
>"I told you so."

I gave long thought to whether or not I was going to file comments before making my decision not to. The FCC has indeed lately been unwilling to listen to public comments that oppose a particular course of action - witness the 220 grab. I have no reason to believe that any individual's comments - no matter what they said or how well they were written (and, from Phil's description, I could most likely do better than most of the comments opposing a no-code license) - would materially affect the Commission's opinion. I decided not to invest mountains of effort in beating my head against a wall.

That does, of course, lead me to wonder what the hell I've been doing here for the past year or so...between pointing out the realities oof frequency coordination, and being one of a few pointing out the myriad problems associated with lowering the standards of admission to ham radio, I suspect that I don't get listened to very much anyway. *sigh*

Maybe I'll quit beating my head against this particular wall, too.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

473. Re: R L Drake

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 12:25:00 UTC
From: stevedak@cpe.UUCP
Message-ID: <37400013@cpe>
Source record: 9259

>Here is a question I've been pondering for a long time:

>What ever happened to R L Drake company??

>Greg, KA7CJA

Drake is still in business, but they no longer manufacture ham equipment. I believe that they mostly build satellite (TVRO) receivers and related hardware now. I know that a couple of years ago they were still offering repair service on the ham gear because a friend of mine sent them an R-4B to be overhauled and aligned. They charged some set fee (eg $100) and did a good quick job. I don't know if this service is still being offered or not. Drake gear is still a pretty good buy from what I've seen.

Steve Dakin
WQ5N

474. Re: DSP (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 12:25:46 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7421@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 9184

In article <993@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <18230026@hpfcdj.HP.COM>, myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
>>
>> OK, so CW is "relevant" if you're going to operate in the "weak signal
>> portion of the band." Now please explain why it is "relevant" to GETTING
>> A LICENSE in the first place. RTTY,
>
>
>Because it's ON THE TEST!!!
>

Now there's some real logic.

Why do we test CW?? Because it's relevant!!

Why is CW relevant?? Because it's on the test!!

bill KB3YV

475. Re: Low SNR Code Debate: K5ZC is in the numerator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 12:47:24 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7422@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 9194

In article <9008131213.AA28790@bunny.gte.com> pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@GTE.COM writes:
>Hey, you guys (generic, non-sexual term) out there who work at game companies:
>how about a Dr. DX NINTENDO game? My son could learn CW in two days if he had
>to learn a character to get extra lives in each level of Super Mario Bros 3.

This is one of the best ideas I have heard yet. Is the guy who wrote DR. DX
still around?? If it was available for the NINTENDO, I would run out now and
buy it. Of course, my daughter would then have to fight me for use of the
NINTENDO. :-) :-)
Seriously, is the author around anywhere???

bill KB3YV

476. ATTENTION COUNTY HUNTERS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 12:57:00 UTC
From: lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008141257.AA12559@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9187

COUNTY HUNTERS:

I hope this type of posting is OK and within the ethics of county hunting.
I live in the Upper Penninsula of Michigan (da YooPee) and I have discovered
county hunting. What fun.

I have found few folks up here intersted in county hunting or activly providing
these counties. I will be more than happy to make schedules for most of the
counties in the U.P. 20 and 40 meters are best for me, but I will try anything
on HF.
The central counties of Marquette, Delta, Alger, Schoolcraft, and Dickenson are
real easy to get to (I live in Marquette), the others need a little more
planning. Evenings and weekends of course are the best.

Please send me e-mail with your requests, no need to clutter the net with
important ham stuff and detract from the constant drivel of no-code and whether
or not you can use your radio on an airplane.

73,
Michael, WA7SKG

LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
scxc3@TINCAN.SAWYER.AF.MIL

477. What have you done to help the hobby?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 13:10:52 UTC
From: magid@select.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <14568@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 9189

With all the debate over code .vs. no-code and all of the hassles here regarding "our other problems" I must ask the following questions of all who participate in this conference.

What have you done for the hobby lately ?

How many of you have encouraged others to join in the fun, AND have help them by way of your experiences ?

In addition, how many of your responses to 90-55 where as thorough as the one written by Phil Karn? (whether or not you agree or disagree with what Phil had to say)

It is true that incentive licensing has been a failure, but what has to be done to correct it. The FCC is downsizing its staff and from a recent visit/discussion with them it looks like without any valid input we may see the following as a result of 90-55.

Communicator Class ----- ALL Privs above 30Mhz NO CODE
Novice Class Current Privs CODE 5 WPM
NEW CLASS ALL Privs CODE 5 WPM

ALL Tech,General, Advanced and Extra would become this NEW CLASS

The above only because of (in the opinion of the FCC) it would reduce the burden on their system. The person I spoke to said that the only changes that would be acceptable to them are ones that would save them money and people. Yes they care, but are really budget constrained.

We can discuss and argue all of these points as we have been doing or we can do something to help everyone enjoy the hobby.

478. SUBSCRIBE INFO-HAMS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 14:47:47 UTC
From: eichler@lvipl.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008141447.AA10327@tilde>
Source record: 9193

```
SUBSCRIBE INFO-HAMS
```

479. It's Survey Time

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 14:49:10 UTC
From: magid@select.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <14576@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 9192

OK! its survey time, and I need some real data for my work.

I would like to know how many people in this newsgroup actually
hold CSCE's for higher grade licenses but have the code that is
holding them back OR who hold CSCE's for a higher grade license
but have the theory holding them back.

1. Current License held if any ?

2. CSCE held element(s) ?

Please respond via e-mail not as a reply to this note.
I a few weeks I will publish the results.

480. Re: Logic vs. Analog ground

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 15:00:25 UTC
From: john@its.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <X_%%&__@masalla.fulcrum.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 9207

In article <1990Aug6.234255.791@csense.uucp> bote@csense.uucp (John Boteler) writes:
>We are designing a repeater controller interface circuit with both
>analog and logic portions (unique, eh?). ....
>
>Now we have two grounds internal to our circuit board.
>What do we do with them?
>

I hope you also have 2 separate supply lines else all your efforts are in vain. Ideally you should have 2 power supplies to feed your repeater. One designated "dirty" for the logic and switching circuits, the other "clean" for the analog circuits. This will remove any mutual coupling from having switching spikes in the same lines as the analog power. The two grounds would then be taken to an earth bonding point but as no current will flow in these lines, noise will not be induced.

However, I am a realist and the practical solution is to common the ground rails at the PSU and connect the analog power rail to the PSU via a filter (RC for low current LC for high current).

Hope this helps.
--

John Trickey British Telecom Applied Systems.
jvt@its.bt.co.uk ..!mcsun!ukc!axion!its
G4REV @ GB7SUT Voice: +44 21 333 3369

481. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 15:25:20 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <646@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 9215

In article <26582@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
> However, if you are really pushing it, if you are
>trying to work a new grid, a new state, someone very far away, if band
>conditions are poor, or if band conditions are good but the station is
>so far away that the signals are almost buried in the noise, then CW is
>essential!
...
> It is a very useful
>skill (indeed - here it is ESSENTIAL), and reasonable proficiency (~13
>wpm) should be absolutely required.

If CW is that essential, why don't you let people discover that for
themselves?
In the 8 years that I have my license, I felt absolutely no need for
CW - while building a SSB transceiver (just for the fun of it),
or while building small repeater hand-helds, smaller than commercial
ones available at that time (also, just for the fun of it), or for my
tons of other projects.

Once more, the exams are built in such a way that people can operate
(build, modify, repair) RF gear safely (thus know the harmfulness of
spurious frequencies, high power and the like), and let the rest
of skills develop by practice.

If someone wants to develop skills to build RF gear by himself (the
exams are NOT SUFFICIENT for that - some practice is required), that's
fine, he knows how to do that without disturbing neighbour's television.

If someone wants to work via satelites, that's fine. If he needs to learn
about orbits to know where to aim his antenna at, let him find out!

If someone wants to operate RTTY, that's fine. If he needs to find out
you usually cannot run SSB finals on max power continiously, let him
sniff and find out. If he needs to learn how to type, let him find out.
Speedy typing is not required on the exams (however, if one looks at
some typing done on packet, maybe typing may be in the exams? JUST KIDDING :-)

If someone wants to develop skills to receive very weak, distant signals,
that's fine. If he needs to learn some encoding technique that may be
more efficient, let him find out, don't force it on the exams!

After all, the Amateur Service is a service of self-education, isn't it?
Learning by doing it, it's much more instructive, and certainly much more fun!

73 Geert Jan, PE1HZG

482. E-QSL'S - "Electronic QSL's"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 15:35:41 UTC
From: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <765.26C8E756@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 9217

John could you possibly supply the algorithm for the technique of
encrpytion which you menyioned in your note. I think it would be
interesting to start getting some algorithm ideas happening.
73's - VE5ZX (op syl) - soon to be G0/VE5ZX

--
Sylvan Katz Ham: VE5ZX
203 Ball Crescent UUCP: ...!alberta!dvinci!weyr!katz
Saskatoon, Sask Internet: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Canada S7K 6E1 Ham bands: below 14.025/21.025/28.025 @ 0100-0300Z
(306) 934-3168

483. Ft-470 and misc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 16:28:46 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <485@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 9263

I just got off the phone with a rep from Yaesu. He said that
wide band UHF receive on the ft-470 was written out of the ROM
on purpose by the Japanese. NUTS!!

I think I'll buy a Kenwood or an Icom next time.

Also the 1-800 number that I used to call has been disconnected.
I had to call the (213)404-2700 number.

--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
UPLHERC!WICAT!KEITHM | ...so there! |

484. Re: InstantTrack V0.85c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 16:48:20 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <757@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 9199

From article <26c4cc40-494rec.ham-radio@vpnet.chi.il.us>, by johns@vpnet.chi.il.us (John R. Scherer):
> I have been playing arround wint InstantTrack V0.85 for several weeks now and
> I think this program is tops for a PD program..

John:

I don't know where you got this program but is most certainly >> NOT <<
PD. It is copyrighted by Franklin Antonio, N6NKF, and is distributed ONLY
by AMSAT-NA. AMSAT's address is P.O. Box 27. Washington, D.C. 20044.

Bob
N4HY

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
---

485. Re: InstantTrack V0.85c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 17:21:08 UTC
From: fpa@qualcom.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <2992@qualcom.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 9223

In article <26c4cc40-494rec.ham-radio@vpnet.chi.il.us> johns@vpnet.chi.il.us (John R. Scherer) writes:
>I have been playing arround wint InstantTrack V0.85 for several weeks now and
>I think this program is tops for a PD program..
>on thing.. Where can I find out more about the sats that I load into this
>program..??

Glad you like IT.

InstantTrack is not public domain. It is however available, for a small donation, from AMSAT. AMSAT is a non-profit, and mostly volunteer, organization that builds and launches amateur radio satellites.

Version 0.85 of InstantTrack is not a released version. It was a beta-test only version distributed to a limited number of people over a year ago. It should not be distributed, as the README file that comes with it clearly explains.

As for information: I suggest you call AMSAT, at 301-589-6062, and become a member. AMSAT's publications are one of the best sources of information about amateur radio related satellites. Purchase a copy of the released version of InstantTrack while you're on the phone. The documentation that comes with IT contains information on many more sources of info.

486. PERSIAN GULF ON USB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 17:47:00 UTC
From: RAFI@BGUVMS.BITNET
Message-ID: <9008141752.AA29062@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9205

YOU CAN LISTEN INN ON SOME OF THE US FORCES ACTIVITY IN SAUDI ARABIA
ON 13.214 MHZ. INTERESTING.

EARL 4Z4TJ

487. Re: Re: DSP (was: Qualification-based licensing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 17:56:15 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230029@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 9267

>> OK, so CW is "relevant" if you're going to operate in the "weak signal
>> portion of the band." Now please explain why it is "relevant" to GETTING
>> A LICENSE in the first place.

>It is OBVIOUSLY RELEVANT for any license that grants privelege to
>operate in the weak signal portion of the band. Hence, my comments to
>the FCC regarding their ill advised no-code license, in which I urge

Somewhere along the way, my comment regarding typing skills and RTTY was deleted - so I'll ask the same question in a different way. Of all the possible operating modes, CW is the *ONLY* one in which applicants are expected to demonstrate proficiency. Why? You'd have me believe that it's to guarantee that those operating in the "weak signal portion of the band" are competent with a key, but I see no reason to believe this - nor do I hear any reasons on the air. Getting a ham license presently means that a person, at least at one time, could copy code reasonably well and send likewise. It by no means guarantees that, once on the air, the licensee will continue to do so, and it by no means guarantees that the licensee will use his privileges in ANY mode in a competent and courteous manner. So why do we single out CW proficiency as the one important factor to test in a new applicant? I certainly can't justify the practice simply on your desire to cut down on the number of (in your opinion) lids in your favorite slice of the spectrum, especially as there's no reason to believe that the current licensing structure achieves this goal. (If a person really wants to play in the "weak signal/CW" zone, don't you think that they're going to try to operate in a proper manner anyway? And the ones who DON'T care - do you really think that the code test will stop 'em? Is CW some magic test for operators who are "pure and righteous?")

I'll repeat my original example. Say I'm a RTTY fanatic, and I'm fed up with hunt-and-peck artists clogging up the airwaves, leaving no room for me and my buddies to exchange 60 WPM QSOs. Now, using your reasoning, why shouldn't I ask the FCC to require a typing proficiency test of all applicants? After all, they'll have the privileges to operate RIGHT ALONGSIDE OF ME!!! HORRORS!

(I could be nastier and point out that I could grab a $99.95 computer and a decent CW program, and get right into the "weak signal" realm with the best of you - and not even know a lick of CW myself! Why not? Now, if you want to argue against machines taking over the time-honored CW reception chores, then I'll come right back and suggest that we should all be required to copy RTTY or SSTV *by EAR*. Hey, why not?)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

488. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 17:59:18 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230030@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 9268

>--- Morse Code is a tradition in Amateur Radio.

So were spark-gap transmitters.

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

489. WANTED: User-friendly mail reader

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 18:25:03 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008141825.AA18228@tilde>
Source record: 9206

Hi y'all!

My access to info-hams is not what it useta be; instead of all the neat "incoming" mail messages, I am now getting only the digest so I can no longer use the VAX Mail features for scanning messages, etc.

Can someone recommend a friendly mail reader? I have the directory listing from SIMTEL20's pd:<MSDOS...> directories, but have not found anything that looks like what I want.

I am on a non-UUCP site, so I have to do GET's in the blind... if anyone can tell me where to look, I can give it a shot, otherwise I have a long turnaround on "exploring" via BITFTP.

Thanks & 73,
Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

490. 10-codes and others!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 19:03:03 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9008141903.AA14517@hls.com>
Source record: 9200

In as far as 10-codes go, I too have found MANY variations. Just in my commute, I pass through 5 or 6 cities and 2 counties. Each may have its own different set of codes.

In searching for answers in the jumble of codes, I have found an EXCELLENT reference (especially for metropolitan areas). The book 'MONITOR AMERICA' has proven to be a FIRST CLASS aid in targeting frequencies of local/state agencies AND many PRIVATE agencies and also provides codes used in many areas. The book covers all states in general and most metro areas.

Monitor America was published in a 85-86 edition and was never updated due to the time and money it took to publish the book and the relatively low volume of units sold. Even with its age, I don't know what I would do without it! It is published by SMB Publishing and is available at almost every store that deals in scanners.

As for California, many departments use Penal Codes and Vehicle codes for dispatch. A Vehicle Code book is avaiable from the Department of Motor Vehicles for $3.00 (a good buy in today's world). Also included in the DMV Vehicle Code book are the Penal Codes!

If anyone has any questions about codes used in the Monterey or SF Bay Areas, please feel free to mail me.

trop

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!{lanslide.hls.com,sytek}!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

491. Re: A New War? (Really: The old war)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 19:15:44 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug14.191544.10355@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 9211

In article <26590@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>Your youngster doesn't have to build his radio, just his DSP equipment.
>Oh, he has to write his own software also. If it will make you feel
>beter, I will have my youngster build a morse code key. Commercially
>available radios and transverters do not come equiped with either morse
>code keys, nor DSP equipment (for receiving very weak signals at very
>low baud rates).

Again, why? Commercial DSP equipment exists, and more is on the way. Also, why does this have to be a youngster? Since presumably we'd like to get more tech folks into ham radio (the ones who have the loudest -- and fairest -- case against CW). Let's consider the cost in real dollars of bringing them up to 20wpm (nowhere near the bit rate available via dsp, but I'll go easy on you).

>With your choice, the CW contact is not possible, and the challange is
>not fair.

Your choice requires time (and therefore money) which results in a skill that is less efficient. Who's being unfair here?

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/VK2WYX | "TEXAS! Has a USENET in it... (Lord have Mercy
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | on us all!)" -- _The Best Little Net in Texas_

492. Civil Air Patrol newsletter.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 19:25:31 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug14.192531.12737@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 9210
Cross-posted to: rec.aviation,misc.emerg-services,rec.ham-radio,misc.misc

This is a periodical (monthly) posting to announce the availability of CAPITAL, a Civil Air Patrol electronic newsletter published on a more or less weekly basis.

The Civil Air Patrol is an auxiliary of the United States Air Force, that provides emergency services (including search and rescue missions for downed aircraft), aerospace education, and a cadet program. As part of its operations, the Civil Air Patrol operates a radio communications network.

If you are interested in receiving this newsletter, please send your name and InterNet address to aviator@athena.mit.edu. If you are a current CAP member, please include grade, squadron, charter number, and callsign. Submissions will also be accepted at this address, along with back issues requests.

Please feel free to distribute this article further.

--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Flying Status: 29.0 hrs dual and counting.
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

493. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 19:38:27 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug14.193827.11936@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 9212

In article <26584@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>You take one suitably willing 15-25 year old, teach him all he needs to
>know about DSP, have him build his DSP equipment, and then make the
>simulated contact. You can change the bandwidth of the receiver, but
>then the signal-to-noise ratio of the simulated signal must be scaled
>appropriately. (I was very generous when I gave you 2.5 kHz!)

Well, let's see here. I had just turned 23 when I saw W3IWI and N4HY demo some of their DSP stuff at an AMSAT get-together. All I would have had to do was 1) obtain one of the TI DSP boards and plug it into a PC (something I've been doing since I was about 15), and 2) Copy some floppies (again, something I've been capable of since the days of the S100 beast).

The best part is that I could get college credit for putting this sort of thing together, something that CW can't buy. Not to mention a superior signal interception system, with far greater sensitivity, speed, and spectrum efficiency.

>This body of knowledge is
>considerable, as demonstrated by the fact that most electrical
>engineers with a bachelor's degree are probably not comfortable with it.

A gross overgeneralization. Stanford recently converted its intro-to-DSP course to an undergraduate junior level course. Marquette also offerred an undergrad course, and it was always packed. Since both of these courses are optional, their popularity demonstrates that DSP not only simple, but considered to be very important, even by "youngsters".

Sorry, but CW is not cost effective.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/VK2WYX | "TEXAS! Has a USENET in it... (Lord have Mercy
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | on us all!)" -- _The Best Little Net in Texas_

494. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 19:55:51 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43957@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9209

jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:

>I gave long thought to whether or not I was going to file comments
>before making my decision not to. The FCC has indeed lately been
>unwilling to listen to public comments that oppose a particular course
>of action - witness the 220 grab. I have no reason to believe that any
>individual's comments - no matter what they said or how well they were
>written (and, from Phil's description, I could most likely do better
>than most of the comments opposing a no-code license) - would materially
>affect the Commission's opinion. I decided not to invest mountains of
>effort in beating my head against a wall.

On the other hand, there was a note posted on the net today saying that because of feedback the FCC is considering changing the Communicator class to be anything greater than 30MHz rather than the original proposal. So if they're not listening, they're independently coming up with some interesting ideas.

If you don't file your comments, Jay, they can't listen even if they want to. You've made the decision for them. If you file and they pay no attention, there's not a lot you can do about it, but failing to file cedes the defeat before you even started the battle. Don't give them any excuse to ignore you.

--
Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small, small world!

495. Re: Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 20:09:54 UTC
From: bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <5546@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 9224

In article <9008131332.aa13695@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL> cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL (Clark Fishman, FSAC-FCD) writes:
>THOUGHTS ON LICENSING
>
>Full credit for this licensing plan is from
>WA2DYA with my full agreement. Simple is best.
>
>Have 3 yes only 3 license classes as follows:
>
> Novice: Same as now - no change
>
> Communicator: No CW test , operation on 50 MHz and up - new
>
> General: 13 WPM CW test plus theory, all bands all modes-
>
>modification to existing class

I agree with the first two, but I just cannot agree with the last.
The best way that I see to support my argument is for me to ask
you to listen to the general class portion of the 20M phone band
on Saturday afternoon. I rest my case.

-Todd
--
Todd Michael Bezenek Internet: bezenek@plains.nodak.edu
Amateur Radio Station KO0N UUCP: uunet!plains!bezenek
Bitnet: bezenek@plains
NU040889@ndsuvm1
This message is proof that higher education still exists in North Dakota.

496. NJ Scanner Law Update (Keep Cards and Letters Coming)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 20:27:21 UTC
From: judice@sulaco.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <9008142027.AA17001@decpa.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 9218

The latest word on the NJ Scanner Law is that it will not be considered in the full assembly until after October, and probably November. Input from Assemblyperson Marlene Lynch Ford is that the more letters the Law and Public Safety Committee gets the more likely it will pass. This is DEFINITELY still within grasp, so if you are interested in seeing this pass WRITE or CALL NOW!!

NJ Law and Public Safety Committee members are:

1. Marlene Lynch Ford (D) (Committee Chairperson)
2611 Spruce Street
Point Pleasant, NJ 08742
(201) 899-1208

2. Frank Pelly (D)
470 Georges Road
North Brunswick, NJ 08902
(201) 249-6666

3. John Girgenti (D)
100 Hamilton Plaza
Room 1403
Paterson, NJ 07505
(201) 345-1422

4. Thomas Shusted (R)
212 Haddon Avenue
Westmont, NJ 08108
(609) 858-4040

5. Gary Stuhltrager (R)
234 South Broad Street
Woodbury, NJ 08096
(609) 853-7868

497. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 20:51:13 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008142051.AA24114@tilde>
Source record: 9225

From: CPDVAX::DUBE 13-AUG-1990 16:37:56.79
To: TILDE::"info-hams@ucsd.edu"
CC: DUBE
Subj: No-code deja-vu

Phil Howard, still hammering on the code requirement, says that there are other reasons why people don't get into ham radio. He says that the CW requirement is the first big obstacle to be overcome. OK, let's identify some of the other big obstacles. What are they? Technical exams? Rules? Operating practices? Cost of equipment?

I stated once before, and I think it bears repeating: There are bigger reasons for yound people not getting into the hobby than CW. Today there are *many, many* more things for them to be interested in than there were, say, 30 years ago. There are loads of *affordable* options for entertaining hobbies, not the least of which is the TV set. Couple that with the "Nintendo" games. Add computer hobbying. For those who just want to chat, there's CB radio which has no licensing or entry requirements at all! Taken together (and there are certainly more pursuits), these account in large measure for the waning interest as *radio* as a hobby.

I agree with Phil that all the advertising in the world won't make many people buy something they don't want (actually, none will). But it is also true that if people really want something, they will work to get it.

I believe that if amateur radio has a problem with piqueing the interest of youngsters today, it has little to do with the licensing requirements. It has a lot to do with the options they have.

So, Phil, how about your list of things you believe to be big obstacles to entry into the hobby? Something other than CW for a change.

73, Dube N5PDK

498. Re: lead-acid charging from automobile electrical system

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 20:54:11 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880248@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9180

> ...maintain a charge on a gel-cell from an automotive electrical system.
> ...hook up a low-voltage-drop voltage regulator IC in constant-current
> mode...

There's a simpler way that works for me. Whatever your personal
standard 12V power connector system is (*), build a unit like this:

```
hot source
______________| |_______________
sink--------------------------------sink
ground
```

Plug your car (source) into one sink, your gel cell (other source) into
the other sink, and a portable light (sink) into the source. Use an
appropriate light. For instance, WalMart sells a magnetic stick-on 12V
light for under $3 that's about the right resistance.

The light bulb is a variable resistor that limits maximum current flow a
to safe level. At low current flow it's a low value resistor. The
difference in voltage between the auto (when running!) and the gel cell
is enough to push charging current into the gel cell, just like the car
battery. Disconnect when the car is off, just in case the gel cell is
higher voltage.

The light bulb is also a nice visual indicator of current flow.

(*) Every ham should have a personal standard 12V connector system. For
years I built various doodads without thinking of consistency. When
I got licensed my ham friends turned me on to the idea. I put some
thought into it and decided to be compatible with one of them. We
use 6-pin 0.093" Molex connectors, available from Radio Shack and
other places. Not cheap, about $1.40 each, but they provide added
pins for audio, etc. if needed.

Having standard, keyed connectors means you can't accidentally
mis-plug anything -- except through a weird cable like the one
above. Here are examples of my 12V sources and sinks:

sources:
auto female cigarette lighters
auto direct-wired fused connectors
gel cell
12v plug-in supply

sinks:
HT
10m rig

VCR record unit (also has a built in gel-cell charger)
portable lights
auto vacuum
cassette player

499. VAX VMS `decompress' Program?, DECUS files?, Amiga Programs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 21:51:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <9008142049.AA10839@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9219

I'd like to pose 3 questions to my fellow INFO-HAMS readers:

1.) Does anyone out there have a VAX VMS compatible program that
will de-compress files, such as the archives of "INFO-HAMS"?

Brian Kantor has told me that the archives use a standard UNIX
`compress' routine, and I'm hoping that it's a common enough
protocol so that there'll be something similar in the `VMS World'.

2.) Are there some `VAX people' on the net who may know whether
we have access to any DECUS (DEC Equip. User Group) files
via InterNet? Now that I'm having some luck at using `ftp',
it's getting a bit depressing to find that most of the files,
that are available while using the "anonymous" UserID, are
either UNIX or MSDOS-based routines. Surely (!) there MUST
be some DEC VMS users `out there' (?).

3.) I've run across a few places that have Amiga Computer programs,
and am wondering where there might be others? Suggestions
would be appreciated.

Thanks,

Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

500. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 22:21:35 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <647@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 9216

In article <43944@apple.Apple.COM> chuq@Apple.COM (Spot the Wonder Dog) writes:
> Do you know what % of the
>general poplace is involved in Amateur there? It'd be fascinating to compare
>how many per thousand are amateurs there with over here.

I only know for the Netherlands: About 15 million people in Holland,
about 15 thousand licensees, that makes 1 per 1000.

73 Geert Jan, PE1HZG

501. Barker and Williamson AP-10 apartment antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 22:24:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <90Aug14.182805edt.57647@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 9127

From: ERICH::MULTI "Ya'akov Miles,TRIUMF,Canada,V6T2A3,Tel 604-222-1047
" 19-JUL-1990 11:14:33.44
To: Orig_To! info-hams@uscsd.edu, MULTI
CC:
Subj: B&W AP-10 antenna

I have had trouble making my B&W AP-10 apartment antenna work on 40 meters.
I can tune the resonantor to 1:1 SWR with my KW SUPERmatch antenna tuner,
but the antenna radiates like a dummy load. Eight feet of wire stretched
across the room loaded with the antenna tuner works way better. Ideas.

Ya'akov Miles,
<multi@triumfcl.bitnet>

502. Barker and Williamson AP-10 apartment antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 22:28:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <90Aug14.184256edt.57709@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 9226

I have had trouble making my B&W AP-10 apartment antenna work on 40 meters.
I can tune the resonantor to 1:1 SWR with my KW SUPERmatch antenna tuner,
but the antenna radiates like a dummy load. Eight feet of wire stretched
across the room loaded with the antenna tuner works way better. Ideas.

Ya'akov Miles,
<multi@triumfcl.bitnet>

503. Re: InstantTrack V0.85c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 22:29:39 UTC
From: stan@hprpcd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <15780006@hprpcd.HP.COM>
Source record: 9185

InstantTrack is not a public domain program!! It is copyrighted by Franklin Antonio and is available from AMSAT-NA, a non profit organization devoted to designing, launching, and using satellites for Amateur radio. Version 0.85 was a test version. V1.00 includes more features and the ability to control antenna rotators to track the satellites. AMSAT is asking for a $50 donation in return for the latest version of InstantTrack. If you like InstantTrack, I reccommend getting the update. AMSAT also has an monthly newsletter that has more detailed info on the amateur satellites and how and what they are used for.

AMSAT-NA's address is

AMSAT-NA at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062

~~~~~~
~ Stan Witherspoon ~ Disclaimer ~
~ Systems Technology Division ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
~ Hewlett Packard Company ~ These are my ~
~ 8010 Foothills Blvd. ~ personal opinions ~
~ Roseville Ca. 95678 ~ and do not represent ~
~ Phone: (916) 785-5071 ~ the views of anyone ~
~ RF: N6SCE ~ or anything else ~
~ Email: ucbvax!hplabs!hprpcd!stan ~
~~~~~~

504. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-14 23:24:32 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Aug14.232432.21846@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 9188

As quoted from <P09&N&C@splut.conmicro.com> by jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard):

```
+---------------
| larger contingent to be heard, for example, between 27.405 and 28 MHz
| bragging about how they could pass the theory test with one hand tied
| behind their backs, but how they won't bother to learn the code. I have
| no use for them.
+---------------
```

Neither have I --- but this says more about the weakness of the theory examination than it does about the code. (And the kind of "study guides" I've seen out there don't help. I think I've bought my last Gordon West study guide; I'd rather learn something.)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF: KB8JRR/KT on 220 (soon others)
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery America OnLine: KB8JRR

505. Re: Good Walky-Talkies for hiking?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 00:05:03 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080002@col.hp.com>
Source record: 9190

> Radio Shack also sells a "5 watt portable marine band 2 way radio"
>that requires an FCC license (although getting the license just involves
>filling out a form). This costs $250 apiece, which is beyond what I'd
>want to spend.
>
> Does anybody have a recommendation for what I should buy? What
>are the advantages / disadvantages between "marine band" and "CB band"
>walky-talkies? (Other than the marine band one seems to cost twice as much
>at Radio Shack at least.) Anybody in the Bay Area have a used walky-talkie
>they'd like to sell even though it works well?

Unless you are on a boat, using the marine band radio is illegal.
(There may be an exception or two, but I don't think hiking applies.)

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Disclaimers Apply."
---

506. Re: Should I become a ham now or wait?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 00:37:54 UTC
From: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <2618@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 9191

In article <1102@lupine.NCD.COM> phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham) writes:
> - When I am playing with radios, I AM NOT doing the following:
> - Drinking
> - Running around with the guys

I bet you don't ever operate contests, do you? :-)

--
John Covington WN4BBJ Internet: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio Mail: WN4BBJ @ W4BFB.NC.USA.NA
(704) 537-7653 "Kenneth, what's the frequency?" "I dunno, ask Dan"

507. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 00:54:28 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43970@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9197

allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR/KT) writes:
>As quoted from <P09&N&C@splut.conmicro.com> by jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard):
>+---------------
>| larger contingent to be heard, for example, between 27.405 and 28 MHz
>| bragging about how they could pass the theory test with one hand tied
>| behind their backs, but how they won't bother to learn the code. I have
>| no use for them.
>+---------------

>Neither have I --- but this says more about the weakness of the theory
>examination than it does about the code.

I'd say it says at least as much on how easy it is to brag. My bet is that if/when codeless Ham comes to happen, most of those braggarts will find some new excuse to not bother getting their ticket -- it's easy to talk.

--
Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small world, after all!
It's a small, small world!

508. v.29 modem test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 01:17:33 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1589@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 9213

```
============================================================
| Relayed from N8EMR's Ham BBS, |
| 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================
```

Jeff King upload this to my LL BBS.. I had a quick chat
with him on the board and he said it would be ok to post
these brief test results on his v.29 fax modem on packet.
If you want more info write him at the UPS address listed in the
text or wb8wka@wa8ooh on packet.

-gary n8emr

```
================================================================================
```

9600 BAUD (BPS) FAX TEST RESULTS

Conducted between WB8WKA (NOS TCP/IP) and WA8OOH (MSYS v1.08)

(Please reference my earlier posting "9600 baud FAX MODEM" for a more
detailed description of the circuit.)

Between 7/25/90 and 8/6/90, the amateur radio stations of WB8WKA and WA8OOH
tested a "V.29 FAX modem" chip, the YAMAHA 7109, between there respective
packet radio stations. Distances involved where about 7-8 miles over urban
terrain. Results where quite positive with respect to the performance of the
radio link. Equipment and power levels used at each station follow:

RADIO EQUIPMENT:

WA8OOH WB8WKA
Livonia MI Farmington MI

ICOM28A (5 watts) KENWOOD 7950+amp (160watts)
MFJ 1270 TNC GLB TNC2A
MSYS V1.08 on IBM AT NOS on IBM AT

Additional radios where also tested. At WA8OOH, good results where also
obtained with a 215 Kenwood HT at 200-300 milliwatts. A Kenwood 7730 was
also tested with very poor results. Past experience with this radio and the
failure of any PL to function correctly on it may need further investigation.

At WB8WKA, tests where also run at power levels less then 160 watts with
excellent results, but due to the sharing of the radio with one of the
Detroit/Windsor TCP/IP lan's, running lower power full time was not practical.
In addition, a ICOM 2AT was tested at 100mw with excellent results.

Signal strengths at both stations where full scale, even at lower power levels. Antennas used at WB8WKA consisted of a AEA ISOPOLE at 50' while at WA8OOH we had a Hustler G7 at 20 feet. All tests where conducted on 2 meters.

THROUGHPUT:

As was to be expected, throughput took a dramatic step up. About one megabyte of files where moved via tcp/ip, with the throughput hovering around 100 bytes/sec. While this is certainly nowhere near "9600 baud", it was a significant jump over earlier tcp/ip testing at 1200 baud. It is thought that there may be some incompatibilities between msys tcp/ip and net/nos. Tests will be run latter this week between two msys stations to see if this figure can be improved upon.

In AX.25 operations, ("user" to bbs) operation was simply put, a dream. By using the "XF" command in msys, full packets where transferred. Setting "X22" allowed a full screen to be transferred at a time. Throughput was about 1 page a second, which worked out to be about 6000-8000 bits per second. From a "user" perspective (I was the user in this case) it made operating the bbs much more enjoyable. As many of our LAN's in the southeastern MI area our crowded, the additional speed did not go to waste.

If I may quote WA4DSY, "Oh where oh where is my HIGH SPEED DIGITAL"? What this means of course, is that we where not able to fully exercise the modems due to MSYS and/or our TNC's not being able to go beyond 9600 baud. The tnc's where modified for 19200 baud operations but we experienced dropped characters. In any type of KISS operation, it is important for maximum throughput, that your DATA link (async link) be at least twice as fast as your radio link. As we where not able to achieve this, then our hope is that much faster throughput can be obtained.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS:

Audio setup is much more critical. Tones will tend to sound undermodulated. In addition to audio setup, a "keyup delay" circuit must be setup as well. This is due to the fact that these modems send a "training sequence" upon keyup. This must be held off until the radio is fully keyed up. (generally 100-200ms) Once these parameters are set up, things seem to be fairly stable and the modems can be relied upon in day to day operations.

IMPROVEMENTS:

A easier method for tuneup needs to be developed. If possible, mounting inside the TNC would also help. Current carrier detect in YAMAHA chip is useless. Have been unable to get state machine DCD to work on this chip but it is what is needed. Current layout use's +-5V, this needs to go. Must run on only +5V. Also will add programming header and mode select DIP switch.

Existing PC (a carbon copy of the PRUG circuit board) needs to be improved. Quite a bit of digital noise exists on this chip and a re-layout of the PC board would help greatly.

THOUGHTS:

While my original idea of the use of this modem was "networking", more and more I am beginning to feel this will be the next step for the end user. In many applications such as the DX cluster, TCP/IP and bbs operation, increase of speed on the user LAN is becoming more important. While this modem should be a fine performer on our "network backbones", the ease of implementation and the fact that IT CAN BE USED ON EXISTING RADIOS UNMODIFIED should be quite appealing for the amateur that wishes to increase LAN throughput.

WHATS NEXT:

In the next week or two, I need to re-layout out the circuit board to include the improvements I have found. In addition, I DESPERATELY need schematics for TNC's. I have schematics so far for the TNC1, TNC2, PK232 and DRSI. If you have schematics for any *other* tnc, PLEASE send me a copy to the address below:

Jeff King WB8WKA
22816 Maple Ave
Farmington, MI 48336.

Also, if you would like copies of the article describing this chip, please send a SASE to me at the above address.

BETA TEST:

So far, about 16 people have expressed interest in participating in a beta test of this modem. What this basically means, is that we will all get together and make a group buy of parts and such to reduce our costs. In addition of course to the sharing of information that a beta test implies. With a professionally done PC board and all parts I expect costs to be on the order of 60-70 dollars. This is of course assuming we can get a decent discount of the YM7109 (fax chip) as it alone goes for $55!!

73's

Jeff King WB8WKA
Farmington, MI
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

509. Re: PERSIAN GULF ON USB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 01:46:24 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug15.014624.8577@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 9198
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <9008141752.AA29062@ucsd.edu>, RAFI@BGUVMS.BITNET (Bruner Rafi) writes:
> YOU CAN LISTEN INN ON SOME OF THE US FORCES ACTIVITY IN SAUDI ARABIA
> ON 13.214 MHZ. INTERESTING.
>
> EARL 4Z4TJ

There's been lots of MAC flights to listen to on 11.176 MHz.
That frequency, along with 6.738 and 13.214 MHz are used by the US
air base at Insulic, Turkey.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

510. Re: Icom R1 and R100 specifications - Here they are!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 02:34:31 UTC
From: dbraun@cadev6.intel.com
Message-ID: <2758@inews.intel.com>
Source record: 9201
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <KPT.90Aug7165419@dirty.doc.ic.ac.uk> kpt@doc.ic.ac.uk (Kevin Twidle) writes:
>I have scanned the specifications of the IC-R100 (from a brochure) and
>the IC-R1 from my manual (which happens to be in English :-))
>
>o Frequency coverage:
>
> VERSION FREQUENCY COVERAGE
> U.S.A., Australia, Asia 100 kHz - 1300 MHz
>
> Germany 13.95 - 14.5 MHz, 28 - 29 MHz,
> 144 - 146 MHz, 430 - 440 MHz,
> 1240 - 1300 MHz
>
> France 100 kHz - 87.5 MHz, 108 - 1300 MHz
>
> Specifications guaranteed
> 2 - 905 MHz.

Why do Germany and France not allow the sale of radios which get these
frequencies? Also, is it really illegal to sell a ordinary FM radio
(88-108MHz) in France?

Doug Braun Intel Corp CAD
408 765-4279

/ decwrl \
| hplabs |
-| oliveb |- !intelca!mipos3!cadev4!dbraun
| amd |
\ qantel /

or:

dbraun@scdt.intel.com

511. W3XO's Comments on 90-55

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 02:52:40 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9008150252.AA03439@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 9202

I have been asked by W3XO to post his 90-55 comments to the net; here goes:-

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20554

PR Docket No. 90-55

In the Matter of
Amendment of Part 97 of the)
Commission's Rules Concerning)
the Establishment of a Code-free)
Class of Amateur Radio License)

Submitted by
William A. Tynan W3XO
HCR 5 Box 574-336
Kerrville, TX

Summary

I support the basic concept of creating a code-free class of Amateur Radio license provided that it is established with goals of:

1. Encouraging responsible and knowledgeable people, particularly young people, to enter Amateur Radio.

2. Leading to an increase in the utilization of the higher frequency Amateur bands (220 MHz and above).

3. Not increasing the difficulty of entering Amateur Radio for those who might not be as knowledgeable and technically qualified as perspective code-free license candidates might be.

4. Not disrupting current valuable amateur activities.

Background and Qualifications

I have been a licensed amateur since 1945, with the original call, W3KMV being issued about six months later. I began with a Class B License and obtained a Class A in mid-1946. In the mid-1970s I obtained an Extra Class License and requested, and received, the present call in 1976. I have operated all Amateur bands from 160 meters to 70cm with the exception of 30 and 17 meters. My principal interest has been in the VHF and UHF range and I am especially active on 6 meters using SSB and CW. I have contacted a total of 101 countries on that band. I have also been active on the 2 meter band, using all modes; CW, SSB, AM, FM and packet. Before leaving Maryland at the end of 1988, I had contacted

37 U.S. states on the 2 meter band. Since 1975, I have been the conductor of QST column The World Above 50 MHz which is devoted to reporting events in the VHF, UHF and microwave Amateur bands. I was a founding member of the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) and have served twice on its Board of Directors. I am currently an AMSAT Director, as well as its Vice President for Manned Space Programs. In that capacity, I have authored three proposals, which were submitted to NASA Headquarters jointly by AMSAT, and ARRL. These led to operation from the Shuttle by licensed Radio Amateurs. In my professional life, I was employed by the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory Laurel, MD from 1951 until retiring in March 1988. There, I attained the position of Senior Engineer and worked on a number of U.S. Navy weapons programs. I graduated in 1950 from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Troy, NY with a degree in Management and Electrical Engineering.

I believe that my many years as an amateur, my current position as conductor of The World Above 50MHz and my association with AMSAT gives me a particular insight into the ramifications of establishing a code-free license, influenced especially by the privileges the Commission sees fit to grant its holders.

I cite my background and affiliations only to establish my credentials to comment on this NPRM. The comments contained herein are not to be taken as representing the views of any of the organizations with which I am, or have been, affiliated. They are strictly my own.

The AMSAT Board voted unanimously to support a code-free license, some months before the ARRL established its committee to study the mater - and ultimately submitted a Petition for Rulemaking. Our reasons for suggesting the establishment of such a license were based on meeting two principal objectives.

1. Increase the amateur population on the higher bands, especially the bands above 1 GHz.

It was felt that this is particularly important in the light of the approaching WARC; in which it is believed that great pressure, particularly from European countries, will be exerted to reallocate parts, or all, of these bands to other services. Since continued amateur allocations in this part of the spectrum are considered vital to the future of the Amateur Space Program, the AMSAT Board members favored, and still favor, any steps that can be taken to promote amateur occupancy of these bands.

2. Bring more talented technically minded people into Amateur Radio. The AMSAT Board members feel that there are many people, especially young people, who are intrigued by today's technology such as computers and space, but are deterred from becoming licensed amateurs by the need to learn the Morse Code. A majority of the Board believes that the problem is not with these people's inability to learn the code, but rather, their conviction that it irrelevant to today's communications techniques. (While I do not subscribe to the view that Morse Code is

irrelevant, I do understand how some people can reach this conclusion.)

The decision of the AMSAT Board was informally conveyed to various ARRL officials, and may have contributed to the League's establishing a committee to study matter and later submit a Petition for Rulemaking. The Tucson Area Packet Radio (TAPR) organization's Board of Directors reached a similar conclusion about the same time. Its action was also made known to League officials. In this way, although AMSAT did not submit its own Petition for Rulemaking, I feel that the AMSAT and TAPR Boards' decisions contributed significantly to the process which led to the League's Petition and the Commission's subsequent NPRM.

Comments

I have had, and continue to have, reservations as to the need and desirability of establishing a code-free Amateur license. I have always felt that the accomplishment of learning the Code represents a commitment on the part of perspective licensees. I believe that it demonstrates that the person is really interested in Amateur Radio as a hobby, rather than merely a means of getting on the air to satisfy some specific need for communication. However, since I supported the AMSAT Board in its un resolution on the matter, I do not feel that it would be proper to take a different stand in these proceedings. I, therefore, support the establishment of a code-free license provided that it fosters the two objectives cited by the AMSAT Board. I will address my specific recommendations for accomplishing this in the following paragraphs. I have some additional concerns which are raised by the Commission's release and will also address these.

As stated above, I support the concept of a code-free license provided it is aimed at attracting people who are seriously interested in Amateur Radio as a technical hobby, not merely the desire to "talk on the radio", or for the purpose of establishing some specific communication link, such as with a spouse. For those for whom such an application is their principal aim, the 27 MHz band is available. To implement the objective of recruiting people really interested in radio, I believe that the written exam should be designed to require real learning of a broad range of radio and electronic theory, not merely memorizing the answers to a few questions. It may be that the 60 question test proposed by the Commission is consistent with this aim. However, I do contend that some questions relating to digital theory should be included as the people interested in that aspect of technology are among those we should be attracting to Amateur Radio through the code-free license. Nevertheless, I don't consider myself an expert on designing tests and will leave the details to those who are.

I support the Commission's proposal to limit the privileges of the new proposed license to the 220 MHz band and above. (The Commission refers to it as 222 MHz.) I believe that this is consistent with the objective of encouraging an increase in the occupancy of the higher bands. I might even limit code-free licensees to 1240 MHz and above, but I understand the need to not relegate them to a "ghetto"; but, rather,

make the license something that can be useful immediately. In most populated areas, there is significant activity on the 1-1/4 meter and 70 cm bands. The granting of Novice privileges on the 1-1/4 meter band has materially increased activity there and many 1-1/4 meter repeaters are now linked to 2 meter repeaters. This permits Novices and, ultimately, code-free licensees to communicate with amateurs using such cross-linked repeaters. I am aware that some individuals and organizations favor permitting code-free licensee use of all VHF and UHF bands (50 MHz and above). I believe that this would be counter-productive to the objective of increasing occupancy of the higher bands. Futhermore, I feel that it could also have a severe detrimental impact on current operations on the 6 and 2 meter bands. I point out that, in its NPRM, the Commission states that one of its objectives is to "avoid any negative effect on current licensee...". If the Commission sees fit to grant code-free licensees access to 6 and/or 2 meters, the "effect", so produced, can be minimized by instituting other rule changes, which I will discuss. Particularly in the case of 2 meters in the large metropolitan areas, crowding and inter-mode friction is becoming increasingly serious. Most people, in and out of Amateur Radio, seem to believe that amateurs use VHF almost exclusively for wide band modes such as FM voice, packet radio and amateur TV. They fail to consider the important minority which employs narrow band transmission modes such as SSB and CW to great advantage on these bands. It is almost solely these people who are learning to take advantage of the more obscure types of radio propagation, such as tropo scatter, ionosphere scatter, meteor trail reflections, moonbounce and amateur satellites. Signals from distant stations, propagated by such modes of propagation, are not even noticed by those using FM and other wide band transmission modes. It is the people who utilize narrow band/weak signal techniques who are constantly designing and building more effective antennas to attempt to obtain that last fraction of a dB of gain to take advantage of such, usually weak signal propagation. The same goes for RF power amplifiers and low noise receiver preamplifiers. Not surprisingly, the amateurs interested in weak signal narrow band VHF/UHF and microwave work, do much more building than does the average amateur. The fact that such operators are not in the majority should not be used to dismiss them as unimportant and insignificant. But that is what is currently happening, especially on 2 meters around the large cities. The increasing use of FM for both voice and packet radio will soon make weak signal work all but impossible for many of our active SSB/CW operators. Current FCC rules permit wide band modes, based on FM, to be used anywhere above 50 MHz, with the exception of the segments 50.0 to 50.1 and 144.0 to 144.1 which are reserved for A1 (CW). As beneficial as these CW preserves are, they do nothing to prevent people from operating FM anywhere else in the VHF spectrum. And many do - especially on 2 meters. In recent years, numerous local voice nets and many packet services have cropped up between 144.3 and 144.5. Some have even been "coordinated" by local and regional frequency coordinators. This is despite the fact that the ARRL Band Plan and many years of custom have defined the 144.0 to 144.5 MHz and 50.0 to 50.5 segments as being for narrow band transmission

modes. AMSAT announced in the early 1980s its intention to use the 144.3 to 144.5 segment for future amateur satellites. It did so, feeling that such use should be generally compatible with the use being made of those frequencies by weak signal terrestrial operators. This intended satellite use was subsequently reflected in the ARRL Band Plan. With the launch of OSCAR-13, that use was begun - only to experience serious interference from FM operators; and howls of protest to the effect that "those space people are trying to grab our frequencies".

I firmly believe that, if code-free licensees are given access to 6 and 2 meters, and no other new rules are instituted; the pressure on weak signal work from FM operations will increase to the point that weak signal work on 2 meters will not be possible throughout much of the country. If that is allowed to happen, Amateur Radio will lose some of its most dedicated and valuable practitioners. Such an eventuality can hardly be construed as meeting the Commission's third objective of " avoid[ing] any negative effect on existing licensees". While FM inroads are not as pervasive on 6 meters as they are on 2 meters, indications of trouble ahead are already evident there also. For example; an influential 6 meter group in southern California has, for several years, been actively promoting the use of 50.3 MHz as an FM channel. To prevent further pressure on weak signal/narrow band operators, I strongly oppose the opening of 6 and 2 meters to code-free licensees; unless the Commission is willing to also adopt rules reserving 144.1 to 144.5, 50.1 to 50.5 and the satellite segment, 145.8 to 146.0 MHz for narrow band modes consistent with AM, SSB and CW. An exception must be placed on 145.8 to 145.0 to permit FM for orbiting spacecraft. (I have included AM, even though there is little current AM activity on these bands.) Furthermore, I urge that such a rule be adopted even without opening up these bands to code-free licensees.

If the Commission decides that code-free licensees should be permitted on 6 and 2 meters, the current band users can be expected to welcome the new operators, provided they employ the same transmission modes as are now customary. However, since I feel that, no mater what kind of exam the Commission develops, a majority of code-free licensees will use FM modes, mostly because that's what most amateurs, and non-amateurs, think VHF is for. In my opinion, the surest way to make the new licensees feel unwelcome is for them, possibly inadvertently, to begin by using FM on portions of the bands customarily employed for weak signal work. If code-free licensees are given access to 6 and 2 meters; the way to assure that they do not run into hostility, from this cause, is to have, in place, clear rules for them, and everyone else, to follow.

The Commission asks for comments regarding possible HF CW privileges for code-free licensees. I believe that such privileges would be counterproductive to the objective of populating the higher bands, as well as creating significant monitoring and enforcement difficulties. Even if, in order to comply with ITU regulations, they are precluded from contacting stations outside the U.S. their signals would, nevertheless, travel beyond national boundaries. Additionally,

enforcing such a ban would be almost impossible.

I believe that the Commission's proposal to eliminate the Novice Class License is counterproductive to that class's long standing objective of introducing new people to Amateur Radio. As stated above, I do not feel that the proposed code-free license has, or should have, quite that same objective. It should, I believe, be aimed at bringing in the more technically inclined people who see no place for Morse Code in modern communications. The Novice Class has just the opposite objective. Its goal has always been to bring new people into the hobby in a manner which encourages them to use code, and thus improve their skills with it - the more traditional approach to Amateur Radio, if you will. In my view, the more difficult technical exam, which the code-free license should carry and is proposed by the Commission, will be a significant deterrent to new people, who might otherwise enter Amateur Radio via the Novice License. Having both code-free and Novice Class licenses will provide a dual entry point to Amateur Radio. This could be very beneficial in recruiting the greatest number of new Amateurs. I see no reason why the Novice examination cannot be integrated into the VE system, either with or without reimbursements. The reimbursement involved is not significant in terms of the spending habits of most of today's young people. Provision for a way to handle cases of real financial hardship could, however, be included in any new rules and, if instituted, should apply to all license classes.

I contend that the Commission's proposal to eliminate the Technician Class License is also unwise. The Technician Class constitutes a general VHF license, allowing those who are interested only in that part of the spectrum full privileges. A significant percentage of people whose main interest is VHF operation are Technicians. Many of them do not upgrade simply because they have little interest in HF operation. Some weak signal VHF operators are Technicians - although a much larger percentage hold higher grade licenses. I recommend that the Technician Class license be retained and that code-free licensees, who pass the 5 word per minute code test, be upgraded to Technician. Code-free licensee who pass the 13 word per minute code test would be upgraded to General Class. The Commission's proposal to forever saddle code-free licensees, who pass a code test, with a callsign suffix is unwieldy, unfair and unnecessary. It seems to me that the Commission is merely taking on an additional monitoring and enforcement burden which is inconsistent with tighter budgets now in vogue. I do not believe that the increased burden of issuing upgrade licenses is greater than the hardship and headaches the Commission will be generating with perpetual suffixes.

The Commission proposes to issue code-free calls from the same block as Novice. In my opinion, a better approach would be assign a new callsign block to them, for example 2 by 4s, or 2 by 3s beginning from the end of the alphabet, e.g. prefixes such as WZ, WX, WY..., KZ, KX, KY.... When, and if, a code-free licensee upgrades; he or she should be given the option of obtaining a new call or keeping the old one. While such an

approach makes monitoring more difficult, it is exactly the policy being followed today.

Keeping both the Novice and Technician Classes, while adding a code-free class, still falls within the Commission's need to keep the total number of license classes to six. I have received information that the volume of Form 610s the Commission processes each year, has become a problem. This is, apparently what led to the proposal to eliminate the Novice and Technician licenses. I sympathize with the Commission's dilemma in this case, but suggest that it is attacking the wrong end of the license ladder. I would rather see the Advanced of Extra Classes dropped than the Novice and Technician. The most appropriate solution, however, would be to institute REASONABLE filing fees ($10 per filing). I believe that amateurs would support a nominal fee such as that, if the money would go directly to the Commission rather than into the general revenue. However, a $30 to $35 filing fee, with the proceeds going to the Treasury, which Congress debated last year, would (and did) meet with stiff opposition. I recognize that institution of any filing fees requires Congressional action.

What's in a name? I believe quite a bit. The Commission has followed the ARRL proposal to call the code-free license "Communicator". I consider this a most inappropriate name, as it carries the "talk on the radio" connotation, rather than the "participate in technology" approach. In other words, I believe the name "Communicator" will send entirely the wrong message to perspective licensees, as well as commercial interests coveting additional Amateur frequencies. While no name is perfect; I propose the name "Experimenter" as better typifying the purpose which, I believe, the code-free license should serve.

Specific Recommendations

I urge the following actions by the Commission in this proceeding:

1. Institute a code-free class of Amateur Radio license called the "Experimenter Class" with a written test which is at least as difficult as the current Technician/General exam and preferably of greater difficulty, with digital questions included.

2. Provide privileges for Experimenter Licensees on 220 MHz and above with the same power and transmission modes as are now available to Technician and higher classes on those bands.

3. Retain the Novice and Technician Class License and put the Novice examination under the VE program.

4. Upgrade Experimenter Class licensees to Technician upon passage of a 5 word per minute code test and General upon passage of 13 word per minute code test. This approach negates the need for special suffixes forever carried by code-free licensees who have passed a code examination. If this requires the elimination of a license class, drop the Advanced and/or Extra. I believe that such action should be a subject of a separate Rulemaking, however.

5. Issue distinctive callsigns to Experimenter Class licensee but allow them to retain these calls upon upgrading.

6. If the Commission sees fit to grant code-free licensees access to 6 and 2 meters, institute new rules excluding FM operation from 50.1 to 50.5, 144.1 to 144.5 and 145.8 to 146.0 MHz. Some provision should also be made to protect weak signal modes in the 220 to 225 MHz (or 222 to 225 MHz) band, but the specific band segments so protected must await ongoing allocations proceedings. I urge the adoption of these protected segments whether or not a code-free license is instituted and regardless of its privileges. The situation is becoming intolerable in many areas even under the existing licensing structure. I am currently preparing a separate Rulemaking Petition on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

William A. Tynan

512. Re: Interesting posting on ship-to-shore stations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 03:57:19 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880250@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9203

While on a Carribean cruise, I was able to wrangle a tour of the radio room. Thinking that a commercial enterprise would have the most up-to-date equipment, I was surprised to see an 800 watt HF rig (complete with code key). The frequencies were different, but it had nothing on my old TS520.

While there was a VHF packet (X.25) link via satellite to the home office, it wasn't primarily used because it was too expensive. What got used was a clunky 110 baud modem connected to a radiotelephone that operated over HF (and who said HF was dead :-). On the other end of the modem was a PC.

If you have the opportunity, tour the radio room of a commercial ship. They seem to be heavily into "cheap" and "reliable".

Perry Scott
KF0CA

513. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 05:06:14 UTC
From: enders@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <5556@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 9214

In article <26590@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>In article <43943@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
>>So, tell me, how does "your" youngster make his contacts? Why is
>>it that "mine" would have to build his or her own rig and yours simply
>>go off and operate right after he has learned Morse?
>
>Your youngster doesn't have to build his radio, just his DSP equipment.
>Oh, he has to write his own software also. If it will make you feel
>beter, I will have my youngster build a morse code key. Commercially
>available radios and transverters do not come equiped with either morse
>code keys, nor DSP equipment (for receiving very weak signals at very
>low baud rates).

Hmmmm. I don't know about this. I'm *sure* every 15 year old techno-whiz
knows enough calculus to work through the DSP design equations :-) RIIIIIIGHT!
Sure, the coding is simple enough IF THE DESIGN IS WORKED OUT AND EXPLAINED
WELL ENOUGH, but where is this information available in a form that the average
15 year old can UNDERSTAND???

>
>This whole thing is ludicrous. My whole point is that with conventional
>(readily available) equipment and techniques, CW is indispensible for
>making weak signal contacts. It is the most cost effective
>mode with any equipment and/or technique. When CW is not possible,
>because the signal is below the noise floor, then other techniques
>should be used.
>
>... [stuff deleted]
>
>I am very opposed to allowing the no-coders into the weak signal portion
>of the VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF bands. It is obvious to me that CW will continue
>to be used for a very long time, even when the DSP equipment becomes
>available.
>--
>Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

I have to agree with Ken about the effectiveness of CW as a weak signal
medium at VHF/UHF/SHF, when there is a human on both ends of the equipment.
However, with computers on both ends of the circuit, this no longer holds.

As far as protecting the weak signal portions of the bands from the
communicators, remember, we have CW only subbands on most of the vhf/uhf
bands. IF YOU DON'T LIKE PHONE OPS WORKING WEAK SIGNAL, STAY IN THE CW
SUBBANDS!!! I seriously doubt that all that many communicators are going to
be interested in weak signal anyhow. I think they'll be too busy yaking on a

repeater or working packet to care much about us folk who dig the weak ones out of the noise (whether ssb or cw!!!)!

Todd Enders - WD0BCI ARPA: enders@plains.nodak.edu
Computer Center UUCP: ...!uunet!plains!enders
Minot State University or: ...hplabs!hp-lsd!plains!enders
Minot, ND 58701 Bitnet: enders@plains.bitnet

514. Re: What have you done to help the hobby?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 12:04:47 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7440@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 9129

In article <14568@shlump.nac.dec.com> magid@select.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
> Communicator Class ----- ALL Privs above 30Mhz NO CODE
> Novice Class Current Privs CODE 5 WPM
> NEW CLASS ALL Privs CODE 5 WPM
>
> ALL Tech,General, Advanced and Extra would become this NEW CLASS

I can just imagine the flames I'll get for this but (putting on Asbestos
Underware) IMHO this is the best idea yet!!

bill KB3YV

515. Re: What have you done to help the hobby?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 12:58:24 UTC
From: mo@messy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <26051@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9130

Hear hear!!! Three cheers for a return to the good ol' days of
only 3 license classes!!!

Ain't having just 3 classes a "tradition??"

Communicator, Novice (I always spelled it "Novoice"), and NewWaves.
The other way to look at it is that you get an HF endorsement!
The international rules DO NOT specify a code speed, only some
kind of demonstrated proficiency!!!!

-Mike

516. Re: Any info on 'ROSS'?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 13:31:55 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <88@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 9132

I, too, have had very good dealings with Ross Distributing of Preston, ID. I can similarly vouch for many of the hams in northern Utah; Ross supplies a lot of the radios there. His prices are normally quite good, Idaho has (had) no sales tax and when I got my TS430S (1985) they DID accept credit cards though they charge a fee (maybe 2%) to handle plastic. It all seemed quite fair to me; pay cash and get the best price otherwise don't complain if the retailer wants to keep his meager profit.

BTW Ross did us quite well at the WIMU hamfest, he was quite cooperative in procuring the grand prize as well as providing a good number of lesser prizes and grab-bag items.

Ross started out as a Western Auto franchise. When he got his licence and wanted to get some equipment he discovered that it was kind of difficult to do so in that area. He started selling radios along side wrenches. After a few years the radio buisness got so good that he gave up the WA franchise and stuck with radios. I believe he DOES do scanner buisness. All that Ross has become is a testament to a retailer who still believes in giving the customer a fair shake and an honest deal.

I am not connected with Ross Distributing but thought you could use some personal experiance and observation of their buisness.

Ron, K3FR

517. Extra exam matter and code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 14:08:02 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <11049@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 9131

>>> OK, so CW is "relevant" if you're going to operate in the "weak signal
>>> portion of the band." Now please explain why it is "relevant" to GETTING
>>> A LICENSE in the first place.
>
>>It is OBVIOUSLY RELEVANT for any license that grants privelege to
>>operate in the weak signal portion of the band. Hence, my comments to
>>the FCC regarding their ill advised no-code license, in which I urge

One way to look at things is that if CW was tested as rigorously as
the technical theory, there would be a few questions on the novice test
like :

The name of a system that uses long and short signals to encode
letters and numbers is:

a) Morse code
b) long-and-short (L&S) code
...

On the extra exam, you would get some questions like:

The morse translation for the letter Q is:
a) ._._.
...

It would of course be possible to miss all the CW questions and still
pass the test.

New idea (I think):

Element 4b is broad but not very deep. Face it, figuring out
RC time constants isn't real deep stuff for the "cream of the crop"
license grade.

I think it would be in keeping with the idea of incentive upgrades to
have some broad test like 4b, plus an in depth specialty element.
Communications theory, digital, microwave, TV.... Pick any one, but you
have to know your stuff! 20 wpm code would be just one of the
choices. To keep ITU etc happy, we can require a lower code speed for
those who choose a technical specialty, or drop it for vhf and up.

This would put things in a little better perspective: that CW is important,
but it is only one mode, along with TV, packet, phone, and all the others.

With some adaption, this plan could accomodate all those non-code hi-tech
gurus we are supposed to be alianating.

Some people said I was bitching about the extra exam because I hadn't taken or passed it. Now I can bitch from experience! I even know the secret handshake.

Don Perley - ke2tp/ae

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

518. Data on 10.2808 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 14:09:25 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1069@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 9220
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I was listening to my newly crystalled Ten-Tec 580D yesterday, and I came across a digital signal on 10.2808 MHz. I hooked up my pk-232 and found it to be a TDM (Time Division Multiplexed) 1:4 signal. I sucessfully decoded some information, (I don't want to divulge it's contents) but alas, it was in French! Does anyone know where this signal originates and to whom it belongs? If you have the proper equipment, it might be interesting to listen to. Any help will be greatly appreciated, thank you in advance.

--

David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

519. Re: What have you done to help the hobby?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 14:33:18 UTC
From: montague@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <161@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Source record: 9221

In article <14568@shlump.nac.dec.com> magid@select.enet.dec.comJoel Magid...) writes:
>
> Communicator Class ----- ALL Privs above 30Mhz NO CODE
> Novice Class Current Privs CODE 5 WPM
> NEW CLASS ALL Privs CODE 5 WPM
>
> ALL Tech,General, Advanced and Extra would become this NEW CLASS

A good choice for "NEW CLASS" is "Amateur Class"

John Montague montague@StPaul.NCR.COM W0RUE@WB0GDB

520. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 14:54:58 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <291@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 9133

In article <208@bongo.UUCP>, julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
> In article <287@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>, jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
> > In article <205@bongo.UUCP>, julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
> > >
> > > So yes, our internationally (as in WARC, ITU, CCIR) understood
> > > purpose is education and training. I really feel that the ARRL needs
> > > to get a grip on this.
> >
> > Julian, can you provide a reference to the ITU document(s) that state
> > that emergency communications is no longer a facet of amateur radio?
> > I must have missed them.
> >
> Mr. Bloom,
> If you read my posting carefully you will see that I did not say
> emergency communication had been removed. I said education and training
> are part of international documents. Seeing as you want to put words in
> my mouth, I will add that I am not aware that emergency comms are
> mentioned in international docs. But you would know all that, because
> you have access to a library that my fees pay for.

Let me quote again from your original message:

> I have said this before and been shamelessly flamed. I will say it
> again, maybe people will learn to read and ponder not scan and emote.
> Imternationally, the only reason for amateur radio is self training
^^^^
> and experimentation. In most of the world "H&W Traffic" etc is third

So, I think I interpreted your posting correctly. If you didn't _mean_
to say that emergency communication is not an internationally recognized
reason for amateur radio, fine, but that _is_ what you said.

> While I have your attention, let me say that I do not appreciate your
> snide comments to me on an open forum. Also I am somewhat annoyed that

Those who live by the sword...

> I should have to put up with impertinence from someone who is an
> employee of an organisation that I support with my fees.

I think this comes under the heading of attacking the messenger because
you don't like the message.

Regarding the point (there is a point, once we cut through the flaming),
I think the following material from the international regulations is
instructive. And yes, Julian, I got this material from the library

here. I sometimes use the libry for research so that I can disseminate material to counter erroneous information posted on the net.

=====
International footnote 510 (From the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1982):

510--For the use of the bands allocated to the amateur service at 3.5 MHz, 7.0 MHz, 10.1 MHz, 14.0 MHz, 18.068 MHz, 21.0 MHz, 24.89 MHz and 144 MHz in the event of natural disasters, see Resolution 640.

RESOLUTION No. 640

[TITLE] Relating to the International Use of Radiocommunications, in the Event of Natural Disasters, in Frequency Bands Allocated to the Amateur Service

The World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979

[I won't quote the whole thing. It's about use of the amateur bands by nonamateur communication providers in time of emergency. But there are a couple of interesting sections...]

considering

a) that in the event of natural diaster normal communication systems are frequently overloaded, damaged, or completely disrupted;

...

e) that under those circumstances the stations of the amateur service, because of their widespread distribution and their demonstrated capacity in such cases, can assist in meeting essential communication needs;

f) the existence of national and regional amateur emergency networks using frequencies throughout the bands allocated to the amateur service;

g) that, in the event of a natural disaster, direct communication between amateur stations and other stations might enable vital communications to be carried out until normal communications are restored;

...

etc.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

521. DR 570 Sensitivity Measurements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 15:08:09 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.msd.ray.com
Message-ID: <1719@raybed2.msd.ray.com>
Source record: 9222

My friend Ed Brown KB1MZ made these measurements on his DR-570. He bought it new at HRO in Salem N.H., and is very happy with it. Any comments or questions should be directed to him at brown@stereo.enet.dec.com. Enjoy.

73
Gene WA1UXA

****

Subject: DR570T sensitivity testing

ALINCO DR-570T Dual Band Transceiver RX Sensitivity Testing

"Min" is minimum readable signal (a SWAG) 1-9 and "over" are
LCD S-meter indications.) means all segments off.

Squelch settings - to open squelch:

147.045 MHz Minimum "loose" -127 dBm
12:00 position -120 dBm
Maximum "tight" -117 dBm

448.200 MHz Minimum "loose" -123 dBm
12:00 position -117 dBm
Maximum "tight" -115 dBm

VHF: FREQ LCD "S-Meter" Indication (0 is no segments lit)
MHz OVER 9 7 5 3 1 0 Min

130 -89 -90 -96 -100 -103 -106 -112 -125
135 -90 -91 -97 -101 -104 -108 -113 -126
140 -90 -91 -97 -101 -104 -108 -113 -126
145 -91 -92 -98 -103 -106 -109 -114 -127
147 -91 -93 -99 -103 -106 -109 -113 -127
150 -92 -93 -99 -104 -106 -110 -115 -127
155 -91 -93 -99 -103 -107 -110 -115 -126
160 -91 -93 -98 -103 -106 -110 -114 -125
162 -90 -92 -97 -101 -105 -109 -113 -124
165 -89 -90 -96 -100 -103 -108 -112 -123
170 -87 -88 -94 -99 -103 -107 -111 -122

UHF: FREQ LCD "S-Meter" Indication (0 is no segments lit)
MHz OVER 9 7 5 3 1 0 Min

420 -38 -39 -42 -44 -46 -50 -54 -67
425 -51 -52 -56 -58 -60 -63 -67 -80
430 -66 -68 -72 -74 -76 -78 -82 -96
435 -84 -85 -88 -90 -93 -96 -100 -114

```
440 -94 -95 -99 -101 -104 -106 -111 -123
445 -95 -97 -100 -103 -105 -107 -112 -126
448 -97 -99 -101 -104 -106 -109 -114 -127
450 -96 -98 -101 -103 -106 -108 -112 -126
455 -83 -85 -88 -90 -92 -95 -99 -114
460 -70 -71 -74 -77 -79 -82 -87 -102
465 -59 -60 -63 -65 -68 -70 -75 -90
470 -47 -48 -52 -54 -56 -58 -63 -78
```

522. Re: Extra exam matter and code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 15:26:56 UTC
From: magid@select.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <14608@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 9134

In article <11049@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>, perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes...
>
>New idea (I think):
>
>Element 4b is broad but not very deep. Face it, figuring out
>RC time constants isn't real deep stuff for the "cream of the crop"
>license grade.
>
>I think it would be in keeping with the idea of incentive upgrades to
>have some broad test like 4b, plus an in depth specialty element.
>Communications theory, digital, microwave, TV.... Pick any one, but you
>have to know your stuff! 20 wpm code would be just one of the
>choices. To keep ITU etc happy, we can require a lower code speed for
>those who choose a technical specialty, or drop it for vhf and up.
>
>This would put things in a little better perspective: that CW is important,
>but it is only one mode, along with TV, packet, phone, and all the others.
>
>With some adaption, this plan could accomodate all those non-code hi-tech
>gurus we are supposed to be alianating.
>
>

The following licensing idea came to mind after reading all of the
notes in this file about the "Communicator Class" and "Incentive
Licensing"

We could actually use our current system (already in place) and
accomplish much of what everyone here has said or commented on.

The goal of this proposal is two fold:

1. Entry Level --- to get more young and non-technical people
into this hobby.

2. Have those already in the hobby expand their knowledge of the
various aspects of this hobby.

3. Make the administration of the licensing procedure less complicated.
(not sure anything the government does is not complex)

Class Elements Options

Novice 2 CW 5 WPM

Technician 2,3a Pick (1) from list below

General 2,3a,3b " " " " "

Advanced 2,3a,3b,4a " " " " "

Extra 2,3a,3b,4a,4b " " " " "

Communicator 2,3a * (required)

Option List: (Aside from the code Exams these tests will be 25-30
multiple choice questions designed in the same manner
as we have our tests designed today however the pool
of questions should not be made public)

a. Packet
b. RTTY
c. CW 10 WPM
d. CW 15 WPM
e. CW 20 WPM
f. Microwave
g. Emergency Service / Operations
h. Net Operations / Control
i. SSTV
j. Community Service
*k. UHF/VHF Operations
l. Satellite

(The above list is not all inclusive)

All current allocations and privs remain the same.

All current licenses are grandfathered.

If the the current proposed Communicator Class is approved the 5 WPM
Code will be required for upgrade to Technician. (this assumes that
the VHF/UHF privs are different for Technician and Communicator.

The desired results here are that:

1. Everyone can get into the hobby.
2. Those with higher levels of license have a good background into
more of the hobbies aspects.
3. We can maintain the same licenses structure and have it mean more
to be a certain class then it does now.

523. Re: Voodoo TV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 16:21:32 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1262@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9141

In article <2875@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>
>We aren't talking about using the TV spectrum for ham radios. We are
>talking about using it for public safety. The ENTIRE amateur spectrum
>below 1 GHz is about the same as the spectrum usage of ONE UHF TV station.
>

Well as I said in a previous post, if you want to change the discussion from cramming broadcast TV into adjacent channels to dropping public safety channels into the broadcast forbidden channels, then you will get little argument from me. The additional interference to viewers would be minimal except for those few who lived next to the police base stations. I consider this a reasonable tradeoff. I do consider unreasonable causing interference to thousands of viewers by placing broadcast TV signals on adjacent channels. What has actually happened in LA is that the LA county sheriff's office has taken over TV channel 14 AND the FCC has declared NO new TV licenses will be granted on TV channels 15, 16, or 17 within 75 miles of LA county TO PROTECT THE SHERIFF'S DEPT. Since public safety radios are essentially the same radios as amateurs use, I mentioned the amateur coordination example. I feel the FCC's action was excessively conservative. Many broadcasters have become vehement about protecting their spectrum following this precedent setting action. This has become primarily a political problem rather than a technical one. If the FCC reverses itself, many broadcasters will once again be receptive to public safety dropins.

Gary KE4ZV

524. Re: Extra exam matter and code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 16:27:36 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <43986@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9137

perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes:

>Some people said I was bitching about the extra exam because I hadn't taken
>or passed it. Now I can bitch from experience! I even know the secret
>handshake. ^^^^^^
^^^^^^^^^

It is no secret that one's hands shake when one takes Element 1c.
:-) :-) :-) Heck, I could barely form legible glyphs on paper!

Seriously, though, I agree with you about Element 4a; and congrats on
becoming an Extra.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

525. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 17:05:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1263@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9149

In article <208@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
>Mr. Bloom,
>If you read my posting carefully you will see that I did not say
>emergency communication had been removed. I said education and training
>are part of international documents. Seeing as you want to put words in
>my mouth, I will add that I am not aware that emergency comms are
>mentioned in international docs. But you would know all that, because
>you have access to a library that my fees pay for.
>
> While I have your attention, let me say that I do not appreciate your
>snide comments to me on an open forum. Also I am somewhat annoyed that
>I should have to put up with impertinence from someone who is an
>employee of an organisation that I support with my fees.
>
>disappointedly yours.
>--
>Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
>N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

Jeez Julian, lighten up. As snide and nasty as I am, I wouldn't attack
Jon like this. He is one of the few wan flickering lights at the end
of a long dark tunnel called the ARRL.

Gary KE4ZV

526. Re: R L Drake

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 17:54:32 UTC
From: darrel@bigburd.PRC.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <14759@burdvax.PRC.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 9135

Drake repaired my TR-7 just last month; they're definitely still there in Miamisburg, OH.

Darrel J. Van Buer, PhD; c/o Unisys; 5731 Slauson Ave, Culver City, CA 90230
(213)338-3760 KI6VY darrelj@CULV.UNISYS.COM

527. Typing Test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 18:11:46 UTC
From: rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9008151811.AA08414@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 9139

Bob Myers, KC0EW, writes:

<<Say I'm a RTTY fanatic, and I'm fed up
with hunt-and-peck artists clogging up the airwaves, leaving no room for me
and my buddies to exchange 60 WPM QSOs. Now, using your reasoning, why
shouldn't I ask the FCC to require a typing proficiency test of all applicants?
After all, they'll have the privileges to operate RIGHT ALONGSIDE OF ME!!!
HORRORS!>>

Hear, hear!

I would add that a typing test is certainly more relevant to 1990 communicationsthan is manually-encoded, manually-decoded morse code.

The time has come for us to stop requiring proficiency in one mode. No-code would not have made sense in 1950. It makes lots of sense today.

I would be indifferent towards adding a technically-qualified new ham who knew code and a technically-qualified new ham who knew digital techniques. The odds of our highly-popular yack-yack bands getting any more or less congested would be the same in either case. But the odds of a new technological development would be arguably better by letting in the digital person.

Attachment to morse code is fundamentally an emotional issue. Everyone has a right to his or her opinions, and there's nothing wrong with human emotions. But we should all admit to ourselves exactly why we believe the way we do.

Bottom line: everyone had a chance to comment by August 6 and try to convince the Commission to see things his or her way. Now it's up to the Commission to make a decision. I'll be glad when this is settled. (But I'll bet that, if a no-code license is created, we'll still be hearing complaints about it a quarter-century from now, just like incentive licensing... those emotions sure last a long time!)

--Charlie
rossjr@gtec3.gte.com
charlie@nc1n.ampr.org
NC1N @ WA1PHY

528. VHF/UHF Weak Signal Subbands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 18:18:29 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9008151818.AA07054@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 9138

Todd Enders says, among other things:
> As far as protecting the weak signal portions of the bands from the
> communicators, remember, we have CW only subbands on most of the vhf/uhf
> bands. IF YOU DON'T LIKE PHONE OPS WORKING WEAK SIGNAL, STAY IN THE CW
> SUBBANDS!!! I seriously doubt that all that many communicators are going to
> be interested in weak signal anyhow. I think they'll be too busy yaking on a
> repeater or working packet to care much about us folk who dig the weak ones
> out of the noise (whether ssb or cw!!!)!

I know of no FCC-mandated CW-only portion of any UHF ham band.

MY concern, and that of some others, is that the no-code folks will be doing their FM yacking and packeting in the band segments now used for Weak Signal SSB, etc. (esp. 50.1-50.5 and 144.1-144.5). There is no FCC-promulgated word that gives a hint that FM rag-chewing is inappropriate in these portions of the bands. ARRL band-plans are generally a mystery to many experienced hams; there is no reason to expect that the newcomers will hear of them, or follow them. Please read W3XO's comments on 90-55, which I posted last night.
W3XO does the "World Above 50 MHz" monthly column in QST.
I have not seen W1EJ's comments, but I understand that Tom is also asking for the FCC to establish NARROW-BAND-EMISSION subbands on vhf-and-up. W1EJ is on the ARRL VHF / UHF Advisory Committee (which does the band plans) and was its chairman last year (and not too happy with the ARRL hierarchy). My understanding is that W3XO and W1EJ do NOT intend that no-coders be restricted from these segments.

Bob W3OTC

529. Re: Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 18:22:20 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <54534@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 9136

eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes:

>I occasionally find myself doing antenna work atop guyed towers
>... While I feel quite safe once I am buckled in with a safefy belt,
>I keep thinking that there must be some simple devices that could
>make the climb up or down safer. Does anyone know of a commercial
>device that can prevent a person from falling off a tower during
>climbing? ...

I always use vertical-caving equipment for safety when working on towers. I wear a nylon rock-climbing seat harness, and attach myself to the tower with a loop of 1" tubular nylon webbing and a carabiner (snap link). The nylon harness is very comfortable, and allows the user to sit down and rest anytime. Nylon is less abrasion-resistant than leather, but is stronger and does not rot.

Tower climbers' traditional leather belts are obsolete by climbing/caving/vertical-rescue standards. It is important that the harness pass under the hips, forming a seat. An injured or unconscious person hanging by a waist belt has short life expectancy: The belt moves upward, constricts the chest, and may cause suffocation.

Safety devices for tower climbing which slide upward and lock are available but expensive, usually requiring that a track be permanently attached to the tower. I use 7/16" nylon "cave rope" and _Jumar_ Ascenders or variants: The Swiss-made Jumar clips securely onto the rope, and slides upward with little friction. A toothed cam grips the rope to prevent downward movement. In electrical terms, it is a rope rectifier. :-)

A pair of Jumars are normally used to climb rope; there are many configurations of ascenders and harnesses (see reference). The legs, which are much stronger than the arms, do the work of climbing. The climber can stop and rest at any time, hands free. An experienced person of average strength can climb 1000 feet of free-hanging rope in less than one hour.

For tower work, I like to climb the tower itself and use a Jumar safety on the rope (which is installed by pulling over a pully at the top of the tower by a permanently-installed nylon string). Another Jumar provides safety when hauling loads up the tower, so they can't fall if someone drops the rope.

You need a rope to pull up antennas, etc. when working on towers anyway, so may as well get a good one and use it for safety too.

Do not trust your life to a rope not made especially for climbing (see reference).

Climbing back down a tower is work; it's easier, safer, faster and more fun to rappel down the rope. I use a "rappel rack" variable-friction device. A heavy object (or injured person) can be lowered from a tower very easily by using a fixed rappel device to control descent.

ALWAYS wear a (nonconductive) hard hat with chin strap when doing tower work, whether you are on the tower or providing ground support.

The abovementioned equipment and techniques work reliably in extremely nasty environments, in normal and rescue situations. Adapting them to tower-climbing is easy, but read about it first, and consult someone experienced: Subtle nuances like knots (*) are vital to safety.

(*) As recently mentioned in rec.ham-radio, the Boy Scouts no longer teach Morse code. Do they still teach knots? Most of the knots in the BS Handbook are utterly worthless and dangerous in the context of climbing.

Reference:

On Rope by Allen Padgett and Bruce Smith, Nat'l Speleological Society 1987, ISBN 0-9615093-2-5. [Cave Ave., Huntsville, AL. ph: 205 852-1300]

Mail-order source of vertical equipment (ropes, harnesses, etc.):

Bob & Bob
P.O. Box 441A
Lewisburg, West Virginia 24901
(304) 772-5049 (free catalog)

--

Frank Reid W9MKV NSS 9086 reid@ucs.indiana.edu
"Hams across the water, hams across the sky."
-- P. McCartney's DXpedition song

530. Re: extended receive vhf/uhf equipment confiscated?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 18:58:17 UTC
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP
Message-ID: <378@fe2o3.UUCP>
Source record: 9142

In article <1990Aug13.031817.634@csense.uucp> bote@csense.uucp (John Boteler) writes:
>From article <5463@plains.UUCP>, by bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu (Todd M. Bezenek KO0N):
>> Today I heard a rumor that extended receive vhf/uhf amateur radio
>> equipment had been confiscated from the vehicles of radio amateurs
>> in the state of New Jersey. Does anyone know of this sort of activity?
>>
>> I often wonder what a highway patrol officer would think of my
>> Kenwood TM-701 dual bander, but I really do not know what would happen
>> should one of those gentlemen take interest in it.
>
>I wouldn't advertise it, if you know what I mean, and I think you do :)
>
On that subject:
My house was burgled earlier on in the year, amongst other things
stolen was my FT23 VHF handheld. I gave the serial number to the police
and expected to hear nothing from them again.
About 6 weeks ago I got a call from the police to say that my
radio had been recovered after a high speed persuit that led to the arrest
of a bank robber. It appears that he was using the radio to listen to the
police frequencies. (I had pulled the strap to enable the extended frequency
coverage.)
Well, the FBI have my radio now, and it will be used as evidence
in his trial. I was told that I might expect it back in about 8 months!

---
email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe2o3}!vk2bea!michael

_ _ _ _
Amateur | VK2BEA (Australia) '))) / //
Radio | G4NYV (United Kingdom) / / / o _. /_ __. _ //
Stations| NV3Z (United States) / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_

Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

531. Re: Re: A New War? (Really: The old war)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 19:26:52 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230031@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 9128

>I will repeat my statement, with emphasis to make sure you understand:
> Morse code is essential for most weak signal communications at
> VHF and above, WITH CURRENT EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES. It's also
> the most cost effective weak signal communications mode with any
> equipment and/or technique.

I don't think that anyone can reasonably argue with the above; I know I can't, nor will I try. What's missing, though, and what started this whole mess, is some justification for *requiring a test of CW proficiency* in order to become a licensed amateur. That fact that CW is a useful technique under certain conditions does NOT, at least in my opinion, constitute such justification. Especially in light of the facts that other modes shine equally bright in their own "special domains", and even CW may be used WITHOUT the operator having any particular proficiency, given modern technology. Which is the "better ham": the kid who can copy and send 25 WPM flawlessly into his store-bought rig, or the one who builds his own CW keyboard which can easily do 40 WPM? Can't decide between them? Neither can I - there are arguments either way. So why can one kid get the license, while the other one can't?

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

532. Icom R1 and R100 specifications - Here they are!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 19:41:51 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9008151942.AA21767@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9140

It looks to me as if the Germans want the R1 to be a ham-bands rig.
The French restriction just looks non-sensical to me.

Has anyone any information, anecdotal or otherwise, about carrying a
radio with "prohibited frequency coverage" while traveling.
For instance, apparently carrying my R1 in a car in NJ is illegal
(maybe just having it turned on in a car is illegal).
What about other places?
What about the issue of the appearance of the R1 (sure looks like a
HT to me), or other scanners?

I have an R1 on indefinite loan, and I think the user interface leaves
something to be desired. Maybe I'll get used to it.

73, doug

533. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 21:08:04 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008152108.AA03154@tilde>
Source record: 9144

From: TILDE::NEWS "USENET News System" 15-AUG-1990 10:27:58.23
To: info-hams-incoming
CC:
Subj:

Path: tilde.csc.ti.com!ti-csl!csc.ti.com!cs.utexas.edu!uunet!crdgw1!galaxy
From: perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Extra exam matter and code
Summary: maybe a new idea
Message-ID: <11049@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Date: 15 Aug 90 14:08:02 GMT
References: <16915@ucsd.Edu> <18230029@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Sender: news@crdgw1.crd.ge.com
Reply-To: perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley)
Organization: GE Corp. R & D, Schenectady, NY 12345
Lines: 67
In-reply-to: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers)

>>> OK, so CW is "relevant" if you're going to operate in the "weak signal
>>> portion of the band." Now please explain why it is "relevant" to GETTING
>>> A LICENSE in the first place.
>
>>It is OBVIOUSLY RELEVANT for any license that grants privelege to
>>operate in the weak signal portion of the band. Hence, my comments to
>>the FCC regarding their ill advised no-code license, in which I urge

One way to look at things is that if CW was tested as rigorously as
the technical theory, there would be a few questions on the novice test
like :

The name of a system that uses long and short signals to encode
letters and numbers is:

a) Morse code
b) long-and-short (L&S) code
...

On the extra exam, you would get some questions like:

The morse translation for the letter Q is:
a) ._._.
...

It would of course be possible to miss all the CW questions and still
pass the test.

New idea (I think):

Element 4b is broad but not very deep. Face it, figuring out
RC time constants isn't real deep stuff for the "cream of the crop"
license grade.

I think it would be in keeping with the idea of incentive upgrades to
have some broad test like 4b, plus an in depth specialty element.
Communications theory, digital, microwave, TV.... Pick any one, but you
have to know your stuff! 20 wpm code would be just one of the
choices. To keep ITU etc happy, we can require a lower code speed for
those who choose a technical specialty, or drop it for vhf and up.

This would put things in a little better perspective: that CW is important,
but it is only one mode, along with TV, packet, phone, and all the others.

With some adaption, this plan could accomodate all those non-code hi-tech
gurus we are supposed to be alianating.

Some people said I was bitching about the extra exam because I hadn't taken
or passed it. Now I can bitch from experience! I even know the secret
handshake.

Don Perley - ke2tp/ae

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

534. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-15 23:32:00 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Aug15.233200.2309@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 9147

```
As quoted from <43970@apple.Apple.COM> by chuq@Apple.COM (Spot the Wonder Dog):
+---------------
| allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR/KT) writes:
| >As quoted from <P09&N&C@splut.conmicro.com> by jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you
ignorant splut!" Maynard):
| >+---------------
| >| larger contingent to be heard, for example, between 27.405 and 28 MHz
| >| bragging about how they could pass the theory test with one hand tied
| >| behind their backs, but how they won't bother to learn the code. I have
| >| no use for them.
| >+---------------
|
| >Neither have I --- but this says more about the weakness of the theory
| >examination than it does about the code.
|
| I'd say it says at least as much on how easy it is to brag. My bet is that
| if/when codeless Ham comes to happen, most of those braggarts will find some
| new excuse to not bother getting their ticket -- it's easy to talk.
+---------------

That also, Chuq, but it may say something that the only things I had to study
to pass Tech *and* General theory were the purely legal ones. There just
plain isn't much "meat" on those exams.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF: KB8JRR/KT on 220 (soon others)
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery America OnLine: KB8JRR
```

535. Re: Bearcat 250 scanner problem.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 00:21:02 UTC
From: summers@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <4630015@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 9155

My father has a Bearcat 250 scanner which has exhibited similar problems in the past. The main problem in his case has been the poor thermal design of the power supply regulators. TO-220 pass transistors are dissipating nearly 3 watts without any heatsinking what-so-ever. They get very hot!

It sounds like your problem may be an intermittant pass transistor. The pass transistors dissipate power as long as the scanner is plugged in. Unplugging the scanner would remove that power allowing the temperature to change and connection could be re-established.

The best thing to do would be to get it into the failed mode and measure the supply voltages. I don't have a schematic so I cannot give specific instructions as to where to measure.

If this turns out not to be your problem, while you are in there put some kind of heatsinks on the pass transistors. It could prevent future grief...

Jim Summers, KD7F

536. Re: VHF/UHF Weak Signal Subbands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 00:30:36 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug16.003036.10084@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 9145

In article <9008151818.AA07054@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>MY concern, and that of some others, is that the no-code folks will be doing
>their FM yacking and packeting in the band segments now used for Weak Signal

Um, what is it about this magical talisman called CW that keeps them FM yackers away from those precious weak signal slivers? ;-)

Seriously, given the interest level in weak signal work, do you really need more than 50 KHz in any band?

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/VK2WYX | "TEXAS! Has a USENET in it... (Lord have Mercy
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | on us all!)" -- _The Best Little Net in Texas_

537. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 01:11:14 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <26639@usc.edu>
Source record: 9146

In article <5556@plains.NoDak.edu> enders@plains.NoDak.edu (WD0BCI) writes:
> As far as protecting the weak signal portions of the bands from the
>communicators, remember, we have CW only subbands on most of the vhf/uhf
>bands.

This is not true. We only have CW only subbands on 6m and 2m. In addition, they are totally ineffective at providing the kind of protection the weak signal operaters need. We need a few hundred kilohertz (on 2m) of guard space before there are any (relatively) wide-band signals like FM, because they raise the noise floor to unacceptably high levels. (Much more space is needed on the higher bands; the protected space needs to be allocated as a percentage of the operating frequency.) In addition, common practice is to use the calling frequency, +/- 100 kHz or so (depending upon crowding) for SSB _and_ CW. Also, pre-arranged contacts like meteor scatter are commonly arranged 200-300 kHz higher than the calling frequency. These people also need protection from the FM'ers. The _only_ time that the CW sidebands on 6m and 2m are used to any extent is when there is an auroral opening, and people like me are trying to get away from the _LIDS_ who refuse to use CW when it is absolutely required. The CW only subbands are not significantly used even during contests! This should not be construed to mean that CW is not used. CW is used extensively during contests, and indeed for most weak signal work. While we don't need CW only subbands on VHF and above, we need to make sure that all users of the weak signal portion of the bands are competent to use CW; 5 wpm does not constitute competence, but in my mind, 13 wpm is good enough.

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

538. Re: Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 01:18:28 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Aug16.011828.22230@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 9151

In article <54534@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu> commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (BACS Data Communications Group) writes:

I just took a Fire Department course on high-angle rescue, but I am *NOT* an experienced caver/climber/rappeler. Nonetheless, I have a couple of comments, based on the class.

>You need a rope to pull up antennas, etc. when working on towers
>anyway, so may as well get a good one and use it for safety too.
>Do not trust your life to a rope not made especially for climbing

We use 1/2" *Static* Kernmantle rope for rescue. Unlike mountain climbing rope, it does not stretch.

>Climbing back down a tower is work; it's easier, safer, faster and
>more fun to rappel down the rope. I use a "rappel rack" variable-
>friction device. A heavy object (or injured person) can be lowered
>from a tower very easily by using a fixed rappel device to control
>descent.

The "rappel rack" has the unfortunate property that it can come completely off the rope if mishandled. It is good for VERY long descents, but not optimal for reasonable descents by not-too-experienced folks. We used a "Figure 8" with ears for rescue work. It can't come off the rope.

The same comment (can come off the rope) applies to the Jummar ascender. A Gibbs ascender is safer for the less experienced.

>The abovementioned equipment and techniques work reliably in extremely
>nasty environments, in normal and rescue situations. Adapting them to
>tower-climbing is easy, but read about it first, and consult someone
>experienced: Subtle nuances like knots (*) are vital to safety.

Yes, I was surprised to find that knots used with nylon rope are entirely different from knots used with manila rope.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

539. Re: Gunn diodes: which way is up?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 01:35:39 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <26642@usc.edu>
Source record: 9148

>In article <6307@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> @aplvax.jhuapl.edu:mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose) writes:
>I became somewhat confused about Gunn diode polarity.
>
> _,--|_
> |_| |_|
> `--|
>
>OK, so you can't tell from the package which end is anode (since no
>manufacturer seems willing to mark them). So how DOES one determine
>their polarity? I mean, besides the destructive method?

"Gunn Diodes" aren't diodes!!! There is no pn junction!!! It's just a chunk of GaAs, doped, with metalized contacts on both ends. You can use it in either direction.

Just increase the voltage slowly, and don't ever put the voltage above 10 V or so if you have it oscillating. Make sure it's in a proper cavity, with a proper load. (Placing the "diode" 1/4 lambda from the open end of a piece of waveguide, with the other end open, is good enough. You will be radiating, but I was only talking about protecting the "diode".)

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

540. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 03:22:15 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <28539@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 9152

In article <26639@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>The _only_ time that the
>CW sidebands on 6m and 2m are used to any extent is when there is an
>auroral opening, and people like me are trying to get away from the
>_LIDS_ who refuse to use CW when it is absolutely required. The CW only
>subbands are not significantly used even during contests! This should
>not be construed to mean that CW is not used. CW is used extensively
>during contests, and indeed for most weak signal work. While we don't
>need CW only subbands on VHF and above, we need to make sure that all
>users of the weak signal portion of the bands are competent to use CW;
>5 wpm does not constitute competence, but in my mind, 13 wpm is good
>enough.
>Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

The way I see it, if you want to try to use phone during a weak auroral opening, that's your choice. I wouldn't consider somebody a lid because they prefer phone to code. I'm sure everyone agrees that code is a lot easier to decipher when aurora-ized as compared to phone. But I'm not sure I agree that using a mode that is not optimum for a particular band under particular conditions makes someone a poor operator. I have never been in a VHF contest here on the east coast where there is not enough room left for the CWers, even in the SSB subband. During auroral openings there is plenty of room for CW, even when mixed with those on SSB making normal tropo and LOS contacts.

I won't comment much on the code speed opinion. However, I'd much rather hear 10 WPM than 20 WPM during an auroral opening. It usually lasts long enough that the extra speed isn't necessary to complete the QSO and only makes tough copy even tougher.
--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

541. Alinco DJ-500

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 04:14:29 UTC
From: Heikki.Raussi@lut.fi
Message-ID: <HEIKKI.RAUSSI.90Aug16001429@kannel.lut.fi>
Source record: 9153

I bought the Alinco DJ-500 VHF/UHF Dual-Bander HT. Does anyone know
how to increase the Rx on the UHF or VHF ?

--
-- Heikki 'Hege' Raussi -- "Technology is the art of doing."
-- raussi@kannel.lut.fi -- H.B.

542. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 04:33:52 UTC
From: kevinr@moe.Tandem.COM
Message-ID: <1990Aug16.043352.10777@tandem.com>
Source record: 9154

In article <1263@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> Jon like this. He is one of the few wan flickering lights at the end
|> of a long dark tunnel called the ARRL.

I'll second that! Good work Jon.

N6RCE

543. Re: VHF/UHF Weak Signal Subbands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 09:12:49 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1265@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9167

In article <9008151818.AA07054@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>Todd Enders says, among other things:
>> As far as protecting the weak signal portions of the bands from the
>> communicators, remember, we have CW only subbands on most of the vhf/uhf
>> bands. IF YOU DON'T LIKE PHONE OPS WORKING WEAK SIGNAL, STAY IN THE CW
>> SUBBANDS!!! I seriously doubt that all that many communicators are going to
>> be interested in weak signal anyhow. I think they'll be too busy yaking on a
>> repeater or working packet to care much about us folk who dig the weak ones
>> out of the noise (whether ssb or cw!!!)!
>
>I know of no FCC-mandated CW-only portion of any UHF ham band.
>
>MY concern, and that of some others, is that the no-code folks will be doing
>their FM yacking and packeting in the band segments now used for Weak Signal
>SSB, etc. (esp. 50.1-50.5 and 144.1-144.5). There is no FCC-promulgated word
>that gives a hint that FM rag-chewing is inappropriate in these portions of
>the bands. ARRL band-plans are generally a mystery to many experienced hams;
>there is no reason to expect that the newcomers will hear of them, or follow
>them. Please read W3XO's comments on 90-55, which I posted last night.
>W3XO does the "World Above 50 MHz" monthly column in QST.
>I have not seen W1EJ's comments, but I understand that Tom is also asking for
>the FCC to establish NARROW-BAND-EMISSION subbands on vhf-and-up. W1EJ is
>on the ARRL VHF / UHF Advisory Committee (which does the band plans) and was
>its chairman last year (and not too happy with the ARRL hierarchy). My
>understanding is that W3XO and W1EJ do NOT intend that no-coders be
>restricted from these segments.
>
>Bob W3OTC

I have had to ask, politely, a couple of Extra Class FM ragchewers to move out of the satellite subband to allow me to copy DOVE. Yes they were rag chewing on 145.825, a frequency they said they had been using for years. Of course, since DOVE uses FM, I guess you think it should move out of the satellite subband too. The bandplan is voluntary now, of course, but the FCC officially recognizes 145.8-146.0 as a satellite subband so Extra Class amateurs with their superior CW skills should have known better. In fact, like most amateurs, these two Extras were gentlemen and allowed me to copy DOVE then asked about amateur satellites. We gained two more satellite enthusiasts that day. I think that keeping the bandplans voluntary is in keeping with our spirit of self regulation. In this one case it exposed two old timers to a new mode.

Gary KE4ZV

544. Marlon Brando's tower

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 11:30:20 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.mceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9008161230.AA00049@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 9157

CEO summary:
A while back in this newsgroup, there was a question as to whether Marlon Brando was a ham and if so was he still active. The general consensus was that the answer to both questions was, "yes."
Last night, on the TV news, there was a bit about Marlon having to bail his son out of jail. Apparently, he put up his "5 million dollar estate" as collateral. At this point, they cut to a 3 second helicopter shot of the estate. It was quite easy to see what appeared to be about an 80 ft tower with a 3 element beam on top.
It's on top of a hill, too!
==========

Peter Simpson, KA1AXY
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837
Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM

545. Re: Good Walky-Talkies for hiking?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 11:32:39 UTC
From: jdg@hpqtdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3430009@hpqtdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 9143

>when hiking. The idea is that I like to go hiking, mountain climbing,
>and such but I tend to be a lot slower than the people I usually go

I am an experienced hill-walker and I teach and have always been taught
that the most important aspect of hill walking is the concept of going
in a group (unless your on your own:-). This group has a leader and
EVERYONE STICKS TOGETHER unless a formal decision is made to split the
group. Just letting someone fall behind is BAD LEADERSHIP.

>with. To make matters worse they usually are the ones that know where
>we're going. This has made for some very interesting and memorable

If your 'leader' knows you cannot navigate, he obviously cant have
any consideration for YOUR safety if he is prepared to "loose you".

Your cheapest and most reliable solution is LEARN TO NAVIGATE
books should start about 10 dollars, and once learned it is a skill
that brings great satisfaction in its own right.

By all means carry HT's on the hill (I always do) but they are NOT
a substitute for good mountain practice and procedure.

James Gentles GM4WZP/P

Opinions expressed are my own, and are not intended to be an official
statement by Hewlett-Packard Company

Name: James Gentles GM4WZP
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Queensferry Telecomunications Division
Email: jdg@hpqtdla.hpsqf.hp.com hp-sdd
Address: Station Road, South Queensferry, West Lothian, Scotland
---

546. Comment period for 90-55

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 12:58:59 UTC
From: rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9008161259.AA03628@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 9159

Patty Winter, N6BIS, writes:

<<Small clarification: we're now in the reply-comment period (till Sept. 7?). So there's still time to give your opinions, only now they have to be in response to the original comments instead of just anything off the top of your head.>>

I didn't mention the reply period because (1) I doubt whether many hams will take the effort that "our intrepid reporter" (KA9Q) has and actually *look* at the comments that were filed, and (2) I didn't want to encourage folks to send in comments that weren't valid replies (i.e. anything off the top of your head.) The reply period is truly intended for that purpose--replying--though it can sometimes get misused.

You're correct, though... and if people HAVE looked at others' comments and feel they want to concur/nonconcur or simply discuss them further, then by all means they should file replies!

--Charlie, NC1N
rossjr@gtec3.gte.com

547. Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 13:10:03 UTC
From: MEHARP01%ULKYVM@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9008161308.AA16258@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9156

<Sorry about the repost, the first try of this got truncated before the
list on the ArpaNet (Internet, whatever) side of things...>

Well, this certainly seems to address alot of of the issues surrounding
cellular phone service. Kinda kills the objection about cells getting
knocked out during natural disasters, doesn't it? As a friend of mine
observed dryly, "if we have a natural disaster that makes it impossible
to talk to an orbiting satellite, a 2 meter HT probably ain't gonna
do much good either. We're talking serious atmospheric ionization
here." :-).

Anyway...

In anticipation of the "it'll never work" discussion that I know (and
the reader should know) is coming, I would like to present today's Top
10 List with apologies to Late Night with David Letterman....

From the Home Office in Scottsdale, Arizona....

Top 10 Reasons Why Hams Think Motorola's Iridium System Will Never
Work...

10. Can't buy equipment from major Ham equipment manufacturers.
9. All those 900 numbers lead to undisciplined use of spectrum.
8. No allowance for use of CW in "high noise" environment.
7. Uses "evil" DSP techniques.
6. Not available in HeathKit version.
5. No exam required for upgrade.
4. Wrong numbers won't understand when you shout "CQ DX"
at them.
3. I TOLD YOU this would happen when QST did away with
"The World Above 900 MHz!"
2. It's yet another example of the "appliance operator" mentality.
1. Takes all the "challenge" out of global communications.

Flames to /dev/null please.

Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
106B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

"Sir, there is a large multi-legged creature crawling on your shoulder"
- Spock

548. Marine Radios for Hiking

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 13:53:58 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9008161353.AA26888@hls.com>
Source record: 9158

Bob Witte is quite correct. You may not LEGALLY use a Marine VHF for land-only. Ship to ship and ship to shore are the intended uses. I believe that one could use Marine VHF for hiking and never get caught.

Handheld Marine VHF transceivers can be purchased for as little as $150 by looking in some marine catalogs. Those Radio Shack units can be had for as little as $175 if you look around (they are really REGENCY radios).

Another suggestion would be to use the belt clip (true) walkie-talkies that are sold by Radio Shack. I am told that they function quite well.

trop, N6XMV and WAC8900 (Marine)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!{lanslide.hls.com,sytek}!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

549. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 14:54:28 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug16.145428.27798@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 9174

Well, first off:

Thanks to those of you trying to point out that CW proficiency is not required following the "big one". An AM transmitter is a bit more difficult to construct than a spark-gap transmitter, right? The same rusty bolt that can detect AM can detect CW, right?

No, I'm not foolish enough (as some of you seem to think) to believe the ORIGINAL requirement for CW proficiency was EMP. You sure know how to twist others' words to your benefits, don't you? The discussion is the CURRENT relevancy of CW.

We are still practicing a HOBBY, and for that reason as well as the emergency communications aspect, CW is relevant.

I don't enjoy working CW, but I'm adult enough and intelligent enough to see the need to maintain the CW requirement for specific PORTIONS of our spectra. C'mon guys, don't attack ANY mode, simply due to your OWN prejudices against them. I never will; I know better.

de N5LTL
PERSONALLY responsible for my inability to
copy 20wpm Morse code, and PROUD OF IT!

550. Re: Icom R1 and R100 specifications - Here they are!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 15:40:45 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <13199@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 9160

In article <9008151942.AA21767@ucsd.edu> faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>It looks to me as if the Germans want the R1 to be a ham-bands rig.
>The French restriction just looks non-sensical to me.
>
I strongly suspect the 88-108 restriction in French models is to avoid an import duty. This band is used for wide-band FM bcsts as in the U.S. The band below 87.5 contains the two-way business radios, etc.

Judging from comments made in Monitoring Times, Germans cannot legally listen to non-ham non-commercial bcsts. But I bet many do!

--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

551. Cellular on unmodified PRO-34???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 15:44:04 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <3686@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 9162
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I am hearing what appears to be cellular calls on my
un-modified PRO-34. They appear in the middle 800 MHz
band that the '34 allows you to receive. This is
interesting since the 'excluded' bands of 870-890 is
where cellular is supposed to be. Am I hearing another
type of service? I hear all the beeps and squirts you
normally associate with the audio band signalling of
a cellular call-in-progress.

What other services besides cellular 'sound' like cellular
and are located in the frequencies that the un-modified
PRO-34 receives? I suppose this could be an image I am
hearing. A friend of mine hears this on his '34 as well.

-Charlie
WB4HVD

552. Re: Marine Radios for Hiking

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 15:47:35 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7477@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 9161

In article <9008161353.AA26888@hls.com> trop@hls.com (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>
>Bob Witte is quite correct. You may not LEGALLY use a Marine VHF for land-only.
>looking in some marine catalogs. Those Radio Shack units can be had for as
>little as $175 if you look around (they are really REGENCY radios).
>

And if your used to the IC2 class of radios and like ICOM, they make a
marine radio in the same family. Look at any AES catalog. They have
been carrying marine gear for quite some time now.

Of course, comment #1 above still applies!!

bill KB3YV

553. The people's satellites...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 15:49:23 UTC
From: root@tosspot.UUCP
Message-ID: <1c5ZN2w162w@tosspot.UUCP>
Source record: 9150

An observation -

The people of AMSAT are doing a great job of producing amateur satellites. Their ever increasing complexity and abilities (the satellite's, that is) are wonderful.

What a pity it is that most amateurs outside North America (and a good proportion within NA) can't afford the expensive additional hardware to use them.

(No, I don't want anyone telling me how they built/bought a complete 430MHz-light all mode rig for $5.95 or an az/el rotor for zilch out of a erector set - I'm thinking of of two things - money is a problem for most of us and outside of the first world it can be hard to even find the components even if you are a genius engineer....)

Anyway, I guess that technology for technology's sake is a good thing, it's just a pity that ordinary hams with ordinary stations and income levels have to use the Russian satellites if they want to use satellites at all....

What're the odds that the first ever geosynchronous AMSAT will need oodles of bucks for the "who cares, it's a neat technical hack!" esoteric up and downlinks....?

Nothing like it - space communications for hams, provided they can afford it......

....Halon system at the ready.....

Lee G8LCK

554. Re: Voodoo TV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 15:52:22 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2894@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9168

In article <1262@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]In article <2875@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
]>
]>We aren't talking about using the TV spectrum for ham radios. We are
]>talking about using it for public safety. The ENTIRE amateur spectrum
]>below 1 GHz is about the same as the spectrum usage of ONE UHF TV station.
]>
]
]Well as I said in a previous post, if you want to change the discussion
]from cramming broadcast TV into adjacent channels to dropping public
]safety channels into the broadcast forbidden channels, then you will get
]little argument from me. The additional interference to viewers would be

But Gary, that's what we've been talking about all along! We are simply
saying that a lot of UHF TV spectrum is wasted, and that it should be
used for public safety and other land mobile uses, rather than taking
ham frequencies for the same.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

555. Re: Marine Radios for Hiking

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 15:58:56 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <2895@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 9169

In article <9008161353.AA26888@hls.com> trop@hls.com (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
]
]Bob Witte is quite correct. You may not LEGALLY use a Marine VHF for land-only.
]Ship to ship and ship to shore are the intended uses. I believe that one could
]use Marine VHF for hiking and never get caught.
Our local FCC is quite adept at catching illegal marine band users, and take
great pleasure in handing out $750 to $1500 fines. They frequently
monitor marine band (out here in the middle of the desert!).
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

556. ARRL MICROWAVE HANDBOOK

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 16:36:44 UTC
From: ka1gt@cbnewsm.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug16.163644.26309@cbnewsm.att.com>
Source record: 9163

The long promised ARRL Microwave Handbook (I think its really called the UHF/Microwave Experimenter's Handbook or similar) is finally in print. I got my (author's) copy this morning. I havn't had a chance to read it in any detail yet, but on first glance it seems quite well done. It concentrates on basics rather than any detailed equipment design. That may come in a second volume, since I know that such designs were solicited (and submitted) when the project was started several years ago.

Bob Atkins KA1GT

557. New License Classes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 18:09:57 UTC
From: randall@infmx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5006@infmx.UUCP>
Source record: 9079

I'll throw my hat into the ring with another suggestion for new license classes. How about this:

1. "COMMUNICATOR" 2,3A No code All priv. above 30mhz (except CW side bands)
2. "GENERAL" 3B 5 WPM Privs now enjoyed by General Class
3. "ADVANCED" 4A,4B 13 WPM All amateur privs

This seems to be a compromise. Code requirements are greatly reduced, but they remain for the HF bands. "Qualification-based licensing" is reduced, but some elements of it are retained. The novice class license is eliminated, because it no longer makes sense if we're going to have a Communicator class. The novice class will just confuse newcomers ... "Is Novice better or worse than Communicator? ... difficult to answer, since the classes would not be hierarchically structured. The Communicator would be a good entry point into ham radio, since the written exams would not be that difficult, and this class would have good voice privileges. With only 3 classes, the licensing process is simplified.

-Randall KK6MY

558. Need BPR2000 Pager Schematics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 18:10:31 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <3687@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 9077
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

I am looking for a set of schematics for a BPR2000
Motorola Pager. Anybody out there familiar with
this beast?

Thanks,
C.T
WB4HVD

559. 90-55 Reply Comments (was something else)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 18:44:53 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008161844.AA00860@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 9164

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 16-Aug-1990 08:39am HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@UUNET.UU.NET)

Subject: 90-55 Reply Comments (was something else)

>>
>>Bottom line: everyone had a chance to comment by August 6 and try to
>>convince the Commission to see things his or her way. Now it's up to the
>>Commission to make a decision.
>
>Small clarification: we're now in the reply-comment period (till Sept. 7?).
>So there's still time to give your opinions, only now they have to be in
>response to the original comments instead of just anything off the top of
>your head.
>

Last week I asked if anyone knew the format for doing this...no replies yet.
Is it the same as original, or do you have to reference someone else's
specific comments? Anyone?

>
>Our Intrepid Reporter, Phil Karn, should be surfacing from his trip to
>the DC area soon with another update on the comments received in this
>matter by the FCC.
>

That ought to be *real* interesting...I'm awaiting his reply with keyboard
warmed up and ready to roll :-)!

>
>Patty

73,
Jeff WD6CQV/KH6 AFA8JM

560. Re: Marine Radios for Hiking

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 19:11:02 UTC
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2420@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 9165

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV writes:

>Bob Witte is quite correct. You may not LEGALLY use a Marine VHF for >land-only.Ship to ship and ship to shore are the intended uses. I believe that >one could >use Marine VHF for hiking and never get caught.

Sure, any you can't LEGALLY use a 2 meter HT either, but you PROBABLY won't get caught... This is irresponsible, Marine frequencies are for for MARINE use, AMATEUR freguencies are for AMATEUR use. Using either without a license or on land in the case of marine, is strictly illegal and can cause harmful interference. Please use CB or get an amateur license.

Jim Vienneau, Sun Microsystems Inc - Billerica, MA
Email: jvienneau@east.sun.com Amateur Radio: WB1B
Good old Ma Bell (well old anyway): (508)671-0372

561. re: No More Listening in on Cordless Phones in California

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 20:42:47 UTC
From: judice@sulaco.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <9008162042.AA16403@decpa.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 9166

Will Martin asks:

| It would be nice to know exactly what the legislation says,
| to see if the authors recognized any
| of these facts and worded the bill to exempt such items.

I bet not!

Californians: before you end up like New Jersey, with a ridiculous law like this on the books (ours covers receiving government transmissions in vehicles), I suggest you start writing your state legislators!

Louis J. Judice | "We have seen the future and it
Digital Equipment Corp. | looks like Piscataway, NJ"
Piscataway, NJ |
908.562.4103 | - Frank Popper, Geographer,
judice@sulaco.enet.dec.com | NYT Magazine 6/24/90

562. Re: 88 mh toroids

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 21:07:28 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250215@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 9176

Look in the ham ad section of QST. Jesse Bieberman W3??? used to sell them thru the ham ads. I think he still does.

Al N1AL

563. Re: extended receive vhf/uhf equipment confiscated?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 21:08:32 UTC
From: bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <5576@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 9171

In article <1990Aug13.031817.634@csense.uucp> bote@csense.uucp (John Boteler) writes:
>From article <5463@plains.UUCP>, by bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu (Todd M. Bezenek KO0N):
>>...
>> I often wonder what a highway patrol officer would think of my
>> Kenwood TM-701 dual bander, but I really do not know what would happen
>> should one of those gentlemen take interest in it.
>
>I wouldn't advertise it, if you know what I mean, and I think you do :)
>... (Story about HP and en extended receive radio deleted.)
>I replied that they were for the fire department in my home town.
>He perked up "OH! You're with the fire department, OK! Bye!"
>
>No problem!
>
>--
>John Boteler bote@csense.uucp {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
>NCN NudesLine: 703-241-BARE -- VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

Well, I certainly know what you mean about "not advertising", but I
guess that I have a story...

When I said that I wondered what would happen (above) I was
talking about a state that I am not familiar with. In Minnesota,
hams are exempt from "scanner laws".

I was parked in a popular summer town talking to a couple of
other people between our respective parked cars. I was interested
in finding out what the local law enforcement people were doing, so
I put my '701 on band scan. I was waiting for it to find something
when a sheriff's car pulled up to see what we were drinking (pop
of course). :-)

Well, while he was parked next to me he ran the plates on
both cars and guess what? Yup, my scanner finally stopped and
HIS RADIO FED BACK THROUGH IT! I just walked over and turned it
off and that was the end of that.

I guess that the only thing that I have to say about this is
that Minn. luckily is not one of the states in question, and I
hope that my actions did not damage amateur radio's standing.

-Todd
--
Todd Michael Bezenek Internet: bezenek@plains.nodak.edu
Amateur Radio Station KO0N UUCP: uunet!plains!bezenek
Bitnet: bezenek@plains

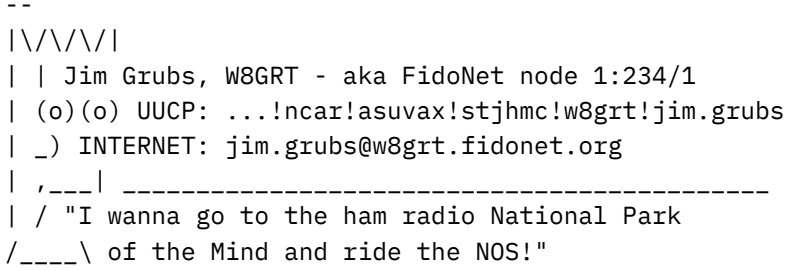
NU040889@ndsuvm1
Welcome to North Dakota. Home of the "more expensive worse education."

564. Comment period for 90-55 (Was: Re: Typing Test)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 21:09:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <61.26CAD0E9@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 9172

> From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
> Date: 15 Aug 90 19:47:23 GMT
> Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
> Message-ID: <44000@apple.Apple.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Small clarification: we're now in the reply-comment period (till Sept.
> 7?).

Correct date.

--

|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

565. Zepp Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 21:11:55 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <7768@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 9170

I am getting ready to put up a large double extended Zepp antenna (IF I can find any 12 ga. copperclad and IF I can find somebody crazy enough to go up the giant redwood that will be one of the supports). I have a span of approximately 300 feet to use, and the feedpoint will be about 175 feet above ground level. This will be used mainly for 160 and 80 meter DXing, though it could be used on the higher bands. My question is whether to fill as much of the span with wire as I can or whether to cut the wire to be resonant on the 160 meter DX slot. I remember seeing an article somewhere recently on using a 160 meter loop on the higher bands, but nothing about a Zepp. Does anybody on the net have any experience with this, or know of a reference?
AA6KX

566. Re: Cellular on unmodified PRO-34???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 21:56:52 UTC
From: scott@88k3.uucp
Message-ID: <562@risky.Convergent.COM>
Source record: 9078
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <3686@radio.oakhill.UUCP>, charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
> I am hearing what appears to be cellular calls on my
> un-modified PRO-34. They appear in the middle 800 MHz
> band that the '34 allows you to receive. This is
> interesting since the 'excluded' bands of 870-890 is
> where cellular is supposed to be. Am I hearing another
> type of service? I hear all the beeps and squirts you
> normally associate with the audio band signalling of
> a cellular call-in-progress.
>
> What other services besides cellular 'sound' like cellular
> and are located in the frequencies that the un-modified
> PRO-34 receives? I suppose this could be an image I am
> hearing. A friend of mine hears this on his '34 as well.
>
> -Charlie
> WB4HVD

You are receiving an image (at 21.4 Mhz higher) of the cellular frequencies; My PRO-34 also receives them. However, once I made the modification to allow cellular, the calls are much clearer and there is no digital signal interference; i.e. when you are using the search mode you only stop on conversations.

The major users of the 800 mhz spectrum (outside of the cellular bands) are so-called trunked radio systems. Many users, using a combination of CTCSS and a digital channel, multiplex conversations over a fixed number (6 or ten or so) of channels. The digital channel allows the transceiver to pick an unused channel for each transmission, while the CTCSS prevents other users from hearing transmissions that are not of interest to them (of course since the PRO-34 passes the CTCSS signal, you will hear all users of the channel).

scott.

567. I lost the mail site for callbook requests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 22:33:01 UTC
From: bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <5579@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 9173

I cannot believe that I did, but I lost the site to which callbook
look-up requests can be sent. Could someone please send this info?

Thank you,

Todd
--
Todd Michael Bezenek Internet: bezenek@plains.nodak.edu
Amateur Radio Station KO0N UUCP: uunet!plains!bezenek
Bitnet: bezenek@plains
NU040889@ndsuvm1
Welcome to North Dakota. Home of the "more expensive worse education."

568. Re: Cellular on unmodified PRO-34???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-16 23:29:20 UTC
From: ken@wybbs.mi.org
Message-ID: <397@wybbs.mi.org>
Source record: 9091
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

816-821 Mobile Trunked
861-866 Base Trunked

Looks, sounds, feels like cellular, but doesn't do the Bzzt cell switching. Also, boths sides of the conversation are about equal strength...
--
Ken Jongsma ken@wybbs.mi.org
Smiths Industries ken%wybbs@sharkey.umich.edu
Grand Rapids, Michigan ..sharkey.cc.umich.edu!wybbs!ken

569. Comments on various current issues

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 00:47:08 UTC
From: gaus@glacier.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <11128@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 9175

After scanning through the news for several weeks, I have found several topics of interest to me, and I would like to offer my comments on them, which I believe are constructive additions to the various discussions.

As a matter of introduction, I am a 38-year old extra class amateur radio operator licensed since 1967. I am a 100% CW operator whose interests encompass simple and economical antennas for Hf, propagation, traffic handling, DXing in connection with the study of antennas and propagation, and taking the time to discuss any topic of interest with another ham.

Here are the issues of interest to me and my comments:

1. Reasons for keeping CW.

a. Its relatively small bandwidth makes good use of the limited amateur spectrum, thus enabling many QSOs to take place over a given frequency range. This feature is something that will become increasingly a factor in the near future as demands are made not only from within amateur radio but from without for more frequency spectrum.

b. A message has a better chance of getting through under conditions of weak signal, interference, or noise.

c. International communication is straightforward and simple with predefined Q signals and other accepted amateur abbreviations.

d. Its simplicity enables any amateur, who is assumed to have a fundamental knowledge of the art and science of radio communication, to signal in the event of emergency when this most basic form of communication is required. The most appropriate instances are when one is isolated during an accident or natural unnatural disaster and other means of communication either do not work for reasons of equipment failure or because of inadequate signal levels at the receiver.

e. CW is a skill that is achieved through the expense of effort. My personal belief is that something is appreciated more if one works toward a goal and achieves it as a result of his own ability and work. Something has little value if it is given outright with no corresponding expense of energy on the part of the recipient. In the present case, that something is the privilege to operate an amateur radio station.

f. CW is a continuation of a form of communication that originated more than one hundred years ago, if not sooner. Today, it not only is still a proven fundamental means of communication, but it is an art form and a skill to achieve and to improve upon. It provides the user the opportunity to set several goals for desired levels of proficiency.

g. CW permits one to have a conversation with another at a speed which is comfortable to the operator, and as a result, permits the operator to organize his thoughts so that a coherent and continuous exchange can take place. That is, there can be less pauses than are found in voice communication.

Vertical antennas.

I use two vertical antennnas at my station. One of them is the old and famous Gotham Vertical. When I ordered this antenna around 1973, I ended up paying more in truck freight charges for it than the antenna itself. The antenna is just two aluminum tubes, each one about 12 feet in length, and one put inside the other for about six inches or so and secured with a screwable clamp. I have mine mounted on a ten-foot 2X4, using PCV pipe cutouts as insulators, and supported with three nylon chords from top of 2X4 to three ground stakes. The antenna, therefore, is ground mounted, and I use sixteen radials going outward from the base. The antenna is tuned with a home made tuner for 20, 15, and 10 meters. I have contacted 162 countries with this antenna using 100 watts output. In my opinion and experience with the purchased Gotham Vertical, it is simpler to build such an antenna than to buy one. I suspect that some money will be saved in the process, but a greater gain is what one learns through the effort and, as always, the satisfaction of having done something with one's hands.

I also use a vertical helix antenna that is more experimental than the above mentioned monopole. It is operated in the normal mode. Refer to Antennas by John Kraus for this type. I constructed mine out of three lengths of PVC tubing and then stretched a toy slinky down its length, with the PVC tubing inside the slinky. I still use radials and my tuner described above. I use this antenna on 80 and 40 meters. I haven't been using this antenna for very long, but its performance seems adequate. I want to see how it performs in the winter time. I would be happy to give details of it to anyone who is interested.

Kenwood TS-940s

I use a Kenwood TS-940s. There are two fans on it. One of them pulls air across the heatsink for the regulators. The other one is used in the final amplifier section. The final amp fan never comes on for me, because of my CW operation. The voltage regulator fan does come on, and it cycles on and off, which appears normal. I followed the manual's instructions and lubricated the fan after six months, and have had no disagreeable noise.

I did have a problem with the unit just before the warranty expired. I noticed instability in the received CW signals and in WWV when listening to the carrier in CW mode. Also, the power supply area seemed to be hot all the time. Sometimes the frequency display would go out completely, and I would have to open up the chassis and hit the reset button. I sent the unit back to the dealer for repair, and upon return found that the problem was apparently in the need to resolder an area of the PLL board. Since receiving the repaired unit, I have had no problems with it.

Ham Radio Dealer

In connection with the comment above, my dealer was R and L Electronics of Hamilton, Ohio. They were courteous and handled my needs promptly. I was entirely satisfied with the repair that they made to my TS-940s.

QSL Responses.

I do mostly DXing these days, but do some local contacts as well. I send out a QSL card to each new contact I make, and reply to any QSL card that I have not otherwise acted on.

I keep a list of what cards I send out to the ARRL QSL bureau and to individual hams overseas or to local QSL managers. The US managers have responded to me almost 100 percent. Foreign amateurs respond better than 80 percent.

On each request for a DX QSL card I write a small note thanking the amateur for the QSO and saying that I would appreciate his card for whatever reason I am making the request.

On stateside non-DX QSL cards, I send by U. S. mail at 15 cents per card and request a card by checking the PSE QSL box. I don't feel that I am placing an undue burden on anyone by not furnishing return postage. If I don't get a card back, that's all right with me.

DX Pileups and the DXCC award.

My own rule of operation is: listen, listen, listen. Be courteous. Be patient. Work toward the goal with reason. Let the other guy have a chance.

I call a DX station if there are few enough amateurs calling that I think I have a chance of being heard. On heavy pileups, I don't bother. In such cases, I believe it would be wise for many operators to voluntarily back off.

Some DX stations can organize the QSO by calling stations by number, i.e. NR 1, NR 2, etc. When that happens, I believe we should listen to his directions. Also, some DX stations say to call him up 1 kHz or so, but some operators miss that direction and call on the DX station's frequency. Again, listen, listen, listen.

The DXCC award certainly is a measure of one's accomplishment in operating in amateur radio, but its value should be a reflection of quality operating and courtesy on the part of those who achieve it.

Overall view of amateur radio.

It is funny that in reading the news articles of several amateurs, that some things seem to remain the same: the discussions of the applicability of CW and other modes of communication, the status of particular classes of licensees, the perceived importance of the kind of call sign one uses, the mystery of electromagnetic radiation and its application, the threats to amateur radio from within and from outside. These issues, among many others, are not new to amateur radio, because I was exposed to them when I started, and I suspect that older amateurs share a similar point of view with respect to their memories of the past.

We should not lose sight of what amateur radio is about, however. In its most basic terms amateur radio is for experimentation, education, public service, international good will, and, certainly not the least, amateur radio is for fun. We have something which contains so much value and so much potential for good for others. I believe it is something we should treasure and preserve. I feel we can best do that by treating others with respect, courtesy, calmness, and reason. There are certainly abuses within amateur radio and issues of use of spectrum by outside interests. These issues can be met in an organized way and dealt with. If, however, the amateur community as a whole cares little about its integrity, it will ultimately be splintered, and its effectiveness as a constructive resource for the community will be lost.

I have had many QSOs in my amateur radio experience, and from this I believe that most amateurs are good operators and care about their avocation. There certainly is hope for amateur radio, and that hope comes from the majority of amateurs who support the fundamental principles of amateur radio.

73,

Rick Gaus
WA3INC

P. S. If anyone would like to discuss any of the topics further with me, or anything else, I'm on CW most evenings on 80, 40, or 20 meters depending on propagation conditions. Look on 3.500 to 3.525, 3.677, 7.000 to 7.025, and 14.000 to 14.025 MHz. I spend most of my time listening for DX so you may not hear me. Call me on frequency or make a sked through email or better yet, send me a message through the National Traffic System the old CW way.

Disclaimer: The above opinions concerning amateur radio are my own and do not reflect in any way the position of the company for which I work.

570. Re: A New War?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 03:41:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500682@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9080

> If you're only having a pleasant chat with your buddies in the next
> state only 300 or so miles away, then SSB is usually effective, and it
> is usually used. However, if you are really pushing it, if you are
> trying to work a new grid, a new state, someone very far away, if band
> conditions are poor, or if band conditions are good but the station is
> so far away that the signals are almost buried in the noise, then CW is
> essential! I am arguing that since the whole point of weak signal
> communications at VHF and above is breaking records and pushing the
> state of the art, that CW should be required of all licensees that are
> permitted to operate in this section of the band. It is a very useful
> skill (indeed - here it is ESSENTIAL), and reasonable proficiency (~13
> wpm) should be absolutely required.

Ken, that is *NOT* the whole point. To some people, and perhaps even many
people this is the point, and I won't try to tell them that they are wrong.

But where you are wrong is in ASSUMING that everyone subscribes to this
same "point". I for one DO NOT!

I am interested in finding out how far I can push VOICE communication.
Switching to CW or ATV just simply contradicts what I am trying to do.
I'm also interested in ATV and DATA DXing. In fact I am even interested
in CW DXing. But on the day I am doing VOICE DXing, you won't hear me
doing CW DXing.

> Cost effectiveness is not a justification for the CW requirement being
> levied upon licensees granted access to the weak signal portions of the
> VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF/etc. bands. It is just additional information that is
> relevant to the discussion at hand.

How is CW relevant to one who is doing only weak signal VOICE DXing?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

571. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing (yet again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 04:05:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500683@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9081

> In article <30500679@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> >If we do have a no-code license class, it is obvious we still won't get
> >anyone into the hobby unless we go out and promote it. But at least with
> >a no-code license, the (first) big obstacle is out of the way.
>
> ...and if we promoted ham radio properly, people would want to get into
> it badly enough that they'd want to learn the code.

I agree.... with the "if" included. But can we really do it that good?
Can we? If the answer is yes, then why haven't we over the past 20 years?

> This is the fundamental impasse. You claim that your buddy won't get
> into ham radio because of the code requirement; I see it as he hasn't
> been properly sold on the whole hobby. I seriously doubt that either one
> of us will change the other's mind. Unfortunately, the FCC is on your
> side, and will ignore anything I have to say on the subject. I didn't
> even bother sending in comments on the NPRM, since they'd just be
> ignored.

Well, he certain was not convinced of so much a benefit from ham radio
that he would go ahead and learn the code. I don't believe we are going
to be capable of doing that without a change of image of what ham radio
is all about. The retention of the code test, however, is a part of the
image of the "OLD Ham Radio". I think people today for the most part are
just not interested in it, or have no concept of what it is. There is no
"NEW Ham Radio" for them to even consider.

Most people seem to think that what us nocoders are trying to do (and some,
I guess, are) is make the costs lower to get in. What I am trying to do is
to make the PERCEIVED benefit match the REAL benefits that you and I know
are here. The modern day benefits that most new people will be interested
in have nothing to do with code. As long as the code is forced upon them,
they will perceive ham radio as being a lesser set of benefits unchanged
much from the 1920's.

If you can come up with a wait to convince people that the benefits of ham
radio far exceed the effort required to get it (code is not that hard) then
I am interested. If you have a means to convince 100,000 new people to go
take a code test to become a ham, I'll withdraw my FCC petition and comments.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

572. Re: TS-940 PHASE OUT !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 04:39:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500684@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9087

I just seems to me that the model changes from Icom/Kenwood/Yaesu and others are coming rather often, and with usually not many new features, particularly in the VHF/UHF rigs, where this often means you can no longer get a matched set of 144/220/440 (if you were so inclined).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

573. Re: A New War? (Really: The old war

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 04:57:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500685@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9083

> As far as protecting the weak signal portions of the bands from the
> communicators, remember, we have CW only subbands on most of the vhf/uhf
> bands. IF YOU DON'T LIKE PHONE OPS WORKING WEAK SIGNAL, STAY IN THE CW
> SUBBANDS!!! I seriously doubt that all that many communicators are going to
> be interested in weak signal anyhow. I think they'll be too busy yaking on a
> repeater or working packet to care much about us folk who dig the weak ones
> out of the noise (whether ssb or cw!!!)!

Actually only the 6 meter and 2 meter bands have CW-only subbands, therefore
no UHF bands have any. The band plans accomodate this. I don't know if that
is good enough of not.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

574. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 05:08:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500686@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9084

> Phil Howard, still hammering on the code requirement, says that there are
> other reasons why people don't get into ham radio. He says that the CW
> requirement is the first big obstacle to be overcome. OK, let's identify
> some of the other big obstacles. What are they? Technical exams? Rules?
> Operating practices? Cost of equipment?

[included text reordered]

> So, Phil, how about your list of things you believe to be big obstacles to
> entry into the hobby? Something other than CW for a change.

The exams in general are a big problem. We will get to these problems.
The code problem, which may not even be the biggest, is the most glaring.
The squeeky wheel gets the grease and the code test is screeching loud.

> I stated once before, and I think it bears repeating: There are bigger
> reasons for yound people not getting into the hobby than CW. Today there
> are *many, many* more things for them to be interested in than there were,
> say, 30 years ago. There are loads of *affordable* options for entertain-
> ing hobbies, not the least of which is the TV set. Couple that with the
> "Nintendo" games. Add computer hobbying. For those who just want to chat,
> there's CB radio which has no licensing or entry requirements at all!
> Taken together (and there are certainly more pursuits), these account in
> large measure for the waning interest as *radio* as a hobby.

There probably are. Let's get the one before us through now, and get on
with fixing the other possibly bigger problems.

> I agree with Phil that all the advertising in the world won't make many
> people buy something they don't want (actually, none will). But it is also
> true that if people really want something, they will work to get it.

If they know they want it. I agree they would work for it. But if the
image of ham radio makes them think they DON'T want it, you have the
problem. I believe CW creates this mis-image.

> I believe that if amateur radio has a problem with piqueing the interest
> of youngsters today, it has little to do with the licensing requirements.
> It has a lot to do with the options they have.

Many of the options are here now. Many more could be made available. But
if the perception of ham radio is still in the 1930's, they just push the
Nintendo cartridge back in.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

575. Re: Good Walky-Talkies for hiking?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 05:27:28 UTC
From: obrien@aerospace.aero.org
Message-ID: <81283@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 9086

In article <3430009@hpqtdla.HP.COM> jdg@hpqtdla.HP.COM (James Gentles) writes:
>(somebody else writes):
>>when hiking. The idea is that I like to go hiking, mountain climbing,
>>and such but I tend to be a lot slower than the people I usually go
>
>I am an experienced hill-walker and I teach and have always been taught
>that the most important aspect of hill walking is the concept of going
>in a group (unless your on your own:-). This group has a leader and
>EVERYONE STICKS TOGETHER unless a formal decision is made to split the
>group. Just letting someone fall behind is BAD LEADERSHIP.

All doubtless quite true. For those whose situations may be different,
a different opinion: In Yellowstone National Park, the semi-official
geyser-gazer force, whether employed or volunteer, uses standard CB radios
and has a standard channel (30) for reporting eruptions, etc. They're
all scattered throughout the basins on their lonesome because that's
what geyser-gazing is all about - sitting on your bum waiting for
something, and no more than one person need wait for any given thing.

The Ranger force of course uses some Federal frequency and has repeaters
spotted on various mountaintops for coverage. The typical QRM problems
that make CB unusable most places do not typically exist out in places
like Yellowstone, so for those without licenses (which is most people),
CB in situations like this one seems to serve very well indeed.
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

576. Re: Comment period for 90-55

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 05:29:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500687@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9085

FCC rules regarding the rulemaking procedures requires that reply comments have a copy "served" (and US mail is apparently adequate) upon the person or entity that filed the comments you are replying to. This is an ordinary practice for all legal proceedings. The only reason you don't have to do this with regular comments is that they are effectively reply's to the FCC's Notice of Proposed RuleMaking, and since you are sending them TO the FCC, that takes care of it.

If you are unfamiliar with how to file reply comments, I strongly urge you to get a copy of, and read, FCC rules part 1 (that's ONE). Many college and university library documents section have the Code of Federal Regulation books. You want "title 47" which contains the FCC rules. The first book has part 1, part 2 (interesting reading: allocation tables), and part 15. The fourth book has parts 73-76 (broadcasting and cable), and the fifth book has parts 80, 94, 95, and something called part 97.

Also check out the Federal Register. It arrives daily. Look in the first few pages where the agencies are listed in alphabetical order. Often the FCC has nothing for some days. When the FCC shows up, you might find the "articles" interesting. While they are mostly legal "mumbo jumbo", they can give you a better idea of how our bureacracy works.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

577. CW, Kids, Ham licenses?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 10:06:56 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <17.Aug.90.11
Source record: 9088

How to convince people to become hams? Well, I tried recently! My 10-year old nephew showed more than a passing interest in my 2-meter mobile & HT, and the IBM-PC in the corner of the shack.. I explained to him that i was able to send messages from the PC to (almost) anywhere, and gave him a demo of packet. Then i explained to him about having to get a license to use it and the need to pass a test in order to get the license. He seemed to accept this concept without any hangups. I explained the license exam, and said that you had to learn about how radios work and how not to be a nuisance to others by jamming their radios/TVs. Still no hangups from junior op. Then he asked 'Do you know morse code?'. My reply was something along 'Well, I personally dont, but some hams learn it, because those who do are allowed to use different radio bands, which can go a lot further'. He looked puzzled at this, but neither he nor i suffered any further angst on the subject.
He then asked 'how much does it all cost'; i went on to explain that some hams spend pots of money buying expensive radios, but others (like me) get old cab despatch radios and convert them, and that this was much cheaper as well as being quite good fun itself. I told him that my radio cost about 50 pounds sterling. This surprised him. (he had been to a local show at which there had been a ham station with all the latest gear, and had been told by the people there that radios cost thousands of pounds).
<Remember that parents are likely to object to forking out vast sums of money on what they perceive might be a kid's passing phase>
I told him about the license exam and the forthcoming Novice license in the UK, and he wanted more information..... which i have provided.
He was last heard saying 'Hey dad; can i get some packet-radio programs for the Commodore-64?'.
Now somehow I feel that if I had said 'You HAVE to learn Morse because the Government says you do', then his interest would have stopped dead.
Fortunately, the UK and many of the more enlightened countries of Europe have had the benefits of a no-code license for some time.

To paraphrase Pink Floyd:- 'Hello? United States? This is the World calling. Can you hear us?'

Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

578. What level should hams homebrew at?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 13:35:19 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <106066@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 9082

In article <1990Aug14.191544.10355@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>In article <26590@usc.edu> kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>>Your youngster doesn't have to build his radio, just his DSP equipment.
>
>Again, why? Commercial DSP equipment exists, and more is on the way.
>
The old arguement about what level hams should homebrew on. How about this one: Some of my friends who grew up in China say that they had to actually wind their own deflection yolks and flyback transformers when they built their own TV sets. Noone here (USA) ever does that! It would take too long, to figure out the design, and to actually wind. Also, one of my friends says that he built an antenna by using rods of bamboo wrapped with aluminum foil. Because real aluminum rod is hard to find.
At the other extreme: I once saw someone on rec.ham-radio.packet say that he builds packet networks, using store bought radios, TNCs, computers, etc.

Neighter of the above is more valid than the other, it just depends what you want to do, and the resources you have.

73 de WA2ISE

579. Re: Iridium Cellular Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 13:50:45 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <292@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 9089

In article <214@bongo.UUCP>, julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:

much deleted

> > [TITLE] Relating to the International Use of Radiocommunications, in
> > the Event of Natural Disasters, in Frequency Bands Allocated to the
> > Amateur Service
>
deleted

> And the final question are copies of this stuff available at
> resonable rates? Or in ASCII form?
>

I don't know the costs--they probably aren't reasonable--but you can write or FAX the ITU. (I understand their response time isn't too swift.) Their address:

Union Internationale des Telecommunications
Place des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVE 20
Switzerland

[if you want to be strictly correct, put acute accents over the e's in Telecommunications]

FAX: 011-41-22-733-7256

You can find the tables of ITU frequency allocations (with footnotes) along with the US frequency allocations (but not the ITU resolutions, I believe) in a US Government document: "Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management," available for $72.00 ($90.00 foreign) from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402.

There is a publication entitled, "Tables of Frequency Allocations and Other Extracts From: Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management." (Catchy title, huh?) This document has most of what you probably are looking for. (I keep it handy on my desk.) I don't know what the cost is, if any; in the preface it says: Additonal copies of this book can be obtained by writing to the following address:
Executive Secretary, IRAC
U.S. Department of Commerce, NTIA
Room 1605, HCHB Building
14th and Constitution Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20230

I hope that information is useful.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

580. Callbook LOOKUP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 14:48:02 UTC
From: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SWRI.EDU
Message-ID: <9008171452.AA00220@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9090

Looks like it's time for another round. For those of you who've lost it, or just never saw it, here's the way to lookup callbook entries over the INTERNET.

+=(*)=+=(*)=+=(*)=+=(*)=+=(*)=+=(*)=+=(*)=+=(*)=+=(*)=+=(*)=+

The callbook server is accessed by sending mail to callbook@sat.datapoint.com. Include the following line in the body of your message:

lookup <callsign> [<callsign> ...]

The maximum length of a lookup command line is about 200 characters. You may specify more than one lookup command if needed.

The following commands are also recognized:

path - specify a return address (user@domain or bang!path!user)
help - return this help text.
quit - quit scanning for commands.

Path should not normally be needed, since the mailer should be able to resolve your address. If you do not get a response from the server, you might try including a path command.

Quit is not usually needed either, but may be used if you have a signature that contains things that look like server commands.

Examples:

lookup n5lyt <= About as simple as you can be

lookup n5lyt ns5i ka5pfm <= Look up more than one call

path bob@foo.com <= A bit more complicated example
lookup n5lyt
quit

If you have any questions, send mail to callbook-help@sat.datapoint.com.

De Lee Ziegenhals N5LYT

| | |

```
| Oz (Rich Osman) | Good judgement comes |
| | from experience, and |
| (ARS WB0HUQ) | experience comes |
|ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SwRI.EDU| from bad judgement. |
| - or - Osman@Jules.ADSD.SwRI.EDU | -Fred Brooks, UNCar. |
|_____________________________________|_____________________|
```

581. Re: Comments on various current issues

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 15:53:16 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <648@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 9095

In article <11128@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> you write:
>1. Reasons for keeping CW.
> a.
> b.
> c.
> d.

Sigh. apperently, I still haven't made my point. I don't want CW abolished;
I just want CW abolished as a requirement for a license. I don't force you
to master current-technology transmissions (i.e. 9600 bauds or higher digital
communications), why do you want to force me to master an ancient
communications method, if I am not interested in that?

That's what the whole thing is about.

73, Geert Jan

582. Gell-Cell charging

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 17:54:19 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.ElSegundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <900817-105443-7661@Xerox>
Source record: 9092

Charging of Gell-Cell batteries

A Gell-Cell battery should be charged from either a constant voltage source or at a low current value. The Gell-Cell wants to be treated just like a standard lead acid battery in terms of charging and be maintained at a nearly full charge condition for life.

When charging off of a voltage regulated source, adjust the charge voltage to a value just higher than the full charge value of the battery. As the battery reaches full charge, the current will decrease. If desired, the current can be allowed to go to a "zero" value at peak charge.

When charging with a low current value, use a resistor and diode (in case the charge circuit voltage drops below the battery terminal voltage) in series and allow the battery to trickle charge continuously.

The one consideration when continuously trickle charging any lead acid battery beyond a full charge condition, the electrolyte will bubble releasing gas (hydrogen and oxygen). A noticable loss in water content will be observed as a result. It has been observed in a car battery under no load conditions, as an example, that a 100ma continuous charge dissipates water fast enough to require replenishment weekly. The life of a Gell-Cell battery will be shortened under a continuous charge situation where the discharge current never or rarely exceeds the charge current.

The bottom line is that a full charge condition of the battery wants to be maintained, but not "over charged". This is most easily accomplished using a constant voltage source.

73

Hugh W6WTU

583. Repeater Voting System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 19:20:20 UTC
From: limey@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <1990Aug17.192020.25129@tc.fluke.COM>
Source record: 9094

I am in the process of selecting a voting system to add to our repeater. Does anyone have any experience with the various units available on the market?

Paul
KW7Y

584. Re: Cellular on unmodified PRO-34???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 19:20:24 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <28589@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 9093
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <562@risky.Convergent.COM> scott@88k3.uucp (Scott Lurndal) writes:
>My PRO-34 also receives [images]. However, once I
>made the modification to allow cellular, the calls are much
>clearer and there is no digital signal interference; i.e. when
>you are using the search mode you only stop on conversations.

There shouldn't be any reason that restoring cellular coverage should
skip over the control channels unless you are only scanning the mobile
frequencies, which isn't all that good of an idea because range is
extremely short. It's easier to scan the base frequencies, plus you
will typically be able to hear both sides of the conversation, although
the mobile may be a bit faint but still readable.

For those of you that are interested, the cellular bandplan looks like
this:

Bases

System A (non-wireline carrier): 870.030-879.990 (bases)
825.030-834.990 (mobiles)

System B (wireline carrier) : 880.020-889.980 (bases)
835.020-844.980 (mobiles)

Channel spacing is 30 KHz. There are additional provisions incorporated
in the bandplan to allow for more growth, but these are the most common
ranges. There are 21 control channels for each of the 2 systems.
The control channels make up the highest 21 frequencies in System A and the
lowest 21 frewquencies in System B of the base frequencies in both cases.
Listening to the control frequencies isn't much fun, but it's a handy way
of determing how many cell sites you are in earshot of. Scan through the
control frequencies and count how many times your scanner stops and you'll
know approximately how many cells you can hear. The reason I use the term
"approxmiately" is that two different cells spaced far enough apart can
use the same control frequency, but you'll only hear it once for obvious
reasons.

If anybody wants any more info on this cellular stuff, drop me a line.

Disclaimer: it's up to you whether or not you want to listen to cellular
calls. I'm just providing information. Personally, I think the ECPA
is a crock. But let's not start on that subject again...

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

Jeff DePolo N3HBZ Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 146.685- 442.70+ 144.455s (Philadelphia)
University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

585. My impressions of the Barker/Williamson AP-10 apartment antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 20:48:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <90Aug17.165624edt.57823@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 9096

Last night Gary Buchholz was enquiring about my Barker and Williamson AP/10
apartment antenna. I basically described that it consisted of two parts,
a car aeriel which you hung out the window, and a counterpoise that you
draped around the room. Since the car aeriel was electrically short
(52 inches) and did most of the radiating, the results were abysmal.
Did Gary get the message which I sent him?

Y.N. Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<MULTI@TRIUMFcl.bitnet>

ps: Radiation resistance 3.2 ohms on 15 meters
Radiation resistance 1.4 ohms on 20 meters
Radiation resistance 0.4 ohms on 40 meters

586. Re: Six-meter model control freqs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 21:58:02 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500024@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 9103

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) / 5:46 am Aug 1, 1990 /
<fernwood!synopsys!rengland@decwrl.dec.com (Rick England) > asks:

> Does anyone have experience using the 6 meter ham band
> for radio control boats or aircraft? I know there are
> some freqs like 50.1 50.2 etc that we can use. Can
> manufacturers of this equipment be easily found?

Whoa there..... The lower end of six is the province of the DXers.
For example 50.110 and 50.125 are SSB calling frequencies, and CW/SSB is
common up to at least 50.200 +.
If you value the health of your model, you will choose more conventional
model-control frequencies on 6. For example the ARRL Bandplan now talks
about 50.8 -51.0. Traditionally model control has been up in the 53 + region.

I can't suggest specific equipment, sorry.

Bob W3OTC 50 states, 67 countries, 6 continents on SIX

Are there any frequencies in the Bandplan or by common convention for
6 meter packet?

My tnc is far better at waiting for those band openings than I am.

Bill WA7WP

587. Re: New License Classes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 22:26:14 UTC
From: youngwa@b8.INGR.COM
Message-ID: <355@b8.INGR.COM>
Source record: 9100

In article <5006@infmx.UUCP>, randall@infmx.UUCP (Randall Rhea) writes:
> I'll throw my hat into the ring with another suggestion for new license
> classes. How about this:
>
> 1. "COMMUNICATOR" 2,3A No code All priv. above 30mhz (except CW side bands)
> 2. "GENERAL" 3B 5 WPM Privs now enjoyed by General Class
> 3. "ADVANCED" 4A,4B 13 WPM All amateur privs
>

I really think this version of the suggested new license classes is the
best that I have heard to date. What does everyone else think of this?
Looking forward to reading your replys in the group.

Struggling to reach 13 wpm,

Butch

--
William A. Young (Butch) N4WMT
Mail Stop CR086 Building 8 Telephone (205) 730-4410
Intergraph Corporation 7:30am-4:15pm (0730-1615)
Huntsville, AL 35894-0001

588. Growling interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 23:23:15 UTC
From: garthh@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <56687@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 9098

A while ago, there was a discussion on rec.ham-radio regarding a growling interference that sounded like power line noise. The people who were discussing it mentioned it was about 20-30 KHZ wide and occured every 50-60KHZ across the band.

I sympathised quite a bit because I have had similar interference at my location, all across the HF spectrum.

A few days ago it was tracked down to be a touch-lamp (the kind you touch to turn on and off) in a house about 3 blocks away. Once the lamp was unplugged the noise stopped.

Hope this info is useful to other that had the similar noise.

589. Re: Cellular on unmodified PRO-34???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-17 23:53:23 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug17.235323.19275@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 9105
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <397@wybbs.mi.org>, ken@wybbs.mi.org (Ken) writes:

> 816-821 Mobile Trunked 861-866 Base Trunked
> Looks, sounds, feels like cellular, but doesn't do the Bzzt cell
> switching. Also, boths sides of the conversation are about equal
> strength...

Like others have said before, the PRO-34 is very prone to hear cellular
phone transmissions on 800 MHz frequencies outside the cellular phone
band.

However, there's another class of stations in this range that may
sound, at first blush, like cellular phones.

Many SMR trunked repeaters in this band have a telephone
interconnect facility, which lets customers make phone calls.
They sound somewhat like ham radio autopatch on 2 meters
because the mobile cannot talk and hear at the same time.

Both parties stay on the same frequency for the duration of the call.

--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

590. _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 00:05:36 UTC
From: bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <5586@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 9097

Has anyone seen an early showing of _Pump Up the Volume_? It is a
movie about a high school student who uses a ham radio to start his
own bootleg radio station. It is due to be released on August 22.

It seems to me that a movie based on radio bootlegging would
generate a negative attitude towards amateur radio. Any comments?

-Todd
--
Todd Michael Bezenek Internet: bezenek@plains.nodak.edu
Amateur Radio Station KO0N UUCP: uunet!plains!bezenek
Bitnet: bezenek@plains
NU040889@ndsuvm1
Welcome to North Dakota. Home of the "more expensive worse education."

591. Book of modifications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 02:54:32 UTC
From: baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <25303.26cc6798@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 9099

I've seen a book listed in the ads in CQ magazine for a book on "Modifications to Amateur Radio Equipment". It appears to cover many of the mods for current equipment relating to expanding receiver and transmitter coverage of many (most) current radios. The ads state the book is about 200 pages, so it sounds like quite a bit could be covered.

Has anyone purchased this book, and if so, what is their opinion of it?

Kirk Baxter, N0FPZ

592. Re: Growling interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 04:25:39 UTC
From: jimla@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9700@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 9102

I am another victim of touch lamp RFI which wipes out signals weaker than S9 on 40, 20, and 15 meters. The lamp is located about a block away from my QTH. I borrowed the lamp last weekend and installed a "Pi" line filter consisting of 2 .01 uF capacitors and 2 100 uH chokes. I mounted the filter in the lamp base, in series with the AC line input. Unfortunately, the noise level was only attenuated by about one S-unit. My next experiment will be to install a capacitor directly across the Triac in the controller. Has anyone on the net successfully eliminated touch lamp RFI? By the way, the lamp controller was made in Taiwan, and has no RFI suppression components. A local fake antique shop owner told me that he has sold "hundreds" of these lamps, so this may become a serious RFI problem that needs an urgent solution.

Jim Larsen
N7IHQ

593. IC-24AT Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 05:16:26 UTC
From: val@swamps.UUCP
Message-ID: <241@swamps.UUCP>
Source record: 9101

I have several questions on IC 24AT operations and capabilities, as
well as on the associated accesories.

* Can the BP-90 (6 - AA cells) be charged with either the wall charger
supplied with the radio, or the BC-72?

* Can the BP-85 (high voltage pack) be charged with either the supplied
wall charger, or is the BC-72 the only way to charge it?

* Does the CP-12 (cigar lighter plug and cord) essentially provide 12 V
to the connector on the cord, or does the CP-12 do some internal regulation?
Also, what kind of connector is on the end? Compatable with the IC 02AT?

* Will the cross-band repeater mode permit simplex to duplex crossbanding,
or is it limited to simplex to simplex?

* Has anyone measured the sensitivity out of band?

* How high will the PLL lock...ie, what's the upper limit for receive?

* Potential ugliness aside, is there an after market adapter which will
adapt battery packs like the BP7 to the IC24?

* Is the BC-35 usable or modifiable for use in recharging the new packs?

* What are the possible ways of recharging a BP-85? BP-90?

* Any other comments on pros, cons, limitations or quirks?

Thanks much.

Val Christian (n2epo)
val@swamps.UUCP

594. Re: The people's satellites...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 10:58:01 UTC
From: fpa@qualcom.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <3023@qualcom.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 9104

In <1c5ZN2w162w@tosspot.UUCP> root@tosspot.UUCP (Rodney Q. Root, ESQ) writes:
>The people of AMSAT are doing a great job of producing amateur
>satellites. Their ever increasing complexity and abilities (the
>satellite's, that is) are wonderful.
>What a pity it is that most amateurs outside North America (and
>a good proportion within NA) can't afford the expensive additional
>hardware to use them.

I've worked 50 countries on Oscar 13. Most of those countries are outside North America. Included are many that are not especially known for high per-capita income... Zaire, Haite, USSR, East Germany, Gabon, India, Czechoslovakia, Romania... By today's standards, my 50 contries is no big deal. Quite a few folks have satellite-DXCC, having worked 100 countries. So... there are people out there, widely distributed around the world, who are active on the satellites.

>Anyway, I guess that technology for technology's sake is a good
>thing, it's just a pity that ordinary hams with ordinary stations
>and income levels have to use the Russian satellites if they
>want to use satellites at all....

Not correct. My first contacts on a satellite (SSB mode on Fuji Oscar 12) were made with the following... Vertical antennas, an old 2m ssb rig that i borrowed, and my HF rig hooked to a 435MHz transverter that i bought at a swapmeet for $150. I agree with your basic concern that radios, preamps, rotors, etc all cost too much, of course. You can buy radios used. That's a very common thing to do. You just don't need all the features of a newfangled $1400 radio! You can get by, at least initially, without az/el rotors. Often, when i'm talking to a DX station, the operator will say, "hold on a minute, i gotta go outside and rotate the antennas!". Satellite antennas can be mounted near the ground, so you can literally just push 'em around by hand. Satellites such as Oscar-13, in molniya type orbits don't move very much during the "good" part of the orbit, so you don't have to do this very often. Some of the microsats are loud enough that you can use a simple vertical antenna with no rotator of any kind. Finally, the last expensive components... the antennas. Many foreign operators build their own. The various ARRL books are full of fairly complete plans. I'm not very good at mechanical construction, so I bought antennas, but i talk to lots of people who've built their own satellite antennas for 145 MHz & 435 MHz.

If you thought it took several thousand dollars to get on the satellites then i hope i've shattered that myth for you. If, on the other hand, you know how to build satellites that are easier to use, then by all means share your ideas. AMSAT (remember, it's a volunteer organization) needs you!

>What're the odds that the first ever geosynchronous AMSAT will need
>oodles of bucks for the "who cares, it's a neat technical hack!"
>esoteric up and downlinks....?
>
The odds are zero. The AMSAT Phase-IV project (study of possible geostationary satellite design) included a number of concepts to reduce the cost of a basic ground station. For example, because it's geostationary, you wouldn't need rotors. Because it was going to use higher powered transmitters, you woudn't need as sensitive a receiver on the ground, etc. Meanwhile, Phase-IV has been shelved because it was deemed to ambitious a project. Too costly to design and build.

Franklin Antonio, N6NKF

595. Re: The people's satellites...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 14:47:17 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1270@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9107

In article <1c5ZN2w162w@tosspot.UUCP> root@tosspot.UUCP (Rodney Q. Root, ESQ) writes:
>An observation -
>
>The people of AMSAT are doing a great job of producing amateur
>satellites. Their ever increasing complexity and abilities (the
>satellite's, that is) are wonderful.
>
>What a pity it is that most amateurs outside North America (and
>a good proportion within NA) can't afford the expensive additional
>hardware to use them.
>
>(No, I don't want anyone telling me how they built/bought a complete
>430MHz-light all mode rig for $5.95 or an az/el rotor for zilch out
>of a erector set - I'm thinking of of two things - money is a problem
>for most of us and outside of the first world it can be hard to even
>find the components even if you are a genius engineer....)
>
>Anyway, I guess that technology for technology's sake is a good
>thing, it's just a pity that ordinary hams with ordinary stations
>and income levels have to use the Russian satellites if they
>want to use satellites at all....
>
>What're the odds that the first ever geosynchronous AMSAT will need
>oodles of bucks for the "who cares, it's a neat technical hack!"
>esoteric up and downlinks....?
>
>Nothing like it - space communications for hams, provided they can
>afford it......
>
> ....Halon system at the ready.....
>
> Lee G8LCK

Wait! The Russian satellites are too expensive for me to use. I'd
have to buy a HF rig and antenna to go along with my 2m,430,1269,
and 2304 gear. :-) (Ok I DID just buy an HF rig, but then I'm
a glutton for punishment.)

Seriously, the Microsats were designed to be used with relatively
simple ground equipment. You don't have to have steerable antennas
or high power. I used an IC211 and an IC402 bought at a hamfest for
$100. After lightning blasted my station a while back, I did buy
an expensive Kenwood 790A, but I'm not really happy with it. If
anyone has an IC202 they'd like to part with, I'm interested.
Antennas are simple homebrew J poles.

Oscars 10 and 13 do require steerable antennas and more power to use effectively. I added a Mirage D1010N to my IC451 and used the late lamented IC211 for receive. The antennas have evolved through a series of commercial and homebrew models. They all worked to varying degrees. Currently, I am using the high priced spread, KLM, but cheaper antennas do work. I was sucessful with homebrew helices wound from copper tubing over a PVC frame, mounted on a ground level Radio Shack tripod and steered by hand. If you can make 50 watts of RF on 435 (even an old Motorola dynamotor rig will do this if you can stand the noise) and if you can receive 2 meter sideband (say a converter to a HF receiver), then you should be able to work 10 or 13. CW only of course. Yes pro-coders, this no-coder can use the beep beep stuff too. :-) :-)

A state-of-the-art all mode all band satellite station can cost a mint, but you can use the satellites for a whole lot less. You can certainly work a Microsat or Oscar 13 for less than the cost of a HF rig even if you start from scratch. I guess it all depends on your priorities, if you simply must be on the DXCC honor roll, then you won't have the funds to work satellites. But, if VHF-UHF is your thing, you probably already have enough equipment to work the birds.

Gary KE4ZV

596. Re: PRO-34 Audio Power

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 14:56:04 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <179@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 9108

In article <27080001@col.hp.com> kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt) writes:
>I'm looking in the National Semiconductor linear catalog and I see that
>the LM386-1 is rated at 250mW,min and 325mW,typ ... now there is an
>LM386-3 that will go: 500mW,min and 700mW,typ. That might be one solution.
>
>Another might be to check pins 1 and 8 to see if there is an electrolytic
>capacitor attached. A 10uF cap here will increase the voltage gain from
>20 (nothing connected) to 200 (10uF). Note that increasing the audio gain
>means a decrease in battery life.
>
I got chance to pop by The Shack last night and grab the LM386 they sell.
It is in fact a LM386-1 - the exact same thing that is already in the
PRO-34. But since I was in that 'modify mode' I decided to change the
2.2uF cap that is between pins 1 & 8 to a 10uF - in stock condition I
measured .096 volts DC on the earphone jack with an earphone connected,
volume at max and squelch fully open - after the cap change under the
same conditions (even the same channel and frequency) it showed .102
Not a big difference at all, so next time im in at the local supply
house I will be getting a LM386-3 to see how much audio I can get out
of this puppy.

As for battery life, to my thinking if you do not exceed the same audio
level of an unmodified radio - the battery life should be the same. This
is in my case 90% of the time. There is however that 10% where having a
bit extra headroom (audio power) would be a big plus ;-)
--

_____
Dan 'Sneakers' Schein / \ Quote:
Sneakers Computing \/\/ | Those who worked the hardest
2455 McKinley Ave. | (o)(o) are the last to surrender.
West Lawn, PA 19609 C .---_) -= Gary Ward =-
| |.___|
| __/
uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan /_____\ (or) dan%heimat@commodore.com

597. Re: Re: A New War? (Really: The old war)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 16:07:21 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Aug18.160721.25111@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 9106

As quoted from <18230031@hpfcdj.HP.COM> by myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers):
+---------------
| >I will repeat my statement, with emphasis to make sure you understand:
| > Morse code is essential for most weak signal communications at
| > VHF and above, WITH CURRENT EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES. It's also
| > the most cost effective weak signal communications mode with any
| > equipment and/or technique.
|
| nor will I try. What's missing, though, and what started this whole mess, is
| some justification for *requiring a test of CW proficiency* in order to become
| a licensed amateur. That fact that CW is a useful technique under certain
| conditions does NOT, at least in my opinion, constitute such justification.
+---------------

My complaint exactly.

Novices can work packet on 220MHz and even can run digipeaters. So why
isn't packet covered on the Novice theory test? Why isn't there another
separate test on packet --- or, more precisely, why *is* there a test on CW
but not on packet?

It seems to me that CW's "exalted" position must be justified. It's not as if
we must use CW to worship the Great God of Electromagnetism, after all.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR/KT on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery America OnLine: KB8JRR

598. Re: Comments on various current issues

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 16:18:37 UTC
From: nicholso@hpcuha.HP.COM
Message-ID: <22480011@hpcuha.HP.COM>
Source record: 9112

geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:

>Sigh. apparently, I still haven't made my point. I don't want CW abolished;
>I just want CW abolished as a requirement for a license.

Yes, but a case could be made that the greater percentage who learn CW before getting their license, the greater percentage who will use CW as an operating mode afterwards. Do you want to effect a change in the proportion of amateurs who operate CW?

In past years, the FCC probably considered it very useful to have operators who were trained to pick up CW maritime distress signals and such. Requiring CW for the amateur license created a body of such people for almost free. With satellite locators and such, I don't see as great a need to such operators anymore. But I see this as a bad thing for amateur radio, since the lower the perceived public benefit, the less government support we will probably get for our frequencies and privileges.

I haven't made up my mind on No-Code licensing yet. I don't think it will solve any of the "problems" in amateur radio, but it will change the nature of the hobby.

====
Ronald H. Nicholson, Jr. Hewlett Packard
uucp: nicholso@hpda.HP.COM Cupertino, CA
(408) 447-6603 #include <canonical disclaimer>
N6YWU (advanced) private pilot ASEL 151 hours

599. Re: My 2 cents worth. NO-CODE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 17:34:57 UTC
From: nicholso@hpcuha.HP.COM
Message-ID: <22480012@hpcuha.HP.COM>
Source record: 9113

From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)

>In article <6847@vax1.acs.udel.EDU> dabell@vax1.udel.edu () writes:
>>... One of the things that has kept
>>the hobby in reasonably good shape has been that the people who work
>>for their ticket, ie. learn code, are more likely to be self policing
>>than someone who is given a ticket.

>I'm truly amazed at the number of Psychologists who are radio amateurs.
>However, there is no data to prove either of the above statements, other than
>appeal to the "Puritan Ethic". Given the number of LIDs on HF, ALL of whom
>have at least a General Class license, I find it hard to accept the argument
>on self-policing. ...

I'm no psychologist, but I can read psychology textbooks. Much
experimental evidence exists that correlates the perceived effort a
person has to expend to obtain something, with how highly they value
that something after obtaining it.

Passing a written test alone requires much less effort than a written
test plus an operating skill test. Should the goal be to make it easier
to get into amateur radio, or to encourage leading edge technical skills
over traditional operating skills? Would a more difficult written test
that requires as much study time, on average, as it takes to learn code
at 5 WPM be appropriate?

I value the very polite style of operating usually found in most amateur
bands. The percentage of poor operators is significantly higher on CB.
I've heard obscenities a few times on SSB and 2M, never in the novice CW
subbands, and in well over 20% of CB transmissions I've monitored. IMHO a
no-code license will somewhat increase the percentage of poor operators
on the amateur bands. However, I don't know whether this "cost" will or
will not outweigh the benefits of getting more good technical people
involved in amateur radio.

====
Ronald H. Nicholson, Jr. Hewlett Packard
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N6YWU private pilot ASEL 151 hours

600. Re:The Ultimate question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 18:09:00 UTC
From: UCSBPM@UWPLATT.EDU
Message-ID: <49EC3D77E4FF4005B5@uwplatt.edu>
Source record: 9109

>It's ok to transmit aboard a plane as long as I use CW only, right?

No, but you can use a marine radio as long as you are over water
or aboard a seaplane

This momemt of comic relief provided by:
Brian P. McCarty, N9IWP (taking the /AA tests tomorrow (the 19th))
UCSBPM@UWPLATT.EDU

601. IC-24AT receive images

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 18:12:17 UTC
From: nicholso@hpcuha.HP.COM
Message-ID: <22480013@hpcuha.HP.COM>
Source record: 9114

I found several apparent images in an Icom 24AT with the receive capabilities opened up.

Displayed Received same as: difference

85.645 147.385 (61.74)
85.310 147.060 (61.75)
88.00 TV channel 36 audio
149.745 TV channel 36 audio
201.250 146.940 (54.31)
201.500 147.060 (54.44)
206.875 TV channel 36 audio

What frequency is channel 36 audio supposed to be transmitted on? Could I have picked up a some sort of remote feed?

Other frequencies tested:

Air band: The Icom was not as sensitive as a Sony Air-8 air-band receiver, but still picked up several control towers and aircraft out to about a 20+ mile radius. An attic mounted discone was used for both radios for this comparison.

Middle of the 800 MHz range: the expected signals, about a dozen cells could be heard.

In the FM broadcast band I could hear a few strong local stations (106.5 MHz comes to mind), but only when very quiet music passages were being playing.

BTW using the rubber duck antenna that comes with the 24AT is like transmitting into an attenuator. I get signal reports up to 3 S-units higher with either a 19" metal whip or a Yeasu dual band rubber duck.
====
N6YWU
Ronald H. Nicholson, Jr. Hewlett Packard
uucp: nicholso@hpda.HP.COM Cupertino, CA
(408) 447-6603 #include <canonical disclaimer>

602. Ham radio FLAME (was _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 18:13:50 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1729@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 9110

bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu (Todd M. Bezenek KO0N) writes:

> It seems to me that a movie based on radio bootlegging would
>generate a negative attitude towards amateur radio. Any comments?

How about a movie where the old ham can't wait for the national emergency
so his pitiful station can save the day (Red Dawn)?

I am a ham and an ex-pirate, and I already have a negative attitude toward
amateur radio. It seems no one can ask a technical question in this
newsgroup (much less on the air) without getting a political answer:

Q: can I boost the power of my 49mc walkie talkie
A: THAT'S ILLEGAL. GO CRAWL INTO A HOLE.

I have a lot of equipment that I could use to break the law, some of which
is ham gear, then there's my gun, my automobile.... I modified my IC 02-AT
to get police channels? Anybody want to know why? Of course not.
You're all sure I'm out there harassing the cops and I should be fined
etc.

I did it because I worked in a two way shop, repairing radios FOR the
police, and it was a very handy diagnostic tool.

Besides, suppose I just like to build radio circuits? My friend built a
60W AM broadcast transmitter just to see if he could do it. He has no
equipment that works on 160, and no interest in talking to hams, but he
built his circuit and he tested it with a dummy load. One time, the AM
broadcaster he works for had an emergency, and his little tube-type
transmitter kept them on the air! It was REALLY EXCITING.

Now I suppose I'll get flamed because my friend's transmitter would not
meet FCC specifications for AM broadcasting.

So who is the real "radio amateur"? The guy who build circuits to learn
about radio, or the guy who times out repeaters complaining that the
device could be used for illegal purposes, and denying assistence they
are probably not capable of providing anyhow?

You tell me --- who are the real "radio amateurs"?

When people ask me if I'm a ham, I say no, I just have a license.

David
I wish I were proud of N5IZU

go ahead you old folks, dive for your callbooks and make sure I'm real!

603. ungrounded station questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 18:32:20 UTC
From: nicholso@hpcuha.HP.COM
Message-ID: <22480014@hpcuha.HP.COM>
Source record: 9115

What is recommended for HF transmitting when a ground isn't available?
Example situations: multi story apartments, hotel rooms, roof top
stations, mountain top portable stations, or air mobile (aircraft
operators permission, of course :-).

Do balanced antennas, balanced feedlines, or various matching networks
help keep RF off the radio case? Are counterpoises effective and do
they radiate?

Also, how can base fed vertical antennas without an earth ground be
decoupled from the feedline?

Thanks,
====
Ronald H. Nicholson, Jr. Hewlett Packard
uucp: nicholso@hpda.HP.COM Cupertino, CA
(408) 447-6603 #include <canonical disclaimer>
N6YWU private pilot ASEL 151 hours

604. TV and Cordless Phones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 20:55:00 UTC
From: lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008190236.AA22820@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9116

A recent posting mentioned a bill being run through California regarding the monitoring of cordless phones. The author stated that allscanners, sw receivers and UHF TELEVISIONS TUNING THROUGH CHANNEL 83 can receive cordless phones. Can someone please explain this to me???

Last I checked, the old cordless phone operated on 1.7/49 MHz and the new ones are on 46/49MHz. Now I'm not sure exactly where the UHF channels are all at, however I do know it starts up around 470 MHz or so and channel 2, which is the lowest TV channel I know of starts at about 56 MHz and they all go up from there. SO how do you get cordless phones on UHF TV?? Is there a new set of frequencies for cordless phones?? I know I'm not always on top of new developments, so PLEASE fill me in. Inquiring minds and all that.

Thanks
73,
Michael
WA7SKG

605. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 21:25:44 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008182125.AA14460@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 9117

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #735 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90217.43935311 .00000117 00000-0 13196-3 0 3354
2 00424 80.4624 237.5137 0023878 142.7307 217.5501 13.67370855389428
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90221.46812524 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4005
2 03029 13.2684 20.9607 0025942 140.8622 219.0213 1.00273268 83322
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90228.71719487 .00044302 17658-4 24441-3 0 369
2 04966 51.5342 85.8551 2238883 262.3130 71.9824 11.13296316598422
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90226.34880163 -.00000041 00000-0 15309-4 0 931
2 07646 49.8278 288.9953 0205974 23.3874 337.6227 13.82140335783829
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90228.23967476 .00000003 00000-0 00000 0 0 935
2 08820 109.8592 15.6817 0044556 225.5514 134.1348 6.38664097 77771
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90227.76979836 .00000007 00000-0 99999-4 0 4756
2 10684 63.7692 87.7128 0119449 198.1291 161.5017 2.00556119 77044
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90221.76632603 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2173
2 10893 64.3521 328.7590 0164941 25.3122 335.5089 2.00542896 89745
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90224.78081405 .00000100 00000-0 99999-4 0 9362
2 10953 7.0770 65.7924 0009415 77.9338 282.2648 1.00268149 5200
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90226.08156056 .00000377 00000-0 17330-3 0 3604
2 10967 108.0240 79.6637 0002608 232.3927 127.6962 14.35779967634769
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90224.53973275 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2546
2 11054 63.8857 324.9292 0060313 120.0355 240.6205 2.00567899 86818
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90227.18260921 .00000061 00000-0 70804-4 0 6875
2 11080 99.1856 130.7542 0008469 290.4139 69.6112 13.83448137596194
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90228.13307626 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 4198
```

```
2 11141 63.7278 87.5701 0058960 316.1665 43.4288 2.00554894 85589
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90225.78140007 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 35
2 11690 64.2346 89.7868 0117450 202.8242 156.7273 2.00555150 91394
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90224.59243728 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 1920
2 11783 63.6882 324.4785 0150979 60.5252 301.0116 2.00559325 75453
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90227.57341098 -.00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 9562
2 12472 3.6189 75.2038 0001620 11.5511 348.6157 1.00206812 32822
DE 1
1 12624U 81 70 A 90227.03022287 -.00015886 00000-0 -85339-1 0 5024
2 12624 88.9679 147.3251 6202909 262.7764 27.6310 3.51002112264083
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90228.64343824 .00033899 00000-0 50774-3 0 7773
2 12887 97.6323 279.9360 0002870 108.8983 251.2729 15.54893415490655
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90227.71340860 .00048579 00000-0 42538-3 0 4444
2 13138 51.6022 1.8216 0000158 106.9479 253.1372 15.68383363474185
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90227.57350900 .00000064 00000-0 68922-4 0 5907
2 13301 82.9291 257.2464 0028291 0.6644 359.4546 13.67839204405797
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90228.28247918 .00000558 00000-0 13361-3 0 4160
2 13367 98.1594 289.6183 0002759 322.5301 37.5705 14.57141496430055
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90224.50031135 .00000102 00000-0 82666-4 0 7998
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2 13969 4.6293 65.6478 0003503 86.9690 273.0654 1.00282926 567
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2 14189 63.3839 85.9799 0147626 219.3551 139.6438 2.00702350 51971
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2 18129 82.9258 283.7201 0010662 316.3217 43.7104 13.72102289157768
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2 18820 82.5462 302.9413 0017117 152.1235 208.0846 13.84361223128457
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1 18822U 88 6 A 90229.15840043 .00000279 00000-0 14478-3 0 6105
2 18822 98.6362 106.9076 0007738 93.6378 266.5684 14.21507715131484
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2 19216 56.9610 142.4159 7002982 232.8606 40.9111 2.09704479 16420
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2 19274 82.5165 102.3566 0020365 286.5041 73.4045 14.77211793113872
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90227.52777584 .00000392 00000-0 99999-3 0 5542
2 19336 82.5311 235.4294 0017475 161.8581 198.3144 13.16902395 98766
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90229.12263091 .00000571 00000-0 33461-3 0 3399
2 19531 98.9846 177.5077 0013194 111.9323 248.3251 14.11671260 97568
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2 19796 63.4011 85.3906 7062946 319.8768 5.2994 2.00674401 11001
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2 19802 55.0464 195.4754 0053404 166.0726 194.0544 2.00642946 10736
Akebono
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1 20305U 89 86 A 90227.83041059 .00000008 00000-0 84656-5 0 1962
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2 20452 54.5297 254.1934 0028547 42.4190 317.8728 2.00872220 3711
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2 20496 43.0976 350.1816 0015437 5.9968 354.1093 15.11176657 27670
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2 20663 62.8053 82.4265 0125965 8.1706 352.1652 14.66814477 4062
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2 20667 0.3291 256.9693 0023207 329.7099 133.1088 1.00259988 355
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1 20671U 90 57 B 90216.51423767 .00000047 00000-0 36479-4 0 120
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1 20683U 90 58 A 90227.03052121 .00023438 00000-0 43646-3 0 701
2 20683 51.6182 277.2667 0014273 348.9406 11.1391 15.48624432 5383
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1 20685U 90 59 A 90228.82639049 .00267205 -69783-5 57649-3 0 419
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1 20722U 90 67 A 90227.74174763 .00026493 00000-0 27330-3 0 245
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Cosmos 2091
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Cosmos 2092
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2 20739 82.5727 45.2650 0012057 15.3231 344.8224 12.64410887 363
Cosmos 2095
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1 20754U 90 73 A 90228.95994732 .00083311 -59391-5 27880-4 0 30
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606. Re: Comments on various current issues

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 23:35:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500689@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9118

> As a matter of introduction, I am a 38-year old extra class amateur
> radio operator licensed since 1967. I am a 100% CW operator whose
> interests encompass simple and economical antennas for Hf, propagation,
> traffic handling, DXing in connection with the study of antennas and
> propagation, and taking the time to discuss any topic of interest with
> another ham.

How would YOU feel if someone required that you learn some other method of
communication in order to earn the privilege of communicating in Morse Code
on the Amateur spectrum?

> Here are the issues of interest to me and my comments:
>
> 1. Reasons for keeping CW.

Tell me... when you say "...keeping CW" do you mean:
1. Keep CW as one of the modes hams may use
2. Keep the CW exam as a requirement for any amateur privilege

You did NOT say "exam". To me that means you probably meant #1, but
maybe I am wrong and you meant #2. I do suspect many people will think
that you meant #2 so maybe you could clarify.

> a. Its relatively small bandwidth makes good use of the limited
> amateur spectrum, thus enabling many QSOs to take place over
> a given frequency range. This feature is something that will
> become increasingly a factor in the near future as demands are
> made not only from within amateur radio but from without for
> more frequency spectrum.

CW does have a relatively small bandwidth. This is partly because it also
has a slow "data rate". Voice, however, while having a very high data rate
and also a very high data per bandwidth rate, suffers from the fact that
most of the data itself is useless. This is not a comment on what we hear
on the frequencies, but rather a description of the characteristic of the
human voice. Arguments can also be made about WHAT is said with voice.
So one possible reason to use CW is:

There is less opportunity, and fewer operators, "jawing off" in CW.

> b. A message has a better chance of getting through under
> conditions of weak signal, interference, or noise.

CW's ability to get through noise is NOT because it has a narrow bandwidth,
but actually because it has a WIDER bandwidth. We just think the reason is
the narrow bandwidth because we generally see CW as narrow and packet or RTTY
(and other modes) as wider. The ability for ANY signal to overcome noise is

strictly a function of its level of redundancy. Redundancy can take many forms. FM is redundant because the information is sent in many sidebands. CW is redundant because the carrier remains on for relatively lengthy time periods. Even raising the power is a real form of redundancy. When QRO can only barely get through, QRP will be unable to.

Slow packet down to the same rate, and it will be able to as well. But is this an efficient use of the spectrum if the number of messages you can get through is very low? Think in terms of "words per minute per bandwidth per watts". Bandwidth is "cycles per second" so you have two time components that cancel out. Now you have "words per cycle per watts".

Given extreme conditions, such as a ship beached on an unknown island in the south pacific in the middle of a storm, CW might be able to make it through when other modes might not. The reason for this is the fact that it is a SLOW mode. When conditions get tough for even CW, don't you find yourself going QRS?

> c. International communication is straightforward and simple with
> predefined Q signals and other accepted amateur abbreviations.

You can, and I do, use these Q signals in voice. CW does not have any exclusivity to abbreviations.

> d. Its simplicity enables any amateur, who is assumed to have
> a fundamental knowledge of the art and science of radio
> communication, to signal in the event of emergency when this
> most basic form of communication is required. The most
> appropriate instances are when one is isolated during an
> accident or natural unnatural disaster and other means of
> communication either do not work for reasons of equipment
> failure or because of inadequate signal levels at the receiver.

Unfortunately, we hams are losing this knowledge of the art and science.

> e. CW is a skill that is achieved through the expense of effort.
> My personal belief is that something is appreciated more
> if one works toward a goal and achieves it as a result of his
> own ability and work. Something has little value if it is given
> outright with no corresponding expense of energy on the part
> of the recipient. In the present case, that something is
> the privilege to operate an amateur radio station.

I believe quite differently than you do. My belief system is based on a simple economic model. For anything I might get, it costs me something to get it, and it benefits me in some way. While I usually do not actually quantify my individual decisions, I do think of them in that way.

When I choose to buy something in a store, I think in terms of the cost to me to buy it (which is MORE than just money... it includes the need I have for my pocket money for food if I am hungry, the effort to carry it home, etc.) vs. the benefits I will receive from it. If I believe the benefits will exceed the costs, I will buy it. I might have wrong information and

in fact have many times bought things that turned out to have less benefit than their cost. I then decided to sell them because the benefit of keeping them was less than the benefit of the money I could get by selling them.

I decided to get into ham radio because the perceived benefit exceeded the perceived costs. I have understood correctly what ham radio was for many years. The perceived benefits were accurately understood. The costs, on the other hand, changed. I perceived the costs to be high because I was running into poor methods of teaching code. I finally found a ham radio class the was teaching the code in such a way that it was easy for me. The Morse Code turned out to be quite easy (as was the written exam, but I knew that already).

So in fact I got into ham radio because for me it became EASY to do relative to the benefits. I will remain active as a ham as long as the benefits of ham radio exceed the benefits of spending my time doing something else.

To bring my point to its zenith, my appreciation of ham radio is strictly based on the BENEFITS it gives me, and absolutely unrelated to the work involved in getting into it. That work, what little there was, is past me now and I cannot recover it.

> f. CW is a continuation of a form of communication that originated
> more than one hundred years ago, if not sooner. Today, it
> not only is still a proven fundamental means of communication,
> but it is an art form and a skill to achieve and to improve
> upon. It provides the user the opportunity to set several
> goals for desired levels of proficiency.

There are two parts to this. Your history lesson is probably accurate. Then you switch to something about proficiency levels. Are you meaning just proficiency levels in operating Morse Code? What about setting goals for proficiency levels on other areas? There are many of them, of course.

> g. CW permits one to have a conversation with another at a speed
> which is comfortable to the operator, and as a result, permits
> the operator to organize his thoughts so that a coherent and
> continuous exchange can take place. That is, there can be
> less pauses than are found in voice communication.

The pauses often heard in voice communication take place primarily in long winded transmissions. Keep your transmissions short and you won't have these problems.

> Ham Radio Dealer
>
> In connection with the comment above, my dealer was R and L
> Electronics of Hamilton, Ohio. They were courteous and handled my
> needs promptly. I was entirely satisfied with the repair that they
> made to my TS-940s.

I have found them to be this way as well. I have also found other dealers to be this way.

> Overall view of amateur radio.
>
> It is funny that in reading the news articles of several amateurs,
> that some things seem to remain the same: the discussions of the
> applicability of CW and other modes of communication, the status of
> particular classes of licensees, the perceived importance of the kind
> of call sign one uses, the mystery of electromagnetic radiation and its
> application, the threats to amateur radio from within and from outside.
> These issues, among many others, are not new to amateur radio, because
> I was exposed to them when I started, and I suspect that older amateurs
> share a similar point of view with respect to their memories of the
> past.

Things never change; we are all different kinds of people. If we were
all alike, it would be no fun at all.

> We should not lose sight of what amateur radio is about, however.
> In its most basic terms amateur radio is for experimentation, education,
> public service, international good will, and, certainly not the least,
> amateur radio is for fun. We have something which contains so much value
> and so much potential for good for others. I believe it is something we
> should treasure and preserve. I feel we can best do that by treating others
> with respect, courtesy, calmness, and reason. There are certainly
> abuses within amateur radio and issues of use of spectrum by outside
> interests. These issues can be met in an organized way and dealt with.
> If, however, the amateur community as a whole cares little about its
> integrity, it will ultimately be splintered, and its effectiveness
> as a constructive resource for the community will be lost.

I believe most of the posters here, as well as most hams, have the best
interests of ham radio in their mind. However the differences are most
likey a result of the basic differences as individuals.

> I have had many QSOs in my amateur radio experience, and from this
> I believe that most amateurs are good operators and care about their
> avocation. There certainly is hope for amateur radio, and that
> hope comes from the majority of amateurs who support the fundamental
> principles of amateur radio.

Now if we can only agree upon just what those fundamental principles are.
I suspect we never will. The "we" is the whole of the ham population.

> P. S. If anyone would like to discuss any of the topics further with
> me, or anything else, I'm on CW most evenings on 80, 40, or
> 20 meters depending on propagation conditions. Look on 3.500
> to 3.525, 3.677, 7.000 to 7.025, and 14.000 to 14.025 MHz. I
> spend most of my time listening for DX so you may not hear me.
> Call me on frequency or make a sked through email or better yet,
> send me a message through the National Traffic System the old CW
> way.

It looks like we are sufficiently different in operating that we probably
won't communicate by ham radio very soon. I primarily use the VHF and UHF

bands using voice modes, and expect to be going into packet radio and ATV soon. I do notice most of the above frequencies are in the Extra class only subbands. Is this intentional? I would respect your desire to limit your operation to others who have higher speed code skills, as the slower code speeds can quickly get boring. Not much gets said when you can only say 5 words every minute. I would like to make the suggestion that you find time sometimes to visit the Novice subbands, and help someone with practice in their code. You would have to tolerate their slow and poor code, but I suspect you are good operator and they could use some good examples, as well as the practice.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

607. Re: New License Classes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-18 23:51:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500690@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9119

Since we are tossing out ideas of license class structures, I'll toss
out mine as well:
. . . . .
VHF / UHF track HF / code track

| |
| |
V V

COMMUNICATOR NOVICE <---- beginner /
basic written exam basic written exam entry level
. HF written element
. 5 WPM CW exam
limited privs > 50 Mhz COMM+ limited HF privs

TECHNICIAN GENERAL
advanced written exam advanced written exam <---- primary
. HF written element classes
. 5 WPM CW exam
all privs > 50 Mhz TECH+ most HF privs

The upgrade paths are:

start
|
V
COMMUNICATOR ---> NOVICE
| |
| |
V V
TECHNICIAN ----> GENERAL
|
|
V
???

There is no path from Novice to Tech in this scheme because if you can pass
the combination of exam elements for Novice and Tech you have passed all the
ones for General. You can of course skip any number of steps you want to
from the starting point.

More privilege details:

Novice:
current novice privs at 200 watts max.
plus:
Communicator:

25-50 watts max on VHF/UHF
5-10 watts max on SHF/EHF
Not control op of repeater/beacon/auxiliary

The "???" is a place where you can still have Advanced and Extra classes.
Many hams now holding these would not want to see the system too radically
simplified.
--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

608. RTTY DX Notes 1of3 8/17/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 02:33:38 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1613@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 9124

SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX0817
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 8/17/90

RTTY DX Notes for weekending 17th August 1990
BID: $RTDX0817
Part 1 of 3.

With the problems in the Middle East, one could be expected to assume that communications with that area would be closed off, but such does not appear to be the case. Several stations have been noted passing traffic (from both sides of the fence). It just goes to show that you cannot always trust these amateurs. Some of the information has been good and some bad, as one would expect under the circumstances.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN, I5ICY, I5IGQ, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT, UT5RP, W2JGR, W0LKS and the Tri-State DX Association VHF packet cluster, and to those not named who also sent some interesting news.

Bandpass

Friday 10

VP2V/JH4IFF 21081 at 0030Z
9K2?? 14075 at 0545Z ARQ
UA1OJ/UA9Q 14086 at 0622Z
EA9MY 14084 at 0639Z
5N0ETP 14088 at 2239Z
J39BS 14090 at 2345Z

Saturday 11

C56/6W6JX 14091 at 0005Z
BY4AA 21086 at 0650Z
TR8JLD 21084 at 0713Z
TU2BB 21078 at 1155Z ARQ/QSL
9V1JY 14088 at 1437Z
V51P 21093 at 1455Z QSL
VP8BFH 21089 at 1805Z
UJ8JCQ 21086 at 1807Z 50BD
5N0ETP 21088 at 1826Z
BV4VB 21094 at 1834Z
ZD8BOB 21074 at 2054Z ARQ
9Y4SF 14089 at 2102Z QSL
5Z4BI 21085 at 2137Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX

609. RTTY DX Notes 2of3 8/17/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 02:33:52 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1614@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 9125

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SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX0818
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 8/17/90

RTTY DX Notes for weekending 17th August 1990
BID: $RTDX0818
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 12

RC8O/UB4MZG 14088 at 0443Z
5Z4BI 21082 at 1313Z
YC6HQ 14078 at 1356Z ARQ
9V1JY 14089 at 1357Z
BV4VB 14081 at 1614Z
UJ8JCQ 21084 at 1651Z
ZD9BV 21083 at 1700Z QSL
P43SF 14094 at 2224Z

Monday 13

TY1PS 14095 at 0121Z
ZS6KC 21080 at 0727Z ARQ
HS1BV 21083 at 0906Z
J28TY 21091 at 1502Z
XX9JN 21092 at 1457Z
TL8TM 21092 at 1502Z QSL
TA3B 21092 at 1502Z
RC8O/UB4MZG 21083 at 1513Z
TU2BB 14073 at 1730Z
FP5DX 14089 at 2125Z

Tuesday 14

FP5DX 14089 at 0245Z QSL
V31AR 14080 at 0300Z
BY4AA 21081 at 0441Z
CE0ZIG 14074 at 0526Z ARQ
7S4RY 14086 at 1500Z QSL
9J2AL 21091 at 1607Z
ZD9BV 21083 at 1653Z
BV4VB 21091 at 1723Z
HL1SX 21088 at 2313Z

Wednesday 15

9Y4IBN 14071 at 0010Z ARQ
J39BS 14085 at 0131Z
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RV4F/RT4UY 14087 at 0340Z QSL
7S4RY 14095 at 0552Z
TL8GM 14088 at 0643Z
JW7SP 14084 at 1240Z QSL
CN2YL 21083 at 1447Z
TU2BB 21087 at 1753Z
V21AR 21087 at 1754Z
CE0ZIG 21074 at 2223Z ARQ

Thursday 16

HV3SJ 14089 at 0038Z
OM2BLA 14087 at 0059Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX

610. RTTY DX Notes 3of3 8/17/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 02:34:10 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1615@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 9126

SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX0819
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 8/17/90

RTTY DX Notes for weekending 17th August 1990
BID: $RTDX0819
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information.

V51P will QSL via Box 9080, Windhoek, Namibia.

TU2BB has QSL manager of N2HOS.

9Y4SF has WA4JTG as his manager.

ZD9BV says to send his cards to W4FRU.

TL8TM says that F6FNU will do his QSL work for him.

FP5DX collects his cards from Box F-97500, St Piere et Miquelion, Via France.

7S4RY will QSL via SM4CMG.

RV4F/RT4UY says that his QSL address is Box 73 Kiev, 2522909 USSR. That postal code looks odd, but that is what he was sending, though I did see one report that says it is 252209. But the station was sending the original number.

JW7SP says to QSL via LA3T.

Notes of Interest.

The station listed as 9K2?? was deliberate to prevent any repercussions. Some mail is drifting out.

7S4RY is a special call celebrating the 20th anniversary of the SARTG RTTY Contest.

ZD9BV has been fairly active with a weak signal, which he hopes to improve when he has finished building his house and his new beam.

JA2NQD and JH1BNL will operate from Belau and Yap from September 13th to 19th. QSL to their home calls.

JG1NBD will operate from S79 Seychelles, September 13th to 17th.
JH1QDB will operate from Ogasawara (JD1) from September 23rd to 30th.

There seems to be a rumor around that there will be activity from TI9 from the 19th to the 24th of this month. But nothing has been heard

on a solid basis as yet. Keep looking, it may happen.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX

611. Re: My 2 cents worth. NO-CODE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 04:04:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500691@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9121

> It has been said that the reason for making a no code license
> is to attract high quality (tech) people into the hobby. I think it
> will have exactly the opposite effect. One of the things that has kept
> the hobby in reasonably good shape has been that the people who work
> for their ticket, ie. learn code, are more likely to be self policing
> than someone who is given a ticket. (Yes, GIVEN! I don't care how many
> technical questions you put on a test, any moron can memorize a question
> pool) Usually people who are "challenged" by a problem, like learning
> CW, and WORK to overcome (solve) that problem, carry that philosophy in
> life. It's those people, the ones who enjoy a good "challenge", like
> dealing with packet throughput or refining DSP or spread spectrum,
> are the people that we NEED in this hobby. (did Marconi know CW?)

First of all, let's get something straight here once and for all:

Learning Morse Code is, for the vast majority, EASY!

Morse is NOT a challenge, for the most part it is just hazing.

So what value is there in the "work" involved in it? It took me a
grand total of 6 hours of study time to learn Morse Code. Does that
make me feel my license is somehow more valuable? DEFINITELY NOT!
In fact, the continued existance of the Morse Code requirement makes
my license seem LESS valuable.

We hear this argument quite often. This is the one about the "work"
ethic and such. Perhaps some people do value someone based on how much
it costs to get. I don't. I value something on what I continue to get
out of it.

> But it's too late now. We ran our big mouth and said we wanted
> a no-code license. The FCC is going to give us one like-it-or-not.
> They have been pressured on this subject for years. Now that "we" have
> expressed a desire to have a codless license, we'll get one.

Good! It's about time. I'm relieved to know all this effort has
paid off. Maybe I might even VALUE IT for all the WORK I put in it :-)

> A couple of things may have been overlooked (or have long
> since died) that concern me:
> The FCC stated that they would not implement an additional
> class of license. It would require resources that they don't have.
> So, we opened our big mouths again and said that four-letter word
> "restructure". Ohhhh noooooooooooooooo!

They have the capacity for 6 classes because the present computer system
was put together under the impression of an impending Communicator class

in a prior proposal.

> The FCC also said that they would not issue calls that labeled
> these VHF/UHF codeless newcomers as codeless newcomers. It would
> require re-programming, effort, willingness, or something like that.
> Again, resources that they don't have. Now I guess we will have a large
> pool of codeless VHF/UHF apliance operators who have calls that are no
> different from the guys on HF. hmmm howz anybody gonna know??

How do you know NOW?? I am KA9WGN, and without looking it up you just
cannot tell. Am I a Novice? Tech? Advanced? You tell me.

> <(Yo fellow pessimists! add your snow-ball effects here...)>

You are now revealed1

> My only hope is, now that the inevitable is bound to happen,
> that we contact, elmer, befriend, encourage, and twist arms with these
> newcomers and get them to love and repsect their new privelege as most
> of us do. If we subject them to hazing or treat them as anything other
> than "fellow amateurs" (awwww, do I have to??) then they will have no
> more respect for the hobby than the folks on 11 meters (or 20 or 80).

If you convince them of the benefits they can enjoy with their license,
maybe they will respect it.

> My problem now is that I still get nervous as a novice when I
> operate CW. I have got to get over my fear of working CW before the
> no-coders come.

If you operate HF, you won't see much difference. The "no-coders"
may be coming, but they are coming to at least above 30 Mhz and maybe
even above 220 Mhz. So if you are into code on HF, you won't see much
effect from "no code" except maybe a slight reduction on the overcrowding
down there.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

612. Re: My 2 cents worth. NO-CODE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 04:12:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500692@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9120

> I'm no psychologist, but I can read psychology textbooks. Much
> experimental evidence exists that correlates the perceived effort a
> person has to expend to obtain something, with how highly they value
> that something after obtaining it.

But as much evidence exists to the contrary as well. In particular this
characteristic differs from one individual to the next.

> Passing a written test alone requires much less effort than a written
> test plus an operating skill test. Should the goal be to make it easier
> to get into amateur radio, or to encourage leading edge technical skills
> over traditional operating skills? Would a more difficult written test
> that requires as much study time, on average, as it takes to learn code
> at 5 WPM be appropriate?

Again, things differ between individuals. Some people find the code test
harder, some find the written test harder, some find both easy, and some
find both hard.

A more difficult test for the sake of being more difficult is out of place.
Such a test serves no purpose but to haze people. The test to earn the
privilege of being a ham radio operator should test for what knowledge and
skills are required to be able to share a radio spectrum. It doesn't need
to be intentionally hard. Some will find it hard and some will find it easy
no matter what you come up with.

> I value the very polite style of operating usually found in most amateur
> bands. The percentage of poor operators is significantly higher on CB.
> I've heard obscenities a few times on SSB and 2M, never in the novice CW
> subbands, and in well over 20% of CB transmissions I've monitored. IMHO a
> no-code license will somewhat increase the percentage of poor operators
> on the amateur bands. However, I don't know whether this "cost" will or
> will not outweigh the benefits of getting more good technical people
> involved in amateur radio.

CW as an operating mode tends to discourage bad operating practices.
It's time we thrust off that crutch and start to "heal" the Amateur Radio
service directly. Sure, there are some bad operators, but this problem
can be dealt with. But it is by no means at the crisis level either.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

613. Ham report from Kuwait

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 04:50:58 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <106384@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 9111

copied this from packet, have no way of knowing how accurate this is.
WA2ISE

Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
32499 BF 4043 2 14-Aug 2229 N3GOB 22864_KA3PLC ALL@ALLBBS ()
Sb: Report from inside Kuwait

Message copied from WB2K who got it from W2JGR.

The following message was copied Sunday evening 8/12
by W2JGR from an amateur station in the Middle East.

SUBJECT: NEWS REPORT FROM KUWAIT
DATE REC'D: 12/8/0908Z
TO: ALL
FROM: KUWAIT

THANKS FOR THE RELAY THE MESSAGES...AND HERE IS A SMALL REPORT
FROM MY SELF YOU MAY TAKE AWAY MY NAME AND CALLSIGN ETC
YOU MAY SEND TOTHE W.P OR TO ANY DESTINATION YOU FIND IT GOOD.

IRAQIS AND SINCE MANY DAYS ARE COMING INTO KUWAIT AS
GROUPS OF HUNDREDS, AND THOUSANDS... THERE IS NO BORDER AND
THEY ARE NOW OVER 100 THOUSAND OR MAYBE MORE INTERING KUWAIT.
SOME OF THEM WITH BUSSES, AND OTHERS WITH CARS, BUSSES, AND LORRIES.

THEY TAKE EVERYTHING FROM THE SHOPS AND SHOPPING-CENTERS AND FILL INTO
THE LORRIES AND GO BACK TO IRAQ. THEY BREAK EVERY SHOPE...ALL THE CARS
IN THE WAREHOUSES OF THE BIG COMPANIES, SUCH AS NISSAN, TOYOTA, ALL
JAPANESE, MERCEDEZ, GENERAL MOTORS ETC ETC... ALL ARE BEEING TAKEN AWAY
TO IRAQ.. AND WHATEVER THEY CANNOT TAKE THEY BURN OR DAMAGE. THEY TAKE
ALL THE PARTS... SPARES PARTS ACCESSORIES, AND WHATEVER WAS IN THE
NATIONAL , TOSHIBA, MITSUBISHI, PHILLIPS ETC ETC BREAKING THE SHOWROOMS
AND TAKING EVERY SINGLE AWAY. IT IS A COMPLETE CHAOS.... WE NOTHING
TO DEFEND OURSELVES... WE HAVE NO WEAPONS TO DEFEND OUR HOUSES AND
CHILDREN AND THERE IS NO POLICE NO ARM ... NOTHING TO BRING SOMETHING
INTO CONTROL...IT IS AN ABSOLUTE QUIET-CHAOS IT IS A QUIET-CHAOS ..
BECAUSE THERE IS NO RESIST... NO BODY CAN RESIST... AND THEY JUST COME
AND TAKE WHATEVER THEY LIKE .... ALL THE FOOD STORES... BEEN
STOLLEN....THEIR PUBLIC ARMIES (PUBLIC ARMY.... THEY CALL IT EL-JAYSH
EL-SHAABI) HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THEM...FULLY ARMED WITH GUNS ANIT IS A
VERY SAD SITUATION FURTHER MORE....SOME PEOPLE OF INSIDE KUWAIT .. BAD
PEOPLE TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO WHATEVER HE LIKES... STEELING AND
TAKING CARS BURNING ETC ETC... NO CONTROL NOBODY CAN TELL THEM
ANYTHING... BECAUSE EVERYBODY WILL THINK THAT DAMAGES BEEN DONE BY
IRAQIS ... AN IT IS NOT TRUE... THERE ARE MORE DAMAGE FROM PEOPLE

INSIDE....FOR I AS I SAID THERE IS NO RULE NO GOVERNMENT NOTHING TO
DEFENT THE PEOPLE OF KUWAIT INSIDE. FOOD AND ACCOMMODATIONS...NOW IN
QUEUE YOU HAVE TO STAND IN LONG QUEUES IN FOUR LINES... 2 FOR MEN
ANOTHER 2 FOR WOMEN.. AND FOR A BUT THE SUPERMARKETS DO NOT SELL
MORE THAN 10 KD FOR EACH FAMILY IN A DAY... THE FAMILIES HAVE NO CASH
MONEY, THEY CAN OFFER THEIR CREDIT CARDS OR THE BANK-ACCOUNT-NUMBERS ,
AND CAN TAKE ABOUT 10 KDAND DISTRIBUTED IN THE SUPERMARKETS FOR PEOPLE
TO READ.. BUT ALL THE KUWAITIS...JUST SPITTING ON THOSE PAPERS AND
SQUEEZING THEM BY THEIR FEET... NOBODY LIKES TO READ ANYTHING ABOUT ALL
WHAT IS WRITEN I DID NOT TRY TO TAKE ONE THEY CALL THE
MUBARAK-ALKABEER HOSPITAL THEY GAVE IT THE NAME SORRY I FORGOT THE
NAME NOW HI.. BUT CHANGING NAMES ANYWAY... E.O.F.
GA LOGOFF 73'S JULES DE XXX YYYYY
DURATION: 15 MINS.

I thought that that might be interesting to read. To the best of my
typing ability, that is an exact replica of the message that I
received. By the way, KD is the Kuwaiti currency.
73 de Jeff, N3GOB@KA3PLC.PA.USA.NA

614. Re: TV and Cordless Phones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 05:01:43 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <28618@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 9122

In article <9008190236.AA22820@ucsd.edu> lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL ("LWRCLMR") writes:
>A recent posting mentioned a bill being run through California regarding the
>monitoring of cordless phones. The author stated that allscanners, sw
>receivers and UHF TELEVISIONS TUNING THROUGH CHANNEL 83 can receive cordless
>phones. Can someone please explain this to me???

Somebody's mixing apples and oranges here.

Some shortwave radios can tune to the 1700 KHz band where the older cordless
phones can be found, but "shortwave" receivers can't receive the VHF 46/49 MHz
bands where most cordless phones operate, so they are of limited use.

Most scanners can be used on the VHF cordless phone frequencies. This is
true.

UHF TV's capable of tuning up to channel 83 have no use in receiving
cordless phone conversations. However, they can be used with limited
success in listening to CELLULAR phones, which are in the 800 MHz band
(870.03-889.98 for cellular base frequencies). Modern digital TV sets
wouldn't work, but older ones with a fine-tuning control may work.
I haven't tried this myself.

Here are the cordless phone frequencies, if anybody needs them.

Channel Base Handset
1 46.61 49.67
2 46.63 49.845
3 46.67 49.86
4 46.71 49.77
5 46.73 49.875
6 46.77 49.83
7 46.83 49.89
8 46.87 49.93
9 46.93 49.99
10 46.97 49.97

49.83 is also commonly used for room monitors (aka baby monitors).

>Thanks
>73,
>Michael
>WA7SKG

You're welcome.
--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

615. IC-24AT Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 05:56:15 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9008190556.AA27084@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9123

The BP-90 as supplied cannot be recharged, as far as I can tell. There's an adapter called an AD-14 that allows you to use the BP90 in the BC-72, but what it's function is I've not been able to find out. I called ICOM technical support, couldn't remember the adapter number at that time, and the person knew nothing about any such item. I'll call again with the number AD-14 in hand and see what they say.

The BC-74, which is what I think comes with the 24AT will charge the BP-85. The CP-12 does no internal regulation. There's also a OPC-254 which is a DC power cord without the filter, cigarette lighter plug, but has two fuses, and is $4.50. It's a very small coaxial power plug, and I don't believe it's compatible with the 02AT since it's not the same as my IC32AT.

The BC35 cannot be used to charge the S series batteries to my knowledge, however the BC72 can run with 13.8VDC input.

The BP-85 can be charged by the BC-72, BC-74, CP-12, or the OPC-254, according to the manual.

The above information is from having an R1 in my hand which uses the same batteries, etc. as the IC24.

73, doug

616. No-code brings in hams!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 08:41:28 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.90Aug19114540@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 9029

After the announcement of a new radio amateur licensing class in last December (Communicator class, 432 MHz only, all modes, no code test required), the number of new hams in Finland really boosted.

In our little Radio Amateur League of 5,000 members, a rush-in of 500 new faces (and voices, of course) compared to the previous growth of around 50 is really good news. Imagine ARRL growing 10 % in 6 months! There are about 5 million inhabitants in Finland.

Our age profile is not as much inclined to "old farts" as in ARRL, but definitely there is room for improvement. These new hams are mostly young and fresh power. There is a possibility to upgrade to "Basic class" (HF CW except 14 MHz & WARC bands, phone on 28 MHz; all modes on 144 MHz, 432 MHz) by taking the CW test only. Other than that, the exams are identical.

I don't work for the League, so I don't have exact figures. If you are interested, write for more information:

SRAL
box 44
00441 HELSINKI

Go no-code now!

By the way, I am a keen CW operator myself, when not busy teaching on a novice course..

Luru

617. STOP INFO HAMS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 12:14:00 UTC
From: haim_eichenbaum%10@hp7400.desk.hp.com
Message-ID: <30733319.0.0.0@HP1900UX.HPDESK>
Source record: 9028

```
STOP INFO HAMS
```

618. Re: TV and Cordless Phones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 12:22:10 UTC
From: mo@messy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <26135@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 9027

In northern Virginia where I used to live, there was a large
discount store (Sam's) right under one of Bell Atlantic's
cell sites. After ECPA passed, I took great delight in going through
the television department and playing with the UHF tuners on
all the little tiny cheap TVs (all of which had analog UHF tuners),
retuning them to output the Cellphone traffic, much to the
dismay of passers-by. One of them even asked me if that was
cellular telephone and I told them "yes." He said he thought
is was "private" and I asked him how he could possibly believe that
BS if every TV set in Sam's discount store could recieve it.
He decided that in the future he would be much more circumspect
about what he said on his cellphone.

Oh well, one at a time, I guess....

-Mike

619. Re: What level should hams homebrew at?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 14:23:05 UTC
From: rick@ameristar
Message-ID: <1990Aug19.142305.7232@ameristar>
Source record: 9030

In article <106066@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
>At the other extreme: I once saw someone on rec.ham-radio.packet say that he
>builds packet networks, using store bought radios, TNCs, computers, etc.
>
>Neighter of the above is more valid than the other, it just depends what you
>want to do, and the resources you have.
>73 de WA2ISE

A point that should not be lost either is that writing software is a perfectly valid form of homebrewing. The same people who might have been building their own vacuum tubes, capacitors, etc yesterday are probably writing software today. Nowhere is this more true than packet radio - it will be software that makes packet radio valuable to its users, not hardware. And, speaking from the standpoint of having built a commercial hardware/software networking package, the hardware is the easy part. Note that I am not attempting to start a hardware/software jock flame war - I play both fields, and certainly the world needs both specialties.

Rick Spanbauer/WB2CFV
Ameristar Technology

620. Re: ungrounded station questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 17:57:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1272@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 9033

At the risk of starting another flame war, here are some practical
suggestions.

In article <22480014@hpcuha.HP.COM> nicholso@hpcuha.HP.COM (Ron Nicholson) writes:
>What is recommended for HF transmitting when a ground isn't available?
>Example situations: multi story apartments, hotel rooms, roof top
>stations, mountain top portable stations, or air mobile (aircraft
>operators permission, of course :-).

Any antenna that doesn't require a "ground mirror" should work reasonably
well. This means an antenna that is an electrical half wavelength or a
multiple of a half wavelength. Almost anything that is a reasonable
fraction of a wavelength or bigger in size will radiate to one degree
or another and non-resonant antennas have been used for years, but in
general the simplest antennas are an electrical half wavelength.

>Do balanced antennas, balanced feedlines, or various matching networks
>help keep RF off the radio case? Are counterpoises effective and do
>they radiate?

Balanced feeders and balanced antennas should keep RF off the radio,
but I have seen cases where this was not true. Generally in those
cases just changing the feedline length solved the problem. End feeding
a half wavelength antenna requires a high exciting voltage since you
are at a high impedance point, center feeding a half wavelength requires
high currents since you are at a low impedance point. When you use a
feedline, it's length will transform this impedance as seen at the
source to something else. Thus you could have high RF voltages at
the transmitter from a center fed antenna or high currents at the
transmitter from an end fed antenna. Generally, having high voltages
at the transmitter is the nastiest case from a "hot chassis" point
of view. In theory a perfect match to the line prevents these problems,
but in practice, you are unlikely to get a perfect match across the
band.

A counterpoise can be effective and it can radiate, this is one of
those "it depends" questions. So much depends on the installation
and physical surroundings that a general theoretical answer just
won't do. You must cut and try, measure and experiment to get
a working system. A half wavelength counterpoise directly connected to
the ground terminal of a transmitter should present a high impedance
and a high voltage at the chassis. A quarter wavelength counterpoise
should present a low impedance, low voltage connection at the
chassis. Due to coupling effects in the nearby enviornment this
may not work out. You may have to adjust the length of the counterpoise
or use a matching network to get the desired results across a band.

A short answer is that a counterpoise must radiate to work.

>Also, how can base fed vertical antennas without an earth ground be
>decoupled from the feedline?

With coaxially fed antennas, a quarter wave decoupling sleeve is effective, or you can try a ferrite choke over the feedline. With balanced feeders, it is generally impractical to decouple the line from an ungrounded base fed antenna. A base matching network that transforms the balanced line to an unbalanced feed for the antenna should work, but generally the feedline still develops common mode currents that are difficult to suppress. Again this is more of a physical problem than an electrical problem. Induction of the radiated energy, either direct or mediated by a conductive object in the near field, will often induce currents on the line.

Gary KE4ZV

621. Re: TV and Cordless Phones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-19 23:25:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500693@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9031

> dismay of passers-by. One of them even asked me if that was
> cellular telephone and I told them "yes." He said he thought
> is was "private" and I asked him how he could possibly believe that
> BS if every TV set in Sam's discount store could recieve it.
> He decided that in the future he would be much more circumspect
> about what he said on his cellphone.
>
> Oh well, one at a time, I guess....

Do you realize some of the profanity that goes on over cellphone?

Do you realize the potential dangers that exist with any consumer
device that can receive cellular telephone signals getting into
the hands of children?

If only Jesse Helms (the artificial art official) knew...
but would he ban cellphones or UHF TV's or what?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

622. Re: lead-acid charging from automobile electrical system

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-20 01:36:31 UTC
From: dave@imax.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug20.013631.4917@imax.com>
Source record: 9032

In article <7880248@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>> ...maintain a charge on a gel-cell from an automotive electrical system.
>> ...hook up a low-voltage-drop voltage regulator IC in constant-current
>> mode...
>
>There's a simpler way that works for me. Whatever your personal
>standard 12V power connector system is (*), build a unit like this:
>
> hot source
> _____________| |_____________
> sink---------------------------------sink
> ground

Another, even simpler method is: buy gel-cells that don't require
current limiting.

Sonnenschein (a German manufacturer; I think that's the right spelling)
sells gell-cell batteries that are generally similar to those of other
manufacturers, but they state that charging simply requires a constant
voltage of 2.3 V (+- 20 mV) per cell. Even when deeply discharged,
the cell limits its own charging current to a value that won't damage it.

623. radio contact-Liberia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-23 20:05:17 UTC
From: milly@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <2699@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu>
Source record: 9034

The S.M.A. Fathers are a group of Irish Missionary priests who have
a mission in Tenafly, N.J., a town in northern Bergen county. There are many
missionary priests in Liberia, and the Fathers are having trouble contacting
them by their usual channels. A friend asked me if I knew anyone who had a
ham radio who would be willing to help them reach Africa, to find out how
things are going with them during
the current troubles. I don`t know exactly what they are doing at the moment
since I don't speak or understand "HAM," but if you would like to help, or
find out a little more, please get back to me here at email and I will pass
your info to the "Irish Ham." Thanks for any help.

Milly Giarratano
milly@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu

624. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: Reorganizing rec.radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-24 04:16:20 UTC
From: elkind@nodename.dec.com
Message-ID: <14885@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 9035

In article <662@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>, kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes...
>In a word no!
>No more splinter groups please.
>It is very easy now to pick out the things one is interested in reading.
>If more groups...subsgroups if you will...are created we will just get more
>of this repetitive cross-posting. Subscription to all the new groups would
>be needed to not miss threads of discussion.
>
>--
>Ken Thompson N0ITL

My sentiments exactly. I like the way threads mutate over time, and with splinter groups I'd miss some interesting stuff.

I vote NO.

de Steve Elkind KB1RB

625. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-24 19:58:04 UTC
From: goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <14907@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 9036

In article <1077@tsdiag.ccur.com>, davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes...
>...People running illegal transmitters
>that interfere with my phone bother me. If the movie _pump up the volume_
>depicts an unlicensed kid using an _amateur_ tranceiver to broadcast an
>illegal radio program, then what frequencies do you think he'll be using?
>_AMATEUR FREQUENCIES_!!! What frequencies will all of the copycat morons
>be using? _AMATEUR FREQUENCIES_!!! That bothers me. If he's using an
>AM or FM band transmitter, and he's not causing interference to another
>station, I don't care. If he's clobbering another station (unlikely),
>then I'll mention it to the FCC.

I haven't seen the film yet, but it's quite possible that it's a
MODIFIED ham transmitter. As I did in 1969...

I took a 1956-vintage Tecraft TR-20/50 and converted it to the FM
broadcast band. The classic 3-tube design (Osc/tripler, doubler, final)
was easy to modify to have a doubler in the final (a 6360). Then to
boost the power, I eventually added a straight through final. The
modulator was a Heath VF-1 with a power diode added as a varactor. All
ESTDs (toobz).

A subsequent owner bought a cheap Precision Electronics stereo generator
and got the whole thing running in stereo. Norton (the Tecraft's name)
did faithful service...

Fred R. Goldstein goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
k1io or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
voice: +1 508 486 7388

626. Equipment recommendations, new shack, HF Verticals

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-25 01:56:22 UTC
From: d_reeves@oxy.edu
Message-ID: <108407@tiger.oxy.edu>
Source record: 9037

The story thus far:

Several of us have ben trying to set up a shack on campus here for
a long time. We finally have gotten an initial approval for the idea,
and are now writing up a proposal and shopping list. The shack is to
be used for regular use, but is also to be dedicated to emergency use.
If any of you on the net can comment about any of our equipment choices,
please e-mail direct or post if you cannot.

For HF antennas, one idea is to use a Cuschraft R-5 for 10,12,15,20m
and a butternut HF2V for 40,80m. Any ideas for beter choices than the
butternut? The other idea is to use a cuschraft A3s for 10,15,20m and add
the A743 add-on for 40m. Any ideas on how well this works? It would
be quite nice to get some gain on 40m without a dedicated, large 40m beam.
For 80m, again, the idea is to use a butternut HF2V.

A Kenwood 440s/at is the HF rig choice, due to it's small size, decent
cost, built-in tuner, and reliability.

We are considering getting a linear amp, and the ameritron AL-80A looks like
a good choice, due to it's high output, small size and portability.

Thanks again for the responses.

73s, de N6XHW, Douglas

B. Douglas Reeves (N6XHW) D_Reeves@oxy.edu (Internet, of course!)
(213)-341-4555 (ma Bell) 1600 Campus Rd., La, Ca, 90041 (USnail)
"Cogito, ergo es." Occidental College Computer Networking

627. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: Reorganizing rec.radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-25 05:38:30 UTC
From: richard@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880259@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9038

I was wrong. After considering what I've seen/read for the last few months, and considering other comments, and guessing that I have access to all *radio* groups, please consider:

OLD NEW CHANGE

rec.ham-radio rec.radio.ham (name only)
rec.radio.ham.d (new group)
rec.ham-radio.forsale (drop group)
rec.ham-radio.packet rec.radio.ham.packet (name only)
rec.ham-radio.swap rec.radio.ham.swap (name only)
rec.radio.noncomm rec.radio.noncomm (none)
rec.radio.shortwave rec.radio.shortwave (none)

(i.e. combine forsale and swap, add a discussion group.)

Richard Artz / N0LZR / 303-229-2036 / richard@hpfcww.fc.hp.com

628. Lafayette Eplor-Air information?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-25 13:04:29 UTC
From: elkind@crboss.dec.com
Message-ID: <14920@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 9039

The first radio I ever built was the old Lafayette Explor-Air super regen SW receiver when I was a kid in the mid-60's. I built it using a soldering gun (remember when you couild get away with that?). That radio is long gone, but I found one at a hamfest recently, and picked it up for nostalgia's sake. Unfortunately, it doesn't work very well, and I'd like to fix it up.

Does anyone out there in netland have a copy of the schematics and/or manual for this radio, or for a similar rig? It used that neat trick of the using a tube set whose filament voltages added up to near 117V, thus cutting costs. Many super regen radios used the same tube set, and I assume have similar circuits.

I'd be glad to reimburse for copying & mailing expenses. Either a reply here or direct email (elkind@crboss.enet.dec.com) is fine.

tnx de kb1rb

629. Re: Abbreviation for Units Multipliers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-25 23:03:35 UTC
From: cam@aipna.ed.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2904@aipna.ed.ac.uk>
Source record: 9040

In article <9008241338.AA05397@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:

>NBS SP 330: The International System of Units (1981), page 10
[And other standards refs deleted]

>The multipliers are:

>10^3 kilo k 10^-12 pico p

And there is a computer convention that whereas "k" refers to 10^3 (1000) "K" refers to 2^10 (1024), thus 2 kbytes = 2000 bytes, and 2 Kbytes = 2048 bytes.

--
Chris Malcolm cam@uk.ac.ed.aipna 031 667 1011 x2550
Department of Artificial Intelligence, Edinburgh University
5 Forrest Hill, Edinburgh, EH1 2QL, UK

630. Re: Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-26 10:31:57 UTC
From: andy@rbdc
Message-ID: <1990Aug26.103157.23039@rbdc>
Source record: 9041

taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:

>In article <215@bongo.UUCP>, julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
> |>
>|> You may feel dorky wearing a hard hat, but when a large wrench
>|> (spanner) has just whistled passed your ear, they seem like an
>|> excellent idea.
>|>
I just can't resist this.

When I was working at the mountain transmitter site of a local TV
station. We were required to wear hard hats when entering or leaving
the building during the winter. This was to "protect" us from the 200
pound chunks of ice that fell off the top of the 600 foot tower and
made all the 3 foot deep holes all over the ground.
--
Andy Pitts andy@rbdc.UUCP : "God is an overwhelming responsibility"
...!emory!kd4nc!rbdc!andy : --Jethro Tull--

631. Pump up the volume - HP608

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-26 14:23:57 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <3733@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 9043

I am surprized that no one has noticed that the FM transmitter
in "PUMP UP THE VOLUME" is nothing more than an HP 608 signal gen!
It's there in plain sight ...no TS-440's or ICOMS or anything...
just a good ole HP608. The '608 even goes mobile in a jeep
using a little gasoline generator when Hard Harry is being stalked
by the FCC in these silly yellow vans. There is no mention
explicitly of 'amateur radio' in this movie...only 'shortwave'.

...For the record (which apparently isn't straight)...

Charlie Thompson WB4HVD

632. Re: Growling interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-26 17:10:11 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.651690611@convex>
Source record: 9047

After reading the articles on GROWLING interference from touch lamps,
I decided to see if my touch lamp was the source of interference on
my DX-440 receiver. When I pulled the plug, silence followed. I was
putting up with harmonic bleed-over on nearly every band. Now I
don't have to any more. Don't underestimate the nasty noise generated
by these "touch lamps from hell".

David

633. Re: Geographic data base site?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-26 17:15:25 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <166@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 9046

In article <6875@jjmhome.UUCP>, km3t@jjmhome.UUCP (Dave Pascoe KM3T) writes:
> I can't find the posting but I'm looking for the name of the site,
> reachable on Internet (via telnet), that gives town information (county,
> etc., etc.) when given a zip code. be at

It may be more convenient to use the list in the back of the post office zip code directory. It lists every zip code, in numerical sequence, followed by the name of the town.

There is also a little book published by Pilot Books that allows you to link zip codes to telephone area codes. This is very useful for multi area code states, where the area code boundaries are not obvious to those of us from out of state.

The book from Pilot is only $3.95. E-mail me, and I'll send you their address. I have the book at my office, and I am at home right now. Otherwise I would post it.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

634. Making a clodk go at twice the normal speed.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-26 19:52:07 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <89.26D730FF@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 9042

> From: murthy@arnor.watson.ibm.com (Sesh Murthy)
> Date: 23 Aug 90 17:37:21 GMT
> Organization: IBM T.J. Watson Research Center
> Message-ID: <1990Aug23.173721.7942@arnor.uucp>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
>
> A friend of mine would like to change the speed up a clock by a factor
> of 2.0 or 0.5 for a psychology experiment.
>
> I was wondering if there is any simple way to do this.
>
> The other things I though of was to get a wall clock that operates on
> 50 Hz, 110 v and somehow double the frequency of the current. Would
> this work?

Yes.

> Is there a simple way to double the frequency of the Ac going into the
> clock.

Run the 50hz AC through a bridge rectifier followed by a small 1:1 transformer.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

635. Re: More on "Pump up the volume"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-26 20:33:14 UTC
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com
Message-ID: <16185@oolong.la.locus.com>
Source record: 9044

In article <12414@sdcc6.ucsd.edu> mark@kraken.ucsd.edu (Mark Anderson) writes:
>
>Yes, I have seen the movie. Ham radio is only mention as a flimsy
>explanation of how the pirate got equipment to broadcast with. I don't
>remember the exact wording, but it went something like:
>
>"My dad got me this ham set so I could talk with some old friends in
>New York. I was never able to contact anyone."
>
>He is never seen operating on the amateur bands. That's the total
>reference to ham radio. No detailed explaination of how it was
>converted to work on the FM band. The pirate transmitted on 92.0 FM.

Hey! So this isn't the case of a converted 160m transmitter. I doubt
that most hams could modify an old HF radio to transmit wide-band FM
on 92.0 Mhz. Now, I'd doubt even more that there are many high school
students who could do that.

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
****

636. Internet link via RF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 00:00:10 UTC
From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <651715209.786@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 9045

Hi. I'm an advanced class ham, I own a Sun 2, and am about
a hundred meters away from an internet site. I could,
conceivably, make a packet radio link on 900 Mhz or
something to link my site to the internet site down the block
and thereby get on the internet (ignoring administrivia for the
moment - this is a a technical and FCC-legal excercise).
The trouble is if I operated this under the auspices of my ham
license, I'd have to insure that all the stuff that goes over
that link is ham-legal. rec.humor would not qualify, obviously.

What alternatives have I? On the building at the internet
site, I can put up as good an antenna as is necessary. At
my end, however, I have the usual condominium restrictions,
but an outdoor loop antenna or a small UHF beam would not be
too much of a problem. With this in mind, I can probably get
away with less than a watt, probably less than half a watt.

With all the talk about wireless speaker installations, etc,
I'll probably be the black sheep for suggesting it, but
can I operate in 902-928 with low power under part 15 for
this application? Is there any other LOW COST alternative?
I am only doing this to save myself having to use the phone
all the time to transfer news, etc. If it's going to cost me
more than time and buying the gear, I may as well use the phone.

Now technically: SLIP will be operating on the serial link,
so error correction or detection/retry is not necessary.
To make it simpler, full-duplex would be best. Is making a
simple FSK transmitter/receiver for each end the best way?
How much of a shift is necessary to achieve 19200 baud? How close
can I get the two signals (one each direction) without buying duplexers?
Am I wrong about this being the best way to do it?

--
Nick Sayer | Disclaimer:
N6QQQ | "Just because you're reading my post doesn't
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | mean we're gonna take long showers together."
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | -- Gunnery Sgt. Thomas Highway

637. Re: Ham car license plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 00:40:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500704@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 9048

While the magmount antenna LOOKS more like it can be stolen, the permanent antenna installations can still have at least the whip and spring portion taken. I guess that is less of a loss, and less likely to happen, but it would be a hassle in any case.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

638. Re: More on "Pump up the volume"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 01:32:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <90.26D8798E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 9063

> From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos)
> Date: 24 Aug 90 23:37:28 GMT
> Organization: The University of Maryland, College Park
> Message-ID: <1990Aug24.233728.14907@haven.umd.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> Has anyone actually seen this movie yet? Or are we flaming about
> something
> which may only have a minor, passing reference to amateur radio that
> only
> amateurs might take notice of?

I haven't seen it, but I've seen a couple reviews - both highly favorable. If it's a 'hit', we'd better think twice about coming out against it. [:-)

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

639. Re: online frequency guide?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 03:55:41 UTC
From: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz
Message-ID: <5475@minyos.xx.rmit.oz>
Source record: 9050
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

root@vortex.COM (Superuser) writes:

>Hi. Does anyone have an online listing of frequency bands and
>major subdivisions? Something that listed the beginning and ending

...chop chop chop...

>curious if anyone already had it online so that it could be readily
>manipulated. Thanks.

Please post replies as I and no doubt others would also be interested.
Ta..

John Simmons (VK3KJG) Ph. 660 2619 Royal Melbourne Institute of Tech.
Fax 662 1060 (Victoria University of Technology)
PO Box 2476V
ACSnet: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz Melbourne 3001 Australia
CSNET: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz.aus
ARPA: rcosj%chudich.co.rmit.oz.au@uunet.uu.net
BITNET: rcosj%chudich.co.rmit.oz.au@CSNET-RELAY
UUCP: ...!uunet!munnari!chudich.co.rmit.oz.au!rcosj

640. Sangean ATS 803A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 04:46:00 UTC
From: crosenberg@cdp.UUCP
Message-ID: <241200006@cdp>
Source record: 9054

I have a non-working radio for parts or repair.
Best offer takes it. Looks new on the outside, never been opened.
So far the high bid is $30. I have a owner's manual which contains
a reduced size schematic that would be usuable if you enlarged it.
The product is featured in the Grove Enterprises catalog and is sold
under several other brand names. It is identical to the Realistic
DX 440 for example. Current Grove price is $196.00 plus shipping.

Here's a little more info on the unit:
AM/SSB/CW reception from 150 kHz to 30 MHz
FM from 87.5-108 MHz
Keypad frequency entry and tuning dial. Illumninated LCD freq. readout
Scanning with 9 memory channels. Wide/Narrow selectivity switch.
Bass and treble controls. Direct selection of 12 SW broadcast bands.
Clock with preset freq. alarm and sleep function. Battery or AC power.
Headphone jack for stereo FM listening. Five step led signal strength indic.
BFO and RF gain control. External antenna jack.
UUCP.....uunet!pyramid!cdp!crosenberg
Bitnet.....cdp!crosenberg%labrea@stanford
Internet.....hplabs!cdp!crosenberg

Charlie Rosenberg

641. Re: Modify cellphone h/w for ham use anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 06:17:24 UTC
From: bote@csense.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Aug27.061724.1795@csense.uucp>
Source record: 9073

From article <12280012@hpspdra.HP.COM>, by henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black):
> Anyway, though naturally careful not to give out
> any sensitive information he told me it's possible to use everyday
> cellphone hardware as a transceiver subsystem with 850MHz or so IF
> and upconvert to microwave.
> Other experimenters' opinions are sought!
> Also does anyone know what brand names Philips/Signetics cellphones are
> sold? (In US? In Europe?)

A friend of mine who works on cellular phones tried to simply move
the operating band of the thing up to the 900+MC ham band. Without
much other effort, it was fairly useless up there. The circulator/
duplexer doesn't hack it obviously, and the receiver and transmitter
pooped out pretty much.

It would take some component changes, meaning some custom machine
work, but I think his basic idea was sound.

We had intended to use these as link transceivers for a repeater system.
Right now we're using 450MC stuff, and it is getting crowded down there!

Any other thougths?

--
John Boteler bote@csense.uucp {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
SkinnyDipper's Hotline: 703-241-BARE | VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

642. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 06:23:50 UTC
From: bote@csense.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Aug27.062350.1855@csense.uucp>
Source record: 9074

From some article by davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU):
> If the movie _pump up the volume_
> depicts an unlicensed kid using an _amateur_ tranceiver to broadcast an
> illegal radio program, then what frequencies do you think he'll be using?
> _AMATEUR FREQUENCIES_!!! What frequencies will all of the copycat morons
> be using? _AMATEUR FREQUENCIES_!!! That bothers me.

Good!

Wake 'em up!!

By the way, I saw the movie last night, so that I get MY facts straight.

The phrase "amateur radio", "ham radio", or the like was never mentioned.

"My dad gave me this shortwave radio so I could talk to my friends
back in New York."

He was on "92" (megacycles?). Unless that's some newfangled repeater
frequency, then I have never heard of it on any ham band.

There are quite a few FM exciter and amplifier kits available to
those who seek them out. Some are actually pretty decent, with
stereo encoders available as options.

Whadda ya all afraid of? Some pirate will have something substantive
to say while the rest of you are screaming blue murder at each other??

--
John Boteler bote@csense.uucp {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
SkinnyDipper's Hotline: 703-241-BARE | VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

643. VOX IC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 07:38:58 UTC
From: 870383@JPNTSUK2.BITNET
Message-ID: <9008270743.AA05375@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9049

Hello ,
I have sent about VOX IC , JRC devices has agent in US .
Please call NJR Corp.
Thank you , Komatsu .

644. Japan Icom IC-2st

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 07:51:37 UTC
From: lafleur@qualcom.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <3076@qualcom.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 9051

I have an IC-2ST from Japan, I am looking for the MODS to convert
unit for use in the USA...
Can any one be of help !!

Thanks in advance...
tom lafleur
KA6IQA

645. Re: Ham plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 12:03:00 UTC
From: stevedak@cpe.UUCP
Message-ID: <37400014@cpe>
Source record: 9052

>If you do move out of state can you get new plates in the other state
>with the same call?

>Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)

I know you can in Texas. I have seen several Texas call plates with district numbers other than five in this area.

Steve Dakin
wq5n

646. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 12:16:38 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug27.081638@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 9053

In article <1078@tsdiag.ccur.com>, davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
|> [...] ...it might make sense to require
|> stores to see a copy of your license before buying anything that transmits.
|> Before you rent a plane, you gotta show your license.

That's because the renter is concerned with identifying you in case of theft and is also concerned with liability laws. You don't need a pilot's license to build or buy an airplane.

|> Before you rent a car, they gotta see your license.

Same thing. You don't need a license to buy or build a car.

|> Before you go fishing in a managed area, you gotta show your license.

You're probably thinking of some law local to you. It's not a general thing. But in any case, fishing licenses don't prove you know how to fish -- they're just a method of collecting taxes. Not a good comparison.

|> Before you buy a handgun (in some places) you gotta show your license.

But not all places. Flawed again. In NH you have to show your driver's license. Maybe this means we shouldn't sell transmitters unless the purchaser can show a dog license, it makes as much sense.

|> Before you buy alcohol, you gotta show your ID.

HA,HA,HA,HA,Ha,Ha,Ha,ha,ha,ha! You kill me! What a sense of humor.

|> This idea isn't without precident.

But it IS totally without merit. Maybe that can make up for it.

In the case of hams, though, there could be one
|> exception. If you're trying to get a ham ticket, and you want to buy a
|> transceiver, a signed affidavit from a licensed ham stating that you're under
|> his supervision and that you'll be responsible if the aspiring ham messes up,
|> until he gets his license for real. (Elmers still exist, don't they?) I know
|> that new laws are usually stupid and not thought out, but this one might
|> actually make sense.

No, I'm sorry, it's stupid and not well thought out. It was stupid and not well thought out when Phil Howard proposed the same thing last year. Who the hell are you to tell me that I need a note from some overbearing old fart that says I'm *allowed* to have a radio because I'm being supervised? Beyond that, what is the liability if I (as an overbearing old fart) certify someone who decides

not to get a license? Do I have the right/responsibility to confiscate the radio? Does the store that sold it have to buy it back at full price even though it took a few years for the owner to decide they'd never take the test? What are the people at flea markets supposed to do? What happens in the case of private sale? What if you don't live anywhere near a ham and so don't have an overbearing old fart who'll sign your note? What if your license expires, but you still have an old transmitter in the garage?

I know you're trying to come up with a solution to something you percieve to be a problem. I don't believe it is as big a problem as people who like to worry about it wish it were. In the only instances above where you cited licenses that are supposedly proof of ability to operate (cars and airplanes), there is no precedent for making a license required to buy the item whose operation is restricted. It is illegal to operate a ham transmitter without a license. The FCC *is* prosecuting cases where unlicensed operation takes place. There is no need for a "fix" that will open up a whole rat's nest of liability problems and make it even harder for new hams to join up.
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

647. ignorant question (was Re: HAM BBS)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 13:03:02 UTC
From: rg@uunet!unhd
Message-ID: <1990Aug27.130302.26850@uunet!unhd>
Source record: 8983
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,alt.bbs,fido.ham-radio

Could some kind soul please email me an explaination about this combination of HAM and BBS stuff? I was just leafing through a Heathkit catalog and saw equipment that seemed to be used for this, but I am a little confused. Okay, *very* confused. I am a BBS type and know nothing about HAM. If it works the way I'm suspecting, I have a bad feeling that I am going to be spending a lot of money in the next few years :-)

-Roger

--
UUCP: ..!uunet!unhd!rg | USPS: Marine Systems Engineering Laboratory
BITNET: r_gonzalez at unhh | University of New Hampshire
PHONE: (603) 862-4600 | Marine Programs Building
FAX: (603) 862-4399 | Durham, NH 03824-3525

648. Re: Error in ICOMs TECH TALK-QST / FCC turnaround time / Tech Question.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 13:49:12 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <90@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 9056

In an earlier article I (Ron Todd) write:
> > Gary, it could be either. What is a 6db voltage (or current) ratio is also
> > a 3db power ratio.

The opperative word was ment to be RATIO. A 2:1 voltage ratio is 6dB while a 2:1 power ratio is 3dB. Maybe what I said didn't sound like what I said. The

There was a lot of discussion about S-unit definitions back in the 40's thru 60's, ARRL handbook gives some hint about it, the relevant text is unchanged except for typos from 1978 thru 1990. Some manufacturers wanted a base s-9 to be 50uV others 100uV, the variation in scale factor was from 3dB to 6dB in definition and from 3dB to 8dB in practice. In the past receiver sensitivity was specified in microvolts, currently it is appropriate to specify receiver sensitivities in decibels relative to miliwatts. As a result, the dB definintion of an S-unit could be viewed as having changed; a doubling of the microvolts would result in a 6dB S-unit scale while a doubling of the miliwatts would result in a 3dB S-unit scale. So, Gary, it could be either.

Ron K3FR

649. A Db is a dB is a DB is a db

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 14:15:22 UTC
From: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SWRI.EDU
Message-ID: <9008271845.AA03145@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9066

A 3 dB change in a single (roughly) doubles it's power. Period. All things being equal, a 6 db change in a signal will double it's voltage. Since all things ARE the same, doubling the voltage will double the current, quadrupling the power.

The conceptual problem that most people seem to have trouble with is that you can't change any parameter in a vacuum. Ohm's law applies in any real world application that you are likely to consider. (Ohm's law is like Newton's, there ARE cases where it doesn't apply, but few of us are likely to encounter them).

More Trivia... The dB stands for Decibel, that is Deci-Bel, or 1/10th of a "Bel". The Bel is a unit of _power_ devised for measuring sound levels by, you guessed it, Bell system engineers (in the 20's? teens?, I dunno). It turned out to be a little big for it's original intended purpose, so it was subdivided into the decibel. The original goal was to develop a unit of measure that represented sound power changes as percieved by listeners.

The decibel turned out to be very convenient for a whole bunch of applications because it simplified the mental math required. Complex multiplication became relatively simple addition.

Oz (Rich Osman, WB0HUQ)
INTERNET: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SwRI.EDU

650. Satellite Tracking Software query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 14:28:02 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <10222@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 9058

I'm getting ready to purchase software for my IBM (clone) PC... 386, 25MHz, no co-processor, Super VGA (800x640). I've narrowed the choices down to InstantTrak and QuickTrack (both available thru AMSAT), but I'm not sure how to choose between the two. Could anyone out there who has used (or seen) either of these products please offer any recommendations or comments? With the SAREX launch upcoming, I'd like to get this as quick as possible.

Also, does anyone know if AMSAT will take a phone order with a credit card?

Also ^2, I'm not currently an AMSAT member, which means an extra $20 on the cost of either of the two packages. The annual dues are $30, which would be an extra $10 more. What EXACTLY are the benefits of joining AMSAT, besides the lower price on the software (and the knowledge that I am helping out financially to support their work, which I know is important)?

TNX in advance!

73 de BJ, KM4RB

--
BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON.BITNET | "There are a great many
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | people in this country
Clemson Univ. Division of | {...}!emory!hubcap!bjb | who, through no fault of
Comp. & Info. Technology | All usual disclaimers | own, are sane."

651. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 14:41:58 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008271441.AA23013@tilde>
Source record: 9060

I use a DB Products 5/8 mag-mount on my Ranger pickup. It does at least as good a job for my 25-watt rig as a 1/4 wave hole mount on as similar vehicle with a 40-watt rig. The only problem I have with it (and it's not really a problem - just an inconvenience) is I have to watch out and not use parking garages unless I tilt it over first. I could have gotten one with a spring attached if I had been thinking.... oh well. I ran my coax to the bed-illumination light and fabricated a metal plate to replace the light itself. I mounted an SO-239 connector on the plate, ran the co-ax to that, and cut off all but a short piece of the coax that came with the antenna. This way, I can use it on my XYL's car (after lots of QRM) for temporary installation, using an extension piece of coax. I like the mag-mount.
73, Dube N5PDK

652. Re: IC-24AT Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 14:47:46 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1321@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 9061

In article <1380@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:

In article <9008190556.AA27084@ucsd.edu>, faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
> The BP-90 as supplied cannot be recharged, as far as I can tell.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
The author mentioned his information came from an R1.... I have the IC-24AT (USA version) and have just purchased the BP-90 (this allows one to use "AA" alkaline or NICAD cells)... The manual (sheet) that came with the BP-90 states that it CAN be charged either with the IC-24AT or the AD-14??? (I am not sure of this adapter number, not having the instructions in front of me now).

The IC-24 will charge NiCds in the BP-90.

The clip on style charger will also.

The drop in quick charger WILL NOT. There are no connections on the outside and no current sense dimples either.

Hope this helps...jv

"Those who would sacrifice liberty for security,
deserve neither." Ben Franklin

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

653. Re: Geographic data base site?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 15:08:23 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <13714@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 9059

In article <6875@jjmhome.UUCP> km3t@jjmhome.UUCP (Dave Pascoe KM3T) writes:
>I can't find the posting but I'm looking for the name of the site,
>reachable on Internet (via telnet), that gives town information (county,
>etc., etc.) when given a zip code. I though it might be at

Dave, try martini.eecs.umich.edu; telnet to port 3000.

73,

--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

654. Somebody Famous

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 15:57:00 UTC
From: lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008271602.AA23217@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9062

RE the policies and standards issue, I know it's old, because I have been using this as a disclaimer for some time. It was taped to a desk I inherited over 15 years ago. As for KHz vs kHz, anyone who has brains enough to pour water out of a boot will know it means kilohertz, so what difference does it make? I average about 5 digests a day from this news group and 90 percint of it is wasted airspace, so I figured i might as well add to it.

Press on with pride. It's obvious most of the posters don't read what they write.

```
*******************************************************************************
Michael Barnes * The nice thing about policies
InterNet: LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL * and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG@N8IYB * are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2811 * If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2811 * like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP * years models!
K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI *
49843-6346 *
*******************************************************************************
DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations,
innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.
*******************************************************************************
```

655. Re: The people's satellites...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 16:32:24 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <56937@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 9064

In article <15514@unix.SRI.COM>, larson@snmp.sri.com (Alan Larson) writes:
> In article <1c5ZN2w162w@tosspot.UUCP> root@tosspot.UUCP (Rodney Q. Root, ESQ) writes:
>
>
> It really seems to me that Phase-3 satellites never quite met
> their promise. The signals are too weak, the uplink powers needed
> are too great for it to be practical for many of us. What ever
> came of the claim that a couple of small yagis, 10 watts of 435 MHz
> and a 145 MHz receiver would do the job? With that, I could barely
> hear the CW beacon of AO-10.
>
>
> wa6azp

i just worked a guy last night that was running 8 watts on AO-13
and he was 5x7 - very nice signal !!! he was running a homebrew
10 element 435MHz antenna, and i was using an old 2m cushcraft
antenna (w/ an ok preamp) on my side -- i'd say this adequate
equipment was doing a pretty good job...

joe ka7ldn

ps. phase3-d should help, the uplink power level requirements will
be less, and it will downlink more power than phase3-c.

656. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 16:43:31 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <3859@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 9068

In article <5586@plains.NoDak.edu>, bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu (Todd M. Bezenek KO0N) writes...
>Has anyone seen an early showing of _Pump Up the Volume_? It is a
>movie about a high school student who uses a ham radio to start his
>own bootleg radio station. It is due to be released on August 22.
>
> It seems to me that a movie based on radio bootlegging would
>generate a negative attitude towards amateur radio. Any comments?

I saw "Pump up the Volume" this weekend. "Ham" or "amateur" radio is never mentioned at all in the movie. In fact, the only reference at all to the radio equipment used comes when the main character says that his father "bought him a shortwave radio so he could keep in touch with his friends back east." Interestingly, there is no mention about how the pirate uses his "shortwave" radio to broadcast in the FM radio band.

I seriously doubt that anyone seeing this movie will make a connection, negative or otherwise, with amateur radio.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos86!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

657. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 16:55:13 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <3860@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 9069

In article <1077@tsdiag.ccur.com> davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:

}I don't police the whole RF spectrum - just the parts I'm licensed (or
}granted) to use. I'm a ham, so violations in my part of the ham bands
}bother me. I also use a cordless phone. People running illegal transmitters
}that interfere with my phone bother me. If the movie _pump up the volume_
}depicts an unlicensed kid using an _amateur_ tranceiver to broadcast an
}illegal radio program, then what frequencies do you think he'll be using?
}_AMATEUR FREQUENCIES_!!! What frequencies will all of the copycat morons
}be using? _AMATEUR FREQUENCIES_!!! That bothers me. If he's using an
}AM or FM band transmitter, and he's not causing interference to another
}station, I don't care. If he's clobbering another station (unlikely),
}then I'll mention it to the FCC.

Go see the movie, and then comment. The kid in the movie is broadcasting
on the FM broadcast band, not "_AMATEUR FREQUENCIES_". The movie doesn't
depict the kid as using an amateur transceiver, in fact, very little mention
is made of the equipment used.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos86!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

658. Re: Bad attitude(s) of Hams (long) (was Ham radio FLAME)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 17:31:09 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug27.133109@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 9055

In article <1382@necis.UUCP>, rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:
|> The various levels of Amateur Radio licenses were not designed to generate
|> a 'caste' system. There has never been anything that states that an
|> Extra class licensee is in any way better than a Novice licensee!!

Gee, I don't want to be the one who speaks the discouraging word after your wonderful and should-be-true-even-if-it-ain't posting. For the most part, I genuinely agree that it is attitude that makes the ham, and that people should realize that usenet isn't ham radio. (That's why I support the creation of rec.radio.ham.armchair_lawyers -- so my kill file doesn't have to do all the work.)

However, I think you're mistaken on the caste system issue. The additional frequencies I got as an Advanced are not even slightly related to the additional privileges provided by the license. In fact, there are no additional privileges besides the HF frequencies. When I upgrade to Extra, I'll get a few more slivers of HF frequencies that are in no way related to space operation or being a VE, which are the only new privs bestowed. Clearly, there was effort put into designing a system that creates castes.

To me, in human terms, it makes sense -- the design seems pretty much a copy of the mind-set of the times it was created in. The fact that the design is considered faulty by today's standards is somewhat beside the point. Change will happen, even if it doesn't happen at the pace some people wish for. But there is clearly a designed-in bias which makes it easy to develop an attitude of superiority/inferiority based on license class.
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

659. CT Logging Program Query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 18:30:48 UTC
From: gareth@ibmpcug.co.uk
Message-ID: <1990Aug27.183048.25813@ibmpcug.co.uk>
Source record: 9076
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,connect.audit

In a recent QST a review of the CT computerized logging program was published. I am very interested to get a copy of this, IF, it can be modified or customized to work in the UK rather than continental US. For example, the article referred to CT's operation on the ARRL Sweepstake contest: can it be modified for some of the RSGB contests I wonder?

73 Gareth G6KVK
--
Automatic Disclaimer:
The views expressed above are those of the author alone and may not represent the views of the IBM PC User Group.
--
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29 Blackmore, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, SG6 2SX, United Kingdom

660. Good ham publicity from MARS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 18:42:15 UTC
From: hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <32250@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 9065

Thought youns would find the following interesting:

73,
Harry WA3TBL
hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu

==========

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (UPI) -- US Sprint has expanded its Military
Affiliate Radio System to allow military personnel stationed in the
Middle East to call loved ones back home for no charge in the event of
an emergency, the company saidMonday.
The MARS program, which uses a combination of amateur radio
operators and US Sprint's digital fiber-optic long-distance network, has
been used as a calling program for military personnel for seven years.
Medical calls from the hospital ships ``Mercy'' and Comfort'' and
all emergency calls put through by the Red Cross will be completed for
free, company officials said.
``This program has meant a lot to service personnel during
holidays, and we felt it might be needed now more than ever,'' said Ron
LeMay, president of US Sprint.
``We are glad to provide this service at a very difficult and
stressful time for military personnel and their loved ones back home,''
he said.
Under the program, amateur radio operators in the United States
will receive calls through MARS radio carrier signals in the Middle
East. The calls then will be put into the US Sprint network and routed
to their destination without charge.
The MARS program has allowed military personnel to place free calls
on Christmas, Thanksgiving, Independence Day and other holidays.
US Sprint is a unit of United Telecommunications Inc., which has
headquarters in Kansas City.

661. WEFAX and GOES Schedule

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 18:53:54 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.4414@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 9057

The following is the WEFAX Schedule as of 02-AUG-1990. All transmitted maps are black on white with the exception of the GOES photos. The latter are grey-scale. All transmissions are 120 lines per minute. If your TNC has a WEFAX mode, you'll be able to copy these maps very well. The GOES photos will even give you a good indication of cloud cover even if you lack grey-scale capability.

Times UTC Transmitted Data

0000 Schedule of Transmissions
1200 NMC Boundary Layer Analysis
0015/1215 850MB. Ht/Temp/Wind 36 Hour Prog
0030/1230 500MB. Ht/Temp/Wind 36 Hour Prog
0045/1245 500MB. Ht/Temp/Wind 48 Hour Prog
0100/1300 Surface Pressure 36 Hour Prog (South Atlantic)
0115/1315 Surface Pressure 48 Hour Prog (South Atlantic)
0130/1330 500MB. Pressure 36 Hour Prog (South Atlantic)
0145/1345 500MB. Pressure 48 Hour Prog (South Atlantic)
0200/1400 GOES Satellite CH. 02 (Full Disk)
0215 NMC Extended Surface
1415 NMC 200MB Ht Analysis
0230/1430 Open Period
0240/1440 RAFC SIG WX 12 Hour Prog (FL250-FL600)
0250/1450 NMC 36 Hour 500MB Ht/Isotach Prog
0300/1500 NMC 24 Hour 500MB Ht Change
0315/1515 NEOC 36 Hour Prog Blend
0330/1530 NWS Radar Summary
0345/1545 Surface Pressure Analysis
0400/1600 500MB. Pressure Analysis (South Atlantic)
0415/1615 FNOC Preliminary Surface Analysis (North Atlantic)
0430/1630 Surface Trop Pressure/Wind Analysis
0445/1645 Open Period (Tropical Warnings)
0500/1700 NMC NGM 24 Hour Prog
0515/1715 GOES Satellite CH. 14 (Gulf of Mexico)
0530/1730 Bracknell 24 Hour Surface Prog
0545/1745 GOES Satellite CH. 15 (North Atlantic)
0600/1800 NMC NGM 48 Hour Prog
0615 NMC Radar Summary
1815 NEOC Sea Ht Analysis
0630/1830 850MB. Ht/Temp/Wind Analysis
0645/1845 700MB. Ht/Temp/Wind Analysis
0700/1900 500MB. Ht/Temp/Wind Analysis
0715/1915 300MB. Ht/Temp/Wind Analysis
0730/1930 Surface Pressure/Wind 12 Hour Prog

0745/1945 GOES Satellite CH. 14 (Gulf of Mexico)
0800/2000 Surface Pressure/Wind 24 Hour Prog
0815/2015 Surface Pressure/Wind 36 Hour Prog
0830/2030 NMC 24 Hour Sig Weather
0840/2040 NMC 36/48 Hour Sig Weather
0850 Bracknell 48 Hour Sig Wave
2050 NEOC 84 Hour Prog Blend
0905/2105 Sig Wave Ht 24 Hour Prog
0920/2120 Surface Pressure Analysis Preliminary (06&18Z)
0935/2135 200MB Ht/Temp/Wind 24 Hour Prog
0950/2150 Open Period (Tropical Warnings)
1000/2200 NEOC 12 Hour High Wind/Sea Warnings
1015/2215 850MB. Ht/Temp/Wind 24 Hour Prog
1030/2230 700MB. Ht/Temp/Wind 24 Hour Prog
1045/2245 500MB. Ht/Temp/Wind 24 Hour Prog
1100/2300 400MB. Ht/Temp/Wind 24 Hour Prog
1115/2315 GOES Satellite CH. 15 (North Atlantic)
1130/2330 300MB. Ht/Temp/Wind 24 Hour Prog
1145/2345 Freezing Level 24 Hour Prog

Frequencies* Times

3.357 continuous
8.080 continuous
10.865 continuous
16.410 0900-2100Z
20.015 1200-2100Z

*Compensate for sideband. 8.080 is actually 8.0780 USB.
--

/\ /\
//\\//\\
+---+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
+---+
\\//\\//
\/ \/

662. Mag mounts vs. drilled mounts (Was Re: Ham car license plates in CA)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 18:55:06 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44305@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9067

In article <17868@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
>MAG-MOUNTS??!?!
>
>Golly, Vicki, I'd be just mortified to scratch our beemer! Why, we use
>nothing but vintage perrier to polish the bumpers....
>
>Seriously, mag-mounts are sh**ty antennas. You usually get superior
>performance by DRILLING a HOLE in the car and doing a real installation.

Maybe so, but in many cases people might not *need* superior performance.
I've gotten along just fine for years with mag mounts. Unless you're
marginal into the repeater (or into the other station if you're working
simplex), who needs the extra oomph?

I thought that drilling a hole in my 1971 Opel GT wouldn't be traumatic
since it was so old and a little banged up. But after I did it, I swore
I'd never do that to a car again.

It all comes down to needs and priorities. If mag mounts or clip-ons
are working fine, why drill holes?

Patty

p.s. Thanks for the tip on the Perrier. :-) Does it work on rubber bumpers?
If not, I guess there's no use buying any for the Porsche.... :-)

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

663. SAREX Operating Schedule

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 19:24:25 UTC
From: techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <14838@burdvax.PRC.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 8981

SAREX TIMES
Below is a tentative schedule for Amateur Radio Operations from Shuttle mission STS-35. Since the schedule is based on Mission Elapsed Time, this schedule will be updated and reposted soon after launch to show the "real" UTC times and dates. This tentative schedule assumes a launch time of 1 Sep 05:17 UTC. Data for this schedule comes from W3IWI's May 27, 1990 SAREX.009 AMSAT bulletin updated with the new robot operating schedule that appeared in AMSAT News Service Bulletin 237.04 August 25, 1990. I can not speak to the authenticity or correctness of this schedule (I'm just a number cruncher!). For example, is the Demo schedule still accurate? Or will there even be Demo operations during the mission? The "Demo" times are from the May 27, 1990 schedule and have probably changed by now. Anyone have any more accurate and timely information? Please EMail any corrections or information you may have.
73 and happy Shuttle DX'ing.

```
|-----DATE & TIME IN UTC---| |--MISSION ELAPSED TIME--||---COMMENTS-----|
DAY MNTH HR MM HR MM D HR MM D HR MM
1 Sep 5 17 to 5 17 0 0 0 to 0 0 0 NOMINAL LAUNCH
1 Sep 15 47 to 16 17 0 10 30 to 0 11 0 Pre Sleep
2 Sep 0 17 to 3 2 0 19 0 to 0 21 45 Post Sleep
2 Sep 0 17 to 1 57 0 19 0 to 0 20 40 Setup SAREX
2 Sep 1 42 to 1 57 0 20 25 to 0 20 40 Demo #0 (VK)
2 Sep 2 37 to 15 37 0 21 20 to 1 10 20 SAREX ROBOT
2 Sep 15 37 to 17 17 1 10 20 to 1 12 0 Pre Sleep
2 Sep 15 37 to 15 47 1 10 20 to 1 10 30 Demo #1 (PY)
3 Sep 1 39 to 2 32 1 20 22 to 1 21 15 Post Sleep
3 Sep 2 32 to 14 17 1 21 15 to 2 9 0 SAREX ROBOT
3 Sep 13 52 to 15 47 2 8 35 to 2 10 30 Pre Sleep
3 Sep 14 27 to 14 42 2 9 10 to 2 9 25 Demo #2 (PY)
3 Sep 23 47 to 1 17 2 18 30 to 2 20 0 Post Sleep
4 Sep 0 57 to 1 17 2 19 40 to 2 20 0 Demo #3 (VK)
4 Sep 1 17 to 13 12 2 20 0 to 3 7 55 SAREX ROBOT
4 Sep 13 9 to 14 47 3 7 52 to 3 9 30 Pre Sleep
4 Sep 13 17 to 13 27 3 8 0 to 3 8 10 Demo #4 (PY)
4 Sep 22 47 to 0 17 3 17 30 to 3 19 0 Post Sleep
4 Sep 23 47 to 0 7 3 18 30 to 3 18 50 Demo #5 (VK)
5 Sep 0 17 to 2 2 3 19 0 to 3 20 45 SAREX ROBOT
5 Sep 2 17 to 12 12 3 21 0 to 4 6 55 SAREX ROBOT
5 Sep 11 57 to 13 47 4 6 40 to 4 8 30 Pre Sleep
5 Sep 13 42 to 13 57 4 8 25 to 4 8 40 Demo #6 (PY)
5 Sep 21 47 to 23 32 4 16 30 to 4 18 15 Post Sleep
5 Sep 22 32 to 22 52 4 17 15 to 4 17 35 Demo #7 (VK)
5 Sep 23 17 to 11 17 4 18 0 to 5 6 0 SAREX ROBOT
6 Sep 11 2 to 13 17 5 5 45 to 5 8 0 Pre Sleep
```

6 Sep 12 37 to 12 47 5 7 20 to 5 7 30 Demo #11 (PY)
6 Sep 22 17 to 22 37 5 17 0 to 5 17 20 Post Sleep
6 Sep 22 47 to 11 2 5 17 30 to 6 5 45 SAREX ROBOT
7 Sep 11 2 to 13 17 6 5 45 to 6 8 0 Pre Sleep
7 Sep 12 57 to 13 12 6 7 40 to 6 7 55 Demo #8 (PY)
7 Sep 21 17 to 21 54 6 16 0 to 6 16 37 Post Sleep
7 Sep 22 47 to 10 47 6 17 30 to 7 5 30 SAREX ROBOT
8 Sep 11 17 to 12 17 7 6 0 to 7 7 0 Pre Sleep
8 Sep 20 17 to 23 7 7 15 0 to 7 17 50 Post Sleep
8 Sep 20 37 to 20 57 7 15 20 to 7 15 40 Demo #9 (VK)
8 Sep 21 47 to 22 17 7 16 30 to 7 17 0 SAREX ROBOT
8 Sep 22 17 to 22 37 7 17 0 to 7 17 20 Demo #10 (VK)
8 Sep 22 37 to 9 47 7 17 20 to 8 4 30 SAREX ROBOT
9 Sep 10 2 to 10 2 8 4 45 to 8 4 45 QRT & Stow
9 Sep 20 12 to 20 12 8 14 55 to 8 14 55 Begin De Orbit

_ _ __ _ _ ____ _ _ ____
| | | | | \ | | | | / ___| | | | | / ___| Joseph M. Fedock N3IE
| | | | | \ | | | | | |__ | _/ | | |__ Unisys/DS/EISG/VFL
| | | | | |\ \| | | | __ \ \ / __ \ Paoli, PA 19301
| _/ | | | \ | | | ___| | | | ___| | (215) 648-2495
___/ |_| __| |_| |____/ |_| |____/ techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM

664. Re: Ham car license plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 19:24:50 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2872@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 9070

In article <17868@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>MAG-MOUNTS??!?!
>
>Seriously, mag-mounts are sh**ty antennas. You usually get superior
>performance by DRILLING a HOLE in the car and doing a real installation.

All things are relative...they are replacing a threw-the-window
installation..... And there are other considerations like I wind
up removing the antennas quite often to use them for ARES type
work. For this Mag-mounts are great. Again it's all a matter
of your intended use....for me they are the correct answer.

Steve KA6S

665. Re: More on "Pump up the volume"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 19:37:01 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2873@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 9071

In article <1990Aug24.233728.14907@haven.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos) writes:
>
>Has anyone actually seen this movie yet? Or are we flaming about something
>which may only have a minor, passing reference to amateur radio that only
>amateurs might take notice of?
>
>louie, WA3YMH

Yep, I saw it this weekend and thoroughly enjoyed it. First off, ham radio is mentioned EVER. I didn't see a single piece of ham gear in the movie. I did see what looked like an old HP signal generator(you know...the hernia producing type) being used as the transmitter(he went mobile with it? ;-)

The only group that came out looking stupid was the FCC. The guy protraying the head of the local FCC office (or whatever) had the last name of Watt? Wonder if that was in reference to a unit of power or a certain ex-secretary of the interior ;-)

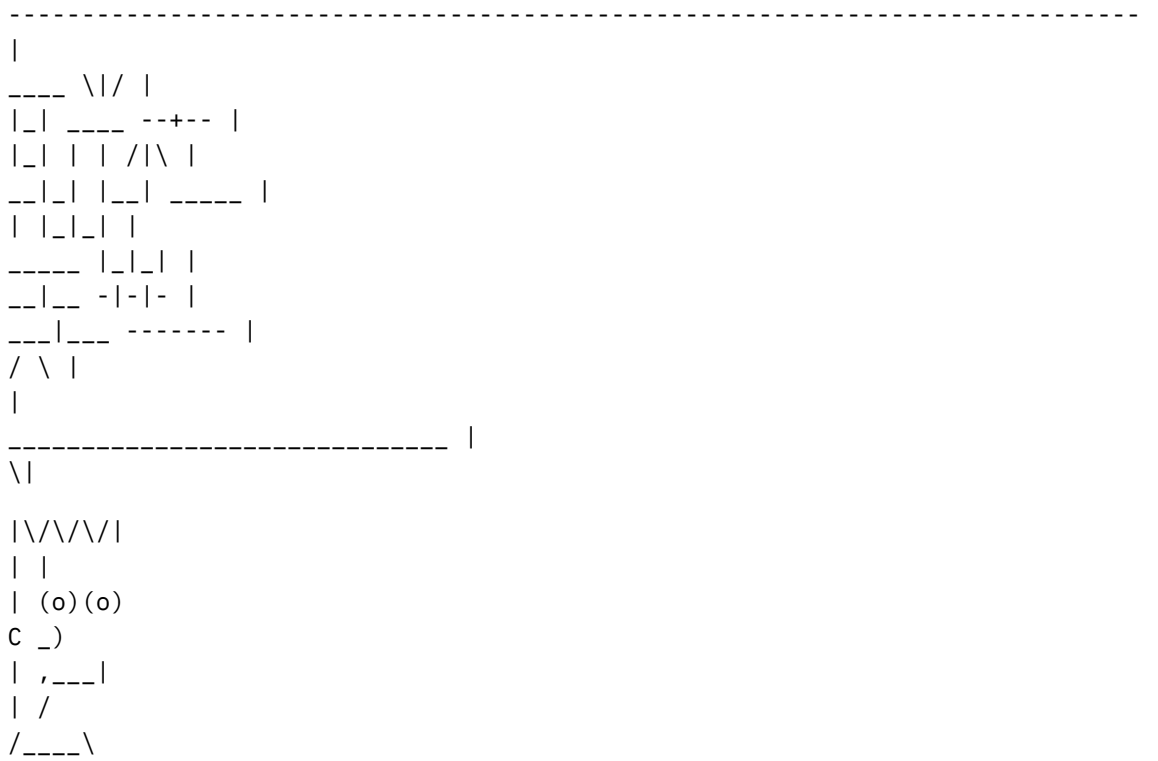
Anyway the movie brought back lots of memories of my nefarious youth, i.e. I had a good time.

73's de Steve KA6S

666. Light dimmers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 19:38:04 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <106977@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8985
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

The question about light dimmer RFI has appeared on the net. I remember seeing some time ago, at Channel's (a home supply store), a variety of light dimmers. One was the El-Cheapo. Another model claimed to have RFI suppression built in. Didn't try it, so I don't know how good it is. Probably just lets you hear local AM mw stations.
If your neighbor in the condo uses the El-Cheapo, you're probably out of luck.



667. Re: Weird sigs on 12.280MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 19:55:38 UTC
From: wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM
Message-ID: <6070@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM>
Source record: 9072
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <3708@radio.oakhill.UUCP-, charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
- While working on an HF receiver last night I stumbled across
- this LOUD station on 12.280 MHz. It was about 10KHz wide
- and broadcasting a strange buzzing sound. (No it was not one
- of those RTTY stations that sounds like an air squadron). The
- buzz rate had two speeds and the station would switch from one
- to the other in about 5 second intervals, then go silent (no carrier)
- for about 10 seconds. I heard this at about 10:00 c.d.t on 8/21/90.
- Sounded like a phazer toy...
-

I've heard this a number of times at various frequencies. It really
sounds like the voice of doom. They have several tones and sequences.
Could it be an 'over-the-horizon' radar?

668. Re: More on "Pump up the volume"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 19:55:43 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2874@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 9075

In article <12414@sdcc6.ucsd.edu> mark@kraken.ucsd.edu (Mark Anderson) writes:
>Yes, I have seen the movie. Ham radio is only mention as a flimsy
>explanation of how the pirate got equipment to broadcast with. I don't
>remember the exact wording, but it went something like:
>
>"My dad got me this ham set so I could talk with some old friends in
^^^^ just saw it yesterday...it was "shortwave"
>New York. I was never able to contact anyone."
> rest of post deleted...
>mark

As per my previous post...I didn't hear the word "ham" or "amateur"
once in the movie.

73's de Steve KA6S

669. Re: Making a clock go at twice the normal speed.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 20:46:38 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <106981@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8986

> > A friend of mine would like to change the speed up a clock by a factor
> > of 2.0 or 0.5 for a psychology experiment.

I once did something like this for a model railroad fast clock (so the model railroaders could run the toy trains on a schedule, playing dispatcher). What I did was use a clock chip that can be set by pushing a button to make it step thru the time at 60x real time. (not the "set the hours separately from the minutes style"). I wired the chip to be in this slow set mode, and then I fed it a low frequency to clock it. The low frequency came from a divider that divided 60Hz by 6 or 12. Or you could do some other factor if desired. Or build a low frequency osc.

670. Heathkit info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 20:49:36 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008272049.AA05044@tilde>
Source record: 8978

Sorry to post this to the net, but unable to reach alux4!jvm@ucbvax.Berkeley.
edu. Thanks for the offer, Jim, but I received the information on the HD-15
from another source. Thx for the transistor info, also.
73, Dube N5PDK

671. Re: Ham gear, bootleg radio, and movies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 20:57:41 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <3863@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 8982

In article <15911@oolong.la.locus.com> dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

} Recently there has been a flurry of discussion regarding the new
}movie 'Pump Up The Volume'. The story appears to be something about
}some high school students putting together a bootleg broadcast
}station. It just so happens they use an amateur transmitter to
}do this. Some folks here feel this is a problem, that it may/will

}either case, the fact a movie has ficticiously shown a ham transmitter
}in use at a bootleg station probably won't do much to stimulate the
}mis-application of ham gear.

For the last time NO! This movie does not show a ham transmitter, or anything
that resembles a ham transmitter in use at a bootleg radio station.

I've seen the movie--the transmitter involved looks more like an HP signal
generator than a ham transceiver. Amateur radio or the word "Ham" are never,
repeat, never mentioned in the movie. Enough said...

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos86!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

672. Re: Kuwait Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 21:03:21 UTC
From: mcross@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5440016@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 8988

Hi netlanders,
What is the status of the amatuers in Kuwait? Is anyone on the air?
I had a call from a student at Oregon State Univ. who was wanting to see if
he could get any info about his family via amateur radio. Does anyone
know? (The student had heard that there was a amateur station in Oman that
could be telephoned requesting info. If you then called back in 8 or
10 hours there may be info! He hasn't tried it though).

Any info you can give will be appreciated. Post it here for net wide
reading or send to me directly and I will repost a summary.
Thanks in advance. 73
Insert Standard Disclaimer notice here:

___
/ / Minor Cross KD7YJ
/ / Hewlett-Packard Northwest IC Division [NID]
/ /_____ _________ 1020 NE Circle Blvd.
/ ___ / ____ / ___ / Corvallis, OR 97330
/ / / / /___/ / /__/ / -------------------------
/__/ /__/ / ______/ AT&T: (503) 750-2044
/ / HP telnet 750-2044
/__/ }inhp4!hplabs!hp-pcd!mcross

673. The Amateur Radio BBS...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 22:00:24 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3702@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 8989
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,alt.bbs

I constantly see requests for various ham related software like NOS, NET,
and many other programs. Here is where you can find all of the latest
and greatest stuff, so have a blast...

+--+
HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the
Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not
attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels
(PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as
I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for
UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through
user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line.
Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via
Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs
Number: (301)-625-0817 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-625-9482 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 4800 & 9600 V.32 (V.42/MNP5)
Number: (301)-625-9663 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.0.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.550 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80386 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 700
Meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage
all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all.
Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
KA9Q TCP/IP (The NOS release) [UNIX, MS/DOS, Amiga]
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.1[2,3,4])
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx, 10.xx)
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's (Version 1.08)
AA4RE BBS for the PC (Version 2.10)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners

Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called 'FILES', and it is located in the /usr/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory. If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Advanced Business Solutions
TELEX : 152252474 | 210 E. Lombard St - Suite 410
Telephone : (301)-576-8635 | Baltimore, MD 21202

674. Re: Mag mounts vs. drilled mounts (Was Re: Ham car license plates in CA)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 23:14:42 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <17973@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 8977

Yes, Patty, you certainly don't always need the best possible signal. Listening to any repeater in any large town will reveal a large number of people who have taken that philosophy to heart, and seem to revel in the less-than-best signal they put out. You regularly hear people who are noisy into the repeater and yet seem to have no trouble hearing it.

Most repeaters are designed to have roughly reciprocal coverage with a 10 to 25 watt mobile and a properly-installed car antenna. In many cases, back when I was doing that sort of thing for a living, I'd find that the antennas were installed with high SWR, bad grounds, and similar problems. These all caused the transmitter to back down its power to protect the final stages - some of the people with 25 watt radios were in actuality putting about two watts into their antenna!

Really, it only takes a few minutes to install an antenna properly. I have a great deal of trouble understanding why someone would spend $400 on a radio, another $50 on an antenna, and then wimp out at the last minute and not install it properly! Probably didn't drill holes in the dashboard either.

The cynic in me insists this is just one more aspect of the great american lack of drive for excellence. The technician in me says it's more likely that they're afraid to. After all, how many american hams have adjusted the mic gain and/or deviation on their radios?

I wonder what percentage of Japanese hams have drilled holes in their cars to permanently install antennas? It would be an interesting statistic! (Yes, I know, many fewer cars in Japan. %!)

(Note: nearly all rice-rockets come with the microphone gain set 'way too high for mobile use. Just listen to the local repeater - if you can hear road noise and the dude's window is up, he's got too much gain. But most hams don't realize that. Classic conversation: on hearing the NEIGHBOR's dog barking in the background of a ham transmitting from home, I advised him to turn down his mic gain. He apologized for crowding the microphone and backed off, whereupon the dog's voice overpowered his. And this guy is a police dispatcher - a "skilled professional radio operator" with an Advanced class license. Arrghhh!)
- Brian

675. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: Reorganizing r

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 23:19:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500705@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8979

> My sentiments exactly. I like the way threads mutate over time, and with
> splinter groups I'd miss some interesting stuff.

You can always just read ALL the groups, and you'd have what you have now.
You are someone who, like me, really won't benefit from the change. I for
one expect to read ALL the groups as I do now. But there are definitely
others who DON'T like skipping over all the articles.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

676. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: Reorganizing r

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-27 23:27:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500706@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8980

> I was wrong. After considering what I've seen/read for the last few
> months, and considering other comments, and guessing that I have
> access to all *radio* groups, please consider:
>
> OLD NEW CHANGE
>
> rec.ham-radio rec.radio.ham (name only)
> rec.radio.ham.d (new group)
> rec.ham-radio.forsale (drop group)
> rec.ham-radio.packet rec.radio.ham.packet (name only)
> rec.ham-radio.swap rec.radio.ham.swap (name only)
> rec.radio.noncomm rec.radio.noncomm (none)
> rec.radio.shortwave rec.radio.shortwave (none)
>
> (i.e. combine forsale and swap, add a discussion group.)

1. Since when was there a "forsale" group? I've never see this one added.
The discussion that created .swap considered that named and chose this
one instead.

2. Why the cryptic name for the discussion group? And how to you DEFINE
what constitutes a "discussion"?

3. It has been proposed the have rec.radio.swap instead of rec.radio.ham.swap
so what is your reason for not having that?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

677. Re: LORAN and Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 00:03:30 UTC
From: kenb@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2700014@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 8994

Thanks for a good article on LORAN; it helped to take away some of
the "magic" aspect of the thing. I've got a fairly cheap handheld
unit that I carry along in the backcountry just for the hell of it
to see what it will do. Grounding it properly makes all the difference in the
difference in the world between results and nothing at all!

Can you point me to any literature on LORAN? I'd like to learn more
about it. This receiver requires 3 signals to get a fix; is there
any way I can do it with just two? I'd appreciate info. Thanks!

Ken
---

678. Re: Mag mounts vs. drilled mounts (Was Re: Ham car license plates)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 00:24:48 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44322@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8984

In article <17973@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Yes, Patty, you certainly don't always need the best possible signal.
>Listening to any repeater in any large town will reveal a large number
>of people who have taken that philosophy to heart, and seem to revel in
>the less-than-best signal they put out. You regularly hear people who
>are noisy into the repeater and yet seem to have no trouble hearing it.

Yes, I certainly have! But I'll bet they're virtually all using rubber
duckies. Unless you're blocked by a mountain or some such, even a
1/4-wave mag mount can give a solid signal in most instances. Of the
3-4 repeaters I use occasionally, I only need the 5/8-wave whip to get
cleanly into one (about 40 miles away). (This is with a 2-watt HT.)

The point is that if the 1/4-wave doesn't give satisfactory results,
switch to a 5/8 or a drilled mount or both. But if it works and the car
owner prefers it, why not stick to the simpler and less damaging solution?

>(Note: nearly all rice-rockets come with the microphone gain set 'way
>too high for mobile use. Just listen to the local repeater - if you can
>hear road noise and the dude's window is up, he's got too much gain.
>But most hams don't realize that.

Amen to that. I've especially noticed that in the past few years. I'm
not sure what you mean by "rice-rockets"[sic], but it seems like the
newer HTs tend to have a really high mike gain. My older one (ICOM 2AT)
isn't like that, but my Kenwood TH-21 is a little hotter, and I've
heard others that are really a problem.

Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

679. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 02:08:14 UTC
From: randall@infmx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5068@infmx.UUCP>
Source record: 8996

I saw the film Friday. It has nothing to do with ham radio, in fact, the words "ham radio" are never mentioned. The film is essentially a sociological study of boredom among teenagers in suburbia. It was a good movie until it decended into stereotype characters/situations towards the end.

It was not plausible technically, unless you can figure out how to alter a "shortwave set" to broadcast on 92.5 mHz.

-Randall KK6MY

680. Re: Ham car license plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 02:41:45 UTC
From: wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug28.024145.12693@mthvax.cs.miami.edu>
Source record: 8987

There IS one advantage to call-plates as yet unmentioned here:
parking tickets

What IS he talking about?

Ohio went to 3x3 plates (ie ABC-123 or later 123-ABC) plates
several years ago. When they did, gas-jocks and jills starting
giving such a hard time on credit card purchases that I would
say without prompting:
WB8FOZ, yes it is
before they said "That's not an Ohio tag"

But I ALSO found that when I got parking tickets, I NEVER got chased
for non-payment. Since others caught at the same places did, I finally
concluded that the keypunch clerk was as adept as the gas folks, and
just deep-sixed those tickets with "bad" tags.

Life is rough, sometimes ;+}

--
A host is a host from coast to coast.....wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
& no one will talk to a host that's close.....(305) 255-RTFM
Unless the host (that isn't close).....pob 570-335
is busy, hung or dead.....33257-0335

681. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 12:42:27 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1080@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 8990

In article <12397@sdcc6.ucsd.edu> mark@kraken.ucsd.edu (Mark Anderson) writes:
>In article <1077@tsdiag.ccur.com> davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
>>that interfere with my phone bother me. If the movie _pump up the volume_
>>depicts an unlicensed kid using an _amateur_ tranceiver to broadcast an
>>illegal radio program, then what frequencies do you think he'll be using?
>>_AMATEUR FREQUENCIES_!!! What frequencies will all of the copycat morons
>>be using? _AMATEUR FREQUENCIES_!!! That bothers me. If he's using an
>
>FLAME ON:
>Geez, what drugs are you taking, and where can I get some.
>

None, thank you.

>What a bizarre movie you've created. Directed by David Lynch/Ken
>Russell no doubt.
>

Stupid movie diatribe deleted.

>Read some movie reviews. Read the previous postings more carefully.
>But most importantly, connect with reality. _AMATEUR FREQUENCIES_!!!
>Yeah, right.
>

You give the general public too much credit. If a kid sees a radio in
a movie that is shown to be able to make him more popular, don't you think
he'd like to get one? And do you think the average kid (or ham, for that
matter) is smart enough to know how to modify it into the bcast bands? I
think not. So if a kid gets his hands on an HT, say, why wouldn't it
seem perfectly logical to him that it should work? (Lets see, it's an
'amateur' radio, like the movie said, and it says FM on the side, humm,
that must mean I can receive it on my FM radio!!!) Same goes for am radios
and HF rigs. Believe me, the general public believes what the movies tell
them about radios and what they can (and can't) do. Take a look at Die Hard
2, and tell me that those Kenwood radios can do all of that magical stuff
the bad guys say they can do. They also believe Alf can take to his alien
friends on the HF rig in the garage. I've seen and stopped more idiots kids
of this type that think they're cool for using (usually stolen) ham equipment
to jam/kerchuck repeaters. (I've been into radio since I was in junior high.
I've seen this with my own eyes). Whether you choose to believe it or not,
this kind of look-alike copycat mindset exists, and has caused (and will
continue to cause) problems on the ham bands.

>Its too early in the morning. I really shouldn't be doing this. But,
>I just can't stop myself.

>
You're right on this point. You shouldn't be doing this. Flames are in bad taste, and represent the ignorant mind trying to express itself forcefully. If you wish to have your opinion taken seriously, do it in a calm and intelligent manner, not like a child in a tantrum.

--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

682. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 12:54:11 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1081@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 8991

In article <1990Aug24.195312.1850@xanadu.com> jeff@xanadu.com (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX) writes:
[Lots of my previous posting deleted.]
-For the record Dave, I tend to agree with you about not selling transmitters
-without proof of license.
-...
-Also, how could this law be enforced for mail-order houses? Would
-Amatuers be required to send a copy of their license to the the mail-order
-house before the equipment can be shipped?
Yes. I had to do it when I bought my ATV transmitter from PC electronics.
(I wasn't in the callbook. If you're current in the callbook, they'll look
you up. I just faxed a copy and that was that.)
-
-Incidently, there is no reason an
-orginization with a business license can't buy ham gear and have it
-modified to use on their assigned frequencies, and use it.

I'm not sure, but do radios have to be type accepted for business use?

-
-Thanks for letting me jump in with my $0.03 worth.
Of course. Intelligent discussion is always welcome. Flames are useless.
Thanks for being a voice of reason and calmness in a sea of yelling children.

-Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
-AMIX Corporation
-2345 Yale Street
-Palo Alto, CA 94306
-jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff

--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
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ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

683. Re: More on "Pump up the volume"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 13:05:52 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1082@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 8992

In article <19977@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU> mcdermj@jacobs.cs.orst.edu (JEREMY MC-DERMOND) writes:
>I agree with all who think this movie gives us an advantage because of the
>publicity it gives.

Jeremy, I agree with you 100% as long as its _positive_ publicity we get.
If parents start yelling 'So that's what those guys with the towers are doing.
Trying to brainwash our kids. Let's outlaw them!' I'd worry. I don't expect
to see this happening, but whenever parents have the slightest idea that their
kids may be in danger, the go non-linear. (And rightly so in some cases.)
I'm really glad you've got your license and are active in the hobby. You're
right - people your age do represent the future of the hobby, and I hope
that more folk like you get interested in the hobby. (whether they like CW
or not :-)) This movie is causing quite an uproar, and as you've probably
seen, I've gotten lots of flames from people who don't see things the same
way that I do. I'm glad to see that at least one young person has his head
on straight and respects the FCC rules and ham radio ethics. Good luck and
73 de...
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

684. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 13:26:15 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008281326.AA05327@tilde>
Source record: 8993

From: CPDVAX::DUBE 21-AUG-1990 13:57:18.29
To: TILDE::"info-hams@uscd.edu"
CC: DUBE
Subj: What's a Techie?

Discussions of new licensing plans have been replete with references to "techies" and "ultra-techies". Will someone please define these terms? Are we talking about people who can design and build superhets? Someone who knows how to string together computer equipment? Someone who can design a functional antenna system for 23CM? Who are these people and what are the qualifications for becoming one?
I might be a "closet techie" and not know it.

73, Dube N5PDK

685. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: Reorganizing rec.radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 13:39:06 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.msd.ray.com
Message-ID: <1746@raybed2.msd.ray.com>
Source record: 9017

In article <14885@shlump.nac.dec.com>, elkind@nodename.dec.com (Steven A. Elkind) writes:
>
> In article <662@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>, kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes...
> >In a word no!
> >No more splinter groups please.
> >It is very easy now to pick out the things one is interested in reading.
> >If more groups...subsgroups if you will...are created we will just get more
> >of this repetitive cross-posting. Subscription to all the new groups would
> >be needed to not miss threads of discussion.
> >
> >--
> >Ken Thompson N0ITL
>
> My sentiments exactly. I like the way threads mutate over time, and with
> splinter groups I'd miss some interesting stuff.
>
> I vote NO.
>
> de Steve Elkind KB1RB

I also vote NO for the same reasons. If you don't like the title of a
posting use the "n" key.
Gene WA1UXA

DAYTON '91 !!!

686. Re: Mag mounts vs. drilled mounts (Was Re: Ham car license plates in CA)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 13:58:10 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.msd.ray.com
Message-ID: <1748@raybed2.msd.ray.com>
Source record: 9018

In article <44305@apple.Apple.COM>, winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
> In article <17868@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> >
> >MAG-MOUNTS??!?!
> >
> >
> >Seriously, mag-mounts are sh**ty antennas. You usually get superior
> >performance by DRILLING a HOLE in the car and doing a real installation.
>
> Maybe so, but in many cases people might not *need* superior performance.
> I've gotten along just fine for years with mag mounts. Unless you're
> marginal into the repeater (or into the other station if you're working
> simplex), who needs the extra oomph?
>
> I thought that drilling a hole in my 1971 Opel GT wouldn't be traumatic
> since it was so old and a little banged up. But after I did it, I swore
> I'd never do that to a car again.
>
> It all comes down to needs and priorities. If mag mounts or clip-ons
> are working fine, why drill holes?
>
> Patty
> **
> Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
> **

Real Hams drill holes, or have them drilled for them. The installation
of the radio in the car is much neater and less of a kludge. No more
coax snaked into the window, down the back seat etc. No more worrying if
the door was closed on the coax.
BTW to clairfy one other myth, drilling HOLES does not usually detract
from the trade in value of an auto. True story to follow:
There was this ham with a hole drilled in his car. The car was fairly
new but he felt it time for a new one. He was negotiating the deal when
the salesperson noticed the antenna mount on his car. The salesperson mumbled
about having to take it out, costing a lot of money for the work, and so
he would have to take off $750.00 to $1000.00 from the trade. The ham was
appauled, but thinking rapidly said to the sales person, "a thousand less ??!!
No, You mean $500.00 MORE !" The salesman was alarmed and puzzled. The ham
went on to explain thet the car was "already wired for a cell phone antenna".
And so it went. Next week the ham drove by the dealer and there was the
car for sale with a large sign proclaiming "wired for cell phone !"

73
Gene WA1UXA

DAYTON '91 !

687. Re: transmitting without a license?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 14:37:05 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7764@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8995

>
>Bonus question for legal types: is CW a legal mode in the CB (11 meter)
>band?
>

Having listened to CB lately, it is my opinion that the FCC doesn't
really care what type of emissions are used.

I would hardly expect that CW would stand out from all the other
noises being generated at 11 meters.

Actually, I wish computer hobbyists would start running packet on
CB. Then maybe it will get some worthwhile use.

bill KB3YV

688. Re: CT Logging Program Query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 15:26:21 UTC
From: price@marlin.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <1469@marlin.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 8997

Gareth--the CT program is specific to the CQ WW, ARRL DX, and WAE contests. And believe me, it's a pleasure to use in any of them. It can surely be used from anywhere in the world.

BUT it's not the kind of program one would want to modify. The quintessential, generic contest logging program has yet to be written, if it ever can be--and many of us are waiting for it. The biggest problem is that each contest has a different set of multipliers and that database has to be created and queried by the logging program. It would laborious to say the least to manually enter the multiplier database for, All Asia, SEANET, or some of the smaller DX contests, for example.

Again let me emphasize that the CT program is EXCELLENT, but it is limited to 3 contests at this time.

--Jim, K6ZH

689. Re: Satellite Tracking Software query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 15:28:18 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <56993@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 9006

In article <10222@hubcap.clemson.edu>, bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis) writes:
> Also, does anyone know if AMSAT will take a phone order with a credit
> card?

yup, they will: phone is: 301-589-6062 - tell martha joe sent ya :-)

>
> Also ^2, I'm not currently an AMSAT member, which means an extra $20 on
> the cost of either of the two packages. The annual dues are $30, which

the money is for the quarterly technical journal, discounts
on software and some books; and to support upcoming satellite projects.
you might as well buck-up the $10 - its goes for a good cause.

Joe Holman, KA7LDN

690. _Pump Up the Volume_ and the press

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 16:06:13 UTC
From: mark@kraken.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <12440@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8998

(blowing on embers)

Now that we've established that _Pump Up the Volume_ has
nothing to do with ham radio, maybe we can educate the press.

From
'Pump' bounces with teen angst
By Bob Thomas
The Associated Press

He tries to reach his East Coast buddies via ham radio.
Instead, he happens on a frequency that broadcast to his
fellow students in Arizona.
-----

mark

691. IC-24 Expanded Transmit Range

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 16:15:06 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4247@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 9009

If you are like me, you are eagerly looking for an article telling you how to open up the transmit frequencies on the IC-24. I have need of transmitting in the ranges 140-144 and 148-150 MHz on military frequencies for which such equipment is needed. I'd also like to transmit in the 420 band for work on link equipment. I suspect lots of other folks have the same need.

Now for the bad news: as far as I can tell, there is NO mod to open the transmit range of the IC-24! If you know differently, please tell me. If this is true, I think we should all complain to ICOM.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

692. Re: Internet link via RF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 16:29:29 UTC
From: paul@hpldola.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12120043@hpldola.HP.COM>
Source record: 9022

For your 100m link, consider 10GHz. Lots of folks (not me) have made significant progress in this type of hardware - like achieving ethernet speeds. Since the signal isn't even close to omnidirectionally transmitted (assuming dish or horn antennas), you might be a little less concerned about the content (go ahead, send rec.humor) - not that I'm endorsing this of course.

Or maybe use unrestricted frequencies - visible or IR light. A couple of pairs of binoculars with light emitters (LEDs) and photodiodes at their foci might make a dandy full-duplex link. The antennas are the right size :-) I've always wanted to try this out but never find the time.

-Paul "Spice is the Variety of Life"
paul@hpldola.hp.com N0KCL

693. Re: transmitting without a license?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 16:45:42 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <28708@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 8999

In article <7764@helios.TAMU.EDU> billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon) writes:
>
>
>>
>>Bonus question for legal types: is CW a legal mode in the CB (11 meter)
>>band?
>>
>
No it is not. Rules say you must transmit in plane english, and at 5 watts or less. But, FCC really doesn't care what you actually transmit, or how much power you use in that band. I know people who regularly send at 100 watts of power. It's most anoying since you can here them across 10 or more chanels.

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies in class..I did not see Elvis..I will not call my teacher "Hot Cakes".. Garlic gum is not funny..They are Laughing at me, not with me.....

694. 1296 MHz receiving and transmitting convertors?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 17:24:12 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <18010@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 9000
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Rather than design and debug my own, I'd like to find a source of kits or modules to convert between the 2m and 1296 MHz ham bands. The application is to build a repeater using an inexpensive 2m exciter and receiver with the channel frequencies being in the 1282 (tx) and 1262 (rx) area.

I've got about 100 mw of 2m to upconvert; then I'll amplify it to the proper output power. The receiver is 2m also, and quite sensitive.

This is FM, so a linear mode isn't necessary. The receiving converter and transmitting converter would be best separate so I can operate them simultaneously and shield them from each other.

Any suggestions as to suppliers, or experience with particular models you've used?

Recommendations on a duplexer would also be appreciated.
- Brian

695. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #201

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 18:09:07 UTC
From: doug@NISD.CAM.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9008281809.AA08297@KRONOS.NISD.CAM.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 9001

Subject: Ham plates in CA
I have had my call on two cars at the same time. When I was in the
Air Force, I would keep one of my cars registered in CA (with ham plates)
and register the other in the state where I was stationed (ham plates also).
My legal home has always been CA so that is legal. Made it easy to remember

A friend tried to register his car where he was stationed but without bothering
to find out the rules for ham plates. He tried to do it as a vanity plate,
and was not permitte since it was a reserved (for hams). His call was from
a completely different area so it was surprizing they cought it.

-- Doug WA6VVV

696. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 18:18:28 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44338@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 9004

randall@infmx.UUCP (Randall Rhea) writes:

>It was not plausible technically, unless you can figure out how to
>alter a "shortwave set" to broadcast on 92.5 mHz.

This simply begs for a flame from Bob Carpenter! :-)
Unless, of course, the author meant modifying an HF set to
transmit in the EEELF region. Wonder if Part 15 covers
the 3,000,000 kilo-meter band. :-) :-)

Best wishes's (hey, if people can sign 73's, I can say "best wisheses" :-)

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

697. Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 18:18:44 UTC
From: scottp@eecs.cs.pdx.edu
Message-ID: <SCOTTP.90Aug28101844@eecs.cs.pdx.edu>
Source record: 9019

I recently read an article from QEX about DSSS, and the use of vertical retrace from a local TV station to synchronize the noise generators. That eventually gave me a totally different idea ...

I can see where it would be useful for packet nodes to know their location to within a few hundred meters. Besides helping the operator when they get lost looking for a garage sale, it helps the terminal know what cell it's in in a cellular access system.

If there were several beacons in a city which can be received simultaneously, and for which the positions are known with high accuracy, a receiver ought to be able to determine its location. This requires that it know its initial position, and that it notices discontinuities in beacon patterns. It also requires a protocol for mobile stations to query permanent stations for certain local parameters. (I haven' figured out yet whether it's possible with a sceme like this for a station to completely determine its position with the help of one or two permanent stations. If so, it would greatly ease the configuration of a metro area LAN. Only a few of the fixed stations would have to get out the survey maps and determine their position to within 1m.)

The two regular beacons I can think of are the vertical retrace of all the local TV stations (6 here in PDX, 7 if you can hear Salem), and all the stereo beacons of all the local FM stations (a dozen or two).

With both of these beacons the problem for positioning is that you can only determine delta-x and -y from some known starting position. You must then watch it change and update your position accordingly. With the 19kHz stereo beacons, there is the additional problem that one cycle of 19kHz propagates about 10km before the next cycle starts. That means that if you stop listening in a moving car, you may have the wrong idea of where you are when you start again. The problem with vertical retrace is that the relationship of this between stations may change instantaneously when a station switches to another program (network feed from tape, etc.). Receivers would have to monitor several stations to notice this and apply corrections.

The Really Big Problem with both is the regularity of the beacon. Someone told me that the frame rate for color broadcast is not the same as for B&W. In any case, TV's should be relatively immune to irregularities since they resync for every frame (within limits). For the 19kHz stereo beacon, much averaging may have to be done to get a useful time reference. It may still be bogus if the beacon drifts around as humidity, temp, or phase of the moon (i.e. slowly).

Do these signals tend to be generated by crystal controlled devices? If so they may be regular enough for positioning. The thing is, unless regularity is required by the FCC, there's no reason for broadcast equipment makers

to design it in.

My question to all of you (yes, finally, the point :-)) is what is the accuracy of the vertical retrace signal and the 19kHz stereo beacon? What is required, and what is usually there. If some of you have worked in the broadcast industry, you may know this off the top of your head. (I'd have to bring a scope home from work and open up the stereo to figure it out, and what I find may not be generally true.) References to appropriate documentation are greatly appreciated.

To get positioning info accurate enough to tell what cell you're in, beacon accuracy of a few uS is needed. To tell what road your car is on, beacon accuracy in the tens of nanoseconds is required. I have a feeling these beacons in the broadcast band aren't even close.

Thanks in advance,
--- Scott Peterson
scottp@eecs.cs.pdx.edu

698. Re: Ham car license plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 18:29:32 UTC
From: jta@hydra.Jpl.Nasa.Gov
Message-ID: <1990Aug28.182932.5397@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 9005

In article <1990Aug28.024145.12693@mthvax.cs.miami.edu> wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu (David Lesher) writes:
>There IS one advantage to call-plates as yet unmentioned here:
> parking tickets
>

And there was the time in 1976 when we were all going through the gas crunch and I had the California plates "WA6IRH". In California, at least, we had the "even-odd" system for filling up your gas tank - even numbered plates got to fill up on even days, and odd on the odd. If there were no numbers in your plate the plate was considered to be "odd" (in more ways that one, it would seem). So, since the "6" (number six) looked like a letter G to most all station attendants, I could get a fillup on either day through persuasion.

-jon

--
Jon Trent Adams, NW6H |"As nightfall does not come at once, neither
JTA@hydra.jpl.nasa.gov | does oppression... It is in such twilight that
"jpl don't know me from squat"| we all must be most aware of change in the air-
however slight- lest we become unwitting victims of the darkness." W.O. Douglas

699. Re: Satellite Tracking Software query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 19:36:50 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <10236@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 9007

From article <56993@microsoft.UUCP>, by joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joseph HOLMAN):
> In article <10222@hubcap.clemson.edu>, bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis) writes:
>> Also, does anyone know if AMSAT will take a phone order with a credit
>> card?
> yup, they will: phone is: 301-589-6062 - tell martha joe sent ya :-)

Yup... they did! Did it yesterday... Martha was very helpful, too!
>
> the money is for the quarterly technical journal, discounts
> on software and some books; and to support upcoming satellite projects.
> you might as well buck-up the $10 - its goes for a good cause.

I agree... even though I probably won't be able to get on the birds for
some time to come, I went ahead and joined. After all, I want there to
be satellites up and working by the time I get to use them!

Thanks for all the replies I've had to my query. I had a hard time
choosing the tracking software, but InstantTrack won out (I'll probably
end up getting QuickTrack for the Clemson ARC).

73 de BJ, KM4RB

--
BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON.BITNET | "There are a great many
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | people in this country
Clemson Univ. Division of | {...}!emory!hubcap!bjb | who, through no fault of
Comp. & Info. Technology | All usual disclaimers | own, are sane."

700. Novice Test Generator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 20:35:19 UTC
From: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SWRI.EDU
Message-ID: <9008282042.AA01156@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 9008

I have a PUBLIC DOMAIN copy of W5YI's novice test generator software. They sell test generator's for use by VE's etc. This is an example copy, and it works well.

Any suggestions where I should FTP it to? Simtel-20 comes to mind, but I'm not sure of the rules, I assume that there is an upload directory or something similar.

Oz (Rich Osman, WB0HUQ)
INTERNET: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SwRI.EDU

701. Kenwood TM-321A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 20:39:51 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.4426@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 9002

I have a Kenwood TM-321A that I have been using for packet. It runs 24 hours a day. Recently the center segment of the S-meter disappeared. A few days later the light on the right side of the display disappeared, and now the left side has gone out leaving the display dark. Is anyone familiar with the innards of this rig? If so do you know if the display unit is a replaceable part, and does it come with lighting?

Thanks.
--

```
/\ /\
//\\//\\
+-------------------------------------------+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
+-------------------------------------------+
\\//\\//
\/ \/
```

702. Shortwave Listening

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 20:40:37 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.4430@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 9003

```
Is there an SWL newsgroup out there?
--

/\ /\
//\\//\\
+-----------------------------------------+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
+-----------------------------------------+
\\//\\//
\/ \/
```

703. Re: Satellite Tracking Software query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 20:48:08 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <765@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 9011

From article <10222@hubcap.clemson.edu>, by bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis):
>
> I'm getting ready to purchase software for my IBM (clone) PC... 386,
> 25MHz, no co-processor, Super VGA (800x640). I've narrowed the choices
> down to InstantTrak and QuickTrack (both available thru AMSAT), but I'm
>

I wrote Quiktrak, buy Instantrack.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

---

704. Re: transmitting without a license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 21:13:56 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008282113.AA17143@tilde>
Source record: 9014

Bill Gunshannon has a great idea! Since the anarchy on 11 meters is quite beyond the capability of the FCC to control, they have just abandoned all efforts. Adding a load of packet activity probably won't be noticed, and certainly won't be any worse than the activity already there.
73, Dube N5PDK

705. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #201

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 21:31:07 UTC
From: alan@curly.Viewlogic.COM
Message-ID: <1990Aug28.173107@curly.Viewlogic.COM>
Source record: 9010

A little survey:

How much extra does it cost to do Ham plates in the state you're in?

Here in Mass., it's the same as vanity plates (I got tired of the
extra $50 or whatever it is and finally bagged them--figured that
it was more important to give that $50 to a worthwhile cause!).
--
=-=-=-

706. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 21:52:25 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008282152.AA18317@tilde>
Source record: 9016

From: CPDVAX::DUBE 28-AUG-1990 16:39:29.20
To: INFOHAMS
CC: DUBE
Subj: Re: LORAN and Ham Radio

According to "Reference Data for Radio Engineers" (1977, Howard W. Sams),
there are 4 types of LORAN: A, B, C, and D. A is

there are 3 types of LORAN: A, C, and D. A uses pulse envelopes at 2 MHz
and is usable to several hundred miles; C uses 100-KHz coherent pulses and
is usable to over 1000 miles; and D is a short-range version of C. All
three systems require at least three transmitters.

This is a very simple description, and the book doesn't give any references.
It does show the assigned frequency ranges as 90-110 KHz for L-C and -D,
and 1800-2000 KHz for L-A.

73, Dube N5PDK

707. Re: CT Logging Program Query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 22:06:24 UTC
From: dhp1@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9658@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 9015

In article <1469@marlin.NOSC.MIL> price@marlin.nosc.mil.UUCP (James N. Price) writes:
>-----
>Gareth--the CT program is specific to the CQ WW, ARRL DX, and WAE
>contests. And believe me, it's a pleasure to use in any of them.
>It can surely be used from anywhere in the world.
>
>(stuff deleted)
>
>Again let me emphasize that the CT program is EXCELLENT, but it is
>limited to 3 contests at this time.

CT is indeed a pleasure to use....the later versions support a few more contests than the earlier versions did. The list of contests now supported are as follows:

CQWW DX
ARRL DX
CQ WPX
ARRL Sweepstakes (beta version still being tested)
ARRL VHF
Worked All Europe (WAE) DX

--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: pascoe@edcd.gte.com
KM3T | dhp1@gte.com
| UUCP: ..!{harvard}!gte.com!dhp1

708. Re: Ham car license plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 22:33:01 UTC
From: bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <5706@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 9013

In article <30500704@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>While the magmount antenna LOOKS more like it can be stolen, the permanent
>antenna installations can still have at least the whip and spring portion
>taken. I guess that is less of a loss, and less likely to happen, but it
>would be a hassle in any case.
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

I was surprised by this myself: The 1/4 wave whips for my permanent
mount cost $3.00 to replace and take about 10 miniutes to cut, install,
and tune.
--
Todd Michael Bezenek Internet: bezenek@plains.nodak.edu
Amateur Radio Station KO0N UUCP: uunet!plains!bezenek
Bitnet: bezenek@plains
NU040889@ndsuvm1

709. Re: IC-24 Expanded Transmit Range

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-28 22:59:47 UTC
From: hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <32818@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 9012

In article <4247@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>If you are like me, you are eagerly looking for an article telling you
>how to open up the transmit frequencies on the IC-24. I have need of
>transmitting in the ranges 140-144 and 148-150 MHz on military frequencies
>for which such equipment is needed. I'd also like to transmit in the 420 band
>for work on link equipment. I suspect lots of other folks have the same
>need.
>
I'm posting because mail to you bounced.

My IC-24AT will transmit in 140-144 and 148-150. I've had mine for about a
month, so perhaps earlier models were slightly different.

73,
Harry Bloomberg, WA3TBL
hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

710. Re: transmitting without a license?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 02:00:29 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Aug29.020029.16814@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 9020

In article <28708@nigel.ee.udel.edu> masters@freezer.it.udel.edu (paul masters) writes:
>No it is not. Rules say you must transmit in plane english,...

Another reason to take up flying.

Marc (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

711. Re: Weird sigs on 12.280MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 02:42:02 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs, .W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <107.26DB1C69@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8933

> From: wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM (Bruce Watson)
> Date: 27 Aug 90 19:55:38 GMT
> Organization: Alpha Science Computer Networks, Denver, Co.
> Message-ID: <6070@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave
>
> In article <3708@radio.oakhill.UUCP-, charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie
> Thompson) writes:
> - While working on an HF receiver last night I stumbled across
> - this LOUD station on 12.280 MHz. It was about 10KHz wide
> - and broadcasting a strange buzzing sound. (No it was not one
> - of those RTTY stations that sounds like an air squadron). The
> - buzz rate had two speeds and the station would switch from one
> - to the other in about 5 second intervals, then go silent (no carrier)
> - for about 10 seconds. I heard this at about 10:00 c.d.t on 8/21/90.
> - Sounded like a phazer toy...
> -
>
> I've heard this a number of times at various frequencies. It really
> sounds like the voice of doom. They have several tones and sequences.
> Could it be an 'over-the-horizon' radar?

A slightly faster than 'slow' SSTV????

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
| _) INTERNET: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

712. Re: mHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 03:00:02 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9008290300.AA05565@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 9023

Kok Chen challenges me:-
> >It was not plausible technically, unless you can figure out how to
> >alter a "shortwave set" to broadcast on 92.5 mHz.
>
> This simply begs for a flame from Bob Carpenter! :-)
> etc etc ....

If he means millihertz, who am I to bother him .....

All this talk of FM stations takes me back to the early 60s when I put WHFS (FM) on the air, marrying an H.H. Scott stereo generator, old RCA exciter and 1 kW rig that Maj. Armstrong had used in demos - which had 25 Hz power supply components since it had been used in upper NY state. (Niagara Falls generated 25-Hz power up to the 40s). All except the stereo generator had been used to get WASH (FM) on the air in the late 40s. But I had to saw the transmitter into 3 pieces to get it through the door at WASH.

To get to the point, I never did call "CQ 3 meters", but I came close... We had a 15-minute ham radio program each Sunday; talk about TRYING to go broke... Actually it was the next two or three owners who went broke. The latest two transfers of the station (102.3 MHz, Bethesda) were for $2M and then $7.5M, however - for a Class A FM. We sure got out too early!

73, Bob W3OTC

713. modifying icoms (was Re: IC-24 Expanded Transmit Range)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 04:11:25 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1759@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 8927

So far, every icom rig I've tried this on (02at,04at,micro2at,2gat,28a,28h,228h) is easily modified to transmit over its entire receive range. I could post what I've found out so far, if I could find it, but it's relatively easy to hack out your own mods.

Yer usual DISCLAIMER:
This posting is just general hints ... not step by step instructions.
This requires specialized tools and knowledge...and patience and care!
Try only if you have a teeny pencil type soldering iron, experience with surface mount boards and components, and feel you won't mess up your radio.

Still here? Ok...

If you examine the schematic, you'll see that connected to the processor is a diode matrix. Note the positions of all the diodes. You'll need to figure out what traces on the board correspond to what lines on the schematic.

Now carefully remove all the diodes (these are usually surface mount, sometimes each chip has three terminals, and may have one, the other, or both diodes present), and attach fine wires to each row and column of the matrix (following those traces is the hardest part!).

Now make your own diode matrix of the same size, on a separate board, but put dip switches in series with all the diodes. Any old 1N914 or equiv will do nicely. Be sure to use very fine wires to solder onto the icom board, watch out for static damage, observe polarity, etc.

If all goes well, you now have a switchable diode matrix. The matrix is read each time the CPU is reset. So reset it (check the manual for the radio in question) after dialing in the original matrix positions. If all goes well, the radio should behave normally. NOW -- flip one switch, and try it again. Pretty soon you'll know exactly what change each switch makes. One will let you xmit out of band. One will change the standard channel step spacing. One will change the coverage (for european models, shown in the schematic as an alternate), etc.etc.

Once you have hacked out the proper settings, just solder in diodes to permanently program the radio that way, and put it back together.

Hmmm now it doesn't sound that easy when I describe it, but I've done it countless times, with the owner of the radio hovering, and so far it's always worked. Note also that the matrix board you make is reusable...new icom? just break out the ol' switchable matrix board!

One notable exception...to get the 28a/h to xmit out of band, you just cut D21...no matrix programming change required. It's a different design, and it's easy to see what's happening in the schematic. Oh...and there are two

D21's in the 28a/h...get the right one...the wrong one is in the backup battery circuit and clearly has nothing to do with the transmitter portion. The icom 735 is also a one wire mod.

If you are considering this with any of the radios I mentioned above, email me for the mod to save yourself some time...but I'll bet you when someone sets a new one on my bench, the same old faithful trick will work again!

David

714. Touch lamp RFI solution and tracking methods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 04:25:19 UTC
From: jimla@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9736@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 9024
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I have been working on a solution to my touch lamp RFI problem. I borrowed my neighbor's lamp and tried installing a line filter in the base of the lamp. The filter reduced the noise level only 1 S unit. Since the lamp base cannot be grounded, common mode noise was not suppressed by the filter. Finally, I bought another touch lamp at the local builder's warehouse store. They had hundreds of them in several styles, all from the same distributor. I removed the base cover and discovered that the controller had been redesigned. It contained fewer components and was rated for 150 watts. There were still no RFI supression components (chokes or capacitors on the AC lines). The original was rated for 100 watts, and the neighbor had installed 3 40 watt bulbs, exceeding the rating. I could not hear any additional interference with the new lamp, but the neighbor's lamp was still plugged in, so it could have been masking the noise generated by the new lamp. I gave the new lamp to the neighbor, and told him to leave the old lamp unplugged. On returning to the shack, I could not find any interference from the new lamp. In case the information would be useful to others with touch lamp RFI, the manufacturer of both controllers is Darjung Industries, Taiwan. Model DLP-22 is the older design with RFI. Model T-30 is the newer design which did not cause RFI.

My method of tracing RFI sources is to carry my ICOM 735 around the neighborhood powered by 12V gel cell in my back pack. The antenna is a 2 ft. diameter shielded loop made with RG-8/U, matched to the ICOM with an L-network. The loop tunes from 10 to 30 MHz and has sharp nulls in the broadside direction. I was easily able to localize the source of the interference to the house and the interference was heard within a 3 block radius. Touch lamp RFI sounds like a growling buzz on an AM reciever, with a peak around 10 MHz and sidebands every 200 KHz from 5 to 25 MHz.

Jim Larsen
N7IHQ

715. XT - what's the story?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 05:49:26 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <28951@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 9025

After working an XT last night on 15, I compared 4 different sources and
can't come up with the right answer to this question:

What is the current and proper name of the country that XT belongs to?

The operator I worked (XT2BK if I remember right) said the name, but I
missed it due to QRM/QSB. It didn't sound like any of the names I had
listed:

Bukina Faso (sp?) (DXCC country list, PacketCluster)
Voltaic Republic (Beam heading chart)
Upper Volta (Soft copy of an older DXCC list)

Any definate answer?

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

716. Weird Shutdown of my Astron power supply while antenna tuning (RF?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 05:51:34 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug29.055134.16823@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 9026

Riddle me this...

I have an Astron RS-35M power supply (12v @ 35 amps). A few days ago, using this with a HF rig,I was "tuning" my dipole with a MFJ 949D tuner II at low power (about 5 watts). In the course of setting the inductor selector and antenna matching capacitor on the MFJ tuner the Astron simply "shut down". The Astron has amp and volt meters and the voltmeter which always reads 13.8 volts was reading only a few volts. I shut the Astron off, turned it back on, and agin it showed 13.8 volts. No fuse was blown, no smoke.. and I doubt that in the course of tuning by transceiver it was pulling no more than about 3-5 amps.

This happened a few times. Each time I turned the Astron off and then back on and it was fine. Three times and I gave up since I knew something had to be wrong.

Tuning another antenna this evening (a long wire) it happened again. Low power, CW, key down, 5 watts and the Astron shut down - this time for the last time. It didn't recover. Its "red" power light is on, no fuse blown but no voltage.

My guess is that the problem has something to do with RF getting in the power supply - what else could it be ? Clearly, pulling a few amps for antenna tuning wouldn't burden this 35 amp supply and no fuse was blown.

Looking at the schematic of the power supply I see 3 curious capacitors in various configurations on the heat-sinked power transistors with the note "C7-C9 added for R.F. bypassing".

What does RF have to do with a power supply. And, why has my Astron "shut down" on such a low power demand ??????????????????????????????????

Wondering....

Anybody got an answer.... or a guess ?

Gary (N9KAW)

717. Re: transmitting without a license?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 06:05:28 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1760@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 8928

kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:

>In article <28708@nigel.ee.udel.edu> masters@freezer.it.udel.edu (paul masters) writes:
>>No it is not. Rules say you must transmit in plane english,...

>Another reason to take up flying.

I thought it simply meant that you must state everything flatly.

David

718. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: Reorganizing rec.radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 06:06:16 UTC
From: richard@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880260@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 9021

Hi Phil,

>1. Since when was there a "forsale" group? I've never see this one added.
> The discussion that created .swap considered that named and chose this
> one instead.

Sorry, there's a group here by that name, it's probably some mistake.
I really don't think anyone would be confused if it was swap or forsale.
Upset -- maybe! Confused -- no! I see thigs "forsale" in "swap", I'd
expect to see "swap" things in a "forsale". You could even call it
"hamfest" (as I expect you know, you can buy new and used stuff at a fest.)
Of course if it was called "hamfest" maybe those postings for MIT hamfests
would get out of my face since I'm not driving 3000 miles to be at one.
The point is that "swap" is just fine.

>2. Why the cryptic name for the discussion group? And how to you DEFINE
> what constitutes a "discussion"?

Other groups often use the ".d" suffix to denote a discussion group.
Calling it "rec.radio.ham.discuss" would be fine.
The reason and definition would be to seperate the issues from the facts.
In other words, if you post a technical question that gets a lot of
responses, that's fine. However, if you post something like,
"CALL FOR DISCUSSION" or "SHOULD THERE BE A NOCODE LICENSE" or
"PUMP-UP MOVIE BAD FOR HAMS" or "FCC PROPOSAL", or almost anything
that starts with a "RE:", these are postings that are likely to generate
lots of comments, observations, opinions, and long discussions.
(just like I'm doing here, now). As you notice in what I'm writing,
there is no "question" that I'm trying to ask, there is no one answer,
we are discussing an issue. And that is good and useful, but it's not
a technical question that can have a technical answer. Of course you
could take a contrary viewpoint, but that would be a discussion. Yes?

>3. It has been proposed the have rec.radio.swap instead of rec.radio.ham.swap
> so what is your reason for not having that?

I missed it. (Sounds fine to me, but I don't look forward to someone
trying to sell me a FM table radio.)

As to why I changed my mind, the more a topic gets splintered, the more
likely I'll miss something. Since I don't always have time to read all
notes, splitting the discussions off into another group will just
make it easier to skip the ones that I'm not interested in. Or save them
for when I have more time.

THANKS for listening

Richard Artz / N0LZR / 303-229-2036 / richard@hpfcww.fc.hp.com

719. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #201

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 12:12:06 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <91@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 8931

Here in Maine it is also same as vanity plates, $20 per year.

Incidently, when I was in CA (75-77) they would not issue plates
with out of state calls. I was WA2JAM at the time. I guess the rule
was if the first character was a K or a W and the 2nd or 3rd character
was other than a 6 they would not issue. I got around it by using
my bicentennial call AA2JAM and taking them as vanity plates. Is this
one still in force? If so then there's a spot for you CA hams to
ticlke your state government on. Are there any states which will
not issue for "out of state" calls?

I had no trouble in either Utah or Maine, just submit a copy of
my station licence.

Ron K3FR

720. Re: transmitting without a license?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 13:06:12 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7795@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8930

In article <28708@nigel.ee.udel.edu> masters@freezer.it.udel.edu (paul masters) writes:
>No it is not. Rules say you must transmit in plane english,...

Are these the same rules that require you to identify with your FCC
assigned callsign even though they stopped assigning callsigns years
ago.
I realize there is a supposed formula for fabricating callsigns now, but
that kind of defeats the purpose of having FCC assigned callsigns anyway.
And when was the last time you heard of anyone being cited for failure to
identify.
The CB regulations are like any other un-enforced law. When you let people
ignore one law, it weakens all the others too.

bill KB3YV

721. RF IN POWER SUPPLY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 13:13:38 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9008290913.aa05459@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 8929

To Gary and his Astron power supply.

Yes Gary it is very possible that your supply shut down because rf was getting into it. The power supply on my Drake TR-7 does the same thing when my antenna is not tuned correctly and rf is in the shack. The capacitors you talked about and I'm not sure from your posting if they were installed in your supply or not are probably bypass caps to reduce the susceptability of your supply from rf.

It is possible that the power supply leads are acting as antennas and picking up rf in the shack. Try to put a sleeve of ferrite over both leads. This will reduce the common mode noise that is the rf common to the plus and minus leads of the supply. If you need more info try to call me. I tried to e-mail direct to you with no luck.

CLARK FISHMAN WA2UNN PHONE: DAY 201 724 6041

722. Ham radios make good props

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 13:37:16 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <39557@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8942

As I mentioned when Die Harder came out, all the radios used there were ham radios, too. I suppose it doesn't matter that the guard on his IC-u4AT was talking to the army on their kenwood 950. Commercial transmitters are big and ugly and have very few knobs, and even fewer LED's and readouts.

WZ2B

P.S. Could the "ham plates in CA" discussion please make use of the "distribution" line? I always encourage the use of limited distribution where applicable - every once in a while, people forget this.

723. Civilian Welfare Traffic into Kuwait

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 13:58:08 UTC
From: k9hi@wang.com
Message-ID: <as5atb.bbn@wang.com>
Source record: 8940

Date : 28 August 1990
Subject: Civilian Welfare Messages into Kuwait
To : All Amateur Radio Operators
From : Glenn Baxter, K1MAN via Bob Salow, WA1IDA

Radio Australia will broadcast personal voice messages into Kuwait. These messages can be recorded directly by telephone into Radio Australia or by calling Glenn Baxter in Maine. The latter path may suffer voice quality because of retransmission.

Only first names should be used for the addressee and the signature. No street or city addresses should be used.

The telephone number for Radio Australia is: 011 613 881 2222.

The telephone number for Glenn Baxter is: (207) 495-2215.

The Radio Australia broadcasts may be heard between 1300 and 1500 UTC each day. The frequencies used will be: 6060, 7205, and 9580 kHz.

"death: to stop sinning suddenly."

Phil Temples Wang Laboratories, Inc., Lowell MA 01851 USA
k9hi@wang.com (508) 967-7900

724. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 15:39:28 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4279@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 8965

In article <SCOTTP.90Aug28101844@eecs.cs.pdx.edu> scottp@eecs.cs.pdx.edu (Scott Peterson) writes:
]I recently read an article from QEX about DSSS, and the use of vertical retrace
]from a local TV station to synchronize the noise generators. That eventually
]gave me a totally different idea ...
]The two regular beacons I can think of are the vertical retrace of all the
]local TV stations (6 here in PDX, 7 if you can hear Salem), and all the stereo
]beacons of all the local FM stations (a dozen or two).
]
What you want to use is the NTSC subcarrier (3.579545) from a network
live television broadcast. These are transmitted with Cesium clock
accuracy. Furthermore, phase detection at 84 meter wavelength is
easier to make accurate than at 5,000,000 meters (60 Hz) or
15,800 meters.

However, for most of the US, this is really not the way to go at all.
LORAN C will give you accuracies of a few hundred feet, with differential
accuracies much better than that. You can buy
a LORAN C receiver with RS-232 interface for about $300.00.
Currently, some parts of the US are in bad geometry zones, but this
is being corrected. Phoenix is one such area, but in 1-2 years, we
will have good LORAN C coverage here. If you couple LORAN C to
a digitized road map, you should be able to keep continuous track
of where you are. The FAA (worlds most conservative regulator agency)
is starting to allow LORAN C ILS approaches - this gives you a clue as to
how good it is.

By the way, LORAN C transmits on 100 KHz and is easily detected with
a resonant loop-stick and FET impedance converter. Build one and you
can see the pulse groups with a scope. Pretty neat stuff!
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

725. Re: Tower climbing safety

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 15:54:53 UTC
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1384@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 8932

In article <1990Aug26.103157.23039@rbdc>, andy@rbdc (Andy Pitts) writes:
|> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
|>
|> >In article <215@bongo.UUCP>, julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
|> > |>
|> >|> You may feel dorky wearing a hard hat, but when a large wrench
|> >|> (spanner) has just whistled passed your ear, they seem like an
|> >|> excellent idea.
|> >|>
|> I just can't resist this.
|>
|> When I was working at the mountain transmitter site of a local TV
|> station. We were required to wear hard hats when entering or leaving
|> the building during the winter. This was to "protect" us from the 200
|> pound chunks of ice that fell off the top of the 600 foot tower and
|> made all the 3 foot deep holes all over the ground.
|> --

What good is a hard hat when your body gets crushed by a 200 pound chunk
ice? Is this an easy way to turn a hard hat into a pizza pan?

Phil
KJ6NN

726. Re: LORAN and ham radio [long]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 15:59:41 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <55684@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 8934

>Can you point me to any literature on LORAN? I'd like to learn more
>about it...
>--
>Ken

LORAN-C User Handbook U.S. Coast Guard, May 1980. COMDTINST M16562.3 Available from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington DC 20402. $7.50 (in 1983).

Covers the basics of LORAN-C and has maps and parameters for all the transmitter chains active at that time.

The Aviator's Guide to LORAN-C by John F. Good, Aksunai Press, Box 326, Wakefield MA 01880 (First ed. 1984. No ISBN. $12.00)

I bought my copy from Sporty's Pilot Shop but they now say it's out of print.

This is the best LORAN-C book I've seen, with excellent descriptions for technical and non-tech readers. Tells how to install receivers in planes and cars.

Chapter 10 is a fascinating history of hyperbolic position-finding. LORAN-A, the bane of the 160m ham band, was phased out (so to speak) in the early '70s. LORAN-B was LORAN-A variation which was never deployed. LORAN-D is a low-powered military tactical system which is compatible with LORAN-C.

The Wild Goose Association is a LORAN equipment manufacturers' group which is of little direct benefit to individual users.

LORAN-C is on 100.0000*** kHz; it's controlled by atomic clocks and can be used for a frequency standard. On audio, it's a rhythmic clattering sound like a motor with bad bearings. The pulse sidebands extend more than 10 kHz either side of 100 kHz.

LORAN (acronym for LOng RAnge Navigation) is lots of fun, and becoming more affordable. K-Mart now sells LORAN receivers for $329 (but you can get the same model by mail order for about $300; see boating magazines). Most receivers come with books which explain the principles.

LORAN has direct ham-radio applications: It's useful for determining antenna and repeater performance, since it constantly tells you the bearing and distance to any fixed location ("waypoint"). It indicates latitude and longitude, for ham activities where grid squares are important. Add an altimeter, and you have a 3-D fix.

The satellite-based GPS navigation system is superior to LORAN but there are not yet enough satellites in orbit to give 24-hour coverage, and receivers cost at least $3000 (predicted to reach $500 in a few years.

When buying a LORAN receiver, be SURE it contains the necessary firmware for using the new transmitters which are supposed to go into service this year. (Don't take the salesman's word for it.) Otherwise, it will need a ROM upgrade (maybe not available for used units no longer in production). See _Aviation Week_ magazine, Sept. 28, 1987, p.120 for info about the new stations, which will extend LORAN-C coverage in mid-USA and southern Canada.

>This receiver requires 3 signals to get a fix; is there
>any way I can do it with just two?

Two stations (master and one secondary) establish a hyperbolic line of position, i.e., you are somewhere along a curve some number of microseconds from the master station. To find where, i.e., a fix, you must have two lines of position and find where they cross. If you already know that you are along some known line, like an interstate highway, then you can plot a fix with only one set of raw LORAN numbers (microseconds), but is usually isn't worth the trouble. Before microprocessors were available, LORAN receivers indicated only microseconds, and you needed a special chart to plot position. When I use LORAN in my car, I sometimes use (for example, when travelling east/west) only the longitude readout for finding my position along a road. To calculate Lat or Lon, however, the receiver must receive three stations. Some super-expensive LORAN receivers for aircraft track more than three stations simultaneously.

TRAVELS WITH LORAN-C

by Frank Reid W9MKV

[published in _The Lowdown_ (newsletter of the Longwave Club of America), June 1985.] [Abridged in this posting.]

For two years, I've experimented with Loran-C for land navigation, including a perhaps unusual application, that of locating and recovering cave entrances and other karst features in dense woods in Indiana and Kentucky. The high resolution and repeatable accuracy have been adequate for finding very small holes in areas where visibility is 100 feet or less.

The Micrologic ML-5000 Loran receiver is highly portable and requires only 0.6 amp with its lights off. Within Loran's basic limitations, the device has been altogether satisfactory for automobile use, which must be a worst-case application. I've measured locations of 200-mile-distant road intersections on aeronautical sectional charts, and consistently had the waypoint-arrival alarm sound when within sight of the destination (arrival alarm radius set to 300 feet). I anticipated using my receiver for air navigation to supplement the ratty avionics in rental planes but the unit's size and shape make it unsuitable for

temporary mounting in small aircraft. The ML-5000's ability to store alphanumeric waypoint names is a tremendous advantage, eliminating the need to refer to a separate list.

Another Loran I've used, a II Morrow "Apollo" installed in a friend's airplane, has been disappointing, at least in my region. It does not select stations automatically, and requires special settings when in areas between transmitter baseline extensions. The baselines and extensions radiating from the nearby Loran transmitter at Dana, Indiana, make the II Morrow unit very cumbersome to operate when travelling in most directions. To alleviate the problem, my friend uses the Southeast Chain (which does not include Dana) instead of the normally-more-suitable Great Lakes Chain. The decrease in repeatable accuracy (300 feet instead of 100) is not objectionable for VFR flying but, as Indiana is a fringe area of the Southeast Chain, weak signals sometimes cause the unit to reinitialize in flight, an unpleasant experience. (Loran-C receivers require 2-5 minutes to acquire and track signals, and can do so in motion.)

Power lines are the major source of interference on land. Briefly driving under one causes no problem because the computer's position-determining process averages a large number of pulses. Driving parallel to a large power line for a mile or so can cause the receiver to lose track. It often becomes unusable in metropolitan areas. With the vehicle not moving, I have noticed large position errors (more than one mile) near power lines even when the receiver displayed no alarms. Power-line noise may have caused the receiver to cycle-slip (detect the wrong cycle of the Loran pulse).

While driving around Indiana on the first weekend of experimenting with my new receiver, it unexplainably lost track three times. I was then about 20 miles from the transmitting station at Dana, and decided to make a visit. Not wanting to risk preamp damage from strong signal, I disconnected the antenna 3 miles away. When I arrived, the Coast Guardsmen who man the station were too busy to give me a tour because the place had been hit by lightning and had been off the air three times in the last hour. They were using diesel-powered generators for continued operation at reduced output. The station is big! The antenna is about 600 feet tall, with a capacity hat of many long radial wires from the top. The Dana transmitter has 400-kilowatt output. Some Loran-C transmitters radiate up to 1.2 million watts.

I travelled through the "mid-continent gap" enroute to Wyoming in summer, 1984. Driving westward through Iowa and southern South Dakota, the repeatable-accuracy readout slowly increased to over 400 feet, and signal-to-noise ratios decreased but stayed within the usable range. (Decreased accuracy isn't a serious problem Out West where driving visibility is better than flying visibility back home! Sectional charts are a lot more informative than roadmaps.) Manufacturers recommend recalibration every 200 nautical miles, or after changing transmitters. Using an aeronautical sectional chart, I

recalibrated at a road intersection in SD, my first recalibration since Indiana, and was two minutes off in longitude but perfect in latitude. There were no problems until I reached the Black Hills region. East of the Black Hills, the Loran remained on the Great Lakes chain, changing to the West Coast chain a few miles west, but within the Black Hills geological formation, signals from both chains were unusably weak. In Wyoming, it "derailed" for about 5 minutes as I drove under a thunderstorm. The unit functioned perfectly during the return trip on I-90, passing just north of the Black Hills. It automatically switched back to the Great Lakes chain near Rapid City, SD.

Parts of the mid-continent gap are marginal, others are truly unusable. Unsuitable station geometry causes poor coverage in most of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. On a trip from Indiana to Texas, my receiver switched from Great Lakes to Southeast chain in Arkansas, and became unusable south of Dallas, near a baseline extension with no alternative stations available. I tried manually returning to the Great Lakes chain, but the signal from Minnesota was too weak. It seemed to work properly near Austin, and became unusable again just north of San Antonio. Southeast Chain signal-to-noise ratios were good in Texas.

A fixed Loran receiver can be used for DX'ing; simply set the GRI of a distant chain, wait for the receiver to acquire signals (which can take an hour or more), and note the signal-quality indicators. R.W. Burhans' Loran DX'ing method (_Lowdown_, January 1985) is superior, allowing visual signal comparison, and reception without master-station acquisition. Household power lines interfere, and best results are obtained with battery power and a long wire antenna in an isolated location.

As a caver, I just _had_ to see if Loran works underground! Through affiliation with the Cave Research Foundation, I was able to take the pack-frame-mounted unit (with 3-foot whip antenna) through a large passage in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, stopping at USGS benchmarks to check position. The average depth was 200 feet. Signal strengths varied enormously-- At many locations, signals from Dana (173 nautical miles away) remained almost as strong as on the surface but signals from New York and Florida were unusably weak, so fixes could not be computed. 100 feet of extra antenna did not improve signals significantly, nor was cycle-stepping successful. At a place where water enters the cave through a vertical joint, all signals were strong; the computed fix was 1/2 mile east of the real location. Part of the underground route contained power lines for lighting, which are in metal conduit and buried. Their presence or absence had no noticeable effect on Loran signals. The lights were not turned on. I have taken the Loran receiver into two Indiana caves, with similar results.

Although Loran navigation seems not to work underground, there are interesting effects worthy of study; a simplified 100-kHz receiver

could be used in caves to search for vertical joints, thin overburden or other anomalies.

Changes in ground conductivity cause local propagation anomalies, manifest as Loran position errors, near geological features such as sinkholes and escarpments, and probably faults and mineral deposits. Loran in conjunction with optical survey may be usable as a prospecting aid analogous to the ground-resistivity-mapping process but without the cumbersome wires and ground rods. (There are a number of geophysical techniques which use signals from U.S. Navy high-powered VLF stations. A useful reference is _Applied Geophysics_ by W. Telford, L. Geldart, R. Sheriff and D. Keys, Cambridge University Press, 1976.)

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Frank W9MKV NSS 9086 reid@ucs.indiana.edu

727. Drilling Holes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 16:13:01 UTC
From: Bob_Dixon@OSU.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.651946450.dixon@hpuxa.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 8937

Here is the method I have used with success. Drill a hole just big enough for the pilot bolt of a chassis punch, and then use the punch for the final hole of the correct size. That will make a very nice smooth hole with no paint chipping, etc. If possible with the antenna, mount a ball mount on the car instead of the antenna directly. That will allow you to easily change from one antenna to another as you wish later. Be sure to use a stainless steel ball mount, as the other el cheapo balls will chip, rust and permanently corrode onto your antenna.
The antenna or ball will generally have a rubber gasket where it meets the car, for waterproofing. I make doubly sure of the seal by coating the gasket with clear silicon sealant before final assembly to the car.
To get a good ground conection, use an electric drill (or something like a small Moto-tool) with a wire brush or small grinding bit, to clean off the Inside of the sheet metal down to shininess. The antenna or ball will have hardware that tightens up onto that bare spot and makes good contact. Then paint the entire area inside the car with 2 coats of Rustoleum rusty metal primer, to prevent future corrosion.
If you are mounting the antenna on the roof (the best place for maximum coverage), a good way is to take the dome light out and then work thru that area of the roof. Then put the dome light back in when the antenna is finished. That often avoids having to deal with the upholstery.

Bob Dixon, W8ERD

728. Re: 1296 MHz receiving and transmitting convertors?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 17:01:34 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250217@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8954

> Rather than design and debug my own, I'd like to find a source of kits
> or modules to convert between the 2m and 1296 MHz ham bands. The
>
> I've got about 100 mw of 2m to upconvert; then I'll amplify it to the
> proper output power. The receiver is 2m also, and quite sensitive.
>
> This is FM, so a linear mode isn't necessary. The receiving converter
>
> Any suggestions as to suppliers, or experience with particular models
> you've used?

Brian,
Three commercial solutions come to mind. Microwave Modules still has
a 2M <-> 1296 transverter as far as I know. Probably fairly pricey.
The same is true for SSB Electronics (DM1200 or so I think for 10Watts).
A less expensive alternative is the Maki-Denki (sp) Japanese solution.
It runs about .75 watts output and the one I had showed 2-3 dB NF on
receive. I bought it for about $125 in Tokyo as I remember 4-5 years
ago. 100 mW drive is fine (too much?).
All the above are linear transverters and are usable (although probably
none is rock-solid stable) for SSB/CW as well.

10-20 Watt linear amplifier modules are available from (at least)
RF Parts in San Marcos, CA for under $70. A lower power driver is
also made by Mitsubishi which will put out the 1 watt or so needed
to drive the power amp. These low power drivers need only about 1 mW
drive and I think can actually do about 4 watts saturated so they
make pretty good modules in their own right. I think they are about $40
or so.
If you get into building your own transverter, you might refer to my
microwave station design series in Ham Radio Magazine for a fully
phaselocked LO system. Sounds like the commercial route is likely more
to your liking at this time though. See if you can get someone in Japan
to get a Maki-Denki for you. The latest JRRL CQ Ham Radio has the
UTV1200 in it (I think that is the correct series, I don't read Japanese
I just look at the pictures (:>)) from Yen39,000 to Yen49,000. Looks
like one of these is 3.5 watts output. I'm reading from page 201 of the
September issue in case you can get a copy to someone who can read it for
you. There are probably some other ads for it elsewhere in the issue.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

729. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 17:03:11 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008291703.AA24464@tilde>
Source record: 8944

Subj: Pirate TV

I've seen DAK's advertisement for the wireless TV system. The posting brings to mind another *distinct* possibility. Ponder this ad:
GET ON THE AIR WITH OUR NEW COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

The Federal Communications Comission recently lowered the rerquirements for obtaining a license to use the Amateur Radio frequencies. The ability to copy Morse code, which has been a major barrier to obtaining a Ham license, is no longer required by the FCC. In a celebration of this momentous event, we at Starcracker Radio are offering this blockbuster special so you can be the first on your block to get in on fun of being a Ham. Starcracker-1 transceiver, 50 watt transmitter works on all Ham bands from 14 MHz through 30 MHz. Only $79.95. Starcracker 1A same as the Starcracker 1, but works on Ham bands from 30MHz through 150 MHz only $109.95.

Why be power-limited? Why skulk around on 11 meters wondering if you'll be caught running illegal power? Our new StarCrusher-100 will give you 100 watts of power that you can LEGALLY use to talk nearly anywhere in the world! Only 139.95. Or, for more talk-power you can key up our StarCrusher 500 to blast through the QRM. This fantastic radio is on sale now for ONLY 199.95. But don't wait! Act now while supplies last!

Best of all, ALL our radios come with an easy-to-use exam outline. All the questions you'll see on any license exam will be right there for you to study, and the CORRECT ANSWERS are right there with the questions. You'll also receive easy-to-follow instructions on how to find examining stations and what you need to do to get your license. DON'T WAIT! DO IT TODAY!

73,
Dube N5PDK

730. Re: Ham gear, bootleg radio, and movies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 17:25:44 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880261@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8880

>I've seen the movie--the transmitter involved looks more like an HP signal
>generator than a ham transceiver.

It couldn't have been an HP signal generator. Even before the first Lab
Prototype gets built, we specifically ensure that it can't be converted
to use as a bootleg transmitter. :-)

We have to quash this perception immediately, or HP will get a bad name !

Perry Scott
KF0CA

"Not necessarily representing the views of HP..."

731. Re: SAREX Operating Schedule

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 17:35:28 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44379@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8939

In article <14838@burdvax.PRC.Unisys.COM> techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM (Technical Pub. Vince Short) writes:
>Below is a tentative schedule for Amateur Radio Operations from Shuttle mission
>STS-35. Since the schedule is based on Mission Elapsed Time, this schedule
>will be updated and reposted soon after launch to show the "real" UTC times and
>dates. This tentative schedule assumes a launch time of 1 Sep 05:17 UTC.
>
> I can not speak to the authenticity
>or correctness of this schedule (I'm just a number cruncher!). For example, is
>the Demo schedule still accurate? Or will there even be Demo operations during
>the mission?

I've been waiting for Tom Clark or Courtney Duncan to verify the schedule,
but since they haven't, I'll leap into the breach.

Yes, the times should still be fine. (The METs, that is; as Vince noted,
the actual times may shift slightly depending on actual launch time.)

And yes, the "demos" are still very much on. I don't know why they're
called demos; to the kids who will be talking to the shuttle, they're
very real!

Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

732. Re: modifying icoms (was Re: IC-24 Expanded Transmit Range)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 17:47:15 UTC
From: svec@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4521@feldspar2.UUCP>
Source record: 8941

Regarding the following comment David made in his original note...
One notable exception...to get the 28a/h to xmit out of band, you just cut D21...no matrix programming change required. It's a different design, and it's easy to see what's happening in the schematic. Oh...and there are two D21's in the 28a/h...get the right one...the wrong one is in the backup battery circuit and clearly has nothing to do with the transmitter portion.

QUESTION... Is the IC228H the same as the 28H in this respect??????????
--
Larry Svec - KD9OF (good in 1987 or newer callbooks)
home: 708-526-1256
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -3741
e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl

733. *** CHALLENGE *** (was Bad attitude(s) of Hams (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 17:58:18 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1387@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 8935

This is a continuation of the original Challenge which went somthing like:

In article <1382@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:
> *** I HERBY CHALLENGE THIS SILENT MAJORITY TO THE FOLLOWING ***
>
> Better than that, post
>them here so that everyone else who has the same bad taste about the
>vocal minority here on this newsgroup can see that not all Amateurs have a
>bad attitude.

Before I begin, I couldn't let this one slip by. Doug, you had me blushing
as I read your artical... and you know that is not easy to do, I humbly thank
you for your kind words, but there is one thing that I must address:

In article <9008251524.AA05193@dt.Wellfleet.Com>, dtheriau@wellfleet.com (Doug Theriault)
writes:

[deleted some]
>
> I grew up with Rich (went to the same high school) and had a great time
> together with HAM radio (remember the foxhunt with the 2mtr Quad and the
[deleted some more]
> Rich experimented with all sorts of modes. Why am I saying this?? I consider
> Rich MY Elmer... He gave me alot of support and help. He hated it when
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
This has me perplexed.... I often consider Doug to be MY elmer!?!?!?
He was licensed well before me, and I have fond memories of trying to squeeze
into the Ham shack (is was in a small closet) in high school while Doug was
operating CW on the Novice bands... and I was always asking:
Who is that???
Where are they???
What are they saying??
and other such anoying questions!!! Thanks for the fine memories Doug, they
are still with me, and I still think of them as fond memories!!

Well, I have to say a personal thanks to Doug, he has to be considered one
of the persons most responsible for me getting my 'ham ticket' and getting
on the air... THANKS DOUG!

Ok, on to the CHALLENGE (I thought that I should be allowed to contribute
also!)....

Don't ever listen to anyone when they try to tell you about all the fancy
equipment that you need for various Amateur Radio activities. Ever since
I was first licensed (not that long ago :-)), I have had a sort of
romantic desire to be an active OSCAR (Ham Satelites) operator. There is

just something about communicating through an orbiting satelite that is in OUTER SPACE via Ham radio that has attracted me. Maybe it is all those 'Lost-In-Space' and other 'Sci-Fi' TV shows that I watched as a child, or watching the Apollo missions from the living room.

Well, I spent a considerable amount of time reading, and studying about the nessesary equipment to 'work' the 'birds'. I thought that I would never get on the air! The 'books' told you that you needed a steerable array (gosh, that sounds expensive).... two rotors to not only point in the proper azimuth, but also an elevation rotor to point the antennas in the proper place in the sky! Of course, one also needed antenna's to point, and then the radio gear... SSB or CW transmitter on 145MHz plus a 29MHz receiver....

To shorten this story, and get to the point. I was comming to the conclusion that I would probably never get 'on-the-air' as far as OSCAR was concerned.... all that complicated stuff, and all...

... one day, I was tuning through 10 meters around the high end of the band... the whole band had been very dead... I don't know what I was looking for... then all of a sudden, I heard all kinds of signals.... everyone I heard was working other stations!!! And I could hear them ALL!! At first I couldn't understand what had happened. The band had been dead. Maybe I have an intermittant connection from my antenna, and that is why the signals just seemed to 'pop' in out of nowhere.... I finally realized that I was hearing the output of one of the OSCAR satelites (hearing people calling CQ OSCAR, CQ OSCAR probably gave me the hint!!). I sat there, longing to be on-the-air with them!

At first, I thought that I would just sit there and listen, If I only had a transmitter.... even a simple 145MHz CW transmitter would be great!!! Just then, someone started using one of the local 2 meter FM repeaters, I reached for the knob on the FM radio to turn it OFF... Then (EEK, I get strange thoughts sometimes (no comments from Doug!).... My FM rig can transmit in the proper frequency range!!! Of course the OSCAR 'birds' don't like FM being transmitted through (I have been studying, so I knew this)... BUT, I could get a scrap of wire.... disconnect the microphone... and use the PTT (push to talk) line to key the transmitter and have a CW signal on the air!!!

I set the transmitter to a frequency that I thought should be near the middle of the input of the satelite... and started calling CQ by shorting that wire across the mic-plug of the FM rig.... then I heard it!!! My own signal heard through the satelite... I didn't care if anyone heard me, I heard my own signal.... Of course it took me a little tuning to find it... but there it was. I wonder if I can send a QSL card to myself??? with them...
Just then, someone answered me!!! We had a great (short) contact, and I explained what I was using.... a 10 Watt 2 Meter (145MHz) transmitter into a 1/4 wave ground plane antenna... my receiver was an *old* Heath tube (HW-100 I think) job, and it was connected to a 10 meter dipole. I did receive a QSL card from the other Ham... It is one of my favorites!!!

Sorry for the long story... I had fun remembering it (that was back somewhere around 1978 or so).... The moral of the story....

Have FUN with Amateur Radio.... Fun like this is stimulating and doesn't have to be expensive... It also prepares us for the emergency and public service that we perform from time to time.

> PS: Still think I got the remainder of the 2mtr quad somewhere !!

Great!! that was a lot of fun too (another story), I was almost thinking of building another one!

By the way... how are we going to answer the question about who elmered whom?

Rich (NM1D) -- And PROUD of it!!!!

/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

734. Re: Will somebody please go fix the repeater

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 18:04:07 UTC
From: kd6hr.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"29-Aug-90.11:04:07.PDT".*PMcAfee.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 8943

Sounds like my last trip to the "hill".
The only statment I would question is
>(A mostly-true story.)
I would change it to read "(A 99.9 % true story) Isn't ham radio fun :>}

Pete, kd6hr

735. Re: Mag mounts vs. drilled mounts (Was Re: Ham car license plates in CA)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 18:31:51 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880263@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8971

I opted for drilling the hole, because I heard that mag mounts are prone to vibration and can scratch the paint, causing more damage than drilling a hole. If you want to sell the car, you can buy a little rubber plug. If you are drilling a BMW or a Porsche, then you obviously make enough money not to worry about such matters.

Perry/KF0CA

"Just drill it"

736. Call Plates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 18:31:56 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008291831.AA26046@tilde>
Source record: 8945

In <91@thoreau.nsc.com> rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (Ron Todd) asks:
> Are there any states which will not issue for "out of state" calls?

No problem in Texas... I've had my 8-land call on my call plates for about
7 years. Cheap, too.

Gee, instead of being MORE EXPENSIVE since they are associated with PUBLIC
SERVICE, ham call plates ought to be CHEAPER! :-)

73, Y'all!

=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===
73, de ! "In order to accomplish the
Bob West WA8YCD ! impossible, you must attempt
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM ! the absurd!"
! -- Miguel de Animo y Jugo
P. O. Box 863069 !
Plano Texas 75086 !
214/917-1908 FAX 214/917-7519 !
=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===

737. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 18:52:45 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <173@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8936

In article <9008281326.AA05327@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
> Discussions of new licensing plans have been replete with references to
> "techies" and "ultra-techies". Will someone please define these terms?

Someone who can pass the written test with out memorizing the questions.

markz@ssc.uucp

738. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 19:58:24 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1278@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8955

In article <9008281326.AA05327@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>From: CPDVAX::DUBE 21-AUG-1990 13:57:18.29
>To: TILDE::"info-hams@uscd.edu"
>CC: DUBE
>Subj: What's a Techie?
>
>Discussions of new licensing plans have been replete with references to
>"techies" and "ultra-techies". Will someone please define these terms?
>Are we talking about people who can design and build superhets? Someone
>who knows how to string together computer equipment? Someone who can
>design a functional antenna system for 23CM? Who are these people and
>what are the qualifications for becoming one?
>I might be a "closet techie" and not know it.
>
>73, Dube N5PDK

My definition of a ham techie is someone who is more interested in the techincal side of radio than in operating. In general, a techie is a builder not a DXer. A techie likes novel circuits or software not making the BPL. A techie operates primarily to try out his/her new ideas or to talk about them. A techie will rarely be found hanging around the "good ole boy" roundtables.

An ultra-techie is so far gone he/she won't even talk to the techies. :-)

To become a techie you only need a burning desire to learn and do.

Gary KE4ZV

739. Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 20:25:14 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.438988@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 8958

Does anyone know if there is an Amateur Radio Club in the Brookline, Massachusetts area. I presently live in Brookline, and am going to be taking my novice test very soon. I'd like to know if there are any other Hams in my area? I am part of the Northeastern University Radio club in Boston, Mass. Just wondering if there was anything going on in my hometown.

Thanks.

1* <- to be filled in soon!

740. Re: Mag mounts vs. drilled mounts (Was Re: Ham car license plates in CA)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 20:26:57 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <229@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 8953

Just to add a note of levity: I have a mag mount 5/8s 2-meter whip on
top of my pickup truck. I drilled a hole in the roof, though, so that
I wouldn't have to feed the coax through a window.

Q: Why did I go this way?

A: Lots of reasons -

1. I can move the antenna to another vechicle easily (and
only leave a few scratches :-)

2. I can run it on the roof of my house (sheet metal roof)

3. Truck roofs are *tall*. I am sure that the 6'6"
clearances in mall parking lots & c. would scrape off
a hard-mounted antenna. The mag mount just tips over.

4. The measured SWR is 1.1 to 1 or better, so I can't
get too excited (pun) about efficiency arguements

5. I don't have to listen to the wind noise created by always
having a window cracked open.

I just picked up a disc-cone for the house, though, so #2 isn't
as much an issue now as it once was.

--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq

741. Re: transmitting without a license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 20:27:59 UTC
From: guhsd000@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <4176@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 8950

Packet radio in the CB (11 meters) isn't a new idea, I played with the idea a bit with a friend.

Things to think about: Time limits (if you want to operate legally)

Problems: NOISE....(Donno what the hell it is, so lets key on it!)

Besides, most CBers lack the intelligence to run a radio AND terminal.

(Sometimes it seems like running the radio is hard enough for them, with the 3 hour long conversations about VSWR and grounding...)

742. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 20:32:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1279@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8959

In article <SCOTTP.90Aug28101844@eecs.cs.pdx.edu> scottp@eecs.cs.pdx.edu (Scott Peterson) writes:
>I recently read an article from QEX about DSSS, and the use of vertical retrace
>from a local TV station to synchronize the noise generators. That eventually
>gave me a totally different idea ...
>
>I can see where it would be useful for packet nodes to know their location
>to within a few hundred meters. Besides helping the operator when they get
>lost looking for a garage sale, it helps the terminal know what cell it's in
>in a cellular access system.
>
>If there were several beacons in a city which can be received simultaneously,
>and for which the positions are known with high accuracy, a receiver ought to
>be able to determine its location. This requires that it know its initial
>position, and that it notices discontinuities in beacon patterns. It also
>requires a protocol for mobile stations to query permanent stations for certain
>local parameters. (I haven' figured out yet whether it's possible with a
>sceme like this for a station to completely determine its position with the
>help of one or two permanent stations. If so, it would greatly ease the
>configuration of a metro area LAN. Only a few of the fixed stations would
>have to get out the survey maps and determine their position to within 1m.)
>
>The two regular beacons I can think of are the vertical retrace of all the
>local TV stations (6 here in PDX, 7 if you can hear Salem), and all the stereo
>beacons of all the local FM stations (a dozen or two).
>
>With both of these beacons the problem for positioning is that you can only
>determine delta-x and -y from some known starting position. You must then
>watch it change and update your position accordingly. With the 19kHz stereo
>beacons, there is the additional problem that one cycle of 19kHz propagates
>about 10km before the next cycle starts. That means that if you stop listening
>in a moving car, you may have the wrong idea of where you are when you start
>again. The problem with vertical retrace is that the relationship of this
>between stations may change instantaneously when a station switches to another
>program (network feed from tape, etc.). Receivers would have to monitor
>several stations to notice this and apply corrections.
>
>The Really Big Problem with both is the regularity of the beacon. Someone
>told me that the frame rate for color broadcast is not the same as for
>B&W. In any case, TV's should be relatively immune to irregularities since
>they resync for every frame (within limits). For the 19kHz stereo beacon,
>much averaging may have to be done to get a useful time reference. It may
>still be bogus if the beacon drifts around as humidity, temp, or phase of
>the moon (i.e. slowly).

>
>Do these signals tend to be generated by crystal controlled devices? If so
>they may be regular enough for positioning. The thing is, unless regularity
>is required by the FCC, there's no reason for broadcast equipment makers
>to design it in.
>
>My question to all of you (yes, finally, the point :-)) is what is the
>accuracy of the vertical retrace signal and the 19kHz stereo beacon? What
>is required, and what is usually there. If some of you have worked in the
>broadcast industry, you may know this off the top of your head. (I'd have
>to bring a scope home from work and open up the stereo to figure it out,
>and what I find may not be generally true.) References to appropriate
>documentation are greatly appreciated.
>
>To get positioning info accurate enough to tell what cell you're in, beacon
>accuracy of a few uS is needed. To tell what road your car is on, beacon
>accuracy in the tens of nanoseconds is required. I have a feeling these
>beacons in the broadcast band aren't even close.
>
>Thanks in advance,
>--- Scott Peterson
> scottp@eecs.cs.pdx.edu

B&W and color transmissions use the same frame rate 59.94hz. In the
beginning, B&W was transmitted with a 60hz frame rate, but since the
advent of color, the broadcast standard (RS-170A) sets the frame rate
for all transmissions to the color rate of 59.94hz. The color subcarrier
and the color burst are deleted during B&W programming to prevent
false color on misadjusted receivers.

The frequency/phase of broadcast images can change from source to
source although most modern plants lock all their sources together
to allow supers and special effects. Unfortunately, very few stations
use high stability references for their plants. In the past the networks
used Rubidium frequency standards for their feeds and some stations
installed these "atomic clocks" locally so they could stay in phase
with network programming. This allowed them to super their call letters
over network programming. Today however, with the advent of cheap
digital framesyncs, the stations run off their primary reference all
the time and resync incoming feeds to their house reference with the
framesync. This means that the stability of the signal is reduced to
that of a simple crystal oscillator, often not even temperature
controlled. The use of cheap digital equipment has allowed the
frequency tolerance of reference systems to be relaxed so much that
the FCC no longer even requires that we monitor our reference frequency.

This is not the worst problem with your scheme however. The problem
is that stations are not in frequency/phase with each other. What
you would be measuring would be the short term drift between two
or more totally unrelated crystal oscillators. If all the stations
in a local area could be PAID to keep their plants referenced to

a common reference, then you would have something.

Gary KE4ZV

743. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 20:41:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500707@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8960

FLAME WARNING !!!

When I am misquoted or misinterpreted, I take the privilege to FLAME !!!

> No, I'm sorry, it's stupid and not well thought out. It was stupid and not well
> thought out when Phil Howard proposed the same thing last year. Who the hell
> are you to tell me that I need a note from some overbearing old fart that says
> I'm *allowed* to have a radio because I'm being supervised? Beyond that, what

I did ***NOT*** propose the same thing last year. I suspect you did not really read exactly what I said and the context it was applied to, because I received a couple of private replies from people who misinterpreted it like you are doing.

THE CONTEXT WAS: there was a proposal to have the FCC restrict transmitter sales. This resulted in many threads of argument.

WHAT I PROPOSED: was one of several alternative plans, including adding that *IF* there must be such a law, there SHOULD BE A CLAUSE to allow the scheme of having the elmer or some other ham sign for candidates.

There was also an alternative that I suggested of asking the dealers for voluntary enforcement. The flames I got back from that were **COLD** because the "flamers" assumed I was proposing the idea from the context of where we are now when in fact I was proposing it as an alternative to a bad idea. They assumed, as perhaps you also did, that I was coming up with that idea because I wanted to see it done when in fact it was to cool down the ideas of having the laws that were proposed.

It ABSOLUTELY DOES **NOT** mean that I like the idea. Some people have an attitude problem when it comes to ISSUES: they are UNABLE to deal with things in forms similar to: "I don't like X, but if we have to have X, we also need to have Y". The no-code issue falls into this. But far too many just said they were against it (many without any logic or reason) and failed to put in their position when it came to figuring out what a "no-code" really was.

If fully support the right for people to OWN:
GUNS without a license
CARS without a license
FISHING RODS without a license
TRANSMITTERS without a license
ANY CHEMICAL OR DRUG without a license
and for anyone to make or manufacture for themselves any of the above.

> I know you're trying to come up with a solution to something you percieve to be
> a problem. I don't believe it is as big a problem as people who like to worry
> about it wish it were. In the only instances above where you cited licenses

> that are supposedly proof of ability to operate (cars and airplanes), there is
> no precedent for making a license required to buy the item whose operation is
> restricted. It is illegal to operate a ham transmitter without a license. The
> FCC *is* prosecuting cases where unlicensed operation takes place. There is no
> need for a "fix" that will open up a whole rat's nest of liability problems and
> make it even harder for new hams to join up.

Now if you had posted some of these issues back then, it might have been made clearer now. I just don't like being taken out of context.

If we need to require a license for anything, it should a license to reply to something you misinterpret (just joking, I support your right to post whatever you want, but I will rebut if it is wrong).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

744. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 20:49:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500708@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8962

> Yes. I had to do it when I bought my ATV transmitter from PC electronics.
> (I wasn't in the callbook. If you're current in the callbook, they'll look
> you up. I just faxed a copy and that was that.)

PC Electronics has a right to do this if they want. It does not influence my
decision to buy or not buy anything from them. I currently do not because
what they sell isn't the kind of equipment I want to buy.

> -Incidently, there is no reason an
> -orginization with a business license can't buy ham gear and have it
> -modified to use on their assigned frequencies, and use it.
>
> I'm not sure, but do radios have to be type accepted for business use?

The FCC requires (as far as I know) ALL business uses of radio to be LICENSED
and make use of equipment that is TYPE ACCEPTED for that particular service.
The key words are "make use of". The FCC (apparently) has no authority over
what is actually owned, and has only limited precedent for equipment sales
(e.g. CB linear restrictions).

People who modify their transmitters for "out of band" that covers the land
mobile services have not broken any laws I've ever read. But to USE them on
those services, even though they are properly authorized (e.g. a police officer
who is a ham, and is using his modified ham HT on his authorized police radio
frequency) is a violation of the use of type-acceptance rule.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

745. Re: Weird Shutdown of my Astron power supply while antenna tuning (RF?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 21:00:34 UTC
From: scotto@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <4177@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 8951

In article <1990Aug29.055134.16823@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:
>Riddle me this...
>
>I have an Astron RS-35M power supply (12v @ 35 amps). A few days ago,
>...
>Astron simply "shut down". The Astron has amp and volt meters and the
>voltmeter which always reads 13.8 volts was reading only a few volts.
>I shut the Astron off, turned it back on, and agin it showed 13.8
>volts. No fuse was blown, no smoke.. and I doubt that in the course
>of tuning by transceiver it was pulling no more than about 3-5 amps.

While I have no first hand experience, I have been told by several folks that they've seen poorly constructed Astron supplies. One fellow found the AC line wired backwards while yet another found an area that missed solder completely!

Is it possible that maybe you've got a marginal connection in the supply?

DISCLAIMER: I'm NOT badmouthing Astron. I'm just relaying comments I've heard in the last few weeks regarding their assembly.

Scott O'Connell - N6ZEK UUCP: {nosc, hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!ipars!scotto
ARPA: crash!ipars!scotto@nosc.mil
INET: scotto@ipars.cts.com
--
Scott O'Connell - N6ZEK UUCP: {nosc, hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!ipars!scotto
ARPA: crash!ipars!scotto@nosc.mil
INET: scotto@ipars.cts.com

746. Re: Weird Shutdown of my Astron power supply while antenna tuning (RF?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 21:04:46 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250218@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8938

Gary (N9KAW)

I have an Astron (and schematic) at home too. So this *is* a guess.
I suspect that you could easily have generated some pretty big local
fields with the tuner and the longwire. The impedance of the longwire
could certainly have been high and that probably made for lots of
RF voltage in the shack. Whether this was coupled into the Astron via
the DC output leads, the power line or directly radiated into the
box I don't know but it probably was one of those. The source impedance
of the supply at RF is not guaranteed to be low (thus the extra bypasses?).
I don't know what the failure mechanism was exactly but I think it
is a series pass supply which means that the output might be pulled
above the desired regulated voltage. I suppose there is an overvoltage
circuit which could have turned on. I'm not clear on what the precise
failure sequence was but maybe there is a crowbar that got turned on
and the supply tried to source current into it and broke something.
With the RF present in regulator, over-voltage and over-current circuits
it seems like almost anything could have happened.
I hope it didn't over voltage your radio. I fried a 432 transverter that
way one time and I know of others who have lost HTs to the same fate.
Good power supplies are *not* trivial.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

747. Collins advice wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 21:40:32 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <57045@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 8949

I'm looking to buy a Collins S-line station, and I'd
like to know which models and serial number ranges are considered
to be the best. Any ex-Collins engineers out there? Also looking
for advice on KWM-2 series. Thanks.

```
=====================================================================
| Mike, N6MZ "Real radios glow in the dark..." |
=====================================================================
```

748. Re: Drilling Holes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 21:47:52 UTC
From: engle@wdl1.wdl.fac.com
Message-ID: <3300002@wdl1.wdl.fac.com>
Source record: 8957

Regarding Drilling holes in your car:

Don't use a PL-259 (SO-259) on your car. Go buy a Larson (or your favorite manufacturer) antenna base and the mating antenna of your choice. There is a complete set of instructions included with the unit. As another poster suggested drill a pilot hole first and then USE A CHASSIS PUNCH to make the appropriate size hole. This will make a clean ROUND hole of the correct size.

The Larson mount has a square steel inside piece with the corners turned up. This will spring a small amount and scrape its own contact to the bare metal (this on the inside of the car). For the outside there is a moulded, threaded cap with an O-ring seal to fasten to the inside piece. The result is a neat water tight antenna mount that you can buy different kinds of antennas to fit (like when you buy a dual bander and think you need a new antenna). For my own installation I use a 1/4 wave 2m antenna for normal commute use. When about to go on a trip I swap the 1/4 wave 2m ant for a 5/8 wave 2m ant to get better range.

For the faint of heart, look in the Yellow Pages under mobile radio. Find a local dealer and have them take down the head-liner, drill the hole and dress the coax cable. Check with them first, their antenna product line may not include what you need, you may be better off buying the antenna first and having them install your antenna. Last time I made the inquiry the price was less than $50 and it included the antenna and coax.

Regards, Dave

David Engle, KE6ZE - engle@wdl1.wdl.fac.com - 408/473-4419 @ Ford Aerospace
Facts, what facts. I don't got to show you no stinking facts. These are opinions expressed here. "Any clod can have the facts, its an art to have an opinion" Herb Caen, SF Chronicle.

749. Re: XT - what's the story?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 22:01:23 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <15027@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 8948

In article <28951@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes...

>What is the current and proper name of the country that XT belongs to?
>
>Bukina Faso (sp?) (DXCC country list, PacketCluster)

Yes!

>Voltaic Republic (Beam heading chart)
>Upper Volta (Soft copy of an older DXCC list)

These are the old names.

jim, AD1C

=-=-=-

750. Re: Mag mounts vs. drilled mounts (Was Re: Ham car license plates in CA)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 22:23:19 UTC
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug29.222319.14001@ni.umd.edu>
Source record: 8956

In article <229@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca> rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (Ross Alexander) writes:
> 4. The measured SWR is 1.1 to 1 or better, so I can't
> get too excited (pun) about efficiency arguements

The SWR of my dummy load is 1:1. It's .1 more efficient than the mag mount! :->

louie, WA3YMH

751. Re: Good Ham Radio Experiences)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 23:12:54 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880264@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8946

> ...challenge to say something *good* about our hobby.

Last Sunday evening I backpacked into the Boulderfield, 12800', north of Longs Peak, Colorado, 14255', as the Park Service was evacuating an injured climber from the north face. They were unable to reach a flat enough area by dark for helicopter evacuation. The chopper made one pass and bugged out due to erratic winds. It was 9pm, eight hours since the accident, six miles and 3400' down to the trailhead, and the guy was still bleeding slowly but uncontrollably from a compound fracture.

I offered assistance with my 2m HT. The EMT in charge decided he needed to converse directly with a doctor. That was hard to arrange with the Park Service HTs. I made a phone patch with 1/2 watt via line-of-sight to a repeater in Fort Collins, 35 miles away and 7800' lower, thence called back into the Estes Park Medical Center about ten miles away from us. The EMT and the doctor had a productive conversation.

Due to unpredictable winds, the rescue team elected to carry out the victim that night. At 6am the next morning he reached an ambulance at the trailhead, about 17 hours after the accident, and was in surgery in Loveland about three hours later. The next day he was doing fine (I visited him briefly); recovering from blood loss and beginning the difficult road to recovering the use of his right leg.

Oh yeah, during that same two day backpacking trip I also helped two parties call in to report they would be late getting off the (notoriously long) trail, helped someone say Hi to their grandmother in Denver, called the Colorado Mountain Club peak register coordinator a couple of times to pass information about register conditions, and kept in touch regarding my ex-wife's sudden overnight stay in the hospital. (We have a seven year old daughter...)

How'd I ever go into the backcountry without a radio?

752. Re: LORAN and ham radio [long]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-29 23:32:08 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug29.233208.13851@uokmax.uucp>
Source record: 8961

In article <55684@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu> commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (BACS Data Communications Group) writes:
>
>The Wild Goose Association is a LORAN equipment manufacturers' group
>which is of little direct benefit to individual users.
>
Things, they are a changin', Frank. The WGA is now very involved with users, as in, "our future lies in those pockets." This years convention in Long Beach will include a large emphasis on users. True, it once was a "manufacturer's group", but those days are gone.

To all those who asked about the WGA months ago, I haven't forgotten you. I just got back from 2 months research in Arizona and am catching up on mail. You'll get the info requested "real soon now" (quote taken from ACC sales people when asked the status of their repeater controller software updates!).

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK Internet: skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
The National Severe Storms Laboratory (The Tornado People)
"Shall we repair to my tent?" "I didn't know it was broken!"

753. Re: Microphone gain vs deviation limiter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 00:06:51 UTC
From: bote@csense.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Aug30.000651.6188@csense.uucp>
Source record: 8947

From article <44322@apple.Apple.COM>, by winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter):
> In article <17973@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
>>(Note: nearly all rice-rockets come with the microphone gain set 'way
>>too high for mobile use. Just listen to the local repeater - if you can
>>hear road noise and the dude's window is up, he's got too much gain.
>>But most hams don't realize that.
>
> Amen to that. I've especially noticed that in the past few years. I'm
> not sure what you mean by "rice-rockets"[sic], but it seems like the
> newer HTs tend to have a really high mike gain.

This is a perpetual problem. The trouble is, the guy with the problem
is the only one who *never* knows about it because he is transmitting--
everyone *else* has to listen to it.

To further complicate matters, many radios have both a microphone gain
and a deviation limiter adjustment.

The microphone gain generally sets the gain of the microphone amp
stage, which in many cases nowadays is a monolithic chip containing
an op amp or two. The mic gain determines how much audio will be
shoveled at the deviation limiter circuit. Set this too high and
you will be limiting the road noise to same level as your voice
at screaming volume = no good! This should be set so that you
just barely limit the louder peaks when speaking in a normal
communications level voice. Watch out for the touch tone level;
the IC-2 has a separate adjustment for the tones while some radios
do not. You may have to monkey around a little to get the tones
and voice balanced on such radios.

The deviation limiter attempts to prevent splatter by limiting the
modulation index. It generally performs minor audio shaping and
limits the amount of drive to the modulator circuit. This adjustment
keeps your signal roughly within the +-5KC bandpass of most receivers.

Note carefully: you can set your mic gain all the way up and your
deviation limiter to near bottom and end up with a horribly distorted
audio signal which is barely audible; you can also set the mic gain
very low and crank the deviation limiter way up so that in order
to be heard, your signal will splatter out of the bandpass of the
receiver.

The best thing to do, again, is to adjust the mic gain for a wee
bit of limiting at normal communications speech, then set the
deviation limiter on a calibrated monitor to the 5KC range; this

will give you a punchy audio signal and give the rest of your
listeners's ears a break!

Thanx in advance.

--
John Boteler bote@csense.uucp {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
SkinnyDipper's Hotline: 703-241-BARE | VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

754. Morse Code Programs for DOS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 00:40:14 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008300040.AA11760@tilde>
Source record: 8969

In article <44397@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>
> In article <33905@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU> v128j8jx@ubvmsa.cc.buffalo.edu writes:
> >I am looking for an MS-DOS morse tutor so that I may learn the code.
>
> Well, I know d%&n well that some Macintosh code practice programs do
> exactly that, and I find it hard to believe that no other DOS program
> does. Are they right?
>

SuperMorse 3.x (I think version 3.09 is on SimTel20, I have 3.15 from
Compu$erve, and have not checked lately for updates) is a fine program
by Lee Murrah, WD5CID.

It has been able to send code from a file ever since version 2.xx and
before that it was called "CW" it still sent from a file.

Rich Bono, N1MD, who reads this newsgroup, has a good one called AUTOCW, which
I think also will read from a file.

It ain't hard in the DOS world to read a file, and any code program that
-DOESN'T- just isn't finished yet! :-)

73, & GL
=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===
73, de ! "In order to accomplish the
Bob West WA8YCD ! impossible, you must attempt
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM ! the absurd!"
! -- Miguel de Animo y Jugo
P. O. Box 863069 !
Plano Texas 75086 !
214/917-1908 FAX 214/917-7519 !
=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===

755. Re: XT - what's the story?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 00:46:01 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <3887@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 8968

In article <28951@netnews.upenn.edu> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:

}Bukina Faso (sp?) (DXCC country list, PacketCluster)
}Voltaic Republic (Beam heading chart)
}Upper Volta (Soft copy of an older DXCC list)
}
}Any definate answer?

These are all the same country. Upper Volta changed their name to Bakina
Faso not too long ago.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

756. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 01:41:02 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <18125@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 8970

In article <4279@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>However, for most of the US, this is really not the way to go at all.
>LORAN C will give you accuracies of a few hundred feet, with differential
>accuracies much better than that. You can buy
>a LORAN C receiver with RS-232 interface for about $300.00.
>Currently, some parts of the US are in bad geometry zones, but this
>is being corrected. Phoenix is one such area, but in 1-2 years, we
>will have good LORAN C coverage here. If you couple LORAN C to
>a digitized road map, you should be able to keep continuous track
>of where you are.
>
>By the way, LORAN C transmits on 100 KHz and is easily detected with
>a resonant loop-stick and FET impedance converter. Build one and you
>can see the pulse groups with a scope. Pretty neat stuff!

However, most loran-c receivers use voltage-probe antennas, and are quite susceptible to man-made interference, such as arcing neon signs, fluorescent lights, electric fences, and unshielded ignition systems. The one I run in my car often fails to lock up with a verified position. A magnetic-field antenna (big ferrite rod) would eliminate most of those problems, hence my question a few weeks back on this group as to where to find big ferrite rods.

One interesting thing you'll find if you start having an accurate nav instrument in your car: a lot of the roads aren't exactly where the maps show them to be. Some are off by a tenth of a mile or more out in the middle of nowhere. (I can't help but wonder if that's just plain simple error or whether the Defense Highway System isn't where the maps show it to be in order to make bombing it harder!)
- Brian

757. Bendix King

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 01:59:38 UTC
From: guhsd000@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <4182@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 8973

I need information on Bendix King handy-talkies, I know the basic programming of them, and some modes, but not as much as I need to know.

It's a govt bander, but in theory, it'll work in 2m as well, and I know it will operate at least as high as 170Mhz, and low as 155Mhz, and will store (but not always accept/operate with) values as low as 101Mhz.

What I need is a information on "secondary programming mode" and I need to know the meanings of options 1 - 12345 and 2 - 12345, as well as involk dtmf mode (Little Phone Reciver on display).

Why: A friend of mine is a Chief in a Vol. Fire Department in Minn., and they got 4 of these with chargers, and no paper from another city in the midwest. They have no cellular service, but do have 2m repeaters/ phone patches, and has to carry this radio whenever he's on standby, the radios have 14 channels, but his area only uses 8 for everything, including fire, law enforcement, etc... He's a ham, but doesn't own a HT of his own. So right now, the only extra feature he's added is NOAA weather (with scan bypassing, for good reason).

I have no model number....

...Don't ask, that's about all the info I have, just spent some time on the phone explaining how to trip prog mode, and some basic programming features (all I know about the bendix king). So I figured SOMEONE out there knows...

Hale Telecommunications Incorperated - KKLR & KALE

UUCP: (cbosgd, sdcsvax, nosc)!crash!guhsd000
ARPA: crash!guhsd000@nosc.mil
INET: guhsd000@crash.CTS.COM
RF : DC to Light

"...and hit him with the heaviest thing he could find, the current volume of FCC Regulations...Uncle Mouth fell dead." - V. of Laryngitis

758. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 02:01:48 UTC
From: wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug30.020148.15288@mthvax.cs.miami.edu>
Source record: 8883

```
>]article from QEX about DSSS, and the use of vertical retrace
>]from a local TV station to synchronize the noise generators.

>What you want to use is the NTSC subcarrier (3.579545) from a network
>live television broadcast. These are transmitted with Cesium clock
>accuracy.

ISTM that this is no longer true.
In times past, every station ran genlocked with the network.
But with digital time base correctors, and all the other new
trick-or-treats available, this is a thing of the past.

Any TV bcst engineers out there to confirm/deny/flame/yawn ??

--
A host is a host from coast to coast.....wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
& no one will talk to a host that's close.....(305) 255-RTFM
Unless the host (that isn't close).....pob 570-335
is busy, hung or dead.....33257-0335
```

759. Re: modifying icoms (was Re: IC-24 Expanded Transmit Range)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 03:55:41 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1766@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 8878

svec@motcid.UUCP (Larry Svec) writes:

> [I mention how simple the 28a/h xmit out of band mod is]

>QUESTION... Is the IC228H the same as the 28H in this respect??????????

Maddeningly, no. The 28h is ridiculously simple, and the 228H is ridiculously complex. In fact, I have modified two 228H's and they weren't even the same as each other! They must have changed the design subtly without announcing it. Anyway, it's hackable by the means I mentioned in the last article, and with enough digging I might find where I wrote down the mod, to save you some time.

To give you some idea, the diodes in the 228h are the tiny one-or-two-to-a-three-leaded-surface-mount-device variety, mounted beneath the backup battery on the circuit board immediately behind the display panel! To do the mod it is necessary to remove the backup battery and carefully install (I think two) diodes.

The 28h requires only clipping one wire. Oh well, that's progress!

David

760. Re: Internet link via RF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 03:58:22 UTC
From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <a5cf2e.1501@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 8884

paul@hpldola.HP.COM (Paul Bame) writes:

>For your 100m link, consider 10GHz. Lots of folks (not me) have made
>significant progress in this type of hardware - like achieving ethernet
>speeds. Since the signal isn't even close to omnidirectionally transmitted
>(assuming dish or horn antennas), you might be a little less concerned
>about the content (go ahead, send rec.humor) - not that I'm endorsing
>this of course.

Sigh. The troubles are:

1. I only want to achieve 19200 baud. I have to either hook this up
to the ethernet port, which seems problematic, or a serial port and
run slip, which is the prefered solution, IMHO. Therefore, I
want to get two "black boxes" with RS-232 ports that look
like a 3-wire RS-232 cable: Full duplex bitstreams.

2. I live in a condo. The best I can do is MAYBE a 5 element loop
beam. I'd like to get away with even less. However, the OTHER
end will be two stories up, and can have as good an antenna
as I want. The antenna will be near some trees, but it won't
be in jungle-type foliage. The terrain between there and here is
flat as a pancake. If I could get to the roof at my house,
I wouldn't QUITE be line of sight, but pretty close.

>Or maybe use unrestricted frequencies - visible or IR light. A couple of
>pairs of binoculars with light emitters (LEDs) and photodiodes at their
>foci might make a dandy full-duplex link. The antennas are the right
>size :-) I've always wanted to try this out but never find the time.

More than 5 GHz is right out, unless I can get a very lucky bounce.
I have one idea: My bedroom window is 20 feet from a telephone pole.
A wire to this pole is not possible, but how about a dish aimed
out the window towards this pole (there's a garage between the window
and the pole :-( ), and a dish on the pole with nothing attached
to it -- using the dish on the pole as a passive reflector? I'd have to
do it at night, but with help from a couple friends, I bet I could
get the dish just below where the real cables are, and I bet the
phone and cable companies would leave it alone. Would THAT work?
The pole is almost 180 degrees off the bearing to the other
end. What happens when you put a glass window in front of a feed horn?
Bad things, I trust.

I wouldn't be so paranoid about putting an antenna outdoors, but I used
to be on HF, and that got all sorts of attention. I am definately
being watched. :-)

Life gets complicated, no?

On a partly related note: Is my "44" TCP/IP address good on
the rest of the internet? Should I ask for two "44" addresses
when I get on the internet: One for the SLIP, the other for the KISS?
Or should I just keep it simple and get an address from my
internet feed's zone (they have 3 nodes on a class B. Stupid) for the
slip, and use the "44" for the KISS? (the IP address assignment
hasnt' come through yet, but it will, of course, start with "44").

--
Nick Sayer | Disclaimer:
N6QQQ | "Just because you're reading my post doesn't
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | mean we're gonna take long showers together."
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | -- Gunnery Sgt. Thomas Highway

761. ?:trup-less beam .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 04:19:37 UTC
From: 870383@JPNTSUK2.BITNET
Message-ID: <9008310720.AA23583@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8952

Hello , OM .
I heard 'DJ2UT' type HF beam antenna . This antenna seems not to use
trup and to use multi band .
If anyone used these type antenna , please tell me specification and
how to buy it .
Thank you .
JF7WED/1

/ KOMATSU Toshiki
Dept.of CHEMISTRY,Univ.of Tsukuba. E-mail:870383@JPNTSUK2.bitnet
phone :+81-(0)298-514590 mail :P.O.Box 53,Tsukuba-Gakuen,
HAMnet:JF7WED@JI1ZMW.#12.JNET1.JPN Ibaraki 305 JAPAN

762. canecdote: those ubiquitous cans

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 04:24:14 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1767@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 8887

I must tell you a story about a radio hobbyist friend of mine that we call the "can man". How many CAN's can you find in this picture?

When I first met him, he was demonstrating the beautiful tube type 60W AM broadcast transmitter he had crafted. It was connected to a CAN-tenna dummy load. A walk around to the back of the rack revealed that the final grid tank was shielded with a coffee CAN, complete with a tiny hole for the neutralizing capacitor.

Next he showed me some other device he had made...I think it might have been a receiving converter. Anyway, the circuit was constructed entirely inside a coffee CAN, with coax connectors mounted to the lid.

But the kicker was when he showed me his homebrew 40M CW rig ... his code key was a bent coffee CAN *lid*, which you could tap against a nail in a piece of wood! Don't laugh...we worked CANada easily!

David,

friend of a can radio operator

763. Re: mHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 07:04:45 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <174@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8963

In article <9008290300.AA05565@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
> All this talk of FM stations takes me back to the early 60s when I put
> WHFS (FM) on the air,
>
> To get to the point, I never did call "CQ 3 meters", but I came close...
> We had a 15-minute ham radio program each Sunday; talk about TRYING to go
> broke...The
>

Back in the 70's, K7SS and K7RA had a program on KRAB-FM (107.7 MHz, founded by the infamous Lorenzo Milam of "Sex in Broadcasting" fame) in Seattle called the "Ham Radio Hours". Actually, it had little to do with amateur radio, other than the show was amateurish and the hosts were hams...

They did a lot of wild stuff, and a couple of times they announced that "the MUF is up", called QRZ, and turned off the carrier while they "tuned the band."

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

764. Out-of-state call plate problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 08:56:07 UTC
From: iza@ecs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <10584.26dcd4a7@ecs.umass.edu>
Source record: 8964

Reading about problems with out-of-state call plates, here in Massachusetts they don't care and I was issued (showing a copy of the Alien Reciprocal License) a very nice plate with my call EA2SN. Shame the car died two days later and I had no money to replace it! But my dream to have a car with ham plates was fulfilled (in Europe we don't have such things)
73,
Jon W1/EA2SN iza@umaecs (bitnet) iza@ecs.umass.edu

765. Magmounts - no thanks.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 09:08:25 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <30.Aug.90.10
Source record: 8899

Antenna fixing; go drill a hole! Having played with mag-mounts and hatchback mounts etc. i eventually bit the bullet & got out the hole saw.
Some magmounts have an annoying tendency to 'walk' across the roof on long journeys (my 72MHz 1/2 wave whip would crawl from the center right to the edge of the roof after 200 miles at 80-85MPH). With proper mounts, no problem.
I fitted one through the roof (using the dome lamp as access) and one in place of the broadcast-band antenna on the rear panel. The roof mounted antenna base is fitted with a square reinforcing plate behind to stop metal flexing; the other mount is on a panel that is sufficiently curved to be quite rigid enough for VHF antennas without any reinforcing plate.
If drilling holes, make sure you know whats behind; Its so easy to go through wiring looms, or break through into a double-thickness panel with no access. I have even heard of people finding where their gas tank was with the end of their drill bit. If in doubt, leave it to the professionals..

G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

766. _Pump_Down_The_Volume_Already_

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 11:50:48 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9008301153.AA25348@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8893

Hey, Dudes -

Now that it has been clearly demonstrated that Ham Radio
is not mentioned in _Pump_up_the_Volume_, why can't we just
let it drop?

Is there anything to be gained by turning this thread into
ANOTHER flame battle about licensed/unlicensed transmitters?

If you guys want to duke it out again, how about sharing your
thoughts directly with each other and spare the rest of us?

Mike

767. EXTRA CALLS IN THIRD DISTRICT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 11:54:29 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9008301154.AA00772@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 8966

The latest extra call I have heard about here in Maryland is WE3W. There were a lot of people holding off until the W 2x1 calls came out and they are going very quickly.

And, yes, that does mean that someone out there is WA3 Dog and is Dog/4 when the are mobile in Virginia. I haven't heard that call around yet.

But, here I sit, still waiting for a buy your callsign plan, stuck with a humongous (sp?) call even though I've been an extra for 10 years.

73 John WB2EKK/3 PESCATORE_JT@NCSD.GTE.COM

768. Re: transmitting without a license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 12:21:56 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7832@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8967

In article <4176@crash.cts.com> guhsd000@crash.cts.com (Paula Ferris) writes:
>
>Packet radio in the CB (11 meters) isn't a new idea, I played with the
>idea a bit with a friend.

I have heard of it being done in some areas, but never on the scale
we hams use it.

>
>Things to think about: Time limits (if you want to operate legally)

What time limits?? I don't see how anything can be considered illegal
if you use an un-modified CB rig. You are still just running AM/SSB
and the sound of packet is no more illegal than all the wolf-whistles
and other noises Cbers like to make.

>
>Problems: NOISE....(Donno what the hell it is, so lets key on it!)
>
>Besides, most CBers lack the intelligence to run a radio AND terminal.
>
>(Sometimes it seems like running the radio is hard enough for them, with
>the 3 hour long conversations about VSWR and grounding...)

I sent a private communication to someone about this subject and my rationale
for even suggesting it. I suppose being as I made the statement in public,
my clarification should probably be public as well, so her goes.

Actually, I thought it might even clean up CB after a while.
Just think. Joe CBer hears this noise (brapppp) which he considers
annoying, so in the true spirit of CB, he tries to jam it by keying
up his rig and shouting obscenities into the mike.
Of course when he un-keys, he again hears brappppp. Eventually
the packet traffic gets thru cause it just keeps right on trying
and because packet users don't usually sit there with the speaker on,
they never even hear Joe CBer. But Joe CBer has to continue to listen
to brapppp brapppp brappp. How long before Joe CBer gets fed up with
the whole thing and puts his CB in the attic where it belongs??

The end result being, we might finally have a license free band
(remember Don Stoner's proposal) for all the computer geeks who
want to link conmputers and send traffic that is no legal over
HAM Radio (like USENET). Add to that the cleaning up of CB and
it sounds like a pretty worthwhile idea (IMHO).

LATER

bill KB3YV

769. UKE-Senderen, Trondheim

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 12:50:50 UTC
From: rko@assari.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Aug30.125050.15707@assari.tut.fi>
Source record: 8972

Is there anyone in Trondheim who knows about
UKE-Senderen, the station that broadcasted for a month or
so in October-November 1989?

Please e-mail if you know a person I could contact.

Risto Kotalampi, rko@assari.tut.fi
Signal Processing Laboratory
Tampere University of Technology

770. Re: LORAN and Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 13:21:43 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1388@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 8974

In article <2700014@hp-ptp.HP.COM>, kenb@hp-ptp.HP.COM (Ken Buscho) writes:
> Thanks for a good article on LORAN; it helped to take away some of
> the "magic" aspect of the thing. I've got a fairly cheap handheld
> unit that I carry along in the backcountry just for the hell of it
> to see what it will do. Grounding it properly makes all the difference in the
> difference in the world between results and nothing at all!

Yes... grounding is VERY important... glad it helped (the artical)
>
> Can you point me to any literature on LORAN? I'd like to learn more
> about it. This receiver requires 3 signals to get a fix; is there
> any way I can do it with just two? I'd appreciate info. Thanks!
>
Hmm... Well, you can try the US Coast Guard... They have a group based
in Wildwood (NJ or NY, I can't remember which) that does a lot with LORAN.
Or you can contact the "Wild Goose Association".... Or (I don't know how
helpful they will be) contact Megapulse, Inc., (Bedford, MA) 617-275-2010....
They make the SOLID STATE MEGAWATT (yes that is MEGA not milli or kilo)
LORAN transmitters... and have been very dedicated to LORAN. Although,
they are an engineering group... I don't know if they will be able to help
you at all....

Getting your recevier to give positional information with only two receivers
is fairly complicated.. and the capability must be built into the tracking
software of the receiver.... Some advanced receivers have this ability,
I think they call is "Rho-Rho" tracking, or some such thing... (Sorry, it
has been a few years since I worked there.... and I didn't work in the
areas of tracking software.

By the way... it is amazing how many Hams still think that LORAN is still
wiping out the 160 meter band.... This is similar the notion that the
Amateur Radio Service has lost the WHOLE 220 MHz band to the 'commercial UPS
boys'.... (I heard that one on a repeater this morning)... Geesh guys,
WAKE UP!!! LORAN has been on 100 KHz (oops, don't want to get flamed, make
that kHz) for years now (and the old LORAN A that caused trouble on 160 has
been OFF THE AIR FOR YEARS)... and (if we lose) we will only lose the
220-222 MHz segment of the 220-225 MHz Amateur band (for those who can't do
the math... that leaves 222-225 MHz (3 MHz) for Amateur Radio use).
[sorry for the rambling again.... I havn't had my coffee yet :-)]

Rich (NM1D)

/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

771. Call Plates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 13:38:00 UTC
From: lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008301339.AA28501@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8903

For CA:
It's obvious that CA DMV offices are not with the program since by various postings here, CA call plates can cost anywhere from about $17-25 and sometimes, but not always, require a one time processing fee. Typical of most state bureacracies.

For OR:
I got my call plates in 73 and have transfered them around ever since. initially, I paid a one time 'transfer of registration' fee of $5 each time I transfered the plates to a new vehicle, then paid the regular $20.00/two years fee (recently gone up to 30.00). I did the paperwork at the local DMV office. At the time I got them, you could only get the 7 call area on your plates. I don't know if that is still in effect or not. An interesting note: when I first applied for my plates, I asked for amateur call plates. The clerk was confused for a minute, then told me I could only get ham callsigns on plates. He wasn't aware that ham and amateur were the same. He went on to explain that the law specifically prohibited CB call signs on license plates, even the vanity ones ($60.00 extra per year). Once I convinced him ham and amateur were the same, all was well. They gave me a temporary tag and I got my call plates about four weeks later. Every time I go into a new town in Oregon, the cops always run my plates because they quit making that color of plates in about 75-76 and they're now on an 86 van. What fun!

For MI:

All states are different. Here, the local Sectretary of State office handles registrations for vehicles, however, not for ham plates. you must first register your vehicle in the normal way, then call the state office in Lansing and request an application for ham plates. Fill out the application and return it with a copy of your license. They will send you the plates and bill you the regular plate rate plus a two dollar processing charge. You then take your old plate to the local office for a refund of that plates fees. After that, you renew it yearly just like normal plates. Michigan has no restrictions on call areas. Now I have two vehicles one with Oregon plates and one with Michigan plates, both with the same callsign. (I can keep the OR plates since I'm in the military). More fun!!

73,
Michael
WA7SKG

772. Re: XT - what's the story?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 15:10:23 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <15044@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 8975

```
|> After working an XT last night on 15, I compared 4 different sources and
|> can't come up with the right answer to this question:
|>
|> What is the current and proper name of the country that XT belongs to?
|>
|> Bukina Faso (sp?) (DXCC country list, PacketCluster)
|> Voltaic Republic (Beam heading chart)
|> Upper Volta (Soft copy of an older DXCC list)

Burkina Faso.

"Upper Volta" is the former name of that country. "Voltaic republic" I've
never heard of; probably some EE's notion of a joke.

paul
```

773. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 15:17:33 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1280@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8976

In article <4279@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>What you want to use is the NTSC subcarrier (3.579545) from a network
>live television broadcast. These are transmitted with Cesium clock
>accuracy. Furthermore, phase detection at 84 meter wavelength is
>easier to make accurate than at 5,000,000 meters (60 Hz) or
>15,800 meters.

This used to be true John. The networks quit doing this some time ago. Our NBC network feeds are hot switched via satellite from one location to another by uplink command from Skypath. None of the feeds are referenced to each other. There is a Frame Syncronizer as part of the NBC downlink package at each station. The incoming net feeds are resynced to the station's house sync generator by this frame sync. The house sync generator in most stations uses a simple non-temperature compensated crystal oscillator. It is not unusual to see a 10hz variation in subcarrier frequency from feed to feed and from station to station in a market these days.

Gary KE4ZV

774. Re: Weird Shutdown of my Astron power supply while antenna tuning (RF?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 15:29:41 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1281@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8877

In article <1990Aug29.055134.16823@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:
>Riddle me this...
>
>I have an Astron RS-35M power supply (12v @ 35 amps). A few days ago,
>using this with a HF rig,I was "tuning" my dipole with a MFJ 949D
>tuner II at low power (about 5 watts). In the course of setting the
>inductor selector and antenna matching capacitor on the MFJ tuner the
>Astron simply "shut down". The Astron has amp and volt meters and the
>voltmeter which always reads 13.8 volts was reading only a few volts.
>I shut the Astron off, turned it back on, and agin it showed 13.8
>volts. No fuse was blown, no smoke.. and I doubt that in the course
>of tuning by transceiver it was pulling no more than about 3-5 amps.
>
>This happened a few times. Each time I turned the Astron off and then back
>on and it was fine. Three times and I gave up since I knew something had
>to be wrong.
>
>Tuning another antenna this evening (a long wire) it happened again. Low
>power, CW, key down, 5 watts and the Astron shut down - this time for the
>last time. It didn't recover. Its "red" power light is on, no fuse blown
>but no voltage.
>
>My guess is that the problem has something to do with RF getting in the
>power supply - what else could it be ? Clearly, pulling a few amps for
>antenna tuning wouldn't burden this 35 amp supply and no fuse was blown.
>
>Looking at the schematic of the power supply I see 3 curious capacitors
>in various configurations on the heat-sinked power transistors with the
>note "C7-C9 added for R.F. bypassing".
>
>What does RF have to do with a power supply. And, why has my Astron "shut
>down" on such a low power demand ??????????????????????????????????
>
>Wondering....
>
>Anybody got an answer.... or a guess ?
>
> Gary (N9KAW)

This is a common problem with regulated supplies. Especially with
long wire antennas, it is common to see RF voltages in the hundreds
of volts floating on the equipment. This is where having an effective
RF ground on the station equipment saves the day. The Astron 35M has

some RF suppression builtin. There should be a .001 cap across the output terminals and one across the 110v line along with three MOVs. Also there are three caps surrounding the pass transistors. Check that these caps are there and are good. I recently had a lightning strike come in and vaporize the cap across the AC line (and the MOVs). Interestingly all four pass transistors survived, but the .01 ohm 5 watt emitter resistors didn't. These act to equalize the current between the pass transistors AND act as the metering shunt. These proved impossible to get locally. One foot of number 20 wire has .01 ohm of resistance and works nicely as a replacement. You may have blown the LM723 voltage regulator in the supply with high RF voltages. It can only stand 35 volts. Try replacing it (use a socket) and be sure to check the caps and establish a good RF ground before tuning up again.

Gary KE4ZV

775. Re: Internet link via RF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 16:12:55 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <18154@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 8906

I don't think I've explained this before in this group, but there are several difficulties in the way of using ham radio to connect to the internet. In no particular order:

1) The CATENET structure of the internet requires that there be a single logical gateway between two networks. This implies that a network is fully internally connected; the AMPRNet is not.

2) Lacking a fully internally connected network, only one of the clusters of hosts could be connected and the others would NOT be connected, but there is no way to advise hosts attempting connections to network addresses except to return "host unreachable" ICMP messages. Since these do not contain an "expected return to service" timestamp, it is not possible to advise that the condition of unreachability is a PERMANENT one.

3) There are legal restrictions in the USA that prevent packets not originated by hams from automatically keying a ham transmitter for transport to your station. Other countries lack third-party agreements that would allow them at all. Complex schemes of authorizing transmissions might make this legal but they would be cumbersome and cannot be guaranteed.

4) There are content restrictions on ham radio transmissions which probably require manual screening of content. Unrestricted packet exchange between AMPRNet radio-based hosts and the rest of the internet could well run into this restriction.

However, all is not dark:

You could apply for a class-C internet network number assignment from the NIC to avoid problems 1 and 2 above, and devise some remote control and filtering gateway to avoid 3. There are people who are doing this in various places; I suspect to some extent they are relying on the FCC simply not catching the occasional slip they may make. Probably they are right: it's almost always easier to obtain forgiveness than permission.
- Brian

776. DC Adapter for FT-470?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 16:42:28 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9008301642.AA04515@hls.com>
Source record: 8879

Hello again, netlanders! Today's question has to do with my Yaesu FT-470 and mobile operations. I presently use Ni-Cad packs for power when I'm mobile, but I really would like to get power from the car instead. I understand that the adapters made by Yaesu only allow radio operation at the lower (2.3W) wattage.

Has anyone ever seen/used a DC adapter for the 470 that allowed operation at 5W

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!{lanslide.hls.com,sytek}!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

777. Re: Weak Signal (really units)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 16:55:26 UTC
From: chuckb@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <1990Aug30.165526.2656@tc.fluke.COM>
Source record: 8881

In article <9638@bunny.GTE.COM> dhp1@GTE.COM (Dave Pascoe) writes:
>In article <28784@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
>> In article <9008231837.AA02322@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>> >First, frequency is not measured in kelvin-hertz (KHz), it's kilohertz (kHz).
>>
>> I beg to differ. KHz is correct. The rule of thumb is that if the
>> prefix connotates a factor of 10^x where x >= 3, then the letter is
>> a capital. This is how I learned it, and the Handbook (though definately
>
>I've always used kHz and I believe Bob is right on this. Several references
>
>What about: kilo-ohms
> kilometers etc.
>

Proper abbreviation of units is defined in ANSI Y1.1-1972 and ANSI/IEEE Std. 260-1978. A brief summary of the units in question are:

The letter K:

Use a lowercase k when the letter is the prefix for kilo or 10^3.

e.g., kW, kHz
written out, "kilohms" is correct

Use uppercase K when you are expressing the number 1024.

e.g., 64K bytes or 64 KB

Another basic rule is use a space between a two or more letter abbreviation and the number, but not between a single-letter abbreviation and the number. You see a lot of computer manufacturers who get this wrong with front panel labels that say "12MHz" or something similar.

e.g., 115V ac, 21.300 kHz, 10V

Chuck Bowden
chuckb@tc.fluke.com

778. Q&A on Reorganizing rec.ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 16:57:38 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Aug30.165738.4734@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 8882

Q: Okay, what's this all about?

A: Current authorship for rec.ham-radio is in excess of fifty articles per day, sometimes much higher. The ideal USENET newsgroup is somewhat less than half of that.

Q: What's causing the surge in traffic?

A: Probably two things. First of all, growth in USENET readership. Secondly, the increase in controversial topics, which reflects the growing controversy within the hobby.

Q: So, why not have lots of splinter groups?

A: Two reasons. First, most people's interests in ham radio are reasonably broad, across various activities. Secondly, doing so would be a major pain for those who manage gateways to mailing lists. It's unreasonable to ask them to add more than two subgroups at a time.

Q: Okay, but why does packet radio get its own group, but not (satellites | ARES | microwaves...)?

A: Arguably, packet is the fastest growing subcult in ham radio. Almost everyone has a TNC. And, this usage generates lots of questions, given that packet radio, when done right, is not a trivial thing. Do we really want hundreds of "how do I set up my TNC with xxx" questions in the main tech group?

Q: But I enjoy seeing all the flames...

A: Well, then there's a group just for you now. In keeping with the .d USENET standard for concussion, er, discussion groups, rec.radio.ham.d would provide an appropriate forum for discussing the various political topics that pop up regularly. Realize that most people really aren't interested in seeing long flaming discussions, and even those that like to get into the fray must refrain periodically to get some real work done.

Q: Why the tech / misc split?

A: Many people are interested in radio technology only, and not all of the nontech stuff (ARES, ARRL, etc). The tech / nontech split was the largest division I could come up with.

Q: So, when will this all happen?

A: Well, first of all, there needs to be a vote. I'll have to put together some automated votecounting software on one of the local vaxen.

I'll try to get to that in the coming weeks. Assuming (from my mail)
that the vote is positive, I'd create the groups, and give the
mailing list hackers a month or so to do their conversions, as well
as give everyone a chance to adapt to the new groups. Then the old
groups would go away.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/VK2WYX | "TEXAS! Has a USENET in it... (Lord have Mercy
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | on us all!)" -- _The Best Little Net in Texas_

779. Re: Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio? Nahhh..!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 18:02:28 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230035@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 8885

>It was not plausible technically, unless you can figure out how to
>alter a "shortwave set" to broadcast on 92.5 mHz.

Y'know, you're right. 92.5 millihertz is DAMN low-frequency to be
considered "shortwave"! :-)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

780. Re: DC Adapter for FT-470?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 18:58:03 UTC
From: tmurphy@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Aug30.185803.24024@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 8886

The Yaesu adaptor I use with my FT-470 (the only auto adaptor offered as far as I know) operates the radio at a full 5W. However, it can only charge the low-power batteries.

Christopher Murphy N1HQL
MIT Network Services
tmurphy@mit.edu

781. Re: Drilling Holes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 19:52:03 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250219@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8888

>Okay, I've never done it. How does one execute a drilled-hole mount?

>I have a dual-band (2m/70cm) antenna with a PL-259 connector on
>the end of it. I somehow must make an SO-239 available on the fender.

>How do you drill a hole without messing up the paint? Is there any
>danger of the paint chipping? (my car is 4 months old)

I used a Greeley (Spelling?) punch. You drill a small (1/4 inch) hole
and insert the screw thread of the punch through the hole. Spin on the
cutting die of the punch on the screw and tighten with a wrench until
the large hole is cut. (This asumes you can get at the other side.)

>What kind of SO-239 do I need?

I used a standard chassis mount type with 4 mounting holes. I used
sheet metal (self-tapping) screws to mount it to the car.

>What needs to be one to the edge of the hole to prevent rusting and
>galvanic reactions?

I made a rubber gasket to go under the SO-239 to keep water from leaking in.
(I think I used a piece of an old bicycle inner tube.)

>How do I ground the mount to the car?

I just depended on the connection thru the sheet metal screws.

>Thanks!

You're welcome!

>Steve Hideg (N8HSC)

Al N1AL

782. Ham plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 20:05:35 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9008302005.AA05577@hls.com>
Source record: 8889

Well...I started this monster (as far as the CA question is concerned)
and I think it wound up drilling antenna holes in my car!?? Anyway....
I placed a call to the DMV office in Mountain View, CA and was told:
$21.00 fee for getting the plates; you must fill out the Radio Call-
Sign application (this applies for both CB and Amateur I was told....
that's a laugh!); present to DMV - application, current registration,
current FCC License, current auto plates, and monies.

The kind person at DMV even offered to send the application to me!

She also said that if your registration is due within 60 days from
filing the application, that you must also pay your regular registration
dues!

Thanks to all for your kind responses....

trop (Troy), N6XMV, WAC8900 (marine), and KBNP 1080 (yes.....CB, deceased)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!{lanslide.hls.com,sytek}!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

783. Experience with Butternut HF6V-X vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 20:43:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <90Aug30.164300edt.57393@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 8908

Does anybody have any experience with the butternut HF6V-X vertical,
particularly on 80 meters and 40 meters? How does it compare to
a dipole antennae?

Y.N. Miles,
VE7-ALQ
<MULTI@TRIUMFcl.Bitnet>

784. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #201

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 21:22:36 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <12951@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 8890

In article <91@thoreau.nsc.com> rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (Ron Todd) writes:
>
>Incidently, when I was in CA (75-77) they would not issue plates
>with out of state calls. I was WA2JAM at the time. I guess the rule

In 1982, I successfully got (and still have) WB2GOH oh my car as a ham plate. The clerk said, shouldn't that be a six? I said, not any more, the FCC no longer requires you to change calls when you move. He filled out the form and the plates showed up one eternity later.

The cost was $20 to obtain the plate, and nothing special to keep it.

This afternoon I'm going to bravely go down to the DMV and turn in WB2GOH, reordering it as a motorcycle plate. I'll report back if it's anything other than $20 one time fee.
-edg
--
Ed Greenberg +1 408-970-1487 (day)
Preferred Address: Ed_Greenberg@HQ.3mail.3com.com
Usable Address: uunet!apple!netcom!edg
76703,1070 on CompuServe WB2GOH/6

785. Re: Weird Shutdown of my Astron power supply while antenna tuning (RF?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 21:33:32 UTC
From: dougb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250220@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8891

I repaired an RS-20A once for a friend of mine who had the same problem you describe. He was using it with his ICOM 751A. As he raised the RF power on the ICOM, it would hit a treshold when the power would cut back and the voltage from the supply would drop.

The problem was one of the 2N3771 pass transistors (on the back heatsink). The socket that encapsulated the emitter and base leads did not make a very good connection and could not handle even a light load (like your 5 W situation). So, as a first look, check the connections to these transistors.

Also, since these transistors are, in essence, connected in parallel, you might try removing all but one (I believe there are 4 on the RS-35M?) and see if your voltage returns to 13.8 V (no load connected). You could replace one at a time to see whether one is not working.

Good luck -- hope this helps.
73,
Doug, WW6D

786. Re: Q&A on Reorganizing rec.ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 21:40:34 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44427@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8892

In article <1990Aug30.165738.4734@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.Stanford.EDU (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>Q: But I enjoy seeing all the flames...
>
>A: Well, then there's a group just for you now. In keeping with the .d
> USENET standard for concussion, er, discussion groups, rec.radio.ham.d
> would provide an appropriate forum for discussing the various
> political topics that pop up regularly.

I don't see the analogy with other Usenet groups. For example, rec.humor contains jokes, while rec.humor.d contains discussions about the jokes. But rec.ham-radio doesn't contain ham radio; it contains discussions about ham radio. How would we distinguish between normal discussions and those that should be moved to a side group?

>Q: So, when will this all happen?
>
>A: Well, first of all, there needs to be a vote.

Will this be a vote on all the suggested newsgroups at once? What if someone agrees with some proposed groups but not others? And what if the failure of one proposal affects the required charter of the other groups? Seems like it would be difficult to take votes on the whole slew at once.

Also, is this going to work for the folks on INFO-HAMS? Will they still be able to get everything they want? I haven't seen that question answered since it was first raised.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

787. Re: transmitting without a license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 22:19:51 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008302219.AA23606@tilde>
Source record: 8894

I agree wholeheartedly with Bill Gunshannon's idea of packet on 11 meters.
And thanks for posting the rationale. Not only true, but entertaining as
well!
73, Dube N5PDK

788. Re: Mag mounts vs. drilled mounts (Was Re: Ham car license plates in CA)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 22:38:38 UTC
From: medin@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <2087@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 8895

In article <17973@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Yes, Patty, you certainly don't always need the best possible signal.

Guess i missed it but what is the authority that says mag mounts are poor antennas?

73, ted
n6trf

789. Re: call sign auto tags

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 22:44:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500709@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8911

I believe Wisconsin is one of the states where you can actually have two and maybe even more cars with the SAME PLATE number if it is a HAM PLATE.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

790. Re: To Be a Tech or Not to be a Tech ..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 22:45:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500710@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8896

Yeah... I agree. If the FCC does not allow new technicians, then I guess I will never again upgrade. Can't let the species die out.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

791. Astron Power Supply Troubles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 23:06:03 UTC
From: craigs@mcopn1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9008302306.AA27751@tilde>
Source record: 8897

Sorry to post this, guys, but I can't email from this location.

To: Gary, N9KAW

Gary, I have had the same problem with my Astron 35M. The SCR in the unit sees the RF as an overvoltage and crowbars, shutting the output down. Turning the unit off and on again resets everything. I solved my problem by wrapping the DC leads going to my xcvr around a toroid.

Craig, KA5BOU

792. Re: Shortwave Listening

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-30 23:19:56 UTC
From: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <2650@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 8898

In article <paul.4430@wa1omm.UUCP> paul@wa1omm.UUCP (Paul MacDonald) writes:
>Is there an SWL newsgroup out there?
>--

Yes, it is called rec.radio.shortwave; it was created several months ago.

--
John Covington WN4BBJ Internet: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio Mail: WN4BBJ @ W4BFB.NC.USA.NA
(704) 537-7653 "Kenneth, what's the frequency?" "I dunno, ask Dan"

793. Re: Internet link via RF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 01:42:46 UTC
From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <a5d446.348a@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 8900

In article <18154@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
) I don't think I've explained this before in this group, but there are
) several difficulties in the way of using ham radio to connect to the
) internet. In no particular order:

These do not at all apply to my situation. Everyone has assumed that
this has something to do with packet. If it did, I would have posted
there. I repeat -- this link will NOT run on packet. All I asked was
whether or not there was a good/easy way of achieving a 100 meter
RF >>>>> P O I N T T O P O I N T <<<<<< serial, full-duplex
data stream of up to 19200 baud with no error-correction necessary,
but with a fairly low error rate.

Lots of people have sent mail with various packet solutions. This is
NOT what I had in mind!

--
Nick Sayer | Disclaimer:
N6QQQ | "Just because you're reading my post doesn't
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | mean we're gonna take long showers together."
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | -- Gunnery Sgt. Thomas Highway

794. Re: Abbreviation for Units Multipliers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 03:31:40 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Aug31.033140.6610@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 8901

In article <1990Aug24.175456.7646@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>On a similar thread (since sci.engr isn't here yet): Who is responsible for
>keeping the brain damaged English units as the primary measurement system
>in the US? NIST? Congress?

Neither. The metric system has been the legal basis of measurement in the US for over 100 years. It's just that the traditional system is also still legal. The traditional units have their legal definitions in the metric system.

We have met the enemy, and he is us.

At least the sorry history of the metric system in the US gives hope with respect to the OSI "transition". If government exhortations have failed to make us adopt the metric system, an international standard that really IS widely used in the rest of the world and is clearly superior to US practice, then they're even less likely to get us to toss out a proven set of computer networking protocols in favor of a so-called "international standard" that exists only on paper and is in many ways inferior to present practice...

Phil

795. Re: Internet link via RF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 04:02:18 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <18204@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 8902

Golly, batman, you mean you want a non-ham solution? Buy a GEMLink.

Oh, you want a ham but non-packet solution? Buy a GEMLink and move it into a ham band, then run a pair of trailblazers over it.

A long coaxial cable?

Infrared? No license required, and it's RF of a kind. Check the Edmund Scientific catalog.
- Brian

796. Re: Internet link via RF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 05:28:31 UTC
From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <a5d528.396e@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 8914

I have been refered to Ham Radio (RIP) magazine's December '89 issue,
where a 10 GHz system that fulfills almost all my requirements. Inquiries
are pending to the author(s) for PC board layout(s). Even if this
doesn't work, it'll still be a nice thing to have laying about,
as well as a matter of pride, etc. This leads to some further questions:

1. Of course EHF is dangerous, but is there any way to effectively
quantify the hazard? This thing aparently puts out about 10 mW of
power, which, with the dish, means about 10w of ERP with a 4 degree
half-power beamwidth. What kind of biological hazard is posed by
standing behind the dish, to the side of the dish, and in front
of the dish? How close to the dish in the directions I've mentioned
is considered safe? I want to be safe about this, but I'm unlikely to be
able to put this thing too far away from people. If that's not
safe, there's little point in proceeding.

2. The distance measured on a map turned out to be about an order of
magnitude higher than I first estimated (how embarassing!). The
link is about a half mile, rather than 100 meters. With line of sight,
this wouldn't matter, but without, is there any point in proceeding?
We do get fog. How likely is that to interrupt a link of this distance?

3. If anyone has this article, how easy would it be to move the
operating frequency of this device down? Sacrificing the bitrate
is OK, since the design bitrate is about two orders of magnitude
higher than my needs dictate. Along similar lines, what frequencies
in the low EHF range would be acceptable for this project? This
question explicitely includes non-ham bands where licensing procedures
would be either simple/cheap or non-existent.

4. If this doesn't work, I know a local repeater with a half-duplex
autopatch. I could let them use/have/borrow this thing for audio
and we'd have a full duplex patch. The article says this device
has a theoretical link distance of 40 miles. How well does that theory
stand up? How about with fog?

5. Anyone who is a 10 gig wizard, please send any advice you may
have for a ham whose highest QSO of any substance so far has been 220 Mhz.

I guess that's all for this time. I want to thank everyone who has sent
suggestions, and I'm sorry for getting a little cheesed about all the
packet suggestions -- I probably should have been more clear in my
original post.

--
Nick Sayer | Disclaimer:

N6QQQ | "Just because you're reading my post doesn't
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | mean we're gonna take long showers together."
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | -- Gunnery Sgt. Thomas Highway

797. Monitoring Air Force One Communications - End of an era

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 06:29:04 UTC
From: die@cpoint.clearpoint.com
Message-ID: <7230@cpoint.clearpoint.com>
Source record: 8915
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

The new Air Force One, a 747 with tail number 28000, has been
delivered to the Air Force and is currently conducting tests prior to being used
to carry the president for the first time.

It appears that this aircraft will use multichannel X-Band DSCS
(7-8 Ghz) or millimeter wave (20 and 40 Ghz) Milstar satcom for its
primary voice/data links to the ground, relegating the 225-400 MHz
UHF-FM-FDM Autovon GEP circuits and the 415 MHz NBFM "Nationwide"
circuit to the same low priority, infrequently used, backup role as the
traditional HF SSB "Mystic Star" channels that are still kept up
to AF-1 for communication coordination and emergency backup.

This means that in the next few days a 27 year long era will
draw to a close for radio hobbiests; it will no longer be possible to
listen in on much of the telephone traffic (almost all but the secure
satcom) from the presidents plane as it flies overhead. This marks the
passing one of the last "in-the-clear" federal communications systems
carrying genuinely interesting traffic that can be monitored with simple
equipment; although the UHF-wideband FM GEP Autovon and nbfm Nationwide
circuits will supposedly still be maintained to the plane and may carry
occasional traffic, it will likely be very low level, routine, and
infrequent.

For many years (from the 60s to the early 80's) the secure
circuits from the plane were often of such poor quality (1200 baud
vocoded voice was used for several years using first generation vocoders
designed in the 60s) that many presidential calls were routed over
the Autovon and Nationwide channels, and even in the last few years
quite a few presidential calls have showed up on these clear circuits,
especially on the Autovon (the "Alpha" and "Bravo") channels. For those
who enjoyed such things and knew about how the circuits worked there
was some interesting listening, especially in the early days of the
systems before the introduction of usable secure satcom for high level
calls.

So thus passeth into cryptographic obscurity one of the most
interesting remaining open federal circuits. Soon the only interesting
easily received US government signals in the clear will be NOAA weather
broadcasts, NASA Select TV and Wefax transmissions. I am sure that
there are those at NSA, IRAC and the White House Office of Telecomunications
Policy who are saying it's about time this was true.
--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 +1-508-435-7462

{m2c,frog,harvard}!crackers!cpoint!die, Internet: die@clearpoint.com

798. Re: _Pump_Down_The_Volume_Already_

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 12:31:18 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug31.083118@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 8918

In article <9008301153.AA25348@ucsd.edu>, MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
|> Is there anything to be gained by turning this thread into
|> ANOTHER flame battle about licensed/unlicensed transmitters?
|>

But we haven't decided yet if unlicensed operators need to pass a code test to operate from an airliner in flight...

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is life a circle.

799. Re: Drilling Holes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 12:34:26 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7876@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8917

In article <1250219@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:

>I used a Greeley (Spelling?) punch.

I believe what you mean is Greenlee Punch. At least that's the name on
mine. I don't remember the size offhand and I haven't installed any
antennae lately, but they do make a punch that is just the right size
for putting in those Motorolla mounts.

bill gunshannon KB3YV

800. Re: Abbreviation for Units Multipliers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 13:13:45 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug31.091345@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 8919

In article <1990Aug31.033140.6610@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>,
karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:

|>
|> At least the sorry history of the metric system in the US gives hope
|> with respect to the OSI "transition". If government exhortations have
|> failed to make us adopt the metric system, an international standard
|> that really IS widely used in the rest of the world and is clearly
|> superior to US practice, then they're even less likely to get us to
|> toss out a proven set of computer networking protocols in favor of a
|> so-called "international standard" that exists only on paper and is in
|> many ways inferior to present practice...
|>

At least once a month you provide an unprovoked attack against OSI. What's the
beef? Is this the code/nocode of the packet generation?

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

801. Frequencies For Egeland AFB, North Florida

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 13:47:47 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1338@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 8904

I am going to Florida the end of next week and will be bringing the IC-24 with me. Does anyone have frequencies that are used in that area that would be interesting to listen to? I figure I would scan the "normal" bands for aircraft and such. Assuming the 24 would recieve it ok. It does well for 120-130 aircraft band.

Thanks for the help.

[if I get email I can summarize]

jv

____//|
O \\|
_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

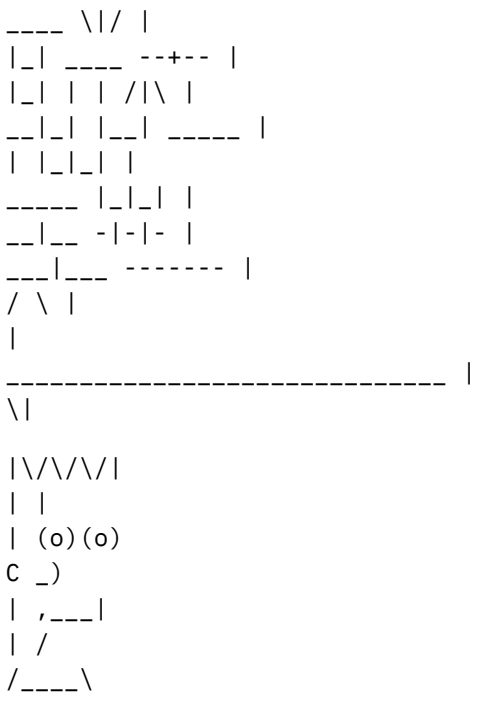
802. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 13:51:06 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <107320@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8905

In article <18125@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
A magnetic-field antenna (big ferrite rod) would eliminate
>most of those problems, hence my question a few weeks back on this
>group as to where to find big ferrite rods.
I suppose you should be able to epoxy glue several AM rods end-to-end
together. Ferrite is (or used to be) some sort of magnetic material that was
ground up, mixed with an insulating glue, and molded into useful shapes.
Being ground up reduced eddy currents.
>
>One interesting thing you'll find if you start having an accurate nav
>instrument in your car: a lot of the roads aren't exactly where the
>maps show them to be. Some are off by a tenth of a mile or more out in
>the middle of nowhere. (I can't help but wonder if that's just plain
>simple error or whether the Defense Highway System isn't where the maps
>show it to be in order to make bombing it harder!)

commercial map makers introduce little errors into their maps to trap other
mapmakers that might pirate copy the original. If the second mapmaker's map
has the same error, than it is obvious that he pirated the info.

73 de WA2ISE



803. Re: Drilling Holes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 14:07:30 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <92@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 8920

In article <1250219@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>
> >How do you drill a hole without messing up the paint? Is there any
> >danger of the paint chipping? (my car is 4 months old)
>
> I used a Greeley (Spelling?) punch. You drill a small (1/4 inch) hole
> and insert the screw thread of the punch through the hole. Spin on the
> cutting die of the punch on the screw and tighten with a wrench until
> the large hole is cut. (This asumes you can get at the other side.)
>

Punching a hole from the "BAD" side to the "GOOD" side using a Greenly
punch without scratching the paint with the die (the cup shaped piece)
is no problem if you interpose a piece of cardboard between the die
and the finished surface. The small punch burr is no problem to clean
up if needed, just chamfer the hole with a knife. Using this technique
you need not find "wrench room" on the back side, only access space and
clearance to get the punch piece to the worm. I use the cardboard
usually found on the back of note pads and writing tablets, this is
sufficient protection for common chassis material, with the thin sheet
used in today's cars you can even use "oaktag", you know, the stuff
they make file folders of, heck, even a cereal box will supply the
required material.

Ron Todd K3FR

804. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 16:14:11 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <184@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8907

In article <30500707@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> FLAME WARNING !!!
>
>
> It ABSOLUTELY DOES **NOT** mean that I like the idea. Some people have an
> attitude problem when it comes to ISSUES: they are UNABLE to deal with things
>
> If fully support the right for people to OWN:
> GUNS without a license
> CARS without a license
> FISHING RODS without a license
> TRANSMITTERS without a license
> ANY CHEMICAL OR DRUG without a license
> and for anyone to make or manufacture for themselves any of the above.
>
> Now if you had posted some of these issues back then, it might have been made
> clearer now. I just don't like being taken out of context.
>

Well, I guess we know now where PHIL stands on the issues! Nice to get
it all in a neat list. Does this include NUCLEAR weapons?

Warning: The above was taken out of context!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

805. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 17:04:15 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008311704.AA09568@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 8921

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #742 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90241.43947911 .00000188 00000-0 21616-3 0 3387
2 00424 80.4609 213.8463 0024721 82.9700 277.4274 13.67379207392707
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90239.41820693 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 4071
2 03029 13.2925 20.5931 0015083 211.0576 148.8927 1.00272395 83501
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90241.10022839 .00051781 18084-4 28140-3 0 649
2 04966 51.5339 54.3299 2232865 285.9892 50.7326 11.14640111599800
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90240.37595612 -.00000099 00000-0 -30361-4 0 942
2 07646 49.8303 233.6498 0205854 69.6412 292.6471 13.82139912785762
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90234.19013317 .00000003 00000-0 00000 0 0 977
2 08820 109.8590 17.7193 0044607 224.1346 135.5309 6.38664276 78158
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90239.73654813 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 4840
2 10684 63.7432 87.3316 0119886 197.9325 161.6958 2.00555555 77285
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90241.21372590 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2249
2 10893 64.3593 328.1568 0169568 25.3938 335.4714 2.00542175 90137
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90237.74523002 .00000101 00000-0 99999-4 0 9390
2 10953 7.1116 65.6232 0009490 78.4147 281.8583 1.00272821 5332
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90241.20025604 .00000881 00000-0 34673-3 0 3664
2 10967 108.0241 110.8797 0002479 228.1994 131.8970 14.35810045636938
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90236.00718179 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2551
2 11054 63.8780 324.5692 0060221 119.8300 240.8245 2.00568032 87049
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90241.28536915 .00000108 00000-0 12692-3 0 6895
2 11080 99.1862 144.5244 0008229 251.0064 109.0201 13.83452274598149
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90237.60686912 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 4244
```

```
2 11141 63.7420 87.2809 0058485 316.1805 43.4257 2.00554103 85772
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90232.76207365 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 54
2 11690 64.2285 89.5722 0117191 202.5931 156.9753 2.00554870 91536
GPS-0006
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2 20765 65.0219 233.2761 0010364 269.3441 90.7178 15.52018625 818
1990 076A
1 20767U 90 76 A 90240.37627541 .00000034 00000-0 00000 0 0 25
2 20767 62.8741 43.4870 7341762 318.1990 4.6177 2.03808171 15
1990 076B
1 20768U 90 76 B 90240.69926761 .00791506 90922-5 16629-2 0 66
2 20768 62.7719 42.4443 0281386 119.8069 243.1364 15.55114962 79
1990 077B
1 20772U 90 77 B 90240.80679567 .03165834 -19246-4 23376-2 0 30
2 20772 30.6599 143.5005 0211011 179.5691 180.2308 15.82074721 81
1990 078A
1 20774U 90 78 A 90240.79700842 .00003928 00000-0 39000-3 0 17
2 20774 82.9669 240.8286 1044672 130.1271 239.5709 13.19583995 21
1990 078B
1 20775U 90 78 B 90240.72119677 .00004104 00000-0 39000-3 0 18
2 20775 82.9701 240.8919 1041566 129.9337 240.1111 13.21359754 11
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

806. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 17:04:44 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <57105@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 8926

If you ever get the chance to visit a LORAN C transmitter,
by all means do it. I saw one on the northwest coast of the island
of Hawaii last December. The finals ran about 15kV at 30A (450kW)
to a large (300meter high) loaded vertical. There was enough stray
RF in the transmitter room that the technician could make a nice
fireworks display by running a screwdriver over the gap between the
19" rack panels and the rack (yes, they were connected together, but
the 6" gap between screws was enough to make nice sparks). I could
hear the transmitter on the car radio for miles! Great stuff!

```
=====================================================================
| Mike N6MZ "Real radios glow in the dark..." |
=====================================================================
```

807. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 17:04:48 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9008311704.AA09586@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 8924

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)

Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

808. Re: Good Ham Radio Experiences)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 17:47:22 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug31.174722.1054@xanadu.com>
Source record: 8909

In article <7880264@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>> ...challenge to say something *good* about our hobby.
>
>Last Sunday evening I backpacked into the Boulderfield, 12800', north of

[Story about helping out the EMT after a backpacking accident and helping
people in the backcountry contact relatives deleted]

During the recent Yosemite fires, I overheard a conversation between a
ham on the top of Half-Dome Peak with a bunch of boy souts talking to
a ham here in the penninsula (Redwood City) via one of the local repeaters.
The guy in Yosemite knew about the fires, but after traveling all the way
from southern california, elected to enter the park anyhow (apparantly the
west side of the park never closed). Anyhow the ham in Redwood City set up
a phone patch lash up to the other guy's parents who were in Oakland.
Apparantly his parents were real pleased to hear from him and to find out
that they were safe away from the flames. It was pretty neat.

Jeff

809. biological effects of handheld transceivers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 19:01:25 UTC
From: root@vortex.COM
Message-ID: <49.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Source record: 8910

Does anyone out there have any reasonably up-to-date information on the current thinking regarding possibly negative biological effects from handheld transmitters (e.g. 2m and 440-450 Mhz units)? In particular, the effects on eyes (cataract and vitreous) and other biologic effects (e.g. brain effects).

At one point, the literature seemed to imply that eye effects were worse as the frequency went higher, and that brain effects (possible cancers, etc.) were centered around the 400-500 Mhz UHF region.

With the increasing use of handheld units with stubby little antennas and higher power (such as five watts, compared to older units that typically ran a max of one watt) these issues seem to be of increasing concern.

810. Re: Bendix King

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 20:34:11 UTC
From: beaty@cxunix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <37@cxunix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 8925

I tried mailing this directly, but got a mail error:

```
# Trouble sending mail on `crash', Fri Aug 31 12:41:33 1990
#
# ============ Transcript follows ============
# GUHSD000
# 0 alias errors
# No local user named "GUHSD000"
```

Perhaps it's a case problem, although I sent it in lower case. So, the rest of you can skip this if you choose....

In article <4182@crash.cts.com> guhsd000@crash.cts.com (Paula Ferris) writes:

> It's a govt bander, but in theory, it'll work in 2m as well, and I
> know it will operate at least as high as 170Mhz, and low as 155Mhz,
> and will store (but not always accept/operate with) values as low as
> 101Mhz.

I have the programming book from Bendix King for the VHF and UHF walkies and mobiles.

I believe that some of their radios can operate from 138 to 174 MHz, continuously. However, not all of their radios can use the entire range: some cut out just around 163 MHz, some won't go below 148 MHz, etc. Basically, you need the model number or just have to try it. I'm not aware of any hardware modifications which might expand the coverage, if any. If anyone knows of any, I'd be interested in hearing of them. Of course, I need to retain FCC type acceptance, so these probably aren't likely.

> What I need is a information on "secondary programming mode" and I
> need to know the meanings of options 1 - 12345 and 2 - 12345, as well
> as involk dtmf mode (Little Phone Reciver on display).

I'll bring in the information on Tuesday and send it to you (if you'd like to send me a good address), if you haven't found it by then. Although it is probably equipped with the keypad on the front, it does not necessarily have DTMF capability. King could learn something from the Amateur arena here. If it does have the hardware board, it can be enabled in the secondary programming mode.

> Why: A friend of mine is a Chief in a Vol. Fire Department in Minn.,
> and they got 4 of these with chargers, and no paper from another city
> in the midwest. They have no cellular service, but do have 2m
> repeaters/ phone patches, and has to carry this radio whenever he's on
> standby, the radios have 14 channels, but his area only uses 8 for

> everything, including fire, law enforcement, etc... He's a ham, but
> doesn't own a HT of his own. So right now, the only extra feature
> he's added is NOAA weather (with scan bypassing, for good reason).

Geez, if he wants to sell one of these, I'm in the market. Okay, since I'm posting this instead of mailing it, if anyone wants to sell one, please send me mail. Although I'm in an area which uses more than the 14 channels, I like the Kings. They're more easily field programmable than some, which is a bonus on some of our multi-agency calls. Yes, it requires something external to the radio, so it meets the applicable FCC requirements....

Mike
--
Mike Beaty Communications Officer Lieutenant/Firefighter EMT-B
Wescott FPD 15000 Sun Hills Drive Colorado Springs, CO 80921

811. No-code HF license in Japan

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 21:14:34 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1990Aug31.211434.3678@mentor.com>
Source record: 8912

At the risk of starting another no-code flamefest which devolves into tedium...

At a dinner party for some visiting Japanese friends last night, I was delighted to discover that one of the visitors was a ham. Part of our eyeball QSO touched on comparing notes on the different license classes in our two countries. He said the most popular license in Japan is what he called "Novice Radiotelephone", which has no code requirement, but a significant theory exam: essay questions at the level of impedance, resonance, etc. The privileges are 80M, 40M, 10M and VHF SSB, 10 watts maximum power. I was very surprised to hear of this, because of the oft-cited IARU regulation requiring CW exams for HF licenses, but he insisted that this is the case. (He also mentioned that some of these hams run "Tokyo 10 watts", nudge, nudge, wink, wink, say no more...) I believe he said they also have a no-code license with a tougher theory exam and more VHF privileges.

In his experience (2nd class license for 15 years, DXCC on 40 SSB), the no-code licenses have brought in a lot of hams who upgrade to the higher classes as they get involved.

Of course, if you think about it, CW is not going to be real attractive if your language is not based on an alphabet. He said the higher classes which require code tests use the Roman alphabet with Int'l Morse, but that the top class also requires skill at the Katakana code. Katakana is a kind of larger alphabet with a symbol for each syllable. Katakana Morse has some pretty long characters, so Katakana QSOs use lots of abbreviations.

--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302(fax:1282)
Mentor Graphics Corporation, 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, Oregon 97005
...tektronix!sequent!mntgfx!mbutts uunet!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@mentor.com
Any opinions are my own, and aren't necessarily shared by Mentor Graphics Corp.

812. Crossed-Field Antenna Correspondence/Experimentation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 21:26:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <9008312025.AA02669@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8922

A few months back there was some discussion of Mr. Maurice Hately's (GM3HAT) Crossed-Field Antenna ("CFA") designs, as was originally described in the March 1989 `Wireless World' ("WW") Magazine. Since that time I haven't seen/heard anyone saying anymore about the antenna.

About a month ago I wrote a letter to Mr. Hately (in Scotland) and, received a nice reply from him last week.

In his response to me Mr. Hately enclosed a two page brochure, covering his CFA offering to the amateur community. In addition, he sent me a color (should I say "colour"?) photograph of an experimental medium-wave (I think 360 Meters wavelength) CFA that's being tested by Radio Cairo. Mr. Hately wrote (on the back of the photograph) that the CFA was providing a better received signal (no details given on what kind of test instrumentation) than a 75 foot vertical had given (admitedly, if my recollection of the 360 Meters wavelength is correct, then a 75 foot vertical is quite short).

I suspect that a lot of hams/engineers had the same first-reaction to the CFA that I did; "it's too good to be true". It was last year that we all got our hopes up when the `cold fusion' announcement was made, and there's been a lot of disillusionment over that. So, I think that there's a tendency to dismiss the CFA, partially as an attempt to prevent another hope from being dashed on the rocks of reality.

When I'd written Mr. Hately, I had mentally prepared myself to spend up to a few hundred dollars, to provide for the expenses of getting a CFA in-hand to test (OK, play with). I got a bit of a shock when my eyes made it to the `bottom-line' in the CFA brochure. Unless my math's really off-base, it'd cost a Stateside ham around $800 (U.S.) to purchase the amateur version of GM3HAT's antenna. I fear that price is a bit too steep for me to seriously consider directly buying a CFA from Mr. Hately at this time.

I'd like to find out if anybody else has looked into the CFA's operation, more specifically concerning the matching/phasing requirements of the `splitter' that feeds the `capacitor plates' (generating the E-field component), and the `top hat/ground plane' (generating the H-field component)?

It's my guess that a large portion (after excluding shipping costs, which are not trivial) of the price of the amateur CFA goes to the tuning-up of the antenna matching/phasing `box'. From Mr. Hately's brochure, it appears that the `match-box' consists of a SEALED (my

emphasis) box, with one coax input (going to/from the radio), two coax outputs (one to the `capacitor', and one to the `tophat/ground-plane') and, the front of the box is COVERED (my emphasis) with what appear to be toggle switches. I suspect that the CFA may take a fair amount of initial set-up time, to find the right matchbox settings, to provide the correct amplitudes/phases of signal driving the two portions of the CFA.

Does anybody `out-there' have any experience with CFA's?
Has anyone else looked into the CFA operation, and if so,
what conclusions have you come to?

If it were feasable, I'd like to build a CFA and write an article on it (perhaps for a publication like `QEX'?). I'm not aware of anything having been written-up on the CFA in the amateur literature. I haven't researched the professional publications (IEEE) but, I plan to go through my company's technical library, to see if there has been any further published information on the Crossed-Field Antenna theory/design (I doubt that I'd be able to follow the theory ... Mr. Hately obviously has a very comfortable relationship with Poynting Vectors and such ... I VERY DIMLY remember such things from an electromagnetics course years ago).

Feel free to respond directly to my InterNet address, or if you think that your comments might be interest to the rest of the INFO-HAMS group, go ahead and post your comments to UCSD (please copy me directly if you do so; sometimes I get `dumped' off INFO-HAMS by Brian's computer, and it takes me a few days to realize that things are too quiet!).

Thanks to one-and-all.

Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

813. Re: Touch lamp RFI solution and tracking methods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 22:04:14 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280013@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 8734

regarding the touch lamp RFI problem:
Try using an L filter instead of a PI. Connect a suitable cap across the triac and lamp, with the chock in series. Sometimes PI filters do not work as well as desired because the two caps have one lead in common. Unless the common point is really ground (which it is not, in this case) the two caps can actually bypass the chock!

814. "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 22:28:27 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280014@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 8732

First a brief statement of where I am coming from, then a request for advice:
There is indeed a big source of potential future hams. They are called Boy Scouts. Especially the younger ones who are not all wrapped up with football team, girls, and cars (not necesarily in that order). These are a group of boys who have a lot of ambition to try new things. I know, I have helped several (including 6 graders) pass their novice test.

Now, I am looking to construct a "long distance" code practice device, and welcome the net's constructive suggestions. One possibility to connect two keys and code practice oscillators with a couple hundred feet of telephone wire. Now, the boys can really communicate beyond a normal talking range.

Slightly more complex is to explore no-license transmitters. How far can they be expected to work? Lastly, what would be the simplest CW rig for a novice to cover a range of several miles? This last would allow the boys to QSO after school, and provide an incentive to the rest to get their tickets. Higher freq means smaller antenna so the radio could be taken on a campout. The object is to find an inexpensive construction project. HT's at $200 and up are not in the right budget class.

Paul AA6PZ

815. Re: Internet link via RF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 22:35:27 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250221@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8733

Nick,
Since I have already answered many of your questions directly I won't
repeat myself on this wide forum but I just *have to (:>) clarify
one point....

you say:
> 1. Of course EHF is dangerous, but is there any way to effectively
> quantify the hazard? This thing aparently puts out about 10 mW of
> power, which, with the dish, means about 10w of ERP with a 4 degree
> half-power beamwidth. What kind of biological hazard is posed by
> standing behind the dish, to the side of the dish, and in front
> of the dish? How close to the dish in the directions I've mentioned
> is considered safe? I want to be safe about this, but I'm unlikely to be
> able to put this thing too far away from people. If that's not
> safe, there's little point in proceeding.

This is a very common thread of thought, but also very misguided.
In actuality the 10 mW coming out of the dish is at least
1000 times
>>>> less dangerous <<<<<
than the horn or (worse yet) the waveguide flange by itself.

The highest fields, those most capable of causing a problem are
present when all the power is present in a small aperture. This is
the case with dipoles and low gain antennas (like a waveguide flange
or horn feed of a deep dish). When the energy is used to illuminate
a large parabolic reflector, it is spread out immensely. The ERP
only tells you what the FAR FIELD is like.. it produces the same
field that it would take a much larger transmitter to produce were
there no antenna gain. It does this because the signal emanating from
every portion of the high gain antenna's aperture adds coherently and
maximally in the direction of the beam. The *actual* power/unit area is
never much bigger than that coming out of a dipole driven by the 10 mW
source. Shortened dipoles or monopoles represent the smallest realizable
antenna and have only a slightly smaller aperture than does a full size
dipole. A dipole has about a 1/8th lambda square aperture so you can compute
the potential for injury using your favorite guidelines... 0 dBm/cm^2
or whatever you like.
The biggest danger anyone is likely to see from these modules is
probably at the entrance to your local supermarket since the door openers
use a lower gain antenna. Still I suspect that by far the biggest potential
for injury is from hitting your head on the door jamb....

I'll take standing (floating?) out in front of the Araceibo (sp?) 1000 foot
dish with the biggest transmitter you can muster any day over peering in the

crack in the door of a leaky microwave oven.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

816. wanted: 73 QST satellite articles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-08-31 22:46:02 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <57118@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 8913
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

WANTED !

73 or QST mags. w/ articles related to Amateur Radio Satellites
between 1960 and 1985...

joe holman, ka7ldn

joehol@microsoft.uucp
uw-beaver!microsoft!joehol

817. Re: Ham plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 00:24:28 UTC
From: randall@infmx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5123@infmx.UUCP>
Source record: 8736

In article <9008302005.AA05577@hls.com> trop@hls.com (Troy T. Pummill) writes:

>I placed a call to the DMV office in Mountain View, CA and was told:
>$21.00 fee for getting the plates; you must fill out the Radio Call-
>Sign application...

Two friends of mine said that I cost them $54.00 to get ham plates in CA.
Does anyone who recently got one know about the fee?

-Randall KK6MY

818. Need Help With VAX VMS DeCompress of INFO-HAMS Archives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 01:24:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <9009010024.AA14928@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8727

I need some assistance in figuring out why my efforts to decompress some `INFO-HAMS' archives (from UCSD.EDU) are not going well.

I'm `on' a VAX cluster (running VMS), and I've gotten a copy of the "lzcmp.exe" and "lzcomp.exe" files (several folks, here on INFO-HAMS, responded to my "where's a VAX VMS functional version of the UNIX `compress' program, that I posted a few weeks ago). I can compress and then decompress my files but, when I get an archived INFO-HAMS file from the UCSD.EDU archives, something goes wrong.

On two different attempts, "lzcmp.exe" gives me an error message; something to the effect that it couldn't finish decompressing the file. When I go look at the decompressed file (it DOES produce something ... that's progress over my previous efforts!), it appears as though the last portion just isn't there. A sentance will stop in the middle of a word, and the next line is the end-of-file. Theres no `garbage' ... the file simply quits before it should.

I have a `compress' program on my Amiga Computer at home, and there were some `help' files to guide me in using it. Not having any UNIX experience, but figuring that the VAX's `compress' routines would have similar options as my Amiga's (since they're both modeled on the UNIX `compress' program), I tried a "-h" suffix to the decompress command (suitably defined in my VAX "login.com" file), and sure enough, there is some rudimentary `help' information available that way ... apparently not enough though (!).

It's kind of embarassing ... here I have a nice mainframe at my disposal, and I can't decompress some simple text files. Last night I got a compressed InterNet document (the "RFC" type `stuff'), down-loaded it to my Amiga at home (`KERMIT' is slow!), decompressed the file, and `dumped' it back to the VAX (again suffering with KERMIT!).

Advise would be appreciated.

Thanks,

Paul Nix InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

PS - Before any VMS experts tell me about "XMODEM", as being faster than KERMIT ... I know only too well. Two or three of us have tried to get XMODEM to work, but something in the VAX-LAN-modem interface (that I have to go through when dialing in from home) `kills' XMODEM after the first blocks try to get through. KERMIT, although painfully slow, does work.

819. Re: mHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 02:02:03 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <223@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8916

In article <174@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> In article <9008290300.AA05565@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
> > All this talk of FM stations takes me back to the early 60s when I put
> > WHFS (FM) on the air,
> >
> > To get to the point, I never did call "CQ 3 meters", but I came close...
> > We had a 15-minute ham radio program each Sunday; talk about TRYING to go
> > broke...The

Back in the late sixties there was an outbreak of 3 Meter QSOs in the Copenhagen Denmark area. At that time in most of European radio was still a gummint monopoly. Part of the wisdom of the gummint said that the FM band could only contain 3 or 4 local stations without adjacent channel and co channel interference. Like once a year for 3 hours when the sporadic E was so good you could hear Italy and France on the VHF FM Broadcast band. Well, you could hear this stuff because the bands were so under used.

Some local ham types, mostly unlicenced, were tired of tuning their B&O FM radios up and down a band that only offered "Program One, Two and Three". Really imaginative folks down at Radio Denmark. All that empty spectrum. They had the receivers, they had the antennas. All they needed was the transmitters. Thus the "Tre Meter Band" was born. Using PA mic amps and simple tube transmitters deviating +- 75 kHz real hi-fi QSOs were held around the Copenhagen area. Some of these signals were excellent with the pirates priding themselves in their hi-fi signals using Sennheiser mics etc. For some reason this was all chat, no one thought of connecting a turntable - that I heard - and spinning a Victor Borge or two.

After a few months it came to an end. The local Post and Telegraph paid a visit and all the fun went out of it.

A couple of the leading lights of the "Three Meter Band" became excellent RF designers and put out some nice Two Meter kits as well as getting real jobs with one of the local two-way manufacturers.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

820. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 05:23:33 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep1.012333@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 8729

In article <1280@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> >What you want to use is the NTSC subcarrier (3.579545) from a network
|> >live television broadcast. These are transmitted with Cesium clock
|> >accuracy.
|> This used to be true John. The networks quit doing this some time
|> ago.

It depends on where you are. When I worked at the Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting about 15 years ago, a cesium frequency reference was installed in order to conduct some navigation experiments (the Maryland Center runs a series of slaved UHF transmitters around the state that covers, among other things, Chesapeake Bay). Before that they had a rubidium standard. I don't know whether they still have it.

You can always try calling the engineering departments of your local TV stations and asking what kind of master subcarrier generator they use.

Standard broadcasting practice uses a master 3.58 Mhz subcarrier generator (usually with backup) to drive dividers that generate sync signals that are distributed throughout the station. This means you need not look at the color subcarrier to get your frequency reference; the horizontal and vertical sync signals are equally stable, and these are usually easier to extract from your TV set (especially if it is a black and white model).

Phil

821. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 05:33:20 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep1.013320@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 8730

By the way, with really stable (cesium or rubidium) frequency standards you can readily detect the motion of a (nominally) geostationary satellite as it carries a TV feed. I once tried this at the Maryland Center as they uplinked Wall Street Week. I watched the downlink signal on a vectorscope that had been synchronized to local (uplink) subcarrier. The relative phase of the downlink subcarrier slowly rotated as the satellite moved toward (or away, I don't remember) from the ground station. One complete rotation would correspond to a change in path length of only 40 meters (1/2 the wavelength of the color subcarrier).

Phil

822. Re: Drilling Holes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 06:26:51 UTC
From: znha@bcars363.bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1990Sep1.062651.29169@bnrgate.bnr.ca>
Source record: 8731

Rod suggested using cardboard to protect the paint; I've had success with masking tape protecting the paint on my honda too.

Gord VE3PPE

P.S. I had a mag-mount on my car for a year (incl. canadian winter) and even the RG58 left a mark! Recommendation: punch a hole.

ve3ppe@ve3jf or ...!uunet!bnrgate!bcars363!znha or znha%bnr.ca.bitnet

823. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning Syste

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 07:41:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500711@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8735

trivia:

The NTSC color subcarrier (3.579545454545....) is defined in the FCC rules for broadcasting as: (5 MHz)*63/88. The vertical field rate can be derived from that with: SC*4/455/525 and you get 59.9400599400599400....

Black and white broadcasts are supposed to have the color subcarrier turned off, but I've seen many that do not. I suspect that even if they turn it off, the horizontal and vertical rates will still be synced to the source deriving from the color subcarrier anyway (and hence vertical will not be exactly 60 Hz).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

824. Uniden HR-2600 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 11:53:47 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.4514@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 8923

Does anyone have the expanded receive coverage mod for the Uniden
HR-2600? Or, the HT-2510? Thanks!

73, Paul
--

/\ /\
//\\//\\
+---+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
+---+

825. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateur radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 16:17:08 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <491@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 8741

"When transmitters are outlawed, only outlaws will have tranmitters..."
--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
UPLHERC!WICAT!KEITHM | ...so there! |

826. Re: Ham plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 16:42:14 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44482@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8737

randall@infmx.UUCP (Randall Rhea) writes:

>In article <9008302005.AA05577@hls.com> trop@hls.com (Troy T. Pummill) writes:

>>I placed a call to the DMV office in Mountain View, CA and was told:
>>$21.00 fee for getting the plates; you must fill out the Radio Call-
>>Sign application...

>Two friends of mine said that I cost them $54.00 to get ham plates in CA.
>Does anyone who recently got one know about the fee?

I posted a note a little while back that I thought it cost $21. Well,
a few days ago, I got my cancelled check back, and it was... $21.00.
(Confirming that I may be getting old, but memory loss is not a
complete problem yet :-) This was a little over 4 weeks ago (nope,
no plates yet). Since Troy was given the same number by the DMV, we
can assume that there is something very wrong with the $54 number.

Now, because of my call, I wonder if most people will confuse the call
plate with a vanity plate (the plates will be on aa Saab aautomobile).
Fortunately, I do *not* look sixty (at least I don't think so :-).

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

827. Shuttle via Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 19:27:33 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.441396@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 8728

I recently got hold of a copy of the Heathkit 1990 Summer catalog. In the Amateur Radio section of the catalog, where it advertised its small packet transceiver, there was an article in the margins which made reference to the November 1990 Space Shuttle mission which was going to be sporting the Packet.

My question is if anyone knows the dates, exact times (UTC or EST), and 2 meter frequencies which the shuttle crew will be using for this project (and any other information you may have).

I am not yet licensed (but am taking my Novice exam within the next two weeks!!!), but I do have a friend of mine who has his General license.

Any information regarding this shuttle mission would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you very much.

Scott (sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu)
1*

828. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ bad for amateu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 21:44:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500712@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8743

> Well, I guess we know now where PHIL stands on the issues! Nice to get
> it all in a neat list. Does this include NUCLEAR weapons?
>
> Warning: The above was taken out of context!

"I have an atomic bomb here, primed and ready to go; get out of my house
now or I will set it off"

Warning: The above was taken totally out if context!

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

829. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-01 21:49:48 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4319@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 8742

In article <107320@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
]In article <18125@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
] A magnetic-field antenna (big ferrite rod) would eliminate
]>most of those problems, hence my question a few weeks back on this
]>group as to where to find big ferrite rods.
]I suppose you should be able to epoxy glue several AM rods end-to-end
]together. Ferrite is (or used to be) some sort of magnetic material that was
]ground up, mixed with an insulating glue, and molded into useful shapes.
]Being ground up reduced eddy currents.
I have used large ferrite rods that I bought from Amidon Assoc (see ads
in ham magazines). These worked fine at 100 KHz.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

830. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-02 01:30:29 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1296@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8745

In article <1990Sep1.013320@envy.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
>By the way, with really stable (cesium or rubidium) frequency
>standards you can readily detect the motion of a (nominally)
>geostationary satellite as it carries a TV feed. I once tried this at
>the Maryland Center as they uplinked Wall Street Week. I watched the
>downlink signal on a vectorscope that had been synchronized to local
>(uplink) subcarrier. The relative phase of the downlink subcarrier
>slowly rotated as the satellite moved toward (or away, I don't
>remember) from the ground station. One complete rotation would
>correspond to a change in path length of only 40 meters (1/2 the
>wavelength of the color subcarrier).
>
>Phil

You can still do this even with the relatively unstable crystal
references now used since you are both the uplink and the downlink
station any drift in the reference cancels. If you want to see a
real drifter, look at Spacenet 1.

Gary KE4ZV

831. Icom ic2sa, ic2sat, ic24 extended coverage via keystrokes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-02 04:35:16 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <107438@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8738

copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
33574 BF 2102 3 27-Aug 1404 KC4CLD 1572_KC4CLD ALL@ALLBBS ()
Sb: WIDE FREQ MODS IN ICOM HANDIES.

Several new ICOM hand help equipment have the capability of wide freq
coverage by executing only simple keypad commans.

IC-2SA With the power off,hold the following keys down and turn it on.
CALL,FUNC,LIGHT then release the keys.

IC-2SAT With the power off hold the following keys down and turn it on:
LIGHT,B.# and then release the keys.

IC-24(New version only,old version need diodes cut) With the power off
hold the following keys down, then turn it on:
LIGTH,B,# then release the keys after the display comes on.

With the power off hold the following keys down ,then turn it on: LIGHT,3.
This enables the 100 Mhz digit in the IC-24.

With the power off hold the following keys down,then turn it on: LIGTH,2.
This enables the 10 Mhz digit.

ICOM handies have a incredible wide frequency coverage and...with only a
few keystrokes......you already modified the handies.

73s Lionel,KC4CLD

Note: I haven't tried this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

832. Frequencies For Egeland AFB, North Florida

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-02 06:52:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <112.26E06BBC@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8739

> From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
> Date: 31 Aug 90 13:47:47 GMT
> Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
> Message-ID: <1338@atlas.tegra.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> I am going to Florida the end of next week and will be bringing the
> IC-24 with me. Does anyone have frequencies that are used in that
> area that would be interesting to listen to? I figure I would scan
> the "normal" bands for aircraft and such. Assuming the 24 would
> recieve it ok. It does well for 120-130 aircraft band.

It may have been changed, but the last I heard, the only time an AFB uses the 120 - 130 aircraft band is when talking to civilian aircraft such as CAP, private airplanes owned by base personnel, etc. Normal AF air - to - ground is above 225 mhz.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

833. Re: Icom 24-AT receives audio from TV68

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-02 07:21:29 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.4534@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 8740

```
>In article <9008241534.AA26907@wenger.ai.mit.edu> taalebi@AI.MIT.EDU
>(Ali Taalebi) writes:
>
>
>Using my Icom 24-AT, I have been able to receive a clear and load
>audio from TV68 in Cambridge Boston on 861.5125 MHz which seems to be
>an image.
>
>I wonder if anyone has had the same experience with the other TV
>or Radio stations in the Boston area?
>
>--73's de N1HPP

Yes, I can hear that up here in Nashua on my 24AT.
--

/\ /\
//\\//\\
+-----------------------------------------+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
+-----------------------------------------+
```

834. **BRAND NEW FT-470 2m/70cm HANDHELD FOR SALE $ 390 **

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-02 07:30:33 UTC
From: tedpan@techbook.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep2.073033.19243@techbook.com>
Source record: 8747

```
Article-I.D.: techbook.1990Sep2.073033.19243
Reply-To: tedpan@techbook.com (Teddy Panarto)
Distribution: or
Organization: TECHbooks - Beaverton, Oregon - Public Access Unix
Lines: 9

Call me at (503)-255-2230 or e-mail me.

All accessories are still unopened.
I need a mobile unit.

--
tedpan@techbook.COM ...!{tektronix!nosun,uunet}techbook!tedpan
Public Access UNIX at (503) 644-8135 (1200/2400) Voice: +1 503 646-8257
I'm not an employee here at TECHbooks, just a humble customer.
```

835. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-02 16:17:34 UTC
From: RaH@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <33464@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 8748

In Rec.Ham-Radion paulz@hpspdra.HP.COM (Paul Zander) writes:

> There is indeed a big source of potential future hams. They are called
> Boy Scouts. Especially the younger ones who are not all wrapped up with
> football team, girls, and cars (not necesarily in that order). These
> are a group of boys who have a lot of ambition to try new things. I
> know, I have helped several (including 6 graders) pass their novice test.

> Now, I am looking to construct a "long distance" code practice device,
> and welcome the net's constructive suggestions. One possibility to
> connect two keys and code practice oscillators with a couple hundred
> feet of telephone wire. Now, the boys can really communicate beyond a
> normal talking range.

In the bookstore yesterday, I saw an article that might be of interest to you.

It was in one of those electronics magazines (Radio Electronics?) and
was about "through the earth" communications.
Essentially, you drive two conductive stakes into the ground, and using
"around the house (who's house ?)" electronics, you communicate between
them.

Range was several hundred yards. Sounds like a great Scout project!
The plans were for DX, but CW might give you better range and be easier to
construct.

-Rick-

836. ARRL Letter - 10-Aug-90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-02 16:22:19 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1628@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 8744

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================
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The ARRL Letter - Volume 9, No. 16 - August 10, 1990 -

FCC Issues Notice on Testing of Disabled

The Federal Communications Commission on August 1 issued a Notice of Proposed Rule Making on Morse code testing of persons with disabilities. At an open meeting, the commissioners announced NPRM 90-356, proposing amended rules "to accommodate those persons who, because of severe handicaps, have extraordinary difficulty in passing the higher speed Morse code telegraphy examinations for amateur operator licenses."

While the subject had been broached earlier (see *The ARRL Letter*, June 29 and July 13, 1990), specific written information was not made available until after the ARRL Board of Directors had held their second 1990 meeting late last month.

For some time, volunteer examiners have exercised discretion in accommodating persons with disabilities, giving them several options in the testing of Morse proficiency. FCC Rules Part 97.509 (h) say "The administering VEs must accommodate an examinee whose physical disabilities require a special examination procedure. The administering VEs may require a physician's certification indicating the nature of the disability before determining which, if any, special procedures must be used."

On July 18, in a letter to volunteer examiner coordinators, FCC went a step further, asking VECs to "please expand the special procedures the VEs make to accommodate handicapped individuals."

In that same letter, FCC said "The Commission's policy is to exempt from the 13 and 20 wpm examinations persons holding a current, or within the renewal grace period, Novice, Technician, General, or Advanced Class operator license who, because of their severe handicaps, cannot pass these examinations even when the above special accommodation procedures are used."

At the same time, in what the Commission referred to as "interim procedures," volunteer examiners were given specific instructions for obtaining a physician's certificate (to the examinee's disability) as well as guidelines for applying to FCC for a total waiver of the 13 and 20 WPM Morse examinations for those individuals.

FCC said at that time that a Notice of Proposed Rule Making was being drafted.

In its June 15 statement, FCC codified procedures for accommodating disabled applicants, saying that special testing--such as substituting a sending for a receiving test, or pausing the CW tape to allow the examinee to speak or otherwise communicate the message to the examiner--now could *only* be done given a physician's certificate of disability.

The aim in accommodating disabilities is to encourage the applicant to make a "good faith effort" to pass the exam. In a recent letter to its volunteer examiner teams, the ARRL said "In most cases, the (flexibility specified by FCC) will allow the candidate to pass the Morse code examination on his/her own--therefore not requiring a waiver of the Morse code requirement because these procedures may have accommodated the severe handicap or disability."

In its letter to license applicants, ARRL says "We would hope that you have at least attempted to pass the examination using the new, more flexible examination procedures announced by the FCC June 15, 1990.

The Morse requirement in its most basic form has not been eliminated--waivers are available only to applicants already holding at least a Novice Class license. This meets international requirements (for operation below 30 MHz) that the licensee have demonstrated a knowledge of Morse.

ARRL also has provided volunteer examining teams with instructions to physicians, along with the proper form for the physician's letter to follow. Since physicians generally are not Morse proficient and may have little idea of the skills and abilities needed to become so, the League's instructions to them contain a brief tutorial on both Morse code and on how Morse examinations normally are administered.

The instructions to physicians also point out the new procedures for accommodating people with disabilities, noting that (The VEC is) "looking to you as the expert to detail why the patient may not be able to participate in the examination process" (despite the various accommodations available).

The FCC's NPRM 90-356 closes with this:

"...the proposed rule changes would be more efficient and effective than reviewing waiver requests from severely handicapped individuals on a case-by-case basis."

The Commission asks for comments "on all aspects of this proposal."

It is anticipated that volunteer examiners in particular will have something to say, both about the proposal itself and about the way in which the new procedures were announced, then spelled out, and finally followed by an NPRM initiated by the Commission itself.

As the League noted in its latest message to VE teams, now that an NPRM has been issued, the time has arrived for examiners "to express their philosophical and procedural concerns." For some initial reactions to the FCC's proposal, see "Happenings" in September *QST*.

In its June 15 statement, the FCC noted that the number of requests from disabled persons for Morse waivers had increased (although they did not say

if these were requests to waive 5, 13, or 20 WPM). The FCC (namely John B. Johnston, chief of FCC's Personal Radio Branch) also mentioned that "three persons...have filed discrimination complaints under the Disability and Rehabilitation (Act).

BLIND HAM HONORED AT WHITE HOUSE

A 21-year-old Extra Class ham who has been totally blind since age 9 has received the Recordings for the Blind 1990 Scholastic Achievement Award. Scott Charles LaBarre, KT0U, of Woodbury, Minnesota, a recent graduate of St. John's University, in Collegeville, Minnesota, received a check for $3,000 from the General Electric Company for "extraordinary scholarship, intellect, enterprise, and service to others."

LaBarre, who plans to enter law school this fall, earned his Novice license at age 13 and his Extra by 14, through the Golden Valley, Minnesota-based Handi-Ham System. For more information on Handi-Hams, who have helped thousands of disabled people to become licensed, write to Courage Handi-Ham System, 3915 Golden Valley Road, Golden Valley MN 55422 (612-520-0511).

FORMER HAM CONVICTED

Richard A. Burton, formerly WB6JAC, was convicted in federal court July 20 of illegally operating a radio transmitter. Burton, arrested May 17 following an investigation by Los Angeles area FCC engineers acting on complaints from amateurs, had been charged with three felony counts of violating sections 301 and 501 of the US Code.

In the early 1980s Burton's license was revoked for Part 97 violations. After his appeals were turned down he was ordered off the air, but he continued to operate using his rescinded WB6JAC call sign. On January 15, 1984, US District Court Judge Manuel Real sentenced Burton on four misdemeanor counts of operating a transmitter without a license. Following appeals, Burton served seven months in jail and five years on probation.

Burton now faces possible fines of up to $100,000 and/or up to two years in federal detention. Sentencing is scheduled for October.

NASA TO TEST SHUTTLE AGAIN

A "tanking test" of the Space Shuttle Columbia is scheduled for around August 17, with rescheduling of flight STS-35 for around September 1, if all goes well. Ron Parise, WA4SIR, will be the SAREX astronaut on STS-35.

Astronaut Ken Cameron, KB5AWP, will speak at the ARRL Southwest Division Convention in San Diego on August 25, while Parise--who it is assumed will be in quarantine before his flight--will talk to the convention banquet by telephone.

STS-37 astronauts, scheduled to fly in November, now have received their licenses; in addition to Cameron and Jay Apt, N5QWL, new licensees include Steven R. Nagel, N5RAW, and Linda Godwin, N5RAX.

DXCC AUTOMATION UPDATE

A little known benefit of DXCC automation currently underway is that QSL cards will need be submitted only once for the multitude of awards now available from DXCC. Once a card has been processed and logged with call sign, date, band and mode, that credit will be available in future years for an applicant's band and mode endorsements.

That's the good news. The flip side is that the DXCC backlog is expected to worsen somewhat over the next year or more, as the process of "backfilling" continues. Several HQ staffers are working overtime (up to 40 hours a week) on the initial phases of automating the DXCC Branch, which now is processing submissions made in March. Mail received after June 1, which will be processed in September, will be the first to be done entirely by computer. At that time, the process of backfilling will accelerate, adding temporarily to the backlog.

OH! WHAT AN EXPEDITION

An all-Finnish team will invade the Caribbean island of Curacao in the Netherlands Antilles for the 1990 CQ Worldwide DX Contest. 55 operators and 40 support personnel will occupy both the Coral Cliff Hotel (a longtime Amateur Radio haven) as well as clear out acres of brush adjacent to the hotel in order to set up additional stations in construction trailers.

Radio Team Finland will sign PJ9W on SSB for the 'phone contest the last weekend of October, and PJ9A on CW at the end of November. Towers and antennas are currently being assembled and tested in Finland by OH6RM before shipment to the island. They will include a wire beam on 160 meters, a 3-element Yagi on 80 and stacked Yagi arrays on 40-10 meters. Rigs will be 15 Yaesu FT-1000s, with amplifiers.

BRIEFS

* Plumb Crazy is off the air. On July 6, according to the Oakland (California) Tribune, FCC personnel and US marshals, armed with a civil order, nabbed five modified CB radios and two linear amplifiers from Plumb Crazy's (whose real name is Harvey Peters Jr.) home. FCC representative Amy Freundlich said, according to the Tribune, that "the federal raiding party carted the equipment out of Peters's home to the congratulations of neighbors."

Peters faces $1,200 in unpaid fines, according to the Tribune.

* In the continuing effort to attract young people to technical pursuits, Carole Perry, WB2MGP, recently addressed members of the Society of Women Engineers at their meeting in New York. Perry told the group's education forum of the League's work to encourage youngsters to take up Amateur Radio, and suggested possibilities for cooperation between the League and the Society. Getting more young people into technology and science "is a national problem and one that requires a concerted effort between commercial interests and educational institutions of all kinds," she said.

"As I made the case (for Amateur Radio)," Perry said, "I was gratified to see how well received the information was with the group in attendance."

WB2MGP was the 1987 ARRL Professional Teacher of the Year as well as the Dayton HamVentionr Ham of the Year in 1987.

* Spurred by at least one book on the market telling the nontechnically adroit how to modify their radios, Kenwood USA Corporation has issued a press release on the subject. "MARS and Civil Air Patrol operators can obtain (Kenwood) radio modification information...at no cost. We require a copy of your MARS or CAP permit for this information.

"Please note that although modification information is available elsewhere, its validity and accuracy is questionable. Use of such incorrect information will void the warranty and possibly damage the radio.

"Kenwood policy is and always has been to protect the frequency spectrum for legitimate MARS and CAP operators. Protect your radio, and our frequency spectrum--use official Kenwood documentation."

* On July 27, the ARRL filed its legal brief with the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in the matter of the proposed reallocation of the 220-222 MHz band to the private land mobile service. The brief reiterates the League's position, which already has appeared in QST. Oral arguments in the case of ARRL vs FCC and the United States of America are scheduled for November 16, 1990.

* ARRL Northwest Division Director William Shrader, W7QMU, has been named to the ARRL Planning Committee. The committee's makeup, originally ARRL officers only, was recently broadened to allow inclusion of directors and vice directors. Vice President Rodney Stafford, KB6ZV, chairs the committee, whose mission is to draft a recommended long-range plan for the League.

* While it is not allowable to request a specific call sign, any amateur may swap his current call for another one. This little-used option is available by filing with FCC a Form 610 and requesting a change in call sign (Item 2E). In return, the applicant will be issued a call appropriate for his license class, from the standard rotation of new calls.

* The League once again has asked FCC to take action on international intruders in our HF bands; cited this time were two Soviet stations on 20 meters, as well as five intruders on 17 meters, coming from China, Argentina, the Soviet Union, and Sudan.

* Kelly Howard, N6PNY, one of the teenage stars of the 1987 ARRL film New World of Amateur Radio, was married on July 28, to Steven Lenhert. (Thanks to Westlink Report editor Bill Pasternak).

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

837. RTTY DX Notes 8/31/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-02 16:24:05 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1629@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 8746

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0831
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 8/31/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 31st August 1990
BID: $RTDX0831
Part 1 of 3.

We were speaking about QSL cards the other week, so I looked at some
of my needed ones. I see that we are still waiting for cards from
September 1989 and November 1989, and for cards through March and
April 1990. So it seems that some people are more diligent than
others. Bye the way, cards for VK9LI have been sent to all those
received. But then he did not have 14,000 QSOs.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN, I5ICI, I5IGQ, OD5NG, TG9VT, W2JGR,
and the Tri-State DX Association VHF packet cluster. Thank you all
for your assistance. Without your help these notes would not get
written.

Bandpass:

Friday 24:
SU1ER 14074 at 0457Z ARQ
HI8BG 14084 at 1317Z
EA9MY 21089 at 1425Z

Saturday 25:
FM5FA 14074 at 0115Z FEC
SU1ER 14076 at 0215Z ARQ
UT5RP 14074 at 0400Z ARQ
RB5VO 14083 at 0501Z
RA2FB 14085 at 0720Z Note
FK8BK 14068 at 1043Z ARQ
ED5IPE 21084 at 1755Z QSL
RC8O/UB4MZG 21082 at 1835Z

Sunday 26:
UZ9CWA 14091 at 0237Z
CE0ZIG 21074 at 0250Z ARQ
ZK1XY 21085 at 0923Z
UM8MTF 21092 at 1302Z
PJ2MI 21088 at 1535Z
```

VQ9RB 21088 at 1755Z QSL
9L4BR 21089 at 1806Z QSL
5Z4BH 14091 at 1934Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0832
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 8/31/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 31st August 1990
BID: $RTDX0832
Part 2 of 3.

Monday 27:
LY1BYL 14087 at 0555Z
FK8BK 14069 at 0955Z ARQ
UT5RP 21088 at 1538Z
ZD8BOB 21080 at 1717Z
5Z4BI 21097 at 2033Z QSL
TY1TS 21086 at 2150Z
TZ6VV 21086 at 2150Z

Tuesday 28:
CE0ZIG 14088 at 0240Z ARQ
FO5EM 14088 at 0520Z
UJ8JCQ 21094 at 1719Z QSL
EA8ATE 21087 at 1738Z
ZD9BV 21082 at 1758Z
CN8GI 14092 at 2054Z
TY1PS 21089 at 0330Z

Wednesday 29:
UA3PNN 14087 at 0335Z
UZ9CWA 14087 at 0340Z
UZ3AYR 21091 at 1439Z
ZD8BOB 21074 at 2205Z

Thursday 30:
EA9MY 21088 at 1623Z

QSL Information:

HI8BG requests his cards be sent to Bienvenido Guzman, POB 163-9,
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

ED5IPE is Portillon Island, and cards go to EA5GEO.

VQ9RB QSLs via WA4DPU.

9L4BR, Richard, asks for his cards via G4GGN.

5Z4BI is Bill Hesbitt, BOX 147, Thika, Kenya.

UJ8JCQ QSL via callbook address.

Notes of Interest:

Cards for Cambodia, XU8LW and XU8DX, are acceptable for DXCC.

RA2FB is in KALININGRAD.

There has been very little new activity reported for the coming weeks, so we will look ahead a little.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0833
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 8/31/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 31st August 1990
BID: $RTDX0833
Part 3 of 3.

JH1NBD is still heading for the Seychelles (S79) for a stint from September 13th to 17th.

DF2UU was anticipated from Iceland (TF) in August. So far no reports of his activity.

JA2NQG will use KC6CW and JH1BNL will use KC6DX from September 13th to 16th. They will then go to Yap and use V63AN and V63AR respectively from September 16th to 19th. QSL to their holme calls.

JH1QDB will sign /JD1 (Ogasawara) from September 23rd to 30th. QSL to his home call.

The Malpello operation has been advanced to November 2nd. Financial assitance may still be sent to HK3BED, Arturo Afanador, POB 91135, Bogota, Colombia.

South Sandwich and South Georgia Islands are still anticipated around November 26th. Further information may be obtained from AA6BB/U, Jerry Brandon, 93787 Dorsey Lane, Junction City, OR 97448. He will also accept financial assistance for the operation.

Sorry to say, people, there are some errors in the script this week, due to machine failures. We have done the best we can, but the rotten machines won't speak the same language that I do. I will apply the hammer and hope for better things next week.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

838. Re:arrl PFB 26

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-02 21:17:03 UTC
From: igx@ibmpcug.co.uk
Message-ID: <9009022217.AA22975@ibmpcug.Co.Uk>
Source record: 8749

```
Your message:
> Received: from nic.the.net by mbian.gal.utexas.edu; Tue, 26 Jun 90 08:23 CDT
> Received: from ucsd.edu by nic.the.net; Tue, 26 Jun 90 08:23 CDT
> Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA29370 sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun Tue, 26 Jun 90
> 04:30:21 -0700
> Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA29342 sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun Tue, 26 Jun 90
> 04:30:09 -0700 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb -oQ/var/spool/lqueue -oi

Has been acknowledged.
```

839. Inversion scrambling

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 01:14:27 UTC
From: root@tosspot.UUCP
Message-ID: <suBwo1w162w@tosspot.UUCP>
Source record: 8750

Can anyone tell me if simple frequency inversion scrambling
is in much use (if any) at all on HF and up?

Lee G8LCK

840. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 03:21:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500713@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8751

There is also the concept (if I might bring it up) of "homebrewing" at a higher level: developing software

The problem with this is the lack of availability of the parts. What we have now are whole computer systems (e.g. PC clones and others). While PC clones can be had for cheap as computers go, they cannot get as small and cheap as the MINIMUM hardware necessary to implement some smaller project.

Kantronics is attempting to (at least partially, e.g. for TNC functionality only) address this. I still don't have the technical data to know just to what extent this system is really open. I also hear that AEA is offering a DSP based modem. I can think of some NON-modem things I'd like to do with a DSP processor, though I suppose one could come up with a line of reasoning that argued that it was modem anyway.

The reason I am a skeptic is that I frequently get confused looks from people when I tell them I am interested in buying their piece of equipment WITHOUT the software, and empty PROM sockets, in exchange for copies of the documentation of the level needed to develop software on. One example is Spectrum, the company that makes repeaters. They offered to have THEIR programmer custom develop software to my specs at a rate that would come to about $1000. Well if I knew for certain of EXACTLY what I wanted the repeater to do, and if I believed they could develop it BUG FREE, that would be a fine price. In reality I am not sure how I would want it to behave, and getting it BUG FREE the first time is not exactly typical. If I were to program it myself, I'd be looking at burning code onto PROMS at least a couple times every month and maybe a few times in a flurry.

The guy from Spectrum also wondered why I could not just program it like everyone else does to do what I want. First of all, these things are CONFIGURED, not programmed. It had lots of features, but it also missed a lot that I wanted, particularly with configurable parameters that would dynamically change according to particular conditions based on some specified algorithm. For example, I might want the tail to be longer in the first transmission after having been idle for 2 minutes. The configuration choice I had was in simply setting the length of the tail, period.

I can understand that a company might be concern over the proprietary details of the design of their machine. If I knew how to program their repeater controller, I could potentially engineer one myself that is "as easy to program as theirs" and market it in competition. But if that was really their primary concern, they could have just said so. Instead they responded in ways in which they failed to recognize any interest in doing this form of "high level" homebrewing.

Well, maybe the Kantronics and/or AEA boxes are flexible enough to be programmed to be repeater controllers :-)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

841. CES Simplex Patch - info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 06:54:23 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <29087@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 8752

I just got a CES simplex/repeater autopatch and am trying to find out the format for the CWID PROM. Attempts to contact CES by phone have been unsuccessful (no answer). Does anyone have any info on the type of PROM and the format for the data for the CWID? Right now it has no PROM at all installed. I'd like to burn my own, as the patch is owned by two of us, and will be installed at a club station temporarily, so I'm going to need 3 different calls programmed, which is why I want to do it myself instead of paying the factory for 3 chips. I have the manual for the patch, but no schematics, so I don't even know what type of IC it is. Any info would be appreciated.

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

842. Weather FAX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 09:29:30 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.4550@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 8753

I was caught off-guard today while recording some weather satellite photos from 10.863 MHz USB. At 1400Z, a GOES Full Disk weather photo is usually transmitted at 120 LPM. However, instead, several MET4 low altitude weather photos were transmitted at 240 LPM! The header I managed to read off one of the images was as follows:

MET4 03 SEP 1990 1400 VISI+2 C3D

I assume that the C3D is a location. Does anyone know for sure? I could not pinpoint the geographic location by the view received. I also assume that VISI+2 is an indicator that the image was a visible spectrum image.

73, Paul

--

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//\\//\\
+---+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
+---+

843. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 15:04:56 UTC
From: rick@ameristar
Message-ID: <1990Sep3.150456.896@ameristar>
Source record: 8754

In article <30500713@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
[text deleted]

>I can understand that a company might be concern over the proprietary details
>of the design of their machine. If I knew how to program their repeater
>controller, I could potentially engineer one myself that is "as easy to
>program as theirs" and market it in competition. But if that was really
>their primary concern, they could have just said so. Instead they responded
>in ways in which they failed to recognize any interest in doing this form of
>"high level" homebrewing.

Actually, Spectrum may not be releasing details of their box for less
sinister reasons than fearing the KA9GWM TurboController might be
advertised in QST next month. Companies don't release the level of doc
you are after for several reasons:

1. Misplaced paranoia that their widget will be cloned by a
competitor. Probably not the case with a repeater controller.

2. Not having a documentation kit for lower level details.
Internal docs used for programming a box are not necessarily
something appropriate for use by customers. Low demand for
such documents probably keep the company from investing
resources in producing user level docs of internals.

3. Not wanting to support your efforts at that level. Telephone
support is expensive and ties up resources.

4. Liability - it is conceivable that someone could injure
themselves while futzing with the box. Probably not the
case with a repeater controller, but I doubt GM will support
your efforts in hacking their engine control uP.

5. They may not want to promulgate hardware details out of
concerns that a particular instance of hardware might become
a de-facto standard people come to expect. Such a standard
might inhibit their efforts to change their technology to eg
lower costs or increase profit margins.

Personally, I don't see any reason to pine over this at all. In these
days of cheap single board computers aimed at the instrumentation/embedded
control markets, only the true "appliance ops" are using repeater
controllers ;-)

>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society

Rick Spanbauer/WB2CFV

844. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 17:09:14 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <18309@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 8755

In every case that I've pursued so far, the reason a manufacturer didn't release the low-level details of programming controllers is that he didn't KNOW them.

Typically (especially in the ham marketplace), these sorts of things are bought on a contract basis from an independent supplier, who turns over the prototype hardware and software, then works with the manufacturer until the product reaches the market. From then on, the manufacturer has the whole enchilada, with enough documents to make and sell the thing. It's unlikely his employees are intimately familiar with either the hardware OR the software.

Assuming the manufacturer in fact has people capable of working on the software, it's likely that they haven't done so yet on a new product, and probably won't until complaints and bug reports come in. Remember that a maintenance programmer often doesn't have the big picture AND the fine detail unless he's worked on the system long enough to have learned them - it's not his job, which is to fix bugs. Bugfixing doesn't often require that you know everything about the system.

Couple that with the fact that very very few of the purchasers of what is really a low-demand item in the first place will be people who want to and are capable of making low-level changes in the operation of the widget, and it's just not worth it to the manufacturer to try to document the operation of the widget at that level of detail.

I do think that manufacturers should be willing to release source code for their devices, perhaps under non-disclosure contracts, but none are that I know of.

And that's why I build my own controllers.
- Brian

845. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 18:08:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500714@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8756

> Personally, I don't see any reason to pine over this at all. In these
> days of cheap single board computers aimed at the instrumentation/embedded
> control markets, only the true "appliance ops" are using repeater
> controllers ;-)

How cheap and where do I get one (ONE!)?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

846. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 18:14:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500715@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8757

> Typically (especially in the ham marketplace), these sorts of things
> are bought on a contract basis from an independent supplier, who turns
> over the prototype hardware and software, then works with the
> manufacturer until the product reaches the market. From then on, the
> manufacturer has the whole enchilada, with enough documents to make and
> sell the thing. It's unlikely his employees are intimately familiar
> with either the hardware OR the software.

This explains some of the p***-poor support I have gotten from certain
companies on other products (e.g. PC clone "makers" maybe?).

> Assuming the manufacturer in fact has people capable of working on the
> software, it's likely that they haven't done so yet on a new product,
> and probably won't until complaints and bug reports come in. Remember
> that a maintenance programmer often doesn't have the big picture AND
> the fine detail unless he's worked on the system long enough to have
> learned them - it's not his job, which is to fix bugs. Bugfixing
> doesn't often require that you know everything about the system.

What a boring job, fixing someone ELSE's bad programming.

> Couple that with the fact that very very few of the purchasers of what
> is really a low-demand item in the first place will be people who want
> to and are capable of making low-level changes in the operation of the
> widget, and it's just not worth it to the manufacturer to try to
> document the operation of the widget at that level of detail.

I can see this, and suspected it all along, but the ignorance level of
the people involved makes me think their line of reasoning didn't even
make it to this level. Perhaps the problem is that the guy who I was
talking to was "pure salesman", a species that should be banned at hamfests.

> I do think that manufacturers should be willing to release source code
> for their devices, perhaps under non-disclosure contracts, but none are
> that I know of.

I asked about such a thing. They said they already had programmers working
for them.

> And that's why I build my own controllers.
> - Brian

Please send me a copy if you ever produce a catalog.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

847. Kenwood 430S Sidetone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 18:42:42 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.4554@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 8758

I am posting this for a friend who has a Kenwood 430S. He does not hear
a sidetone when in CW mode, and wonders if there is an internal switch
to turn on the sidetone. Can anyone help? If so, please contact Lee at
71341.51@compuserve.com. Thanks.
--

```
/\ /\
//\\//\\
+-----------------------------------------+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
+-----------------------------------------+
```

848. Re: biological effects of handheld transceivers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 21:25:55 UTC
From: jre@sactoh0.SAC.CA.US
Message-ID: <3883@sactoh0.SAC.CA.US>
Source record: 8759

>Does anyone out there have any reasonably up-to-date information on
>the current thinking regarding possibly negative biological effects
>from handheld transmitters (e.g. 2m and 440-450 Mhz units)? In
>particular, the effects on eyes (cataract and vitreous) and other
>biologic effects (e.g. brain effects).

I haven't read anything official, but I know that when I transmit
on my 4-watt 440 hand-held into the rubber duckie, I will get a
headache within about 5 minutes of intermittent operation. That is
why I usually use low power, which doesn't give me headaches. The
same thing happens to my friend with a comparable radio.

--
Jim Earl - KB6KCP / home: (916) 729-6825 work: (916) 929-0300 x233
INTERNET: jre@sactoh0.SAC.CA.US
UUCP: {ames | apple | att | sun}!pacbell!sactoh0!jre
or: ucbvax!csusac!sactoh0!jre

849. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 21:56:10 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Sep3.215610.882@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 8760

In article <30500713@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>There is also the concept (if I might bring it up) of "homebrewing" at a
>higher level: developing software
>
>The problem with this is the lack of availability of the parts.

What do you mean? One of the things that drove me towards software development (besides its inherent fascination) was constant frustration in getting parts for hardware development. I don't know of any other field in homebrewing where you can easily get so many parts over the phone. I don't mean just ordering them over the phone, I mean actually *obtaining* them through the phone line. :-)

The other great thing about software is that it is so easily replicated. Building the first prototype of a hardware project is fun, but duplicating it can get old pretty quickly. Fortunately I have here a magic machine that can automatically duplicate any homebrew software project in a matter of seconds or minutes, as long as you keep feeding it electricity and raw materials. And the duplicates are just as good as the prototype...

Phil

850. Re: _Pump Up the Volume_ (Right

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-03 22:51:58 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009032251.AA04863@tilde>
Source record: 8761

This thread has become a "right to own vs right to use" argument. Deja Vu?

73,
Dube N5PDK

851. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 00:11:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500716@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8762

There is also another issue with respect to "homebrewing".

Some people will take a project published in an article of book and built it exactly as published.

Some people will take the above project and change it, either to deal with some difference in their tastes, to make it easier (delete the tough feature they don't want), or to adapt it to a different need or project.

Some people will actually design something new.

Again, the level is important here as well. One does NOT have to construct their own inductors to do homebrewing, whereas someone else might, and in some cases you might actually have to. Try building a 1.5kw 160 meter linear.

If you take store bought gear and connect it together in some new way that has never been done before, then that is creative. If it also works, then that is wonderful. It isn't any less important. Each person needs to pursue what interests them. And each person needs to be recognizant of the interest of other people as well.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

852. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 00:58:54 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009040058.AA06400@tilde>
Source record: 8763

Mark Zenier writes
>Some possibilities:

>1. MF broadcast band, including the new extension, 510 to 1705 kHz.
>100 milliwatts (input power of last stage), 3 meters of antenna.

(rest deleted)

This is a good idea. But, while the max power for transmitting without a license is 100 mw, you still have to be careful and not interfere with existing licensed activity. I doubt that this will be a problem, though, because you gain nothing by transmitting on a "used" frequency anyway since the licensed transmitter will drown out a 100 mw rig.

It used tobe that you could buy transmitters and kits that worked on the BC band. Are they still around?

73 Dube N5PDK

853. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 01:21:48 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <3858@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 8764

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

>> Personally, I don't see any reason to pine over this at all. In these
>> days of cheap single board computers aimed at the instrumentation/embedded
>> control markets, only the true "appliance ops" are using repeater
>> controllers ;-)

>How cheap and where do I get one (ONE!)?

Do your own homework, phil. Check any issue of "Circuit Celler", "Embedded Systems", "Measurement & Controls" (an ISA publication), "Electronic Engineering Times" or any other trade magazine for literally dozens of ads. The world is swamped with SBSs. HINT: The Micromint will sell you SBCs containing 6809, 8041, 8051, HC64180 or Z8 processors. The 8051 and Z8 processors are available with built-in BASIC so you don't even have to dirty your hands with assembly language.

But when you get right down to it, I don't really know why you'd want to buy just one. In about the time it would take you to order one of these boards, you can whip your own together. IN the 80[48,51] and 680X class processors, all one needs is a processor, a crystal and some line buffers (optional, depending on what you are doing.) Of course, you WILL have to buy a device programmer. Public domain cross assemblers are available for the PC and for less than a hundred bux, you can get a full simulator for any of the above chips.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

854. Re: Ham plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 03:56:02 UTC
From: mikey@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <4240@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 8765

stevedak@cpe.UUCP writes:
>
>
>>If you do move out of state can you get new plates in the other state
>>with the same call?
>
>>Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
>
>I know you can in Texas. I have seen several Texas call plates with district
>numbers other than five in this area.
>
>Steve Dakin
>wq5n

CA used to issue call plates only to area 6 calls. But now DMV has no area restrictions. I would think that most states would be the same in that the states are aligning themselves with respect to uniformity/recipriosity of driver's licenses.

****
Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@pnet03.cts.com
PO Box 460 ARPA: crash!pnet03!mikey@nosc.mil
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!pnet03!mikey
****

855. ICOM IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 05:11:39 UTC
From: dworak@edvvie.at
Message-ID: <246@eliza.edvvie.at>
Source record: 8766

Has anyone experience with the ICOM IC-735? I am new lis and want to
buy a shortwave transceiver. Other alternatives would be the FT-757, or
the TS-440.

tnx es 73
oe1cds
--
This does not reflect the | Christian Dworak
opinions of my employer. | USENET: dworak@edvvie.at
I am busy enough by talking |
about my own ... | EDVG Vienna/Europe - Tel (+43 222) 59907 238

856. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 06:48:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500717@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8767

> But when you get right down to it, I don't really know why you'd want
> to buy just one. In about the time it would take you to order one of
> these boards, you can whip your own together. IN the 80[48,51] and
> 680X class processors, all one needs is a processor, a crystal and
> some line buffers (optional, depending on what you are doing.) Of course,
> you WILL have to buy a device programmer. Public domain cross assemblers
> are available for the PC and for less than a hundred bux, you can get
> a full simulator for any of the above chips.

The software is not the problem. If all I wanted the hardware for was for
just my own use, these sources of circuits would not be a problem either
(except for my current space limitations, but this can be worked around
on a small scale).

What I want to be able to do is to write the SOFTWARE and either sell it
or give it away, and let people put it on their own box. I do not want to
be in the business of hardware. If I write an application for the PC, I
do not have to sell them a PC as well.

This is why the idea of the Kantronics Data Engine interests me. It *MIGHT*
be a standard and available platform for software independently provided.
The AEA DSP box might have similar usability.

For hardware to qualify, it must:
1. Have no software bundled with it, or if there is, it is of only a
minor contribution to the cost, and generally useful.
2. Marketed on a wide scale relative to the scope of usage intended.
3. Be completely self contained to the maximum extent the purpose requires.
This would generally mean a power supply, or standard power inputs.
4. Have a changeable software medium (socketed EPROMS are fine) or at least
downloadable from a personal computer.
5. Require minimum hardware work by the owner to get it up and running, e.g.
install ROMS, hookup to whatever, plug in power, switch on.

> Do your own homework, phil. Check any issue of "Circuit Celler", "Embedded
> Systems", "Measurement & Controls" (an ISA publication), "Electronic
> Engineering Times" or any other trade magazine for literally dozens of
> ads. The world is swamped with SBSs. HINT: The Micromint will sell
> you SBCs containing 6809, 8041, 8051, HC64180 or Z8 processors. The 8051
> and Z8 processors are available with built-in BASIC so you don't even
> have to dirty your hands with assembly language.

These publications have stuff generally intended for hardware hackers.
That's fine for hardware hackers who want to use my software. But what
about the appliance operators, or more specifically, the high level
network builders?

I've never heard of Micromint. Per chance might they have a 56001 SBC? You might also mention where these publications can be had, subscription prices, etc. I've only heard of "Circuit Cellar" and last I saw, it was a column in some magazine (was it Byte?). Remember, I'm a SOFTWARE person, NOT a hardware person. I don't get, or know about where to find, such things as EE trade rags and such. But I'm sure I can understand most of the tech talk in them.

As to getting my hands dirty with assembly language, it's MUCH better than getting them bloody with BASIC. If I want a high level language, I'll use C. Unless these SBCs typically run at 33 MHz or so, I'll have to go back to assembly to get the speed I want. I do a LOT of programming in assembly language now and am very comfortable with it on several machines, so why should even consider BASIC? I hope I can get a refund for sending back the ROM chips with the BASIC interpreter on them.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

857. KD5RO QRV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 12:31:03 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9009041232.AA09177@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8768

Does anyone know if KD5RO has found a BitNet connection at his new job?

W3OTC: I have not been able to get through to you via:
RC@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Any other path available?

858. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 13:02:50 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep4.090250@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 8769

In article <12280014@hpspdra.HP.COM>, paulz@hpspdra.HP.COM (Paul Zander) writes:
|> Now, I am looking to construct a "long distance" code practice device,
|> and welcome the net's constructive suggestions. One possibility to
|> connect two keys and code practice oscillators with a couple hundred
|> feet of telephone wire. Now, the boys can really communicate beyond a
|> normal talking range.
|>

How about light-wave communications? Photodetectors and flashlights for example. A photodetector at the focus of a parabolic reflector can be pretty selective (Radio Shack sells both the detectors and the parabolic reflector, though they think the reflector is a solar cigarette lighter.) or you can use lenses for less distorted reception. For better signal-to-noise, you can modulate the light either by messing with its power or by reflecting it off a vibrating mirror. That would provide a tone to help "tuning" at the receive end. (You can also modulate voice onto light with similar techniques, but who's going to want to send code when they can talk?)

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

859. Re: biological effects of handheld transceivers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 13:28:18 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <11596@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 8770

In article <3883@sactoh0.SAC.CA.US>, jre@sactoh0 (Jim Earl) writes:
>>Does anyone out there have any reasonably up-to-date information on
>>the current thinking regarding possibly negative biological effects
>>from handheld transmitters (e.g. 2m and 440-450 Mhz units)? In
>>particular, the effects on eyes (cataract and vitreous) and other
>>biologic effects (e.g. brain effects).

>on my 4-watt 440 hand-held into the rubber duckie, I will get a
>headache within about 5 minutes of intermittent operation.

Score 1 for remote microphones. Also for using a roof antenna
when operating from a car.

Sorry for the weak attribution, but I do remember reading about 440 mhz
energy causing cateracts in an ~1970 issue of either 73 or RPT..
(more likely RPT..) I don't think they had any quantitative data.

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

860. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 13:42:31 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7950@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8771

In article <57105@microsoft.UUCP> mikemr@microsoft.UUCP (Michael MRAZ) writes:
> There was enough stray
>RF in the transmitter room that the technician could make a nice
>fireworks display by running a screwdriver over the gap between the
>19" rack panels and the rack (yes, they were connected together, but
>the 6" gap between screws was enough to make nice sparks). I could
>hear the transmitter on the car radio for miles! Great stuff!

his reminded me of the story about the lady who lived near
the 500KW Long Wave transmitter site for the BBC (back when
it carried all the good programmes.) She used to shoe all
her friends who came round for tea how she could pick up the
station on a transistor radio with the batteries removed!!

Of course now days, we probably wouldn't consider this to be
as desirable. (Currents of Death and all that.)

bill KB3YV

861. RE: Info-Hams Digest V90 #209

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 14:18:00 UTC
From: orange1@ncf.al.alcoa.com
Message-ID: <9009041325.AA10777@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8772

To Nick Sayer et al on 10 ghz microwave links.
Several years ago, K3PGP and I had a 10Ghz microwave link between our locations which was 6.3 miles. We were line of sight. I used a 10mw Gunnplexer mounted on my tower in a plastic food container, while John's site had the Gunnplexer mounted on his tower at the focal point of a 3' dish. He also used 10 mw of power. This link was active for nearly 3 years, and we had one full motion duplex video link (2 links) and on one of the video links we also had a voice nad data link, full duplex. The r.f. and i. f. units were all home brew by John, K3PGP, and they worked without any problems over the 3 year period.
Fog caused sparklies in the video, and heavy rains wiped out the link totally. Other weather conditions were seen to cause multipath distortions. Snow did not seem to have much of an effect, although in heavy storms, some loss of signal resulted. By the way, you have never heard audio that can be had on 10Ghz, try a 150 Khz bandwidth channel for audio.
The secret of these links were the home brew i.f. systems, which were on the order of 36mhz bandwidth. This allows video and several big bandwidth audio and data channels to reside on the subcarriers of the video channel.
If you guys want a tip... buy an old 70Mhz i.f. Satellite receiver and use this for the receiver. You have the video bandwidth and the subcarrier channels already there....
Also, good luck on the AFC system.... Unless both systems are locked up by a good AFC system you may as well forget it. The system PGP used was proprietary, and it worked great at -14F and +98F. If you want to have a lot of fun, try 10Ghz. No QRM, no Tuner uppers, just find yourself a buddy who is line o site and have at it!!!!
De W3ZDF

862. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 14:18:52 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7952@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8773

In article <199@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>Gee, I hate to lead these kids astray by exposing them to CB, but how
>about showing them how to build simple BFOs for junk CB radios? Then
>they could key the carriers to communicate by CW.
>

Why bother with BFOs. Just build a little audio oscilator (or
put a little feedback into the AM Modualator) and run Modulated
CW. Why make it any harder than necessary?? If the interest is
there, you will be moving them to Ham radio soon enough anyway.

bill KB3YV

863. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 15:00:09 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <15124@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 8774

```
|> ...
|> However, most loran-c receivers use voltage-probe antennas, and are
|> quite susceptible to man-made interference, such as arcing neon signs,
|> fluorescent lights, electric fences, and unshielded ignition systems.
|> The one I run in my car often fails to lock up with a verified
|> position. A magnetic-field antenna (big ferrite rod) would eliminate
|> most of those problems, hence my question a few weeks back on this
|> group as to where to find big ferrite rods.

Amidon (see ads in QST) has several types of ferrite rods, including
high-mu ones apparently intended specifically for LF/MF frequencies.

|> One interesting thing you'll find if you start having an accurate nav
|> instrument in your car: a lot of the roads aren't exactly where the
|> maps show them to be. Some are off by a tenth of a mile or more out in
|> the middle of nowhere. (I can't help but wonder if that's just plain
|> simple error or whether the Defense Highway System isn't where the maps
|> show it to be in order to make bombing it harder!)

Interesting... Given today's technology, neither explanation makes
any sense!

paul
```

864. Yaesu FT-127 Manual

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 15:15:31 UTC
From: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SwRI.EDU
Message-ID: <9009041513.AA14496@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8775

I'm looking for a schematic of a Yaesu FT-127 receiver. A call to Yaesu yielded the information that the service manual is no longer available. The owner's manual is available, and has a teeny-weeny (almost readable) schematic, but it costs more than I paid for the radio.

I need the schematic and layout for the receiver only. Can anybody out there help?

Oz (Rich Osman, WB0HUQ)
INTERNET: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SwRI.EDU
(512) 522-5050 (w); (512) 699-1302 (h, merciless machine)
(512) 522-2572 (just the fax)

865. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 15:22:10 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1301@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8776

In article <30500717@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>John DeArmond wrote:
>> Do your own homework, phil. Check any issue of "Circuit Celler", "Embedded
>> Systems", "Measurement & Controls" (an ISA publication), "Electronic
>> Engineering Times" or any other trade magazine for literally dozens of
>> ads. The world is swamped with SBSs. HINT: The Micromint will sell[
>> you SBCs containing 6809, 8041, 8051, HC64180 or Z8 processors. The 8051
>> and Z8 processors are available with built-in BASIC so you don't even
>> have to dirty your hands with assembly language.
>
>These publications have stuff generally intended for hardware hackers.
>That's fine for hardware hackers who want to use my software. But what
>about the appliance operators, or more specifically, the high level
>network builders?
>
>I've never heard of Micromint. Per chance might they have a 56001 SBC?
>You might also mention where these publications can be had, subscription
>prices, etc. I've only heard of "Circuit Cellar" and last I saw, it was
>a column in some magazine (was it Byte?). Remember, I'm a SOFTWARE
>person, NOT a hardware person. I don't get, or know about where to find,
>such things as EE trade rags and such. But I'm sure I can understand
>most of the tech talk in them.

Anyone who wants to do controller work had better KNOW hardware. If you
aspire to be a SBC programmer, you'd better subscribe to the EE trade
rags and learn about the hardware or you'll never have a sucessful
software product. There's no OS to shield you from the dirty details,
you have to do it yourself. You'll be debouncing contact closures, driving
relays, and trying to debug why all the !$%& relays glitch every time
you reset the cpu. I know, I've been there.

>As to getting my hands dirty with assembly language, it's MUCH better
>than getting them bloody with BASIC. If I want a high level language,
>I'll use C. Unless these SBCs typically run at 33 MHz or so, I'll have
>to go back to assembly to get the speed I want. I do a LOT of programming
>in assembly language now and am very comfortable with it on several machines,
>so why should even consider BASIC? I hope I can get a refund for sending
>back the ROM chips with the BASIC interpreter on them.

Such chauvinism! Many of the controllers have 1 or 2 Mhz clocks, yet the
optimized Control BASIC that is built into the chips can do some mighty
serious real time control in the available 2k of on chip RAM. Tokenized
interpreted Control BASIC programs are often more compact than Forth
or assembler while being much easier to prototype and debug. Controller
BASIC allows you to vector interrupts directly to lines of your program.

Controller BASIC gives you direct access to hardware timers and ports at the bit level. Assembly can always be called inline for the really time critical things. C and Forth are available for some of the SBCs, but you usually have to expand to off chip ROM and RAM to use them. Since it usually only takes one cpu cycle to fetch on chip code while taking several cycles to access off chip code, you pay a heavy price for using bulky C code. The stack architecture of these controller chips is not optimized for C and calling a function and passing it parameters is very clumsy and slow. You have to forget what they taught you in school about modular code and write nasty spaghetti code hoarding every cycle. Often a little rethinking of your problem will give you a one chip hardware addition that saves hundreds of lines of code. When doing SBC work, hardware and code are best thought of as intimately interdependent parts of the whole solution to your control problem.

Gary KE4ZV

866. Re: IC-24 Expanded Transmit Range

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 15:55:52 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1389@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 8827

In article <4247@qip.UUCP>, john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
> If you are like me, you are eagerly looking for an article telling you
> how to open up the transmit frequencies on the IC-24. I have need of
> transmitting in the ranges 140-144 and 148-150 MHz on military frequencies
> for which such equipment is needed. I'd also like to transmit in the 420 band
> for work on link equipment. I suspect lots of other folks have the same
> need.
>
> Now for the bad news: as far as I can tell, there is NO mod to open
> the transmit range of the IC-24! If you know differently, please tell me.
> If this is true, I think we should all complain to ICOM.
>

I have seen the 'instructions' for opening up the transmitter on the
IC-24... the instructions look believable so I beleive that it can be done.
I don't remember the transmit range either (sorry).

The user must install two (I think, this is from my memory) surface mount
diode arrays.... one array has two diodes with the anodes connected in
common to a lead (this is a 'three' lead device)... the other array has
the anode of one diode, and the cathode of the other diode connected to
the common lead.... Of course, you then need to know where to install these,
they are installed on the CPU board... near where the diode is removed to
enable the cross band repeat... There could be a little more to the 'mod' than
this... but again... this is from my memory, so there are NO guarantees to
the acuracy of this information.

Sorry.... I don't have the instructions..... But I will tell you that
the person I saw that had them got a copy from a major Ham Radio chain.
I assume that they will only give out the information to those who purchase
the radio from them ('tis only fair)... The first two initials of the
chain has already been mentioned... Don't tell them that I sent you!!!

Rich

REMEMBER: I don't have a copy of these instructions... Please DON'T email
me regarding these instructions.

867. Re: super morse 3.15

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 16:26:55 UTC
From: polo@cbnewsd.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep4.162655.15608@cbnewsd.att.com>
Source record: 8828

Unfortunately, based on the prompting of a usenet reader, I went through the whole ordeal of grabbing the products off of usenet and putting it on the pc. I actually did a trial run of this earlier before sending it out to the world and it worked, so much for confidence. My apologies, the error is in the super morse archive zip file. I will work on the problem and try to have a resolution soon.

sorry for the inconvenience,
mark

==========
Mark Colosia; uucp: att!iceland!polo; AT&T Bell Labs; work: 708-713-4955
==========

868. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 16:41:01 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <39642@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8852

In article <3858@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>The world is swamped with SBSs. HINT: The Micromint will sell
>you SBCs containing 6809, 8041, 8051, HC64180 or Z8 processors. The 8051
>and Z8 processors are available with built-in BASIC so you don't even
>have to dirty your hands with assembly language.

Hmm. I CAN NOT in good conscience suggest that ANYBODY fool with BASIC unless they're SURE the project is SO small that it's REASONABLE; otherwise, when BASIC decides to garbage collect (or equivilent idiotic operation) and things grind to a halt, you'll wind up frustrated.

However. The 8051 family of microcontrollers by Intel is nice; my friend Mike and I are building a keyer out of one. For <$50.00 in parts and a little bit of planning, we will have a keyer with 4Kbytes of battery-backed up memory and an LCD display (for telling you what's IN the memories).

The 8749 is a version of the MCS-51 series (where the 8051 comes from), that has an EPROM built into it. It's QUITE reasonable to buy an 8749 for $15.00, a crystal for $1.00, and build a repeater controller for under $30.00. Think of the countless microcontroller projects that can be dreamed up! Callsign displays, weather stations, touch-tone pagers/decoders -- you could scare up a RTTY receiver with a display for under $30.00 in parts and do it in software!

I wish I know more about radios and how they work ... but it's easy to think of myself as a homebrewer, not afraid to try anything in the digital genre. Maybe I can convince others to do the same :-)

73's

Chris / WZ2B

869. Re: DC Adapter for FT-470?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 17:00:31 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880267@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8855

> Has anyone ever seen/used a DC adapter for the 470 that allowed
> operation at 5W

Dunno about the 470, but my 411 runs just fine using a 6-pack alkaline battery case with a couple of wires routed out to a cigarette lighter plug. Gets a little warm on high power!

The radio is rated at 5-15.5V, and it works. It's a shame they didn't throw an external 13V jack on the unit, to avoid having to switch bases.

870. Yaesu FT411 mods: warning

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 17:08:56 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880268@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8854

If you have a Yaesu FT411 and you do the mods, beware that you will lose ARS and auto-leading-1, plus erase your memories. Here's an annotated version of the mods information, with some missing information the original author apparently thought was too trivial to record (sigh). I mailed a copy to Bramwell.

Date: 16 Feb 89
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Subject: FT 411 mods [comments added by Alan Silverstein]

copied from packet:
Msg# TSP Size Read To @ BBS From Date Time
24250 BN 2876 1 YAESU 4X6TL 890208 1513
Subject: FT-411 Modification.

From: 4X6TL@4Z4SV

FT 411 OUT OF BAND MODIFICATIONS

1. Open the front cover.

(This was one of the hardest steps!

Yank off the three top knobs. Remove all five top screws, the two side screws, and the four screws holding in the battery plate. Carefully pop off the top cover (there's a catch) by prying with a small screwdriver at the front left. Slide off the complicated top rubber gasket. I removed the PTT gasket and the carry strap too, but there's probably no reason to do so.

Now the unit should fold open from the left into two halves joined by fragile ribbon cable. The carry strap T bar will fall out; remember to put it back later.)

2. Locate the CPU unit (it is located on the front cover).

(There's a large copper sheet over it, with ribbon cable coming out the left side.)

3. Locate jumpers 1, 2, 3 and 4. These are the band setting jumpers.

(They are at the lower left of the copper sheet, each a pair of semicircles of copper on the epoxy board, separated by small gaps, with white numbers above.)

4. Jumpers 1, 2 and 4 should be disconnected, and jumper 3 should be connected.

(In my (US) unit only jumper 2 was soldered across. Removing the solder on jumper 2 was easier than adding some to jumper 3. It's hard to reach the jumpers. I held a piece of wire with pliers and touched the iron to that. I was sure to ground the iron to the chassis before soldering.)

5. Close the radio.

(Whew!)

6. Apply power to the radio and turn it on. The display will initialize with memory 1 flashing and the frequency display will show 1.000.

(And you can set any numeric value, it seems, even silly ones, using the dial, arrow keys, or keyboard.)

7. Now, adjust the display to the desired lowest receive frequency. When done, press VFO. The memory channel will now show 2 flashing.

8. Adjust the display to the desired highest receive frequency When done press VFO. The memory CH will now show 3 flashing.

9. Adjust the display to the desired lowest transmit frequency. When done, press VFO. The memory channel will now show 4 flashing.

10. Now, adjust the display to the desired highest transmit frequency. When done, press VFO. The rig is now set for your programmed band on transmit and receive.

(It worked! BUT, I lost two features:

1. ARS (auto repeater shift) is now absent. Apparently jumper 2 sets the US band plan and related features, as a package.

2. Now have to type in the leading "1" for all frequencies, where before it was automatic.

Also, the processor did a coldstart -- all memories lost.)

COMMENTS

1. After the rig is programmed to the band and you want to change it to other ranges, you will have to open the rig again and disconnect jumper 3, then to apply power to the radio, turn it off again, open it again, connect jumper 3 back and repeat from steps 5.

(Not very likely I'll ever do that again! -- ajs)

Aviad 4X6TL@4Z4SV

871. Re: RF IN POWER SUPPLY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 17:16:01 UTC
From: mikey@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <4255@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 8843

Our repeater group is using a 35A at our site. We have found that the wildly varying AC flucuations at the hilltop cause the Astron to crowbar (less than 1VDC at the output and hot hot hot heatsink). We now employ a timer that every 6 hours cycles the AC off (to the Astron) for 1 minute. B4 this timer we would have to go to the hill to cycle the supply off of the battery back-up.

****
Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@pnet03.cts.com
PO Box 460 ARPA: crash!pnet03!mikey@nosc.mil
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!pnet03!mikey
****

872. Re: Experience with Butternut HF6V-X vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 17:26:29 UTC
From: engle@wdl1.wdl.fac.com
Message-ID: <3300003@wdl1.wdl.fac.com>
Source record: 8842

Regarding HF-6V Butternut verticals.

I have had a HF-6V up for a year now and it has worked fine. I have not compared it to a dipole. On 40 meters I have 2 elements at 70'. I don't usually operate on 40 on the vert (only when the tower is down). There is a substantial signal difference (as one might imagine) between the two antennas. However, out of curiosity I have checked between the two several times. I can hear the majority of signals on the vert that I first find on the beam. The biggest exception is for European and deep South Pacific stations. Which I cant hear on the vert. For USA and South America the vert is fine. On 80 meters working the Carribean is a struggle on the vert and forget Europe (from the West Coast that is).

The vert does require a ground radial system. I have a six radial system with several more short radials. Two of the radials wind around the yard to get me 160 meters. (on 160 I have worked only north America and Hawaii). Until I got a decent ground I had RF in the shack and bad problems keeping the computer stuff working. If you can't get in a ground radial system then use dipoles.

I found the Butternut to be mechanically satisfactory and easy to set up. For North American contacts I have been fairly pleased with its performance.

If you are thinking about only 40/80 then you might think about the HF-2V. Its longer length will work better on 80. Buy the 160 coil too, you can have fun there too.

Regards, Dave

David Engle, KE6ZE - engle@wdl1.wdl.fac.com - 408/473-4419 @ Ford Aerospace
Facts, what facts. I don't got to show you no stinking facts. These are opinions expressed here. "Any clod can have the facts, its an art to have an opinion" Herb Caen, SF Chronicle.

873. Re: Ham plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 18:31:56 UTC
From: jimj@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280015@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 8829

I just went thru the process of getting CA HAM plates for both my wife's and my cars. She is N6WSH and I am N6WSG.

After much confusion with the DMV people, my plates have arrived and my wife's have not. The fee was $21 each car. There is no other yearly fee. There is a $9 fee to transfer the plates to another car if you should buy a new one. It is not too supprising about the confusion over $20 vs $21. The form you fill out says $21 but the 'how to process this form' book that the DMV people use says the fee is $20. The lady helping me asked her supervisor which was correct and they finially decided just to charge the higher fee :-)

The main problems I had were:

* Confusion over both my wife and I getting plates. I tried to avoid this potential problem by submitting the applications seperately thru the 'drop off box' an the DMV, but they combined the two applications and sent them back with a note stating that there could be only one plate issued.

I later solved this problem by submitting my application again and then submitting my wife's about a week later. This seems to have worked although we do not yet have the plates for her car. (We have the new stickers and registration however.)

* Application form does not indicate that you need to send in a copy of your registration. DMV says they need it. I made copies and re-applied. I included the suggestion that they change their form to indicate ALL needed information rather than just some.

* They wanted my current plates. Again the form does not indicate that this is required. I never did give them my old plates, and I also never signed anything saying that I would turn them in later. I now have two sets of plates for my car. I am not sure what happened here. I applied thru the DMV drop box to avoid having to talk to the DMV personal. If you talk directly to the DMV people they do want your plates. I didn't want temporary plates so I used the drop box.

874. archives and NiCad's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 18:54:31 UTC
From: mjh@eng3.hep.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep4.185431.5147@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8830

Earlier this spring (?) there was a series of articles concerning
mickel-cadmium batteries - specifically *how much* to discharge
them before recharging them. Is there an archive of rec.ham-radio,
or does anyone know what the story is on NiCd's?

Mike Haney
haney@cs.uiuc.edu

875. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 19:42:11 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <115.26E334FA@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8831

> From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
> Date: 31 Aug 90 13:51:06 GMT
> Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
> Message-ID: <107320@philabs.Philips.Com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> >One interesting thing you'll find if you start having an accurate nav
> >instrument in your car: a lot of the roads aren't exactly where the
> >maps show them to be. Some are off by a tenth of a mile or more out in
> >the middle of nowhere. (I can't help but wonder if that's just plain
> >simple error or whether the Defense Highway System isn't where the maps
> >show it to be in order to make bombing it harder!)

Map error is intriguing! I wonder how many people (like me) who live close to the state line really aren't living in the state they think they are.

[When I'm in a mellow mood, ask me about the Ohio-Michigan War of 1837, as a result of which the state line was moved several miles north. My town went from Michigan to Ohio.]

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

876. 6 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 20:26:08 UTC
From: jneher@tenorman.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <141793@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 8844

Hello,

I recently purchased a rig that includes 6 meter capability
(Icom-726) but I don't know much about it. I've scanned the
ham portion of the band at various times of day and night and
have not heard anything. I've heard what sound like
commercial communications below 50 Mhz as well as telephone
conversations between 46 and 47 Mhz. Can anyone tell me more
about what I should be getting between 50 and 54 Mhz as well as between
46-60 Mhz? Do any books outline the activity there? I
know there exist FM repeaters in the ham portion
and some SSB activity below 51 Mhz. but I haven't heard anything yet
(and yes, I do have an antenna at least for receiving).

Also, I'm interested if anyone has any suggestions about
antenna design (base station) or a good inexpensive commercial product
for 6 meters?

Thanks in advance,

Jon Neher
N6XUI

877. Re: biological effects of handheld transceivers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 20:38:47 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <15157@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 8832

```
|>
|> >>Does anyone out there have any reasonably up-to-date information on
|> >>the current thinking regarding possibly negative biological effects
|> >>from handheld transmitters (e.g. 2m and 440-450 Mhz units)? In
|> >>particular, the effects on eyes (cataract and vitreous) and other
|> >>biologic effects (e.g. brain effects).
|>
|> >on my 4-watt 440 hand-held into the rubber duckie, I will get a
|> >headache within about 5 minutes of intermittent operation.
|>
|> Score 1 for remote microphones. Also for using a roof antenna
|> when operating from a car.
|>
|> Sorry for the weak attribution, but I do remember reading about 440 mhz
|> energy causing cateracts in an ~1970 issue of either 73 or RPT..
|> (more likely RPT..) I don't think they had any quantitative data.
```

I don't mean to pick on you, but... this sort of note isn't helpful. Rumors, particularly extravagant ones, have a life of their own. Unattributed and unsupported stories have a tendency to spread and be mistaken for reality. The more removed from reality they are, the more likely this is to happen. The current ecofreak/deep-pocket-suing world is making this all the more likely.

There have been a few articles on this topic recently. In the past year or two, there was a detailed article in QST, with lots of references to professional literature, lots of caveats in all the right places, and so on. That was really useful. It helped distinguish what is known from what is merely suspected from what is known to be nonsense.

From what little I remember of the article right now, I'm suspicious of the headache story. I could believe it if reproduced in a double-blind test; without such a test, the psychosomatic explanation remains a good one.

paul

878. Re: DC Adapter for FT-470?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 20:41:10 UTC
From: kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <680@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 8846

My 470 only puts out 4 watts with 12 volts in.
Is there a simple adjustment inside?

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL
NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road
Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783
Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com

879. Press Screwups (was Good Ham PR from MARS)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 21:03:40 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009041848.AA22919@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 8833

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 4-Sep-1990 08:41am HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@UUNET.UU.NET)

Subject: Press Screwups (was Good Ham PR from MARS)

> KANSAS CITY, Mo. (UPI) -- US Sprint has expanded its Military
>Affiliate Radio System to allow military personnel stationed in the
>Middle East to call loved ones back home for no charge in the event of
>an emergency, the company said Monday.

Excuse me? "US Sprint"'s Military Affiliate Radio System program? Last
time I looked, MARS was run by the Department of Defense!

> The MARS program, which uses a combination of amateur radio
>operators and US Sprint's digital fiber-optic long-distance network, has
>been used as a calling program for military personnel for seven years.

Well, *this* is almost right. Sprint has been kind enough to grant us
free use of their network during holidays for seven years, but MARS phone
patches have been going on for a lot longer than that.

> Medical calls from the hospital ships ``Mercy'' and Comfort'' and
>all emergency calls put through by the Red Cross will be completed for
>free, company officials said.

(quotes deleted)

> Under the program, amateur radio operators in the United States
>will receive calls through MARS radio carrier signals in the Middle
>East. The calls then will be put into the US Sprint network and routed
>to their destination without charge.

This should say "MARS affiliate operators" (hams, of course, but they're
talking about MARS patches, so the term should be that).

> The MARS program has allowed military personnel to place free calls
>on Christmas, Thanksgiving, Independence Day and other holidays.
> US Sprint is a unit of United Telecommunications Inc., which has
>headquarters in Kansas City.

This is not a flame against Sprint; we're grateful for their help.

But why in the h*ll can't the press cover technical topics without totally screwing them up?!

73,
Jeff WD6CQV/KH6 AFA8JM/AFF8A/AFF8P
1843EIE"at"Hickam-EMH.AF.MIL

Opinions above are mine, not of the DoD, USAF, AFCC, 1843EIG, etc.

880. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 21:14:37 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <202@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8834

In <7952@helios.TAMU.EDU>, billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon) writes:
> In article <199@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >
> >Gee, I hate to lead these kids astray by exposing them to CB, but how
> >about showing them how to build simple BFOs for junk CB radios? Then
> >they could key the carriers to communicate by CW.
> >
>
> Why bother with BFOs. ...

The main problem with CB is building a DF loop, buying a 55 gallon
drum of mouth soap, and using these to clean up the act of the
existing residents. The regular CB band is not the sort of
thing you want to expose Cub Scouts to.

markz@ssc.uucp

881. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 21:22:50 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009042122.AA04390@tilde>
Source record: 8850

From: CPDVAX::DUBE 4-SEP-1990 16:03:10.87
To: INFOHAMS
CC: DUBE
Subj: What's a Techie? (followup)

Thanks to all who responded. I guess I'm a closet techie, after all, even if I do support the CW requirement. I guess the fact that I have built my own transmitter, and modified some military gear to operate on the Ham bands, and constructed my own working antenna from plans in the ARRL books also qualifies me for the title "homebrewer" also. Darn, I still haven't learned how to build a TNC, though, so I'll just have to go out and *gasp* buy one.

Seriously, I do think that a good portion of the fun to be derived from Ham radio is in the building of equipment and the satisfaction that you can get it to work (even if it takes much "debugging"). I'm grateful that we have some airspace in which to do this, especially with transmitters that can put out more than 100 mw of power (up to 1.5 KW) right out of your own brain/junkbox/workbench!

I'm with Myron: Homebrewing is building something, not connecting store-bought stuff together.

73, Dube N5PDK

PS: "Store-bought stuff" is functional stand-alone equipment, not basic components!

882. Re: biological effects of handheld transceivers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 21:27:59 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <29156@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 8845

In article <15157@shlump.nac.dec.com> koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning) writes:
>|> >on my 4-watt 440 hand-held into the rubber duckie, I will get a
>|> >headache within about 5 minutes of intermittent operation.
>> Sorry for the weak attribution, but I do remember reading about 440 mhz
>> energy causing cateracts in an ~1970 issue of either 73 or RPT..
>> (more likely RPT..) I don't think they had any quantitative data.
>
>From what little I remember of the article right now, I'm suspicious of
>the headache story. I could believe it if reproduced in a double-blind
>test; without such a test, the psychosomatic explanation remains a
>good one.

I'm curious about this. I have never got a headache (that I remember) from
an HT, however, I do remember a time when using a radar gun in a car that
caused a problem. I had been using it for a few minutes and had a mild
headache. I picked up a friend of mine, and he played around with it
for a bit, and soon said "Boy, do I have a headache all of a sudden." I
put 2 and 2 together and thought that maybe it was from the gun, although
I seriously doubted it. Anyone have any other experiences along these
lines? Note that it wasn't being pointed out the window, not at us.
"Believe it, or not?"

--- Jeff

PS: If I mixed up the quoted articles' authors/attributes, my appologies.
--
-=-=-=

883. Mag Mounts vs. Holes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 21:57:27 UTC
From: DXANDY%widener@UCSD.EDU
Message-ID: <5A090410322403D9-MTABWIDENER*DXANDY@widener>
Source record: 8835

Hi!
I just installed a 2m rig in my car this weekend. I definitely didn't want to drill any holes in my car and I didn't fancy the idea of a mag mount making a mess of my paint work, not to mention the messy wiring that would entail. I decided to go with an AS on glass antenna. Installation is a piece of cake. It took about 10 minutes. The performance might not be as quite as good as other antennas, but it works well enough for me.

73's
Andy Greenshields N3IGS
[dxandy@widener.BITNET]

884. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 21:59:34 UTC
From: rick@ameristar
Message-ID: <1990Sep4.215934.1248@ameristar>
Source record: 8848

In article <30500714@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>> Personally, I don't see any reason to pine over this at all. In these
>> days of cheap single board computers aimed at the instrumentation/embedded
>> control markets, only the true "appliance ops" are using repeater
>> controllers ;-)
>
>How cheap and where do I get one (ONE!)?
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

Look through Circuit Cellar magazine, for example. Or to quote a data point,
try looking at pg 60 of the 1990 Active Electronics catalog: there is a
68HC11 single board machine w/monitor, i/o ports, etc for $168.11.

Or course, you could go even cheaper by whipping up your own controller
based on the 68HC11 - the parts go as cheap as $10.90.

Rick Spanbauer
WB2CFV

885. want extended xmit mod for FT411

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 22:04:12 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <107578@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8836

Looking for the mod/procedure to set the transmit range of the FT411 as far as the analog circuitry will go. Not just the MARS mod.
No, I'm not going to transmit out of band.

thanks in advance
73 de WA2ISE

886. Re: Drilling Holes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 23:12:27 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880269@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8837

While a punch works, it just doesn't have the thrill of using a hole saw. With the hole saw, you have to be careful about drilling through the ceiling material. You also have to keep the hole cool while cutting it, or the slug will drop onto the ceiling material. I have a friend that had a meltdown that way.

There is a commercial outfit here in town that lends their cordless drill and holesaw to hams.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

887. Re: canecdote: those ubiquitous cans

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 23:15:27 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880270@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8838

In his _QRP Notebook_, Doug DeMaw endorses the use of cans, saying that the make a great chassis. How many Olde Farts out there remember the Herring Aid, crafted from a sardine can ?

Perry Scott
KF0CA

888. Re: Experience with Butternut HF6V-X vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 23:20:39 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880271@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8839

I've got an HF6VX on the ground, with 32 radials. The lot is small, and the radials are under 30'. I don't have a dipole, so I can't compare the two. I get mostly US on 40/80. I hear the foreign broadcast on 40, and occasionally hear European callsigns.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

889. Summary of responses - ASTRON power supply failures due to RF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-04 23:27:31 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep4.232731.16370@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 8847

Dear net people...

Thanks alot for all the replies people sent to me via e-mail and as replies to my posting.

I get the message! Everyone has confirmed my suspicion that the "shutdown" of my ASTRON power supply was caused by large RF in the vicinity. And this being casued by high SWR in the process of antenna matching via my MFJ antenna tuner.

Most people told me that the Astron was able to recover by powering off and then on again. This didn't help me. My astron is dead and currently out for repairs. Should be back in a few weeks... and I'l post info as to what was "blown" and how much $$ it cost to get it fixed when it comes back.

From the number of replies I got, this Astron "shutdown" seems to be a common problem with many people. If you don't have this problem you're in good shape... but you might want to be aware of these potential problems.

Maybe the ASTRON people should warn you about this. Or, maybe every ham except me knows about this "RF" problem with power supplies.

Below is a summary of all the replies I received, via e-mail and otherwise.

Live and learn....

Original note follows.... Replies are delimited by //////////////////////'s
---
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz)
Subject: Weird Shutdown of my Astron power supply while antenna tuning (RF?)
Riddle me this...

I have an Astron RS-35M power supply (12v @ 35 amps). A few days ago, using this with a HF rig,I was "tuning" my dipole with a MFJ 949D tuner II at low power (about 5 watts). In the course of setting the inductor selector and antenna matching capacitor on the MFJ tuner the Astron simply "shut down". The Astron has amp and volt meters and the voltmeter which always reads 13.8 volts was reading only a few volts. I shut the Astron off, turned it back on, and agin it showed 13.8 volts. No fuse was blown, no smoke.. and I doubt that in the course of tuning by transceiver it was pulling no more than about 3-5 amps.

This happened a few times. Each time I turned the Astron off and then back on and it was fine. Three times and I gave up since I knew something had to be wrong.

Tuning another antenna this evening (a long wire) it happened again. Low power, CW, key down, 5 watts and the Astron shut down - this time for the

last time. It didn't recover. Its "red" power light is on, no fuse blown
but no voltage.

My guess is that the problem has something to do with RF getting in the
power supply - what else could it be ? Clearly, pulling a few amps for
antenna tuning wouldn't burden this 35 amp supply and no fuse was blown.

Looking at the schematic of the power supply I see 3 curious capacitors
in various configurations on the heat-sinked power transistors with the
note "C7-C9 added for R.F. bypassing".

What does RF have to do with a power supply. And, why has my Astron "shut
down" on such a low power demand ??????????????????????????????????

Wondering....

Anybody got an answer.... or a guess ?
Gary (N9KAW)
//
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.)
Gary, the Astron has an LM723 voltage reg chip (if I recall correctly).
It has sensing inputs to account for internal voltage drops. I bet RF
could confuse it to where it puts out less OR MORE voltage than desired.
If the voltage gets too high, a crowbar SCR will short to ground the output,
so as to blow a fuse. So if it's not the fuse, suspect either the SCR
or the reg. chip. Since the chip is socketed and cheap evan at Radio Shack,
try replacing it!
Good luck!
es 73 de
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.
//
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo)
Most likely what's happening is that you have some RF floating around in
your shack and the diodes in the power supply's crowbar circuit are
rectifying it and causing the crowbar to clamp. You have to turn the
power off and then back on to reset the crowbar. You can help alleviate
the problem by installing a .1 uF cap across the positive and negative
terminals on the back of the supply for a start. The better idea is to
work on your antenna to get a better "natural" match without having to
use the tuner. The worse the antenna's match, the more RF you'll have
floating on the outside of the coax, in your shack, etc.
-=-
Jeff DePolo N3HBZ Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 146.685- 442.70+ 144.455s (Philadelphia)
University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104
//
From: elmore@virga.ucar.EDU (kim elmore)
Welcome to the world of RFI!! I have an Astron 35 A supply, too, though
without the meters. When I operated on 40 m, it shut down, but recovered when

the RF stopped. My solution? Tear out Astron's regulator board and build the regulator for the 30 A supply in the ARRL handbook. I really tried everything I could think of before this with no luck whatsoever. The regulator I built from the Handbook works like a charm and is IMPERVIOUS to RF! Takes a couple of evenings, but well worth the effort.

I never tracked down what was happening, but in your case it sounds like the crow-bar overvoltage protect has tripped, which can only be reset by cycling the power to the supply. Good luck!

73, Kim Elmore (N5OP)
//
From: geertj@ica.philips.nl
All kinds of weird things happen when HF goes innto a power supply. Be glad the voltage didn't increase; I have seen that happen with a professional lab power supply (it wasn't a PHILIPS, if it matters..)

Make shure that no HF reaches the power supplies electronics.
Some toroids and a few caps of 10nf is usually sufficient. While at it, add a crowbar: a circuit with tyristor and zener diode that will SHORT the power supply when the voltage gets too high (mine usually go at 18V for 13.8V supplies. A fuse will do the rest, and save your rigs.
They smell real bad after overvoltage damage. Expensive too. It can always happen: I have had problems on a power supply that worked for years but didn't like the power we made during last JOTA..
73, Geert Jan
//
From: swm@homxb.att.com (Scott W Mclellan)
Gary,
I have had the same exact experience. Due to a problem with my tuner, my rig was hot with RF. Either the RF caused the regulator in my astron RS-35M to increase the output voltage until the crowbar activated or the crobar was tripped by the RF. Turning off the supply reduced the output current so that the crowbar reset, and turning it back on returned everything back to normal. My solution was to ground the negative terminal of the supply to the Astron chassis and increase the bypassing in the regulator. The output of the Astron is floating with respect to ground (a couple of small bypass caps couple the output to ground - not enough in my opinion) so grounding the negative end helped a lot. I also increased the bypassing of the AC inputs and put a line filter with MOV protectors in there too. Not only did the RF sensitivity of the Astron decrease, but it is now less suseptable to lightning surges and the radiated noise from the transformer/rectifiers is a lot less (but thats another story). Also ground together the supply, your rig, and the tuner with a short braded cable coupled to ground (through as short a wire or braded cable as possible).
All ground cables should be as short as possible. Put toroid cores on the cables in and out of the supply. This completely solved the problem for me.
BTW, I evolved to a battery supply now instead of the Astron.
Great for emergency work and there is no way I can overvoltage my rig

now.
73 de ND3P
////////////////////////////////////
I have the same supply, but mine doesn't shutdown when I'm using my
MFJ tunner, it usually goes south when I power up my FT901 initially.

This is nothing if not a nuisance. I haven't looked for a solution.
I just sequence it off, FT901 on, then power the supply back up.
If you find an explanation I'd be interested.

73's de Steve KA6S
//
To Gary and his Astron power supply.

Yes Gary it is very possible that your supply shut down because rf was getting
into it. The power supply on my Drake TR-7 does the same thing when my antenna
is not tuned correctly and rf is in the shack. The capacitors you talked about
and I'm not sure from your posting if they were installed in your supply or not
are probably bypass caps to reduce the susceptability of your supply from rf.

It is possible that the power supply leads are acting as antennas and picking
up rf in the shack. Try to put a sleeve of ferrite over both leads. This will
reduce the common mode noise that is the rf common to the plus and minus
leads of the supply. If you need more info try to call me. I tried to
e-mail direct to you with no luck.

CLARK FISHMAN WA2UNN PHONE: DAY 201 724 6041
//
From: scotto@crash.cts.com (Scott O'Connell)
While I have no first hand experience, I have been told by several folks
that they've seen poorly constructed Astron supplies. One fellow found
the AC line wired backwards while yet another found an area that missed
solder completely!

Is it possible that maybe you've got a marginal connection in the
supply?

DISCLAIMER: I'm NOT badmouthing Astron. I'm just relaying comments I've
heard in the last few weeks regarding their assembly.

Scott O'Connell - N6ZEK UUCP: {nosc, hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!ipars!scotto
ARPA: crash!ipars!scotto@nosc.mil
INET: scotto@ipars.cts.com
--
Scott O'Connell - N6ZEK UUCP: {nosc, hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!ipars!scotto
ARPA: crash!ipars!scotto@nosc.mil
INET: scotto@ipars.cts.com
//
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
I have an Astron (and schematic) at home too. So this *is* a guess.
I suspect that you could easily have generated some pretty big local
fields with the tuner and the longwire. The impedance of the longwire
could certainly have been high and that probably made for lots of

RF voltage in the shack. Whether this was coupled into the Astron via
the DC output leads, the power line or directly radiated into the
box I don't know but it probably was one of those. The source impedance
of the supply at RF is not guaranteed to be low (thus the extra bypasses?).
I don't know what the failure mechanism was exactly but I think it
is a series pass supply which means that the output might be pulled
above the desired regulated voltage. I suppose there is an overvoltage
circuit which could have turned on. I'm not clear on what the precise
failure sequence was but maybe there is a crowbar that got turned on
and the supply tried to source current into it and broke something.
With the RF present in regulator, over-voltage and over-current circuits
it seems like almost anything could have happened.
I hope it didn't over voltage your radio. I fried a 432 transverter that
way one time and I know of others who have lost HTs to the same fate.
Good power supplies are *not* trivial.
Glenn Elmore -N6GN-
N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com
//
From: craigs@mcopn1.csc.ti.com
Sorry to post this, guys, but I can't email from this location.
To: Gary, N9KAW
Gary, I have had the same problem with my Astron 35M. The SCR in the unit
sees the RF as an overvoltage and crowbars, shutting the output down.
Turning the unit off and on again resets everything. I solved my problem
by wrapping the DC leads going to my xcvr around a toroid.
Craig, KA5BOU
//
I repaired an RS-20A once for a friend of mine who had the same
problem you describe. He was using it with his ICOM 751A. As
he raised the RF power on the ICOM, it would hit a treshold when
the power would cut back and the voltage from the supply would
drop.
The problem was one of the 2N3771 pass transistors (on the back heatsink).
The socket that encapsulated the emitter and base leads did not make
a very good connection and could not handle even a light load (like your
5 W situation). So, as a first look, check the connections to these
transistors.
Also, since these transistors are, in essence, connected in parallel, you
might try removing all but one (I believe there are 4 on the RS-35M?)
and see if your voltage returns to 13.8 V (no load connected). You could
replace one at a time to see whether one is not working.
Good luck -- hope this helps.
73,
Doug, WW6D
//
This is a common problem with regulated supplies. Especially with
long wire antennas, it is common to see RF voltages in the hundreds
of volts floating on the equipment. This is where having an effective

RF ground on the station equipment saves the day. The Astron 35M has
some RF suppression builtin. There should be a .001 cap across the
output terminals and one across the 110v line along with three MOVs.
Also there are three caps surrounding the pass transistors. Check
that these caps are there and are good. I recently had a lightning
strike come in and vaporize the cap across the AC line (and the MOVs).
Interestingly all four pass transistors survived, but the .01 ohm 5 watt
emitter resistors didn't. These act to equalize the current between
the pass transistors AND act as the metering shunt. These proved
impossible to get locally. One foot of number 20 wire has .01 ohm
of resistance and works nicely as a replacement. You may have blown
the LM723 voltage regulator in the supply with high RF voltages.
It can only stand 35 volts. Try replacing it (use a socket) and
be sure to check the caps and establish a good RF ground before
tuning up again.
Gary KE4ZV
//
From: mikey@pnet01.cts.com (Mike Shirley)
Our repeater group is using a 35A at our site. We have found that the wildly
varying AC flucuations at the hilltop cause the Astron to crowbar (less than
1VDC at the output and hot hot hot heatsink). We now employ a timer that
every 6 hours cycles the AC off (to the Astron) for 1 minute. B4 this timer
we would have to go to the hill to cycle the supply off of the battery
back-up.
****
Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@pnet03.cts.com
PO Box 460 ARPA: crash!pnet03!mikey@nosc.mil
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!pnet03!mikey
****
////////////////////////// end end end ////////////////////////////////
--

Gary Buchholz gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago xasgary@uchimvs1 [BITNET]
Academic and Public Computing N9KAW [real aether-net]

890. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 00:39:53 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <3878@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 8853

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

>For hardware to qualify, it must:
>1. Have no software bundled with it, or if there is, it is of only a
> minor contribution to the cost, and generally useful.
>2. Marketed on a wide scale relative to the scope of usage intended.
>3. Be completely self contained to the maximum extent the purpose requires.
> This would generally mean a power supply, or standard power inputs.
>4. Have a changeable software medium (socketed EPROMS are fine) or at least
> downloadable from a personal computer.
>5. Require minimum hardware work by the owner to get it up and running, e.g.
> install ROMS, hookup to whatever, plug in power, switch on.

But Item 1 will guarantee that no product will ever exist. Without a bundled
application that interests the armchair ham, no hardware will ever fly.
And if the hardware does come bundled with an application, then it
apparently won't qualify for your interest. Sounds to me like a PC with
a data acquisition card and maybe a smart async card will fit your bill.
That's about as standard a hardware environment as is likely to exist
in the forseeable future.

>> Do your own homework, phil. Check any issue of "Circuit Celler", "Embedded
>> Systems", "Measurement & Controls" (an ISA publication), "Electronic
>> Engineering Times" or any other trade magazine for literally dozens of
>> ads. The world is swamped with SBSs. HINT: The Micromint will sell
>> you SBCs containing 6809, 8041, 8051, HC64180 or Z8 processors. The 8051
>> and Z8 processors are available with built-in BASIC so you don't even
>> have to dirty your hands with assembly language.

>These publications have stuff generally intended for hardware hackers.
>That's fine for hardware hackers who want to use my software. But what
>about the appliance operators, or more specifically, the high level
>network builders?

Maybe I lost track of the thread somewhere but weren't we talking of
embedded controllers for things like repeater controllers? I don't
read this thread much because it is mostly noise so I may have missed
something. If you are looking for network controller hardware/software
controller combinations, it is still hard to beat a PC with a smart
sync card. I just finished a system for a client in which we're
driving TWO 56kbps sync modems from Interactive Unix on a 386 PC
with 3770, SNA and RJE layered on top for good measure. The system
shows less than 10% additional load with both modems active. What needs
to happen is someone write driver code for the hardware that is available
now instead of just talking about it all the time.

>I've never heard of Micromint. Per chance might they have a 56001 SBC?
>You might also mention where these publications can be had, subscription
>prices, etc. I've only heard of "Circuit Cellar" and last I saw, it was
>a column in some magazine (was it Byte?). Remember, I'm a SOFTWARE
>person, NOT a hardware person. I don't get, or know about where to find,
>such things as EE trade rags and such. But I'm sure I can understand
>most of the tech talk in them.

Try your nearest university technical library in the periodicals section.

>As to getting my hands dirty with assembly language, it's MUCH better
>than getting them bloody with BASIC.

I think KE4ZV addressed this one adequately.

>If I want a high level language,
>I'll use C. Unless these SBCs typically run at 33 MHz or so, I'll have
>to go back to assembly to get the speed I want.

Say what!?! Look out beyond the PC bus world. A 2 mhz 6502 properly
coupled to a UART will easily drive a 56kbps channel or 2. I know
that a 10 mhz Z80 will. And any number of the speciality microcontrollers
will handle bps rates we're interested in with single digit clock speeds.
The world does not revolve around 5 mhz busses with 15 wait states associated
with every I/O instruction. The PC architecture was brain damaged when
it was conceived and 10 years of suffering has not healed any of the
damage. The ONLY thing it has going for it is it is cheap and available
anywhere.

>I do a LOT of programming
>in assembly language now and am very comfortable with it on several machines,
>so why should even consider BASIC? I hope I can get a refund for sending
>back the ROM chips with the BASIC interpreter on them.

Depends on whether you are programming just for the fun of programming or
whether you are programming with the aim of getting the job done.
If you aim to get a given job done with the minimum effort, then BASIC
(or maybe FORTH if you love pain.) makes a hell of a lot of sense.
Remember that you don't have a nice DEBUG command or even a TTY line
with these little processors. In the absence of BASIC with its attendent
TTY interface, you get to do things like toggle a bit on a port for every
pass through a routine in order to determine where you are in the code.
Not my idea of fun even with a moderately good function library available
to me. BTW, the BASIC or FORTH comes mask-programmed into the devices
so you can't get a refund. You simply buy a device without the BASIC.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

891. Re: ICOM IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 00:47:02 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <203@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8840

In article <246@eliza.edvvie.at>, dworak@edvvie.at (Christian Dworak) writes:
> Has anyone experience with the ICOM IC-735? I am new lis and want to
> buy a shortwave transceiver. Other alternatives would be the FT-757, or
> the TS-440.
>

The IC735 is a nice radio. I have used one that belongs to my friend,
K7SS. (He is the guy in the ICOM ads for the 735!)

It sure is small.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

892. My Visit to the DMV Yesterday

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 00:47:53 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9009050048.AA21022@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8849

Cute. I got stopped when I had my sticker in the window, like it says, but he didn't see it. The cop stopped me, then saw the sticker, but checked my DL, and asked me the reason for just having the sticker. A good waste of my time and his. If I were you, I'd try to fake or locate some cardboard "dealer plates". I got plates within my two months, but they were somebody else's, not N6TQS.
It took another 6 weeks to get my plates.

893. Re: ICOM IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 00:55:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1302@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8841

In article <246@eliza.edvvie.at> dworak@edvvie.at (Christian Dworak) writes:
>Has anyone experience with the ICOM IC-735? I am new lis and want to
>buy a shortwave transceiver. Other alternatives would be the FT-757, or
>the TS-440.
>
>tnx es 73
>oe1cds

I recently traded my IC 745 in on a new IC 735 and I am delighted. The receiver is great. The controls work intuitively. The transmitter is clean. It's small enough to take mobile or portable, yet the controls aren't cramped or difficult to use. It still has the transverter jacks on the back and has optional narrow filters and passband tuning. Short of the megabuck IC 781 or TS 950 you won't find a better rig.

Gary KE4ZV

894. Questions on setting up PK-232MBX, Kenwood 731A and Mac SE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 01:05:45 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep5.010545.17940@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 8851
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

I just got an AEA PK-232MBX Multi-Mode Data Controller and my intention is to use this with a Kenwood TM-731A (2m/440) and a Mac.

I though I'd be on the safe side and solicit the net ham-radio/community regarding this setup and any potential problems.

The AEA does not have specific instructions for the Kenwood TM-731A but the Mic wiring *seems* clear. But, on some KW models the recommendation is to add a 0.1 mf cap in series with the mic audio in. No reason is stated and my specific model is not addressed. Do I need this and what's it for ?

Also, the pins on my KW are as follows: 1-Mic audio; 2-PPT(STBY); 3-Down; 4-UP; 5-8v/Max 50ma; 6-RX Audio output; 7-GND(Mic); 8-GND(PPT)

The AEA wiring diagram/cable wants a "brown" connected to the "common" PPT and Mic ground. But, these are 2 separate pins on my mic connector. I took a VOM and found that pin 7 (GND-Mic) and pin 8 (GND-PPT) seems to be tied together internally. Further, the AEA guide recommends connecting the cable shield to pin 7. This leads me to believe that "brown" and shield should all be tied together to pins 7 and 8.

If someone could help me out with this - I'd appreciate it.
=> Do I need any 0.1 mf cap in the circuit ?
=> Are pins 7 and 8 wired together in the Kenwood ? My VOM seems to think so, although these are separate pins with separate designated functions as diagramed in the KW manual.
=> On the Mac serial interface. Do I need all the pins connected (1,2,3,7,8,20) or can I get away with just 2,3 &7 (transmit, receive, ground)?
=> Will I have a problem with "switching" times on the Kenwood?
=> What can I "blow up" if I hook this up incorrectly?
=> Any problems I should look forward to using the PK-232 ?

One other minor question, the Mic input impedance for the KW is 500-600 ohms. Nothing is said on the AEA specs about audio input levels or impedance matching for their AFSK output from the PK-232 into the transceiver. Isn't this important ? I would think so, the wrong impedance or "overdriving" the mic input, I would think, has the potential to doing some damage to the transceiver audio pre-amp/front-end... Right ?

Thanks,
--
Gary Buchholz gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago xasgary@uchimvs1 [BITNET]
Academic and Public Computing N9KAW [real aether-net]

1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

895. Base Unit Advice?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 06:23:26 UTC
From: tjm@sei.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <8477@fy.sei.cmu.edu>
Source record: 8865
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Please excuse my ignorance. If this subject is not appropriate
for these newsgroups, please point me in the right direction.

I do some hunting in the Laurel Highlands of Pa. Last deer season
we decided to pick up a few FM band walkie talkies to help us
communicate when we're out and about. They were inexpensive,
so we bought four of them. (We picked them up at a "hick" Radio
Shack/Variety store and made a deal with the owner.) These are the
small, pocket sized Realistic brand.

What I am interested in is whether or not we could find an inexpensive
"base unit" for the non-hunters in our group. Ideally, I think it
would have to be powerful enough to reach a 5-10 mile radius from
the cabin. Another potential problem is the mountainous terrain; we
have had problems in the past with transmissions from one side of a ridge
to a valley.

My questions are: Is there a "base unit" available in the same frequency
range powerful enough for the mountains? (BTW, the
sides of the boxes say 49MHz.)

My friend that owns the cabin recently picked up what
he describes as a base unit.(garage sale) Is it possible
to change to the same crystal as the walkie-talkies?
Assuming, of course it has one. Additionally, if this
works, how can you boost the output? Do you just try
to place a large antennae as far up as possible?

Even though all four of the folks using these radios
won't be able to talk to everyone, I'd like the base
unit to reach them individually. What would be the
best, inexpensive way to do this?

Any help, advice, pointers, greatly appreciated. Please respond via email
if possible. If you need more info, I'll be happy to supply it.

Thanks for the time and consideration.

Ciao,

Todd

896. Re: biological effects of handheld transceivers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 13:29:51 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <107656@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8856

>In article <3883@sactoh0.SAC.CA.US>, jre@sactoh0 (Jim Earl) writes:
>
>>on my 4-watt 440 hand-held into the rubber duckie, I will get a
>>headache within about 5 minutes of intermittent operation.
>
I had to have a cateract replaced by a plastic lens a couple a months ago.
I've owned a 440 5W HT with a rubber duckie for a few years, but I haven't
operated all that much. My parents and brother have had cateracts, so I can't
really blame the HT. Things can get real muddy trying to track down a
connection between health and radio.

73 de WA2ISE

897. Kenwood converter for HT sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 14:23:33 UTC
From: jmcvey@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530020@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 8857

I am looking for a MFJ-313 converter for my Kenwood TR-2500 HT.
It will allow me to receive 140-166MHz. Anybody have a used one
or know a place to purchase one? What is the approximate price?

Thanks in advance,

John McVey
jmcvey%hpbslq@hplabs.hp.com

898. Re: IC-24 Expanded Transmit Range

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 15:05:58 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1346@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 8869

This is from the icom "translated fax".

Usable ranges after the mods will be:

RX: 114-130, 138-192, 403-485 & 825-903
TX: 138-168, & 410-485

In reality I have seen a great variance between different radios on where they actually lock up but I have been impressed at the capabilities of this radio

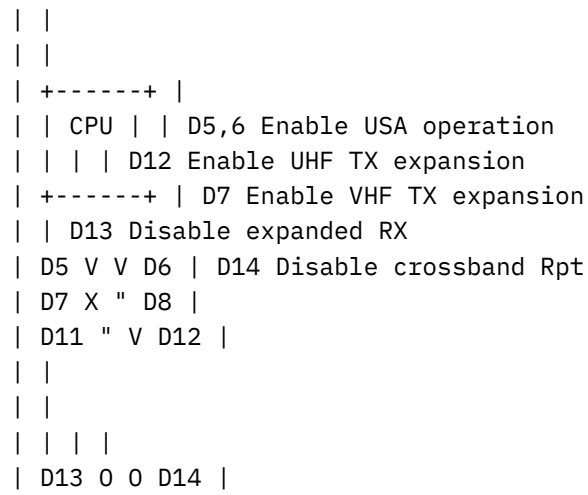
I assume you already have done the kbd mod for the out of band recieve so I will skip that part.

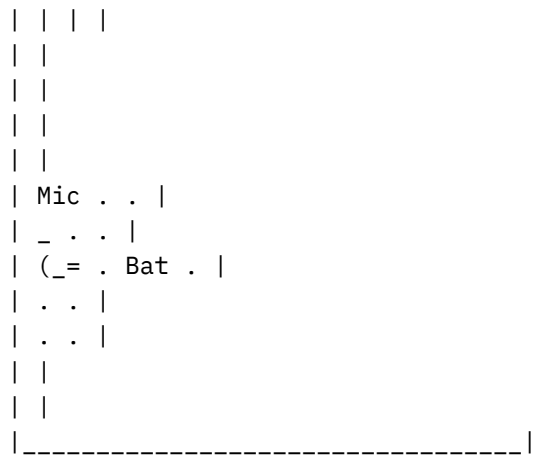
Order the diodes from Icom, part number 912-06015. They are about $2.50 each. A lot for a diode but not for a mod. These are tiny tiny surface mount dual diodes. They have three legs each and I forgot to see if they were common anode or cathode. Be safe and order the right ones from Icom.

Open up the radio. Clip out the glass diodes D13 and D14. D13 should already be out to enable the rx mod but D14 will enable cross band repeat. Func-C,5,D will activate the cross band repeat between two *simplex* channels.

Install the two diodes at position D7 and D12. The picture below may help find them.

I used the hottest and tiniest tipped iron I could find, tweezers and magnifying glass. Be extremely careful adding these diodes as I have seen how easy it is to lift an etch.





73s, jv

"Good doesn't live and theres no evil here,
only this great power we misunderstand" -- Dinosaur jr.

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

899. Re: Re: Icom 24-AT receives audio from TV68

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 15:13:32 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250222@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8858

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu) writes:

>
>> -I wonder if anyone has had the same experience with the other TV
>> -or Radio stations in the Boston area?
>
> No, I don't receive any images from Boston area radio or TV stations on any
> of my equipment.
>

Geez Marc, get a receiver already. It's 20 over up here in Santa Rosa!

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

900. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 15:16:32 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <29503@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 8866

In article <1990Sep4.090250@ultnix.enet.dec.com> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>In article <12280014@hpspdra.HP.COM>, paulz@hpspdra.HP.COM (Paul Zander) writes:
>|> Now, I am looking to construct a "long distance" code practice device,

>How about light-wave communications? Photodetectors and flashlights

I suspect a flashlight could go a long way on a clear night. Right now, I am working on my novice license, and I am very close to solid mastery. With a flash light, and key wired in, I suspect you could get out 2 mi of long distance. Problem is, you would not be working with sound, and filiment heat up and cool down time will slow you down.

I live enar a major port on the East Coast, and I was thinking that it might be interestig to try and signal ships comming over the horizon using car headlights (with a real key wired into the circuit) or just a flash light. I wouldn't try it until I fully UNDERSTAND MARITIME SIGNALLING protocols though. It wouldn't due to send misleading instructions to vessles in shallow water like that.

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies in class..I did not see Elvis..I will not call my teacher "Hot Cakes".. Garlic gum is not funny..They are Laughing at me, not with me.....

901. Licensing for QRP SHF/EHF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 15:33:46 UTC
From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <a5f3a5.30e7@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 8867

Progress continues on obtaining parts for the microwave internet
link. Current plans are for working under part 15 rules on the
K band (24 GHz). Anyone with a description of the procedure
for obtaining an experimental and/or educational license for
another microwave band (or preferably the same one), please
let me know. If there is a demand, I will summarize.

My appologies if this is begining to stretch the intended subject
matter of this group. I can't think of a better place to go.

--
Nick Sayer | Disclaimer:
N6QQQ [44.2.1.17 soon] | "Just because you're reading my post doesn't
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | mean we're gonna take long showers together."
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | -- Gunnery Sgt. Thomas Highway

902. code trainer for amiga's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 15:36:34 UTC
From: jross@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Sep.5.11.36.33.1990.20862@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 8868

I'm looking for a code trainer (public domain, shareware, commercial)
for the amiga computers is there one available?

thanks

Jeff
--
Just plain and simple....
arpa: ross@csunix.fdu.edu
uucp: jeff@wisdom.UUCP (uunet!tronsbox!wisdom!jeff)

903. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 16:18:27 UTC
From: cromwell@rvl4.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep5.161827.28172@ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 8870

Regarding extremely simple light-wave communications, headlights
and the like, here is one data point:

Jim Schreckengast (now N0HAP) and I tried this, coordinating via
2m FM. The "transmitter" on each end was a single automotive headlight.
He simply pointed the car in the right direction, and had a friend stand
in front of the unused side. I had a separate lamp, a spare headlight I
had mounted in a toilet plunger with a cord going to the lighter plug.
Looked odd, but made for a bright, cheap, hand-held emergency lamp....
Anyway, "modulation" was done by a shield, *not* by cycling the
power to the lights. I would suspect your baud rate would be seriously
limited if you keyed the power (there is a noticeable decay time), and
your headlights might not like such treatment. I suppose you might
rig up some sort of Aldis lamp contraption if you were serious.
At any rate, what might be the most interesting was the QRM we
dealt with. The distance was only about 1.5 miles, but we were on the
sides of hills on either side of a valley. So, all around and behind us
were other lights from cars, building windows, etc. Even with what would
be an extremely low SNR (if you figured signal light flux and "noise" light
flux within some solid angle), we had error-free communication. I imagine
we had around 5 WPM, since that was as fast as we could accurately wave a
cardboard shield back and forth.

At a dark site, with no moon and with your eyes dark-adapted, I'd
like to see just how far a simple flashlight could be used.

Bob Cromwell KC9RG
cromwell@ecn.purdue.edu

904. PK232 host mode comands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 18:03:29 UTC
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP
Message-ID: <383@fe2o3.UUCP>
Source record: 8859
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Does anyone have the format of the AEA pk232 commands that can be
exchanged in "host mode". It apparantly is in the technical manual
but alas I dont have it.
I would like my computer to talk to the pk232 at a lower level than
the normal method. I would also like to identify the source of the
stuff that comes back for the unit.
I would think the commands stay the same but are preficed with some
header.
Thanks,

---

email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe2o3}!vk2bea!michael

_ _ _ _
Amateur | VK2BEA (Australia) '))) / //
Radio | G4NYV (United Kingdom) / / / o _. /_ __. _ //
Stations| NV3Z (United States) / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_

Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

905. Re: TenTec Delta II es Argonaut II (was:ICOM IC-735)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 18:53:07 UTC
From: jimd@gold.GVG.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <1401@gold.GVG.TEK.COM>
Source record: 8777

On the topic of small HF rigs: Does anyone have any info on the forthcoming Delta II from TenTec? It looks like this rig will blow away my Kenwood TS440S based on the published specs. There's also a QRP version of the same rig (the Argonaut II) which looks very interesting. They are both due out in the fall.

I would be interested in ballpark price and any other info on these guys.

906. 7587 Nuvistors Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 19:22:48 UTC
From: swifty@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <1990Sep5.192248.14168@tc.fluke.COM>
Source record: 8779
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.wanted,sci.electronics

I am looking for some 7587 Tetrode Nuvistor tubes. I
would like new, boxed ones if possible, but I will live
with any I can get. If you have some and are willing to
part with them, send me email to start the trade/payment
negotiation. I would like to get at least three.

Thanks in advance.
--

Steve Swift
Domain: swifty@tc.fluke.COM
Voice: (206) 347-6100, Ext. 5737 direct: 356-5737
UUCP: {microsof,sun}!fluke!swifty
US mail: John Fluke Mfg. Co./ P.O. Box C9090/ MS 241F/ Everett WA 98206

907. Re: 6 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 19:32:23 UTC
From: coolidge@grump2.zko.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep5.153223@grump2.zko.dec.com>
Source record: 8860

--
Bayard R. Coolidge NREMT-A N1HO coolidge@guru.dec.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. Usual Standard Disclaimers apply.
Nashua, New Hampshire, USA UUCP: ...!decwrl!guru.enet!coolidge
(603) 881-0503

In article <141793@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>, Jonathan Neher, N6XUI, was asking what the 6m was
all about.

Well, you could pick up a copy of scanner frequency listings locally for the stuff between
about 46 and 50MHz. I don't recall off the top of my head if there are any Federal Govern-
ment segments wedged in there, but I do remember that many of the channels between
46.0 and 47.0 are allocated to Public Safety, such as Fire and Special Emergency (Ambulance/
EMS, etc.). The chunk between 49.6 and 50.0 used to belong to the Feds, and was used by
the various MARS groups, but it has since been given over to the cordless telephones.

The ARRL has published a band plan for 6m, and it's printed in the ARRL Repeater Directory.
However, I've paraphrased it below for your convenience. You should double check the FCC
Rule Book and other amateur publications to ensure you're operating legally.

(Some of the segments overlap slightly - there may be some local gentlemen's agreements)

50.0 - 50.100 CW ONLY (FCC RULE !)
50.060-50.080 Automatically controlled beacons [List in ARRL Rptr Dir]
50.1- 50.600 SSB/AM
50.110 SSB DX calling freq. (pls move off once contact made)
50.200 National SSB Calling freq (Move off as above; down for DX, up for local)
50.400 AM calling frequency
50.600-51.0 Experimental and Special Modes
50.61-50.78 Meteor Scatter/Duplex, paired with 51.61-51.78
50.70 RTTY
50.8 - 50.98 Radio Control (of models), channels on 20(?) kHz raster.
51.0 - 51.100 Pacific DX window
51.1 - 52.000 FM Simplex and special modes
51.61-51.78 Meteor Scatter/Duplex, paired with 50.61-50.78

51.700 National Packet calling frequency
52.00 - 52.05 Pacific DX window
52.05 - 54.0 FM Simplex and Repeaters, 20 kHz raster starting on "52.01"
(grrr...),
Repeater Split 1.0 MHz, high-in vs. low-in check locally
52.49, 52.51, 52.525 FM Simplex, '.525 National FM Calling Frequency.

The September VHF contest is this weekend, September 8-9th starting around
1900UTC
Saturday, and running past my bedtime Sunday night. You might want to listen
between
50.000 and 50.300 for the contesters.

73,
Bayard, N1HO, who will be /1 from FN45, Pittsburg, NH on 6, 2 and 432

908. Inductance of ferrite-rod loop antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 19:32:49 UTC
From: gopstein@soleil.UUCP
Message-ID: <1107@soleil.UUCP>
Source record: 8778

I am trying to build a resonant ferrite-core loop antenna for reception
of Loran-C (100kHz) signals (for fun). The problem is in determining
the inductance of the ferrite loop.

According to the ARRL Antenna Book (15th Ed), the inductance is:

L = (4*pi * N*N * A * Mu_rod) / l

Where
L = inductance in Henrys
N = Number of turns
A = Area of a loop (in cm*cm)
l = length of core in cm
Mu_rod = permeability of the rod adjusted for length/diameter ratio.

From the Amidon catalog, the permeability of one of their ferrite rods
is 850. When adjusted for the length/diameter ratio according to the
table in the ARRL book, Mu_rod is about 100.

So, the inductance for a 7.5 inch long .5 inch diameter loop with 20 turns is:

L = (4*pi * 20*20 * 1.61 * 100) / 19

= 42593 H (!)

This CAN'T be right. Are the units supposed to be meters instead of cm?
Is 100 a reasonable number for the permeability?

Thanks.

Rich Gopstein, KD2CQ
gopstein@soleil.nj.semi.harris.com
rutgers!soleil!gopstein

--
Rich Gopstein

gopstein@soleil.nj.semi.harris.com
..!rutgers!soleil!gopstein

909. How to measure HF antenna impedance?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 19:49:04 UTC
From: gb@sunpix.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <5200@sunpix.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 8861

I want to measure the complex impedance at the input of my HF antenna.
I've tried the typical cheap noise bridges that are available and have
not been satisfied with the accuracy or the range of the measurements.
What should I use?

A General Radio Impedance bridge sounds seems like a step in the right
direction but it is big and the used one I saw at a hamfest was $450.
What do these things cost new?

Is there a more modern way to do these measurements?

73, wa4fut

910. Re: Experience with Butternut HF6V-X vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 19:56:33 UTC
From: brucet@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880272@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8862

>Until I got a decent ground I had RF in the shack and bad problems keeping
>the computer stuff working.

This might explain why my Yeasu 767's ant tuner kicks in every
once in a while. Causes all kinks of problems with output power.

BTW: The Butternutt does look somewhat flimsy but don't let
the looks deceive you. I have had mine up for a couple of years
now and it has been hit _many_ times with wind gusts >90 mph with
no damage. I have lost sections of a cedar fence but not my vertical!

As an aside, does anyone have an easy way of putting radials under
the lawn (without a shovel)?

Bruce Thompson
WB0QWS

911. Help in repairing a Kenwood 790A rig!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 20:12:17 UTC
From: s36572u@puukko.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Sep5.201217.21802@santra.uucp>
Source record: 8863

Here's the story: Lightning struck down at my qth, broke my tnc and
the interface inside my Kenwood ts-790a. Both main and sub audios are dead.
No output to the tnc. Anyway, I looked up the components which are likely to
have broken. They are two transistors: Q15 and Q16 on the main circuit board
(IF UNIT X48-3050-00). They turned out to be surface mounted transistors and
probably due to space limitations none of the surface mount components are
marked on the pcb. In other words, I have no means of finding out exactly
where they are located on the pcb, since it's got about 100 surface mount
transistors. Perhaps someone's got a service manual from which one can see
the actual location of these components?
Thanks in advance!

Karl R. Tigerstedt email : s36572u@puukko.hut.fi
Helsinki University of Technology packet : OH2MBM@OH2TI.OH.EU
Faculty of Electrical Engineering

912. Re: TenTec Delta II es Argonaut II (was:ICOM IC-735)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 20:38:55 UTC
From: gb@sunpix.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <5201@sunpix.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 8864

Speaking of the Ten-Tec Delta II and the Argonaut II. What are these variable bandwidth "Jones" filters that they mention in the specs?

wa4fut

913. Scouting the source of Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 22:24:36 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009052224.AA17645@tilde>
Source record: 8792

Anyone who is interested in tapping into this source can do his share by becoming acquainted with, and participating in, the 33rd Scout Jamboree-on-the-air (JOTA). This is a Scouting activitythat is scheduled for October 20-21, 1990. This is an attempt to acquaint Boy Scouts with Ham Radio. If you are interested, contact your nearest scoutmaster. You can also get information on JOTA from W.W. Dansbury, W5URI, Trustee, K2BSA, 5805 Walla Ave., Ft. Worth, TX 76133 (817) 292-5019. Ask for information on the 33rd Scout Jamboree-On-The-Air.
73, Dube N5PDK

914. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 23:04:03 UTC
From: psfales@cbnewsc.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep5.230403.15295@cbnewsc.att.com>
Source record: 8794

In article <3858@rsiatl.UUCP>, jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond) writes:
> Public domain cross assemblers
> are available for the PC and for less than a hundred bux, you can get
> a full simulator for any of the above chips.

How about a pointer to one of these less than $100 8051 simulators!

Thanks,

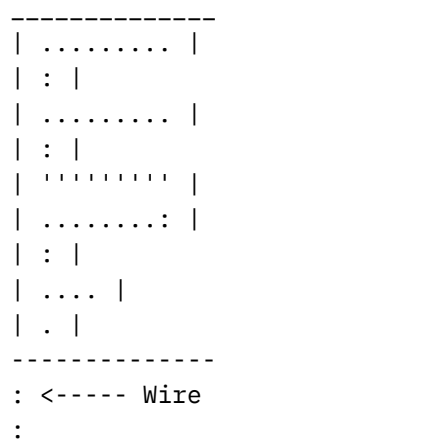
Peter Fales AT&T, Room 5B-420
N9IYJ 2000 N. Naperville Rd.
UUCP: ...att!ihlpb!psfales Naperville, IL 60566
Domain: psfales@ihlpb.att.com work: (708) 979-8031
--
Peter Fales AT&T, Room 5B-420
N9IYJ 2000 N. Naperville Rd.
UUCP: ...att!ihlpb!psfales Naperville, IL 60566
Domain: psfales@ihlpb.att.com work: (708) 979-8031

915. Antenna question. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 23:09:39 UTC
From: DOW@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <90248.190939DOW@MAINE.BITNET>
Source record: 8780

Due to space constraints, I can't put a regular dipole for my 10 meter rig in my apartment. What I want to build is something like this:

(The frame is a 2x6)



Would something like this work? Yes? No? Why?

Thanx..

Michael R. Dow

916. MININEC Availability Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-05 23:18:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <9009052217.AA25056@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8787

Fellow in my office came by, asking if I knew where MININEC
was available from. I mumbled something about the Navy out
in California, but that's all that I could remember (from
a `cold' start).

Scanning through QST, we saw several `improved' versions,
or outright replacements for MININEC, but nothing that gave
an overall picture of the availability of the basic routine.

Is MININEC sold by the Navy, is it public domain, etc.

Any comments would be welcomed;

Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

917. Re: Single Board Computers (was Re: What level)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 04:29:36 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <3910@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 8798

cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op) writes:

>Hmm. I CAN NOT in good conscience suggest that ANYBODY fool with BASIC
>unless they're SURE the project is SO small that it's REASONABLE; otherwise,
>when BASIC decides to garbage collect (or equivilent idiotic operation) and
>things grind to a halt, you'll wind up frustrated.

Ahhh, a language bigot and a very uninformed one to boot. If you
understood the architecture of the processors and the implementation
of BASIC, you'd never make such a foolish statement. Garbage
collection on a microcontroller - what a riot.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

918. azden pcs-3000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 06:01:32 UTC
From: n8ilf@wybbs.mi.org
Message-ID: <442@wybbs.mi.org>
Source record: 8797

Does anyone out there know how to set the pl tones in a azden pcs-3000?
Well if you do then I would also like to know :)

N8ILF@wybbs.mi.org

919. Re: biological effects of handheld tran

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 06:15:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500718@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8795

I have heard, but cannot recall the source, that 440 Mhz is MORE dangerous than 1240 Mhz, watt for watt, due to an absorption peak in biological tissue around the 70cm band. Has anyone else heard this?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

920. Re: Inversion scrambling

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 07:16:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500720@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8796

> Can anyone tell me if simple frequency inversion scrambling
> is in much use (if any) at all on HF and up?

Yep, all amateur SSB communication below 10 Mhz uses it. :-)

(hint: it's called lower sideband)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

921. Uniden HR-2600 AGC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 09:51:27 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.4578@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 8871

Hi,

Does anyone have a mod for the HR-2600 that improves the AGC circuit.
It is so slow to recover after releasing the PTT that I often miss a
comeback from another station. Thanks.
--

/\ /\
//\\//\\
+---+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
+---+

922. Kenwood TH-26 Modification needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 11:24:00 UTC
From: RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM
Message-ID: <9009061141.AA29309@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8786

Can someone please post or E-Mail the necessary modifications for the
Kenwood TH-26 that will enable it to go out of band on RX and Tx ?

-=-=-=

923. FT470 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 12:47:28 UTC
From: prs@oasis.icl.stc.co.uk
Message-ID: <1508@ozz.oasis.icl.stc.co.uk>
Source record: 8872

Hello FT470 owners... I asked a few weeks ago about mods for the
FT470 to make it receive and transmit on additional frequencies.
I own(ed) the European version which caters for 144-146 & 430-440.
It now transmits and receives 140-174 & 430-440, with additional
receive coverage 440-500 MHz! The mod was fiddly as the chip resistors
are the size of a pin head. You'll need a fine tipped soldering iron
and about 2 hours of patience. Here's how I did it...

For 2 metres.. locate R66-69... R69
which are located at 10 O'clock |
to the lithium battery. R68-(lithium
R69 is vertical, R66-68 are R67-(battery
horizontal. R66-(cell

The combination you want is: R66 & R68 = 0; R67 & R69 = 1.

Mine came with R66 & R69 set for Europe so I just moved the resistor from
position R66 to position R67.

For UHF, locate R70-72 to the top left of the ribbon cable. These are
vertical and in the order:

R71 R70 R72

The combination you want is: R71 & R70 & R72 = 0.

Mine came with R71 set for Europe so I just took the resistor out and have
stuck it to the back of the battery (in case I need to convert back).

If anyone disagrees with these mods and think I've done something wrong,
let me know a.s.a.p.

Cheers & 73
de Peter G6ZYT.
--
Pete Swynford is available... tel: +44 (344) 424842 x 2625
or at prs@oasis.icl.stc.co.uk / ..!uunet!mcsun!ukc!iclbra!prs / G6ZYT@GB7RDG
Disclaimer: See Paragraph 2.4.a of section 1.a (article 7) (iii) of the
Town and Country Planning Act, 1967.

924. Re: Antenna question. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 13:27:06 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <39672@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8799

In article <90248.190939DOW@MAINE.BITNET> DOW@MAINE.BITNET (Michael R. Dow) writes:
>Due to space constraints, I can't put a regular dipole for my 10 meter
>rig in my apartment. What I want to build is something like this:

[crazy picture omitted to save space]

>Would something like this work? Yes? No? Why?

When I lived in an apartment (i.e. until 1 week ago) I tried all kinds of crazy stuff like this ... my favorite method was to run a long wire along the ceiling, 1/2 way around the room (in other words, from one corner to the opposite one), and down.

I'm pretty inexperienced when it comes to antennas, but my thoughts on the matter are that some sort of tuner is necessary (I spent ~$100 for mine - I specifically looked for one that tuned random wires), and that random sorts of wires work best if you pick one plane and try to stick with it, or at most two planes.

On the other hand, I *NEVER* had good luck with indoor dipoles; they would only tune with the transmatch with great difficulty. This suggested to me that the effeciency of the operation was very low.

Another neat effect to watch out for: in one RIT apartment complex, 10 meters at a few watts *WILL* set off the fire alarm :-) (I never tried to do it from across the street :-))

73's and best of luck!

Chris/WZ2B

925. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 13:42:44 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <93@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 8789

In article <202@ssc.UUCP>, markz@ssc.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
>
> The main problem with CB ...

The main problem with CB is that the equipment is naturally
a microphone environment. Once the Cub gets hold of a mic then
there is no reason to learn the code. Using the mic is easier,
more efficient and more fun than wracking ones brain trying to
decode code.

Try getting using the sic. Radio Shack Space Patrol walkies
at distances which prohibit voice communications. Better yet,
increase the feedback in their regens to the point where
voice communciations is impossible due to the detector whine.
They will be more sensitive and will provide an automatic bfo.

Ron Todd, K3FR

926. MININEC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 14:14:20 UTC
From: kperko@RELAY.NSWC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9009061414.AA04389@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8788

MININEC is produced by J.C. Logan and J.W. Rockway at the Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego CA, 92152-5000. A description and basic code listing for MININEC 3 is contained in NOSC technical document #938, dated Sept. 1986, which is approved for public release. I do not know if a newer version has come out since then. 73, Ken, WA3WHE <kperko@relay.nswc.navy.mil>

927. Re: Single Board Computers (was Re: What level)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 14:26:13 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <771@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 8804

From article <3910@rsiatl.UUCP>, by jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond):
> cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op) writes:
>
>
>>when BASIC decides to garbage collect (or equivilent idiotic operation) and
>>things grind to a halt, you'll wind up frustrated.
>
> Ahhh, a language bigot and a very uninformed one to boot. If you
> of BASIC, you'd never make such a foolish statement. Garbage
> collection on a microcontroller - what a riot.

John:

Perhaps you would be so kind as to explain why I got so many of these
garbage collection statements way back when I wrote basic (it was the
only high level language at the the time) for Commodore. I wrote an
editor in basic and garbage collection would occur and I would wait
for many minutes. I program assembler on fifteen different processors
the last time I counted, and have written code for more computers than
most people even know exist. I do not consider it to be a sin that
I do not either know or understand what you are talking about. How about
a little information and a little less snot?

Bob
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
---

928. Re: 6 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 14:27:01 UTC
From: bote@csense.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Sep6.142701.1075@csense.uucp>
Source record: 8873

From article <141793@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>, by jneher@tenorman.Eng.Sun.COM (Jonathan Neher X62863):
> Hello,
>
> I recently purchased a rig that includes 6 meter capability
> (Icom-726) but I don't know much about it....
> Can anyone tell me more
> about what I should be getting between 50 and 54 Mhz ...

Don't expect the same type of operation as on 2 meters or higher.

I have noticed that most 6 meter stalwarts either sit on
52.525 waiting for a band opening or talking about how terrible
traffic and the general state of American society is becoming, or
the local repeater run by one or two guys serves as a wide area
intercom system. Most systems are PL to prevent band openings from
bringing up the repeater.

Fun stuff, 6 meters. I remember the day I got sick of working everyone
in California from Washington D.C. after 5 hours and just
turned the radio off. :)

--
John Boteler bote@csense.uucp {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
SkinnyDipper's Hotline: 703-241-BARE | VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

929. 2M HT - which one??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 14:30:58 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <06.Sep.90.15
Source record: 8791

Hi; I am planning to buy a 2M HT; anyone got any advice?

What I want::

1) Lots of RF output (3 watts minimum). Dont care about low-power position
because i doubt i would ever use it.
2) Big battery packs (enough to give 30+ hours on receive standby, 1 to 2 hours
on transmit without changing battery pack)
3) External 13.8v power lead for mobile use.
4) Battery chargeable from 13.8v mobile supply; radio useable while being
charged from mobile supply.
5) Splashproof, rainproof, drop-proof case, pine-needle-proof,
(diecast aluminium case and rubber seals ESSENTIAL)
6) High-selectivity front-end to prevent crossmod and image interference.
7) Robust belt-clip or shoulder-holster for carrying.

What i DONT want!

1) Wide-band coverage (either transmit or receive!)
2) Scanning or priority channel.
3) More than about 3 memories.
4) PL tone
5) Keypad frequency entry (they get damaged when sat on)
6) front-panel LCD frequency displays (they get smashed.....)
7) Hands-free operation, boom-mic headsets etc.

What I dont care about;

1) Weight (it will go in a rucksac)
2) Appearance.
3) Compatibility with any existing accessories (dont have any!)

I've been thinking of one of the Alinco DJ-series (DJ120) even though it has
a few things that i dont want. Anyone know if these are 'bomb proof' as far as
images and crossmod. are concerned?
Other alternative is an IC2 second-user, or a TH26.

What say you good people??

Please use the following addresses for reply: + "/Natural
+ "/"Environment
JANET : PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + "/"/Research
Internet : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + "/"/"Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU "144.650MHz" + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + Station Road
PHONE : +44 (0)793411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE

FAX : +44 (0)793411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

930. ABUSE OF HAM RADIO ETHICS IN talk.politics.mideast

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 14:45:04 UTC
From: fergie@megrez.intel.com
Message-ID: <35@inews.intel.com>
Source record: 8790

The following is a posting I made on talk.politics.mideast.
This is in response to an obvious racist!
I do not think that ham radio should be used as a front
for some racist group. Ham radio should be used to
unite people.. not build walls between people.
****
I am insulted as an Amateur Radio Operator by the ARF
postings!!!

Amateur Radio is not , and was not intended to be used as
an identity for some RACIST NUT who identifies himself
^^^^^ ^^^
as: (ARF).Amateur Radio Forum (ARF) NR9Q

Amateur Radio is intended to bring countries and people
together.
I would like to give you a very good example!
in March 1990, in Torremolinos Spain at the international
amateur radio union meeting , a delegate from Israel
announced that the ban preventing Israeli amateurs from
talking to Arab nations had been lifted.
It was received with a standing outburst of applause.
The Israel hams, and also the Israel government are
setting an example of the way Amateur radio should be used!

You should also be aware that in many Arab countries
you can be hanged for establishing radio contact with
Israel. It is considered as "espionage" or treason.
Here is where I justify my posting as mideast.politics.
Why is it that just about every where in the world
Radio Amateurs are allowed to establish radio contact
and make friends over the air... but in most Arab
countries this is not allowed. (Jordan is one exception)

While I have not traveled as much as many people on
the net, I have been around and have talked to many
Amateurs in the world, both in person and on the air.
This attitude is NOT prevalent among Amateur Radio
operators, so do not use Amateur Radio to identify
your Racist remarks!
^^^^^^
If you want to make up an organization to show how
big and great you are why don't you use the name
OINK for Obnoxious, Idiotic, Naughty, Kids. Think
of the large number of Naughty kids in the world! Much

more than the number of amateur radio operators.
This name would reflect more of the mentality of
your postings, and at the same time afford a word
that would identify you in a more appropriate
fashion than ARF.
Unless the "ARF" stands for the barking sounds that
the mad dog that you are makes, please do not use Amateur
radio as a shield to hide yourself behind.

I offer my Apologies to any PIGS and DOGS offended by
this posting identifying Schmidling with them.

WA6BXP San Jose California
I also hold
4X/WA6BXP Issued from Tel-Aviv, Israel
VK4BXP Issued from Cairns, Australia
P43BXP Issued from San Nicolas, Aruba

931. Re: CES Simplex Patch - info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 15:44:19 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080004@col.hp.com>
Source record: 8874

Here is the current address and phones for CES:

Communications Electronics Specialties, Inc.
931 S. Semoran Blvd
Suite 218
Winter Park, FL 32792

(407) 679-9440
(800) 327-9956

(407) 679-8110 [FAX]

I have called them recently without a problem.

73 Ken

932. Re: ICOM IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 16:09:58 UTC
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1462@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 8875

In article <1302@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

|> I recently traded my IC 745 in on a new IC 735 and I am delighted. The
|> receiver is great. The controls work intuitively. The transmitter is
|> clean. It's small enough to take mobile or portable, yet the controls
|> aren't cramped or difficult to use. It still has the transverter jacks
|> on the back and has optional narrow filters and passband tuning. Short
|> of the megabuck IC 781 or TS 950 you won't find a better rig.
|>
|> Gary KE4ZV

Nah, The TS-440s has more features and is a much better radio than the
IC-735...

Actually the TS-440s, IC-735, and FT757 are all in the same class in
both performance and price.

I prefer the TS-440s because of the internal antenna tuner, 100 watts
output 100% duty cycle, and the 100 memories. I feel that these are the
advantages of this radio.

On paper the specs of the ICOM radios look better but when the radios are
tested they are the same. I am convinced that ICOM uses a more optomistic
measurement method. I know this to be a fact when Hams tested the TS-950SD
to the IC-781 and IC-765. The Kenwood radio came right in on spec and the
ICOM radio was closer to the Kenwood spec than to the ICOM spec.

Phil KJ6NN

933. Re: How to measure HF antenna impedance?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 16:14:01 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490100@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 8876

One of the problems I ran into when measuring antenna impedance was that strong signals (especially the 50 KW BCB station 10 miles away) tended to overload the impedance meter or noise bridge. With the noise bridge you have the additional problem of hearing the noise above the QRM in the receiver. Finally, there is the problem of measuring the impedance at the antenna terminals (not at the transmitter end of the coax) which means you need a remotely controllable impedance meter that is portable enough to carry up the tower.

What I ended up with was a homebrew noise bridge with a high pass filter to block BCB QRM and a high power noise generator to overcome ham QRM. I implemented the "R" and "X" controls with varactor diodes so I could remote control it from the shack. I think I later saw something similar written up somewhere (QEX?) but I can't remember where.

I calibrated the meter by putting known loads on it and noting the varactor tuning voltage. Fortunately, there was little interaction between R and X.

I determined that the impedance of a 130 foot wire (#14) at a height of 55 feet, fed from the end is 2500 ohms on 80 meters and 900 ohms on 40 meters. (The tower w/tribander is the counterpoise in this case.) If you trim the length to center it in the 80 meter CW band (3525), it resonates up around 7500 on 40, requiring a series or shunt capacitor to pull it down to 7100. I built a tower mounted transmatch based on this info and it worked the first time!
I was also able to crank the tower up and down and observe that there was very little change in impedance above 25 feet.

Rick N6RK

934. Re: 7587 Nuvistors Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 16:41:34 UTC
From: mmm@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <33597@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 8809
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.wanted,sci.electronics

Wow, there's a subject I haven't thought about for a long time. For those of you who don't know what a Nuvistor is, it's a tiny vacuum tube which was the last gasp of thermionic technology in the fight with semiconductors for the general-purpose amplifier market. Nuvistors came in tiny little stainless-steel cans delibrately designed to look like transistors.

There's a small bag of them in my dad's workshop, unless he threw them away. I'll see if they're still there. What are you planning to do with them?

935. Re: Metropolitan Area Positioning System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 16:57:26 UTC
From: svec@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4569@feldspar2.UUCP>
Source record: 8810

regarding...Jim Grubs, W8GRT note...

[When I'm in a mellow mood, ask me about the Ohio-Michigan War of 1837, as a result of which the state line was moved several miles north. My town went from Michigan to Ohio.]

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT

..... they figured that would be ok to move the state line since the
..... people living in that area would still be in the '8' callsign area
..... and would not have to run right out and get new QSL cards and
..... 8-land license plates!
--
Larry Svec - KD9OF (good in 1987 or newer callbooks)
home: 708-526-1256
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -3741
e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl

936. Alinco HT's and Call Plates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 17:23:00 UTC
From: PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <9009061730.AA15311@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8806

Does anyone out there have Alinco DJ-160-T out-of-band mods? I've been planning, but since my C.O. is out of town, I can't even get the info from Alinco legally until October.....
Also, any opinions on Alinco rigs (specific or general)? I've been fairly happy with mine, but have had some problems with accessories (the wall charger that put out 31v at 5A was a good one).

Well, I gotta go for now.

73s,

KB2JAC/9
Todd Perry
PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET

P.S. In Indiana, call plates are $2 more than regular plates. They never had a problem with an out of state call (see mine), although I had to convince a dizzy blond at the counter that ham calls didn't HAVE to be XX9XXX or something like that..... RTP.

937. Re: MININEC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 17:33:29 UTC
From: dhp1@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9685@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 8808

MININEC3 is available by anonymous ftp from wuarchive.wustl.edu. It is located in mirrors/msdos/hamradio as mininec3.arc.

--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: pascoe@edcd.gte.com
KM3T | dhp1@gte.com
| UUCP: ..!{harvard}!gte.com!dhp1

938. Strange sweeping signal at 158.04 Mhz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 17:42:21 UTC
From: judice@sulaco.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <9009061742.AA16711@decpa.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 8807

Hi there. Last night I was playing with the R7000 in my home in NJ and came upon a very strong (signal strength 9) signal at appx. 158.04 Mhz. It sounded like an unmodulated carrier, but the ODD thing was that it was sweeping from about 158.01 to 158.06 Mhz approximately every 10 seconds. This was around 12 midnight. This morning the signal was gone.

I checked around the house - unplugging things - and the source was not there. I also double checked it on a Bearcat BC205 handheld scanner and the signal was there too.

Very strange. Whatever it was, it seemed VERY close. The time of day made me think it might be some sort of wireless security system, but the sweeping action makes no sense to me.

Any ideas?

Lou

939. Astron Power Supply/MFJ Antenna Tuner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 18:06:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <9009061705.AA13389@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8805

A few comments here ... tied-in with the "why'd my Astron Power Supply shut-down" `thread' (perhaps more properly this should be considered a `detour' titled "why you might have too much RF in your shack").

One of the guys, who responded to the "why'd my Astron PS quit?" `thread', made mention of his having been fiddling with his MFJ tuner when his Astron PS shut-down (his PS recovered when he cycled it `off-on').

A few months ago I was shocked (!) to realize that my little MFJ antenna tuner (I think it's a 941C ... it's about 8 or 9 years old) HAS NO RF INSULATION between the `hot' tuning capacitor shafts and the plastic knobs on the front of the tuner.

The plastic knobs ARE THE INSULATORS!

I noticed this after observing that, while `tuning' my balanced-fed dipole on 24 MHz, the reflected power (on my nice old Drake power meter) changed a bit, when I touched the MFJ's knobs, as opposed to the meter reading when my hand was away from the tuner. I pulled the MFJ tuner's top off and, "hmmm ... where's the insulators?".

It seems reasonable that, when that sort of situation exists, it's likely that the RF level in the shack might momentarily rise when your hands can act as a local radiator, perhaps enough to `trigger' an unexpected shut-down of an overly RF-sensitive power supply?

Paul Nix, WB5AGF InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

940. Re: 6 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 18:09:25 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500025@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 8781

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / coolidge@grump2.zko.dec.com (Bayard R. Coolidge ULTRIX CSSE) /
1:32 pm Sep 5, 1990 /
--
Bayard R. Coolidge NREMT-A N1HO coolidge@guru.dec.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. Usual Standard Disclaimers apply.
Nashua, New Hampshire, USA UUCP: ...!decwrl!guru.enet!coolidge
(603) 881-0503

In article <141793@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>, Jonathan Neher, N6XUI, was asking what the
6m was
all about.

The ARRL has published a band plan for 6m, and it's printed in the ARRL Repeater
Directory.
However, I've paraphrased it below for your convenience. You should double check
the FCC
Rule Book and other amateur publications to ensure you're operating legally.

51.700 National Packet calling frequency

73,
Bayard, N1HO, who will be /1 from FN45, Pittsburg, NH on 6, 2 and 432

Thank you for publishing this... I've been looking for any info on a 6m
packet frequency and this is the first I've found. Now to order the
crystals and get on the air.

Anyone else interested? Packet seems an ideal way to experiment with
6m. It'll never miss an opening and I (the lazy operator) don't have
to constantly monitor the radio.

Bill WA7NWP

941. Re: 6 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 18:11:59 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <7903@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 8811

In article <1990Sep5.153223@grump2.zko.dec.com> coolidge@grump2.zko.dec.com (Bayard R. Coolidge ULTRIX CSSE) writes:

]However, I've paraphrased it below for your convenience. You should double
]check the FCC Rule Book and other amateur publications to ensure you're
]operating legally. (Some of the segments overlap slightly - there may be
]some local gentlemen's agreements)
]
] 50.0 - 50.100 CW ONLY (FCC RULE !)
] 50.060-50.080 Automatically controlled beacons [List in ARRL Rptr Dir]
] 50.1- 50.600 SSB/AM
] 50.110 SSB DX calling freq. (pls move off once contact made)
] 50.200 National SSB Calling freq (Move off as above; down for DX, up
] for local)
] 50.400 AM calling frequency
] 50.600-51.0 Experimental and Special Modes
] 50.61-50.78 Meteor Scatter/Duplex, paired with 51.61-51.78
] 50.70 RTTY
] 50.8 - 50.98 Radio Control (of models), channels on 20(?) kHz raster.
] 51.0 - 51.100 Pacific DX window
] 51.1 - 52.000 FM Simplex and special modes
] 51.61-51.78 Meteor Scatter/Duplex, paired with 50.61-50.78
] 51.700 National Packet calling frequency
] 52.00 - 52.05 Pacific DX window
] 52.05 - 54.0 FM Simplex and Repeaters, 20 kHz raster starting on
] "52.01"
] Repeater Split 1.0 MHz, high-in vs. low-in check locally
] 52.49, 52.51, 52.525 FM Simplex, '.525 National FM Calling Frequency.
]
Let me hasten to add...the frequencies 53.1, 53.2, 53.3, 53.4, 53.4, 53.5, 53.6, 53.7, and 53.8 are also used for radio control of model planes, cars, boats, etc. The ARRL has been trying to steer us into the 50 MHz band, but I would hazard a guess that there are more people doing R/C on 53 than 50. This is all at 1 watt max, so we won't interfere with you; the converse, however, is CLEARLY not true.

942. Call sign question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 18:21:37 UTC
From: jerry@donk.UUCP
Message-ID: <642@donk.UUCP>
Source record: 8803

Ok.. I'm just about ready to get my license again.

My original license expired in April '83.

I was told by a ham here at work that I could request my old
call-sign if it hadn't been issued to someone else.

Is there any truth to this? If so, how do I go about it?
I'm going to be taking my Novice test from hams here at work
and hopefully take my Technician test in October.

Thanks --

```
*****************************************************************************
* Intel may own me body and soul, but these opinions are MINE. So there. *
*---------------------------------------------------------------------------*
* jerry@orion1.hf.intel.com You can find me either here or *
* jerryg@bucket.uucp there or *
* 74176.1024@compuserve.com here *
*---------------------------------------------------------------------------*
* Diplomacy is the art of saying 'nice doggie' until you can find a rock. *
*****************************************************************************
```

943. Tune up for Hustler 2M Collinear antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 18:25:16 UTC
From: U009@cs.cciw.ca
Message-ID: <5A09060F11170136-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca>
Source record: 8802

I recently bought a used Hustler CGT-144 collinear antenna for 2 Metres and
of course, it doesnt have tuneup instructions.
This antenna seems to be a 1/2 wave whip atop a phasing section (and possibly
radiator) about 1/4 wave long, all atop a shortened 1/4 wave element.
How do I tune it up? There are length adjustments on the bottom and top of the
phasing section and an adjustment at the very bottom. If someone who has one
of these beasts could paraphrase the instructions for minimum SWR, max smoke,
I would appreciate it.

And yes, I drilled the hood and put a large Hustler 3 bolt mount there. (
('77 Rabbit, so I guess I didn't hurt the re-sale value too much :-))

I haven't received much in the way of digests lately, so maybe you better
email me direct and I'll post to the net if anyone else asks.

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, (U009@CS.CCIW.CA),
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

The future lies ahead. And behind us lies, lies... lies.

944. Re: Strange sweeping signal at 158.04 Mhz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 18:38:20 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Sep6.183820.7650@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 8812

In article <9009061742.AA16711@decpa.pa.dec.com> judice@sulaco.enet.dec.com ("Lou Judice, 908-562-4103 06-Sep-1990 1335") writes:

>Hi there. Last night I was playing with the R7000 in my home in NJ and
>came upon a very strong (signal strength 9) signal at appx. 158.04 Mhz.
>It sounded like an unmodulated carrier, but the ODD thing was that it was
>sweeping from about 158.01 to 158.06 Mhz approximately every 10 seconds.
>This was around 12 midnight. This morning the signal was gone.

Ultrasonic bug and rodent repellers tend to have spurious emissions in this area. The sweep rate tracks the sweep knob on the unit. They can be quieted by putting RF bypass caps (.01 uf) across the power supply jack and across the speaker (transducer). Their effective range is 500-1000 feet, so the unit should be close by.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

945. Re: DC Adapter for FT-470?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 19:21:20 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880274@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8782

> My 470 only puts out 4 watts with 12 volts in.

How's the antenna SWR? With high SWR (4:1) I saw my 411's output drop
to 4W; with "infinite" SWR, to 2.6W.

946. Re: Costs...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 19:22:39 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9009061923.AA22752@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8813

Responding to an old thread -- I'm just catching up on back traffic:

Referring to spectrum space, you mention:
> If a valuable limited commodity were not given to you for FREE (how do
> you like that word now?), it could help reduce my phone bill, hence I'm
> paying for your hobby through my phone bill.

In this you are stating that hams have been "given" spectrum space. I take an opposite view, and I am not a licensed ham, and never have been, so therefore could be considered to have a more objective viewpoint than a ham might. Who "owned" the spectrum in the first place? This is essentially the same as the question of ownership of any non-manufactured resource, such as land, ore, fish in the sea, etc. The actual truth is that whoever seized it first, and could enforce the holding of that resource, "owns" it. When someone or something with greater power comes along and takes it, there is a new "owner".

Given that viewpoint, I say that hams (speaking here in the broad generic sense of radio hobbyists and experimenters and scientists in the late 19th and early 20th century, not narrowly of the licensed amateur) actually were the first owners of the spectrum. Their efforts made it available. When technology made it more accessible, governments imposed themselves upon the scene and seized control of this resource. So your argument is false -- it's not that the hams have been "given" anything; it's that the vast majority of what they had was taken from them, by force (since everything governments do is by force, in reality), leaving them only a few crumbs as a token.

And, as a secondary point, since the subject of this discussion was "Costs": One of the primary reasons that amateur radio is valuable as an emergency communications resource is that the purchase, maintenance, and upkeep of the equipment and the training/time of the operators is free to the general public. It isn't necessary for tax dollars to be expended to buy and maintain the radios -- the hams do it themselves out of their own pockets. It isn't necessary to employ the operators, pay for their training and pay them for their time -- they do it themselves for no recompense. This same point came up on this list some years back in a discussion of disaster-relief efforts in third-world countries. In many cases, when catastrophes struck in such lands, and the emergency-relief supplies that were supposed to be in warehouses stored up for such an event were sought, it turned out that they were simply not there. The funds for their acquisition had been skimmed by corruption, or donated/bought materiel had been stolen and sold on the black market. If emergency communications had depended on such resources, there would have been nothing there to use. Ham radio equipment and operators,

provided at no cost to the affected country and coming in from outside after the disaster occurred, provided more support than would have been possible if an "official" indigenous communications system were relied upon. While that is an extreme example, the "tax revolt" and budget crises in state & local governments here certainly limit the amount that can be spent for emergency communications that may never be used. Having free ham support appear in times of need is a most valuable contribution.

Regards, Will
wmartin@st-louis-emh2.army.mil OR wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil

947. Call Plates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 19:41:46 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009061921.AA26700@server.af.mil>
Source record: 8814

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 4-Sep-1990 08:45am HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@SERVER.AF.MIL)

Subject: Call Plates

>In article <44432pple.Apple.COM> winterpple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>>
>>p.s. This may or may not be relevant. Last weekend, while driving
>>through the East Bay and Napa County, I saw several license plate
>>*frames* with the characters KA 4993. Does anyone know what this is? I
>>thought maybe it was a CB call, until I saw it on several different
>>vehicles. (I guess it had too short a prefix for that, anyway.) For all
>>I know, it might be Chapter 4993 of the Kappa Alpha fraternity; it
>>might have nothing to do with the electromagnetic spectrum. Ideas?
>
> KA4993 is the call of the California Highway Patrol. It is quite common
>for people to make license plate frames bearing the call of local law
>enforcement agency; KMA367, the LAPD call, is quite common around LA.

I used to see these all the time back in the early 80's during my commutes
to UCLA and wondered what they were...kinda figured they were someone's
callsign.

>
> I have a KA4993 frame on one of my motorcycles; I bought a used bike
>from a friend who also happens to work for the state, as a patrolman. He
>kinda laughed and said, "Maybe that will help keep you from getting too
>many tickets". Usually, family members end up with these things... though
>anyone can legally buy/display them...

Can I ask you why? What's the point of displaying the cops' callsign on
your car? Maybe (as you say) to avoid tickets? Lotsa people out here have
SHOPO (State of Hawaii Organization of Police Officers, the cops' "union")
stickers on their cars for the same reason, I guess.

73,
Jeff WD6CQV/KH6 AFA8JM
1843EIE"at"Hickam-EMH.AF.MIL

948. Re: Re: Abbreviation for Units Multipliers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 19:55:05 UTC
From: paul@hpldola.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12120044@hpldola.HP.COM>
Source record: 8783

Paul Flaherty:

> >On a similar thread (since sci.engr isn't here yet): Who is responsible for
> >keeping the brain damaged English units as the primary measurement system
> >in the US? NIST? Congress?

And from Phil:

> We have met the enemy, and he is us.

And "us" includes us amateur radio operators.

I was lucky enough to be schooled during the time when the metric system
was being pushed in the USA. Then my science/math/engineering education
used it even more - slugs and feet became things to be converted to
metric before doing calculations - maybe that makes me communist or something
I don't know.

Anyway, I started pursuing my ham ticket and lo and behold,
there for all the world to see in our training literature (and in the
Handbook and who knows where else) was the formula for the length of
a half-wave dipole antenna:

(1) l = 9827397.23847 / f

where the length is in feet or inches or something - please excuse the
made-up constant. And this formula usually comes *after* we know how
to talk about 2-meters and 146MHz as the same band. We're already using
wavelengths in meters so why suggest people memorize brain-dead useless
formulas and constants? Instead, we could present the formulas in
the metric system and provide units conversions for folks who don't
happen to have metric measuring tapes - conversion being a skill they
could use in other walks of life.

So quick... what's the length of a half-wave dipole for 2 meters? Well
naturally, it's 1 meter - half of 2 meters! No formula required. A
2m quarter-wave is then 1/2 meter long which is about 19.7 inches - not
bad for no formula.

For closer results, like for 2 meters where small errors in antenna
lengths are significant, the formula to remember is still simple

(2) l = c / f

which says that the wavelength is equal to the speed of light divided by
the frequency. That 'c' value, the speed of light, is a useful
number - much more so than the one presented in (1) above. You can
use it to determine round-trip propagation time in EME or satellite

communication - or estimate the wavelength of a frequency which falls outside the HAM bands - like 11m for CB.

-Paul "Spice is the Variety of Life"
paul@hpldola.hp.com N0KCL

949. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 19:56:29 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <39681@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8784

In article <1990Sep5.230403.15295@cbnewsc.att.com> psfales@cbnewsc.att.com (Peter Fales) writes:

>How about a pointer to one of these less than $100 8051 simulators!

I don't know about that ... I have a commercial one called "avsim" and it's excellent.

However, I've got a PD cross-assembler for the 8051 family, that I would be willing to E-MAIL to anybody who wants it - it originally came from UseNet. 8051 applications are typically simple enough that a full simulator is not truly necessary, as long as you've got a little assembly experience.

Once again, let me stress that you can get an 8051 controller up for the $20-30 range (a fairly minimal system, true, but a fully functioning one). It is VERY well suited for ham radio projects -- I am always looking for good ideas !! If anybody can think of a worthwhile project, let's kick it around a little.

Best 73's

Chris, WZ2B

950. IC751

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 20:20:43 UTC
From: tony@hacgate.UUCP
Message-ID: <10418@hacgate.UUCP>
Source record: 8785

Does anyone out there have thke modification that can be made to a Icom IC751 for general trasceve? I know it is simple, but how is it done?

951. MARS Operational Status

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 21:14:29 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <118.26E68F8D@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8822

> From: abn@mentor.cc.purdue.edu (Ken Adams)
> Date: 5 Sep 90 08:41:08 GMT
> Organization: Purdue University
> Message-ID: <13633@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> With the recent deployment of troops to the Middle East, I have been
> asked about MARS. What times, frequencies, etc. are being used? Who is
> coordinating traffic? Are there nets specific to each branch of the
> service I.E. Air Force, Army, Navy, etc.? I need information to pass on
> to local hams that might wish to volunteer their services.

MARS is not a funny kind of ham radio named after a candy bar. Each service has its own program (coordinated at the top by a Joint MARS Chief Committee).

A ham may join the program of his choice, but it not as simple as learning the time and frequency and showing up with a cheery "I'm here!" You join by filing applications with the State MARS Director for your state. If and when you are accepted, you are assigned to a training net. Once training is completed, you will be assigned to one or more administrative nets and one or more traffic nets. Except for Navy MARS and ships at sea and for phone patching nets (both of which are tightly restricted), CONUS affiliate memebers are almost never permitted to exchange trafffic with stations outside CONUS. Even contact between the services is rare.

The training is primarily in handling traffic using the official NATO format and procedures, both of which are considerably different from ARRL NTS procedures.

MARS activity can be a satisfying, but there are two things to keep in mind: <1> it is NOT a hobby activity; it's a MILITARY program to meet military goals; <2> they want it done THEIR way and hams who join up with the attitude "I'll do you a favor and show you how it ought to be done" will find themselves invited to leave.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

952. Need recent callsign assignments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 21:28:13 UTC
From: MLS129@psuvm.psu.edu
Message-ID: <90249.172813MLS129@psuvm.psu.edu>
Source record: 8816

Does anyone have the FCC's August list of callsign assignments?

All I really need is the 3rd district assignments. Please E-mail them
to this address.

Thanks..

Mike Sensor KD3LR / AFA1UP <MLS129@PSUVM>
Penn. State Altoona Campus
Altoona PA

953. Radials without a shovel

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 21:46:31 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009062146.AA03571@tilde>
Source record: 8826

Bruce Thompson, WB0QWS asks: "...does anyone have an easy way of putting radials under the lawn (without a shovel)?

Well, you could buy some moles, tie wires to their hind legs..... :)

73, Dube N5PDK

954. Heathkit AT-1 Transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 21:47:29 UTC
From: tomas@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44589@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8815

I found an old Heathkit AT-1 transmitter at a junk yard. The owner gave
it to me free. I brought it home, took off the cover, turned it on, plugged
it into a dead outlet, took bodily cover, and turned on the circuit-breaker
controlling the dead outlet. No explosion. No smoke. But the tubes
(it has three) lit up.

Does anybody know anything about this 4-band (80,40,20,10) CW transmitter?
Anybody have a manual or know of a source?

Thanks,
Tom Taylor AA6BR

955. ICOM R1 Receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 22:53:28 UTC
From: taalebi@AI.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <9009062253.AA00438@wenger.ai.mit.edu>
Source record: 8817

I have heard that ICOM R1 is a tiny radio with a wide range of
receiving frequency.
Unfortunately it seems that it isn't available in the US yet.

I wonder if anyone knows of any way of ordering it from here (US),
Japan or somewere else?

--73's de N1HPP
__ _ Ali Taalebi
/) // MIT AI Lab.
/- -/ // o Room NE43-753
/ /_</_<_ (617) 253-8005
ali@ai.mit.edu

956. Re: DC Adapter for FT-470?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 23:01:24 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <494@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 8793

In article <9008301642.AA04515@hls.com> trop@hls.com (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>Has anyone ever seen/used a DC adapter for the 470 that allowed operation
>at 5W
>
Yes, Yaesu sells one. It cost about $40 if I recall correctly.

I however, being a ham and too cheap to buy one, hacked a connector into
a $12.95 AA alkaline pack.

--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
UPLHERC!WICAT!KEITHM | ...so there! |

957. Re: Inductance of ferrite-rod loop antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 23:20:26 UTC
From: tk@rice-chex.ai.mit.edu
Message-ID: <10472@life.ai.mit.edu>
Source record: 8823

You were using the permeability with respect to vaccum rather than the permeability. You need to multiply by the permeability of vacuum, which is 4pi x 10**-7 Henrys/meter, or since you are using centimeter units, 4pi x 10**-9 Henrys/cm. This gives an inductance of about 535 microhenries for the inductor you specified.

958. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 23:50:51 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <3920@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 8800

In article <29503@nigel.ee.udel.edu> masters@freezer.it.udel.edu (paul masters) writes:

>distance. Problem is, you would not be working with sound, and filiment heat up
>and cool down time will slow you down.

Do what the Navy does: keep the bulb on all the time and use a shutter to form
the code elements.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

959. Re: biological effects of handheld transceivers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-06 23:51:18 UTC
From: hburford@enint.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <654@enint.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 8801

jre@sactoh0.SAC.CA.US (Jim Earl) writes:

|>>Does anyone out there have any reasonably up-to-date information on
|>>biologic effects (e.g. brain effects).

|>I haven't read anything official, but I know that when I transmit
|>on my 4-watt 440 hand-held into the rubber duckie, I will get a
|>headache within about 5 minutes of intermittent operation. That is
|>why I usually use low power, which doesn't give me headaches. The
|>same thing happens to my friend with a comparable radio.
|>--

I noticed that, too. Especially on 440 and not as much on 2m. I
use an external antenna and a speaker mic. at every opportunity.

--
Harry Burford - NCR Peripheral Products Division
PHONE:316-636-8016 TELEX:417-465 FAX:316-636-8889 CALL:KA0TTY
SLOWNET:3718 N. Rock Road, Wichita KS C-$erve:76226,2760
SS: 9.5 Harry.Burford@Wichita.NCR.COM

960. Re: Inversion scrambling

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 01:35:09 UTC
From: ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep7.013509.17980@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 8825

In article <suBwo1w162w@tosspot.UUCP> root@tosspot.UUCP (Lee Reynolds) writes:
>Can anyone tell me if simple frequency inversion scrambling
>is in much use (if any) at all on HF and up?

Ahhhh...well, yes, if you tune up ANY AM signal SSB and land on the wrong side-band, that's frequency inversion scrambling. Or just try copying a LSB signal in USB mode, or vice-reversa. "It's all the same."

No one with any serious interest in information security uses "simple frequency inversion scrambling", for the above reason. Lousy security. Cheap telephone scramblers do this, and descrambling may be too much for the kids down the street (MAY be!), but it won't keep anyone out who's at all seriously interested in penetrating your communications.

BTW, scrambling and cryptography are big no-no's on our bands. There are lots of private individuals and firms who have considerable (legitimate) interest in establishing private channels by such means, but Uncle Fox decided long ago that hams don't fall in this category.

If you're interested in further info on this, try sci.crypt. Scramblers aren't the big thing there, but you're likely to find some folks who know quit a lot about them.

d

PS: A site called tosspot...I love it!
d

--
"...while I know many people who emphatically believe in reincarnation, I have never met or read one who could satisfactorily explain population growth."
-- Spider Robinson
Duke McMullan n5gax nss13429r phon505-255-4642 ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu

961. Re: Experience with Butternut HF6V-X vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 02:32:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <119.26E6E157@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8680

> From: brucet@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Bruce Thompson (greeley temp))
> Date: 5 Sep 90 19:56:33 GMT
> Organization: HP Fort Collins, Co.
> Message-ID: <7880272@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> As an aside, does anyone have an easy way of putting radials under
> the lawn (without a shovel)?

With an edger or a turf cutter (as used at turf farms). Actually almost any
tool that will cut a narrow slit will work. Poke the wire down into the slit,
tamp, and sprinkle.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

962. Re: Experience with Butternut HF6V-X vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 03:11:51 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <209@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8683

In article <7880272@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, brucet@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Bruce Thompson (greeley temp)) writes:
>
>
> As an aside, does anyone have an easy way of putting radials under
> the lawn (without a shovel)?
>

Try making a slit in the turf. I have heard of various tools being used for this, including an ax. I understand that it is best to use INSULATED wires for buried radials. The idea is not to have a good ground connection, but to make an efficient ground plane, with as little ground losses as possible. That is why it is probably best to mount the vertical up a little bit, with sloping above-ground radials (if you can get away with it).

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

963. Re: MININEC Availability Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 04:15:03 UTC
From: crh@hpcvmcdj.cv.hp.com
Message-ID: <2330005@hpcvmcdj.cv.hp.com>
Source record: 8681

>PD1:<msdos.hamradio> directory at wsmr-simtel20.army.mil a few
>weeks back. Unfortunately, that directory no longer seems to
>exist as of recent ftp visits there. If anyone knows what is
Try looking in directory PD2:<MSDOS2.HAMRADIO> for ham radio related files.

The following description is from simibm.idx

"PD2:","<MSDOS2.HAMRADIO>","MININEC3.ARC",1,158720,8,870128,"Radio antenna design aid,
w/BAS src and EXEs"
"PD2:","<MSDOS2.HAMRADIO>","MININEC3.INF",1,6506,7,900525,"Info and hints on how to run
MININEC3 pgm"

The index and other index related files can be ftp'd from

PD1:<MSDOS.FILEDOCS> as file SIMIBM.ARC

Ron Henderson WA7TAS
crh@hp-pcd.hp.com

964. Re: What level should hams homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 04:42:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500721@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8679

> >There is also the concept (if I might bring it up) of "homebrewing" at a
> >higher level: developing software
> >
> >The problem with this is the lack of availability of the parts.
>
> What do you mean? One of the things that drove me towards software
> development (besides its inherent fascination) was constant
> frustration in getting parts for hardware development. I don't know of
> any other field in homebrewing where you can easily get so many parts
> over the phone. I don't mean just ordering them over the phone, I mean
> actually *obtaining* them through the phone line. :-)

Actually the "parts" I referred to was the hardware platform.

> The other great thing about software is that it is so easily
> replicated. Building the first prototype of a hardware project is
> fun, but duplicating it can get old pretty quickly. Fortunately I have
> here a magic machine that can automatically duplicate any homebrew
> software project in a matter of seconds or minutes, as long as you
> keep feeding it electricity and raw materials. And the duplicates are just
> as good as the prototype...

This is one of the things that makes software homebrewing fun.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

965. Re: Single Board Computers (was Re: What level)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 13:53:21 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1307@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8692

In article <771@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>From article <3910@rsiatl.UUCP>, by jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond):
>> cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op) writes:
>>
>>
>>>when BASIC decides to garbage collect (or equivilent idiotic operation) and
>>>things grind to a halt, you'll wind up frustrated.
>>
>> Ahhh, a language bigot and a very uninformed one to boot. If you
>> of BASIC, you'd never make such a foolish statement. Garbage
>> collection on a microcontroller - what a riot.
>
>
>
>John:
>
>
>Perhaps you would be so kind as to explain why I got so many of these
>garbage collection statements way back when I wrote basic (it was the
>only high level language at the the time) for Commodore. I wrote an
>editor in basic and garbage collection would occur and I would wait
>for many minutes. I program assembler on fifteen different processors
>the last time I counted, and have written code for more computers than
>most people even know exist. I do not consider it to be a sin that
>I do not either know or understand what you are talking about. How about
>a little information and a little less snot?

Control BASIC and Commodore BASIC are similar only in their syntax.
The controller BASIC that I have used only allows static variables
so garbage collection is never an issue. The language is optimized
for interrupt servicing and bit level control. It shouldn't be called
BASIC I guess, but the syntax is similar. It is easy to debug without
an ICE, and the tokenized program is very small. You could write
slightly better code directly in assembler, of course, but it would
take much longer and debugging would require an ICE. It also only
supports integer math, but for the majority of control applications
this is a plus not a minus. I have used this to develop a one of a
kind machine controller for a garment plant. Since it was a retrofit
to an existing machine and quite a bit of experimentation was required
to make it work the way the customer wanted, it was a huge advantage
to be able to make changes in real time on the factory floor and
debug problems as they came up. If I had used a controller programmable
only in assembler, it would probably have exhausted both my and my customer's
patience before we got the machine doing exactly what he wanted. This

SBC from Octagon Systems allows you to develop code in RAM from a terminal, and then with a single command, burn the code into on board ROM.
In this application the SBC was able to service three separate interrupts with an aggregate frequency of 200 interrupts per second and drive sixteen solenoids while maintaining a 19.2 kb link with the terminal. This kind of performance should be good enough for all but the most demanding control applications. I'm not saying that it's better than programming in assembler from a raw performance standpoint, but it is certainly "good enough" and short development cycles count for a lot out in the field. You do have to develop a new coding style to get this level of performance though, nice clean modular code is out the window, subroutine calls cost too much in this enviornment. You tend to use interrupt service as much as possible with global flags used to communicate with the main line code running in a polled loop.

Gary KE4ZV

966. Re: Radials without a shovel

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 14:21:29 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <39703@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8691

>Bruce Thompson, WB0QWS asks: "...does anyone have an easy way of putting
>radials under the lawn (without a shovel)?

I always use a hatchet (or "axe", if you prefer) to carve a little trench out. It's not that much work, especially compared to ditch-digging!!!

One trick that my friend AA2AY told me is to lay the wires along the grass in the fall (when lawn mowing is over) or spring (before it begins), pulled taught with a stake at each end (railroad ties would work; grounding rods would probably be better, but could get expensive if you've got a complicated installation). When the grass thickens and grows back, it should cover it up.

Right now, I'm installing a more reasonable ground system into a house that is wired like a grape vine. I "obtained" some belden 1/2" flat grounding strap. I was nervous about putting the Radio Shack model grounding rod (hey, they're convenient) too close to the house, so I picked a spot, but it's only about 2 feet away from the foundation. (We have a full basement). Does anybody know how well this grounding strap holds up? Is it safe to bury it?

Finally: the soil is reasonably moist, and not particularly sandy, from what I can tell so far. Should I bother with some sort of electrolyte, and if so, anybody got a good recipe?

73's WZ2B

967. Re: Heathkit AT-1 Transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 14:40:18 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <3786@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 8685

In article <44589@apple.Apple.COM>, tomas@Apple.COM (Tom Taylor) writes:
> I found an old Heathkit AT-1 transmitter at a junk yard. The owner gave
> it to me free. I brought it home, took off the cover, turned it on, plugged
> it into a dead outlet, took bodily cover, and turned on the circuit-breaker
> controlling the dead outlet. No explosion. No smoke. But the tubes
> (it has three) lit up.
>
> Does anybody know anything about this 4-band (80,40,20,10) CW transmitter?
> Anybody have a manual or know of a source?
>
> Thanks,
> Tom Taylor AA6BR

The AT-1 was Heath's first amateur transmitter (someone correct me
if I'm wrong). I have a story about the AT-1..it goes like this:

When I was 12 years old I worked in the supply store at my local elementary
school, I was also a coin collector. One day someone purchased an eraser
using a 1931S penny. I swapped the penny out and took it home. Much to
my astonishment the penny was worth $30.00! A ham friend of mine traded
a Heath AT-1 transmitter to me for that 1931S penny. It became my first
ham transmitter. I worked 35 states on CW on 7.180 (different band plan)
using that little AT-1. The AT-1 is a simple and reliable little transmitter
and represents what ham radio used to be. Mine had the 6L6 replaced with
a more modern 2E26 although the 6L6 is still available.

The AT-1 is a classic. Enjoy it!

-Charlie Thompson WB4HVD

968. Greater Memphis Hamfest & Computer Show

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 15:10:00 UTC
From: SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET
Message-ID: <9009071511.AA15542@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8684

```
MEMFEST '90
Greater Memphis Hamfest & Computer Show

OCTOBER 13-14, 1990

Location: Pipkin Building, Mid-South Fairgrounds
Memphis, Tennessee

Hours of Operation: Saturday 9:00 am to 5:00 pm
Sunday 9:00 am to 2:00 pm

Memfest Info: 146.28/88, 224.42/82, 444.0/449.0

Admission: $5.00 per person (includes 6 attendance prize tickets)

ARRL VE Exams: Saturday, October 13, 9 AM, PRE-REGISTRATION ONLY
contact W4MI (901)357-8148

Flea Market: Space will consist of one 8' table, at a cost of $16.00 for the
weekend. First come - first served. contact KA4EBU (901) 755-6629
THERE WILL BE SECURITY EACH NIGHT!

If you have any questions please send me a e-mail message.

de N9GSA

************************************************************************

Suresh Kagoo Internet: Skagoo@memstvx1.memst.edu
Academic Computer Services Bitnet : SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1
Memphis State University Amateur Radio : N9GSA
Memphis, Tennessee Others available on request
141.225.1.2
************************************************************************
```

969. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 15:23:41 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <94@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 8690

In article <33464@cup.portal.com>, RaH@cup.portal.com (Richard A Hyde) writes:
> was about "through the earth" communications.
> Essentially, you drive two conductive stakes into the ground, and using
> "around the house (who's house ?)" electronics, you communicate between
> them.
>
Yup, the stuff really works. I did the same with a 5 watt audio amp
as the transmitter and a phono premap as the receiver when I was in high
school. We even hooked up a CPO to the transmitter stakes and went to
a pair of high impedance headphones. The best we got was across the
back yard but that was because we had to stay connected to the AC lines
for the power source.

Good Idea for Cub Scout level activity, I think this is just what the
doctor ordered.

Ron, K3FR

970. Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 15:49:56 UTC
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1475@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 8706

I just read in the San Jose Mercury News that the owner of Heathkit is looking for a buyer...

Oh Well, end of an era.... Unless any of you have a few bucks to spare

Phil
KJ6NN

971. Re: Call Plates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 15:53:11 UTC
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com
Message-ID: <17066@oolong.la.locus.com>
Source record: 8686

Once upon a time, I wrote:

> I have a KA4993 frame on one of my motorcycles; I bought a used bike
>from a friend who also happens to work for the state, as a patrolman. He
>kinda laughed and said, "Maybe that will help keep you from getting too
>many tickets". Usually, family members end up with these things... though
>anyone can legally buy/display them...

In article <9009061921.AA26700@server.af.mil> 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL ("1843 EIG/EIE") writes:

>Can I ask you why? What's the point of displaying the cops' callsign on
>your car? Maybe (as you say) to avoid tickets? Lotsa people out here have
>SHOPO (State of Hawaii Organization of Police Officers, the cops' "union")
>stickers on their cars for the same reason, I guess.

The frame identifies me as 'one of them'. Maybe I'm an off-duty copy
or something. When given a choice between 10 different speeding vehicles,
maybe I'm a little less likely to get picked.

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
****

972. Re: Press Screwups (was Good Ham PR from MARS)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 15:57:29 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4410@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 8818

In article <9009041848.AA22919@uunet.uu.net> 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL ("1843 EIG/EIE") writes:
>
><Description of how messed up the news can be as far as facts goes, deleted>
>...
>But why in the h*ll can't the press cover technical topics without totally
>screwing them up?!
>
>73,
>Jeff WD6CQV/KH6 AFA8JM/AFF8A/AFF8P

Simple. Because the press cannot cover ANY topic without a very high chance of messing up on their facts. It was pretty sad to see how badly the press messed up when reporting 'facts' having to do with the Daisy/Cadnetix chapter 11 filings and so forth. Actually, having been involved in other issues (some of which the press is actively biased against), I was not too surprised to see how careless they were. Contrary to popular opinion, the press is not there to supply you with facts. Their first goal is to continue in business. Their second goal? Who knows! (And I bet that discussing it will devolve into quite a flame war, too.) (Notice that I did not say anything about 'profit', only about the survival of the business.)

In an attempt to forstall (forestall?) flames, when I say 'they' above, I do not mean to imply anything about any single member of the press.

Most all disclaimers should be applied to the above, also :-)

973. WANTED: ICOM R70

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 16:02:23 UTC
From: stoppani@rust.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1314@rust.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 8682

I'm looking for a used ICOM R70 that is in excellent condition.
Please send email if you have one that you would like to sell
(or if you know of someone that is selling one).

Thanks,

--
Pete Stoppani	stoppani@decwet.dec.com
DECwest Engineering	decwrl!slough.enet!stoppani
Bellevue, WA	stoppani@slough.zso.dec.com
"The wise learn more from fools than fools learn from the wise."

974. Waving antenae?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 16:17:46 UTC
From: billt@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140038@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 8711

/ hprnd:rec.humor / phd_6p@gsbacd.uchicago.edu / 7:58 pm Sep 1, 1990 /
I recently bought an electronic bug detector that had been made in Japan.
The instructions were a little terse including one on the box which read:
"Warning : This device will interfere with all short waving antenae in the
room".

Someone else has reported buying a Japanese made knife which had the
following warning label attached:"Knife sharp. Keep away from children and
other pets".
----

975. Green stamps vs. IRCs for DX QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 16:27:59 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep7.162759.4420@mentor.com>
Source record: 8819

I've been having a great time working DX on OSCAR-13. I'm up to 27 countries worked since May, including China, Peru, USSR, etc., and while I've been licensed for many years, it's my first real DXing. Now it's time to get some of these QSOs confirmed!

When I QSL direct to rare DX, I include a self-addressed envelope, and one or two IRCs. I know many hams would prefer to get a "green stamp" (1 US dollar), as it would go farther, maybe to air mail or whatever, but I also know some countries don't permit their people to possess foreign currency and I certainly don't want to get anybody in trouble. Also there is the increased risk of theft. So I know one must be conscious of this, but I don't have a clear idea of exactly which countries should get IRCs only, and which ones are OK for $$. I hoped the Int'l Callbook would have some guidance, but no luck.

I'd appreciate hearing some specific advice on this subject, either by email or posting. Thanks and good DX to you.

--73 de KC7IT

By the way, there's generally a fine bunch of ops on the bird, far more civilized than what I'm hearing about 20m.
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302(fax:1282)
Mentor Graphics Corporation, 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, Oregon 97005
...tektronix!sequent!mntgfx!mbutts uunet!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@mentor.com
Any opinions are my own, and aren't necessarily shared by Mentor Graphics Corp.

976. Hawaii repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 16:51:20 UTC
From: mike@edif.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <0VX5o2w162w@edif.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 8694

Help! I am off to Hawaii on vacation in a couple of weeks, but can't get hold of an ARRL Repeater Directory (everyone seems to be out!).

Can anyone tell me the good 2M and 440Mhz repeaters in the Honolulu area and on the island of Hawaii (I expect to tour from Hilo and cover most of the island in a rental car)?

Any othe pointers/hints etc? (I don't plan on leaving things in my car BTW :-))

Mike AA4MW

977. Re: Call sign question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 16:53:58 UTC
From: jerry@donk.UUCP
Message-ID: <643@donk.UUCP>
Source record: 8820

Thanks to all who replied..

It looks like I can throw all those WB7RHQ QSL cards away.. Oh well..

```
*****************************************************************************
* Intel may own me body and soul, but these opinions are MINE. So there. *
*---------------------------------------------------------------------------*
* jerry@orion1.hf.intel.com You can find me either here or *
* jerryg@bucket.uucp there or *
* 74176.1024@compuserve.com here *
*---------------------------------------------------------------------------*
* Diplomacy is the art of saying 'nice doggie' until you can find a rock. *
*****************************************************************************
```

978. Re: Radials without a shovel

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 17:34:24 UTC
From: dls@ccird1.uucp
Message-ID: <DLS.90Sep7133424@ccird1.uucp>
Source record: 8697

>>>>> On 7 Sep 90 14:21:29 GMT, cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op) adds:

>>Bruce Thompson, WB0QWS asks: "...does anyone have an easy way of putting
>>radials under the lawn (without a shovel)?

>One trick that my friend AA2AY told me is to lay the wires along the grass in
>the fall (when lawn mowing is over) or spring (before it begins), pulled
>taught with a stake at each end (railroad ties would work; grounding rods
>would probably be better, but could get expensive if you've got a complicated
>installation). When the grass thickens and grows back, it should cover it
>up.

>73's WZ2B

[hi Chris!!!]

I've also have been told that using wooden clothes line pegs works as well.
Just hammer them in deep enough for the mower doen't catch them.

73's N2KTJ
--

Darren Swartzendruber CCCCCCCCCCC CCCCCCCCCCC IIIIIIIIII
N2KTJ CC CC CC CC II II COMPUTER
CC CCC CC CC CCC CC IIII IIII CONSOLES,
cci632!dls@cs.rochester.edu CC CCCCCCC CC CCCCCCC IIII IIII INCORPORATED
rochester!rit!cci632!dls CC CCC CC CC CCC CC IIII IIII
uunet!ccicpg!cci632!dls CC CC CC CC II II An STC Company
uunet!rlgvax!cci632!dls CCCCCCCCCCC CCCCCCCCCCC IIIIIIIIII

979. Chicago area Ham Club?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 17:37:07 UTC
From: aieta@ils.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1673@anaxagoras.ils.nwu.edu>
Source record: 8709

I am looking for a Ham Radio Operators Club or Organization
within the city of Chicago to help me identify the source of
some RF interference I am receiving in my home Public Address
System. The source of the interference is strictly Pakistani sounding
cab drivers and I have seen many with huge antennas and been told that
they often run illegal power boosters.

Have any of you Chicago Ham Ops heard this?
Do you know what frequencies they are using?
Can they do this with 'legal' equipment?
Is there anything a Ham Operator can do to help me and the FCC
confiscate these pirate's gear?
Anybody speak Pakistani?

Thanks in advance.

980. Re: KB0GPX (was Phonetics for NJ6A)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 18:03:50 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9009071805.AA25729@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8693

>Now you know why I turned in KB0GPX.

You'll regret that when you become an OF and spend all your time on-air
talking about your operations... You could have been...

Great Pancreatic X-rays

:-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-)

or, for that matter, "Gory Pancreatic X-rays", if you're graphic enough :-)

Regards, Will

981. Re: ABUSE OF HAM RADIO ETHICS IN talk.politics.mideast

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 18:05:57 UTC
From: jblake@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140039@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 8710

```
/ hprnd:rec.ham-radio / fergie@megrez.intel.com / 7:45 am Sep 6, 1990 /
> The following is a posting I made on talk.politics.mideast.
> This is in response to an obvious racist!
> I do not think that ham radio should be used as a front
> for some racist group. Ham radio should be used to
> unite people.. not build walls between people.
> **********************************************

Pardon me, I must have missed something. Perhaps someone could explain
what this is all about?

*******************************************************************************
John Blake Email: jblake@hprnd.hp.com

"The opinions expressed on this program are those of the participants and
guests, and do not necessarily reflect those of this station, its management,
or sponsors."
*******************************************************************************
```

982. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 18:35:44 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230036@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 8821

>A prize will be awarded to the first person who can do this
>using _one_ wire.

Well, gee, my transceiver does it using NO wires - does that count? :-)

If you insist on just one wire, then -

```
wire
[ your circuit]-----------------------------------[your circuit]
| |
|<---copper rods |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| |
| Dirt and/or sea water |
| |
```

There may be some range problems, and I'm sure it'd work better with
some really BIG batteries, but it IS only one wire! What'd I win? :-)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

983. Kenwood TH-25 Modification needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 18:45:11 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep7.184511.15207@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 8698

I still need assistance from Ken Hendrickson regarding the TH-25 mods..

de N5LTL

984. Re: Radials without a shovel

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 19:09:28 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <57523@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 8695

>Bruce Thompson, WB0QWS asks: "...does anyone have an easy way of putting
>radials under the lawn (without a shovel)?

A ham magazine (probably QST) published a short article about a
"ground-radial plow" in the '60s or '70s. It's a steel blade, perhaps
3/8 - 1/2" thick, 3" wide, 2' long, sharpened on one edge. It's
attached to the back end of a large garden-tractor (preferably one
with a low gear range). I've never tried it; it would probably be
most convenient if made retractable. Watch out for underground
utility wires/pipes!

--

Frank Reid W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

Listening to cellular phones shouldn't be illegal; it should be
required for student shrinks et al., as part of their training.

985. Re: Kenwood TH-26 Modification needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 19:35:30 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880275@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8701

Has someone had their neat wizzy toy apart yet.. have you done mods yet?

Can someone please post or E-Mail the necessary modifications for the
ICOM 2-SAT that will enable it to go out of band on RX and TX ?

I have the RX mod already... RX is great over 138-174.

Does it really have a built in auto-dialer?

Yes, I know... standard disclaimers apply.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), HAM = N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
UUCP: hplabs!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599
ARPA: jle@hpfcla.fc.hp.com Jer_Eberhard@hpfcla.fc.hp.com

986. ICOM 2-SAT RX and TX mods requested

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 19:37:36 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880276@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8702

Has someone had their neat wizzy toy apart yet.. have you done mods yet?

Can someone (everyone :-) please post or E-Mail the necessary
modifications for the ICOM 2-SAT that will enable it to go out of band
on RX and TX ?

I have the RX mod already... RX is great over 138-174.

Does it really have a built in auto-dialer?

Yes, I know... standard disclaimers apply. I won't, they won't and I
never heard of you.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), HAM = N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
UUCP: hplabs!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599
ARPA: jle@hpfcla.fc.hp.com Jer_Eberhard@hpfcla.fc.hp.com

987. Oh No..Another Code question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 20:07:33 UTC
From: jerry@donk.UUCP
Message-ID: <644@donk.UUCP>
Source record: 8824

I originally learned Morse in the Navy, more years ago than I want to think about..

To graduate, we had to be able to receive and send at 20 wpm. On a typewriter. My fingers were taught to recognize the sounds. Most of the time I don't really have to think about it. (After listening to code for 2-3 hours a day for a number of weeks, some of us were sending code in our sleep)

I'm no longer that fast, but using Super Morse, I can copy fairly reliably at about 13 wpm with the computer keyboard. Unfortunately I am nowhere near being able to copy by hand at 13 wpm for General.

Nowhere can I find any rule that explictly requires that the code test be taken by hand, but I have been made to understand that bringing anything to the test but paper, pencil and maybe a calculator is forbidden.

Is there a rule, or is this just something became THE WAY IT IS DONE? I can understand that typewriters used to be big and noisy, but most of the new electronic typewriters are small and relatively quiet. Now if I could convince the VE's to allow a typewriter, I could be going for my General in October instead of Technician.

Anyway, thanks for letting me ramble on..


```
*************************************************************************
* Intel may own me body and soul, but these opinions are MINE. So there. *
*-----------------------------------------------------------------------*
* jerry@orion1.hf.intel.com You can find me either here or *
* jerryg@bucket.uucp there or *
* 74176.1024@compuserve.com here *
*-----------------------------------------------------------------------*
* Diplomacy is the art of saying 'nice doggie' until you can find a rock. *
*************************************************************************
```

988. Communications Receivers Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 20:18:03 UTC
From: acp@we.msc.umn.edu
Message-ID: <2526@uc.msc.umn.edu>
Source record: 8696

```
##################################################################
# #
# PRE-1941 COMMUNICATIONS RECIEVERS WANTED #
# #
##################################################################
```

I'm a collector interested in buying communications receivers, literature pertaining to, and accessories for communications receivers made before world war II.

I'm particularly interested in ANY receiver made by PATTERSON, BRETTING, SCOTT, McMURDO SILVER and some receivers made by HALLICRAFTERS, NATIONAL, HOWARD and HAMMERLUND.

Tony Peterson acp@sc.msc.umn.edu (612) 422-8889 (612) 626-0286

989. Re: Antenna gain figures for QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 20:34:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500722@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8688

The specification for antenna models should specify the format of the file that is submitted, and that file format should be in the public domains so such a requirement does not end up becoming a requirement to use any particular program. The requirement should only specify, or refer to a published specification, of how the antenna model itself is formatted so that ARRL or anyone else (if the model is released to the public) can study it using the tools of their choice.

If NEC and/or MININEC are good programs (and having never used them I do not know) then they can stand on their own w/o ARRL mandating their use.

The ideal program is one that is well documented, runs on all major system types, has source available, and is free. Ideal programs are rare so we have to live with less than ideal programs at times.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

990. Re: TN Call Plates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 20:44:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500723@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8687

Ham plates end up having various usefulnesses regardless of what the original intent was, including:

1. Identify the car as likely having communications equipment and a skilled operator who knows how to use them. A police office in a situation where he needs communication capability, and knows what a ham plate means, could go to that car. He could also look for antennas and maybe get a CB-er.

2. Identify you as "one of the fraternity" to other hams, who might end up honking "hi" or your call at on the horn, or call you on 146.52 if equipped for 2 meters.

3. Make you look "normal" in hamfest parking lots.

4. Make people ask questions in which can get to say "It's ham radio...
...would you like to know what hams do these days?".

5. A way to make it a lot easier for you to remember your license plate number.

Except at hamfests, most thieves probably don't know the ham plates mean "open here for free radios" but the antennas usually do a good job of this (and magmounts can be taken down and hidden). Thieves at hamfests probably know that there is just as much chance of a radio in a car with or without the ham plates.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

991. Re: Experience with Butternut HF6V-X vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 21:03:18 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880277@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8677

>As an aside, does anyone have an easy way of putting radials under
>the lawn (without a shovel)?
>
>Bruce Thompson
>WB0QWS

I used a utility knife. I took a piece of tank coil stock (the hollow kind) and bent it to feed #25 enameled copper beside the knife blade into the ground. I then wrapped electrical tape around the handle of the utility knife and the tube.

With one stroke, you cut the sod about 1.5", and the tube feeds the wire into the ground. I laid over 20 radials this way one morning. It helps if the ground is damp. What you're really after is for the grass roots to grow over the wire so you don't hit it with a lawn mower or dethatcher.

By the time you divide your power by 30-50 radials, #25 wire is JUST FINE. Also, the length doesn't seem very important, because the earth detunes the wires laid in it. (ever wonder why the FCC specifies .4 wavelength radials for commercial stations ? It's non-resonant ! It apparently doesn't matter.)

Most of the antenna current happens close to the base of the antenna, so extremely long radials are a waste. For this reason, "more and shorter" is better than "few and longer". Resonant radials are only needed in above-ground installations. Being a hypocrite, though, I laid one 30' radial just because the lawn dimensions allowed it.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

992. Re: howdy.... long time no post, eh?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 21:12:31 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880278@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8678

Yo Rusty ! I just heard 10 meters open up again last weekend. You came back just in time.

And talk about open ! My first contact was Anchorage, followed by Bar Harbor, Maine, followed by Tokyo. I just love 10 meters.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

993. Re: ni-cads (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-07 23:15:08 UTC
From: randall@infmx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5153@infmx.UUCP>
Source record: 8699

Here is an article about ni-cad batteries that someone asked for on the net a few days ago. This has been posted before. I apologize for the redunancy.

-Randall KK6MY

NICAD CELL CHARACTERISTICS

by

Hugh W6WTU

The operating characteristics of a Nicad cell are very basic in nature. During charge, only current and cell temperature are critical. Discharge may occur at any current rate until the cell terminal voltage falls below 1.1 volts, but the cell temperature rise must not cause the cell electrolyte to boil (gas). When connected in a pack, the pack must be unloaded when the individual cell voltage falls to 1.1 volts to prevent reverse charging of the lowest voltage cell in the pack.

Few applications discharge cells at an excessive high rate where gassing becomes a problem, with the exception of toy electric cars (These are toys for men). Cells designed for this application usually have larger than average plate area and large connecting tabs to support the higher peak current. Cell temperature is kept below the critical value by selecting the cell capacity such that the cell will dissipate its charge before gassing occurs. In essence, the toy car runs continuously with a nearly zero series load resistance allowing the cell temperature to rise near critical just as cell discharge is reached.

The following brief notes will further amplify an understanding of Nicad cell characteristics.

1. Nicads are very easily damaged due to gas pressure caused by over-charging at high charge rates. Unfortunately, Nicads do not have a positive indicator for indicating the state of charge. It is up to the user to estimate the relative charge state. Typically, the charge rate is calculated at C/10 where C equals cell capacity and the 10 represents hours for charging. At C/10, a nominal or normal charge would occur. A fast charge can be accomplished, cell design permitting, by changing the ratio, i.e., 5C/2.

2. Cell temperature does rise at the completion of the charge cycle, particularily at high charge current values, and can be used as a charge completion indicator. At the moment of temperature rise, the charge

current must be reduced immediately to prevent excessive gas pressure build-up. Some chargers monitor the cell temperature and reduce the charge current to a small sustaining value. For 500ma cells, the sustaining value is typically between 10-25ma, or just enough current to compensate for the chemical change (internal current leakage).

3. Pulse charging of Nicads is most preferred as it is more efficient than a steady-state current value. Steady state current creates gas bubble formation on the plates of the cell, while pulse current tends to create fewer gas bubbles allowing the charge to be more uniform across the plate area. The charge uniformity is enabled by gas bubbles being moved around due to current pulsations. Bubble movement allows more plate area to be exposed during charge. Pulse charging also creates less of a temperature rise. The charge rate still has to be calculated as a function of C/10 during each charge pulse to determine total charge time (The accumulated charge is equal to the sum of the charge area under the pulse curve).

4. Older Nicad cells would not accept high charge rates above C/10 and would develop electrolyte seal leakage at attempted higher charge rates. A leaky seal, in any case, means the eventual loss of the cell. Newer cells, as used in most handheld radio applications seem to tolerate high charge rates without developing cell leakage as long as the temperature is controlled (kept low).

5. In the event corrosion around the seal of a cell develops, the corrosion can be removed. Wipe the corroded area with a vinegar soaked cotton swab. Use an ample amount of liquid and dry the cell with a tissue. Keeping the cell clean allows it to be used until it fails completely. Take note that weeping cells can cause corrosion problems if they are not inspected and cleaned regularly.

6. Discharge of a Nicad is critical only if the cell is under a load. When loaded, the cell voltage should not be allowed to drop below 1.1 volts which is just over the edge of the discharge end of the curve. Allowing the cell to drop to 1.0 volt or less while under load may cause permanent plate/electrolyte damage. The result would be a loss of cell capacity. Of course, a loss also takes place naturally with age which limits the number of charge-discharge cycles the cell is capable of supporting before it is exhausted.

7. Unloaded cells may be stored almost indefinately and allowed to discharge to whatever cell terminal voltage the cell can maintain on its own. When putting a previously stored cell into use, charge the cell, at least the first cycle, at C/10 for 12-14 hours. Shelf life of a cell is usually a function of how fast nickel whiskers develop internally that can short the cell. Two methods have been proposed as a way of extending cell life when whisker formation is of concern. a) Cycle the use of the cell/pack periodically. It is believed that the rate of whisker formation is reduced when cells are charged and discharged periodically. b) Allow the cell to sit on the shelf as long as needed and if a whisker short should occur, blast it away with a high current pulse from a capacitor or other source. It has been observed that once whisker growth/shorting

begins, it can not be permanently stopped.

8. It has been observed that the terminal voltage across a charged Nicad cell will increase as the cell ages. Using this observation, the life expectancy of a cell can be evaluated and monitored. As an example, a new/fresh cell will exhibit a terminal voltage of 1.25 volts while an old cell will exhibit, say, 1.5 volts. It is believed that the cell dehydrates with age and the rising voltage is a function of the increase in cell impedance.

9. Over the years, there has been many a discussion about Nicad cell memory. Yes, Nicads do have a memory function which can be aggravating if not understood. Simply stated, if the cell is used only over a small portion of its total capacity for at least 60% of the cycle time, the cell capacity will assume the more limited capacity value. To avoid the tendency of a memory condition inhibiting use, allow the cell/pack to be fully charged and discharged at least 60% of the total charge-discharge cycles. If in doubt about what is a full charge or what the discharge condition happens to be, then allow the cell/pack to fully discharge, unloaded when below 1.1 volts/cell, about one out of ten cycles. The charge rate from full discharge should be C/10 for 12-14 hours to cause as much chemical conversion to occur as possible. Charging at twice that value is not a problem as long as the cell doesn't start out-gassing (Monitor the temperature and taper off the end charge rate).

Many hints and kinks have been published regarding the nature and care of Nicads and all point to the fact that Nicads require user TLC to obtain long cell life. The bottom line is that the user must pay attention to how the cell is being treated.

994. Re: Radials without a shovel

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 00:26:50 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep8.002650.29467@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 8707

In article <9009062146.AA03571@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
> Bruce Thompson, WB0QWS asks: "...does anyone have an easy way of putting
> radials under the lawn (without a shovel)?

Dreading the thought of burying radials, I went searching for material
to build a ground screen for my 20/15/10 meter trap vertical antenna.
Wire mesh cost more money than I wanted to spend, so I found a big
piece of scrap sheet aluminum in my barn and put it at the base of my
antenna. It is an irregularly shaped sheet, about 4 by 5 feet.
A few cinderblocks weigh it down so the wind doesn't blow it away.

I made use of some heavy wire to connect the sheet metal to my ground
rod and antenna mounting bracket.

Lacking quantitative measurements, I'm pleased with the setup.
Originally, my vertical had no radials or ground screen, and I did
notice an improvement after installing the sheet metal.

This was supposed to be a "temporary" installation, just to "get through
the winter," but it's worked fine for 2-1/2 years.

I suspect the ground conductivity is pretty good here during spring
and fall due to lots of moisture in the rich soil.

--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

995. Kenwood R-5000 vs TS-440s

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 01:54:43 UTC
From: Jeepster@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <33642@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 8705

This has been driving me batty for months...

A few months ago I traded in my Kenwood R-5000 receiver for a TS-440s transceiver. Once I connected it up to my antenna, I noticed that it was showing about 2 S-units less than the R-5000 had.

Is there a way to tweak the meter on the TS-440? I hate giving RST reports of 509 and 519 when it is obvious that though the signal is somewhat weak, it is still coming in good.

73, John/KB0HBX

996. * SpaceNews 10-Sep-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 02:48:56 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <338@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 8689
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS $SPC0910
* SpaceNews 10-Sep-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0910

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* TITAN ACCIDENT *
==================
A fatal accident occurred on Friday at Edwards Air Force Base in California
when a Titan-4 booster rocket fell on its side and its bottom section
ignited while it was being moved. The latest news report indicated that
one worker is missing and another was injured in the accident.

Edwards Air Force Base is the primary landing site for U.S. Space Shuttle
missions.

* SHUTTLE TROUBLE *
===================
A hydrogen leak with Columbiae has forced a delay in the launch of STS-35.
Assuming the problem can corrected with minimal difficulty, the earliest
launch date will be around September 17th.

And if NASA didn't have enough trouble with technical problems, there have
been reports linking the operation of solid rocket motors, like those used
during Shuttle launches, with destruction of the Earth's ozone layer.

* OSCAR-17 NEWS *
=================
Here is a message recently received from DOVE-1:

DOVE-1>BRAMST <UI>:
Greetings to the delegates to the AIAA/USU small satellite
conference from AMSAT. The DOVE spacecraft is transmitting
3 plus watts. DOVE will be reset soon for software
uploading. 73 de BM.

* MAGELLAN UPDATE *
===================
So far, there has been no explanation for the periods of signal loss

experienced during recent radar mapping of the surface of Venus.
Mapping is expected to re-commence shortly.

* OSCAR-11 NEWS *
==========
Has OSCAR-11's Digitalker got laryngitis? It has been silent for several months now, and telemetry analysis shows that the Digitalker is now drawing much less current from the spacecraft's +5v power bus than it has in the past. Here are a few samples of Digitalker current before and after the silence:

03-Mar-90 at 14:30:25 UTC - 16.51 mA
31-Mar-90 at 01:03:34 UTC - 27.17 mA
08-Apr-90 at 14:20:50 UTC - 12.09 mA
19-Aug-90 at 14:44:07 UTC - 0.91 mA
01-Sep-90 at 14:00:26 UTC - 0.91 mA

At the present time, Digitalker periods are silent. The OBC status messages as well telemetry channel 62 indicate the Digitalker is indeed turned on. Has anyone got any explanations?

* SpaceNews NEWS *
==========
Sorry for the lack of SpaceNews last week! I got quite involved writing some telemetry analysis software and did not have enough time to get an issue together.

* TNX QSL! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent QSL cards to SpaceNews:

N6RME : Paul Brown, Placerville, California, U.S.A.
N6YUE : Steve Gold, Portola Valley, California, U.S.A.
G6SVJ : John Harvey, Uttoxeter, Staffs, England
JE2MDE : Kenichi Isoda, Tarumi, Tsu, Japan
KB0EEY : Mike Albers, Colby, Kansas, U.S.A.
WA2OKZ : Ken Pietrucha, Cranford, New Jersey, U.S.A.
WA6TKV : Ray Antasek, Sunnyvale, California, U.S.A.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!uunet!masscomp!ocpt!ka2qhd!kd2bd
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738

U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (201) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ..!uunet!masscomp!ocpt!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (201) 842-1900 ext 426

997. Re: Experience with Butternut HF6V-X vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 03:02:16 UTC
From: bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <5793@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 8700

In article <209@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <7880272@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, brucet@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Bruce Thompson (greeley temp)) writes:
>>
>>
>> As an aside, does anyone have an easy way of putting radials under
>> the lawn (without a shovel)?
>>
>
>
>Try making a slit in the turf. I have heard of various tools being used
>for this, including an ax.
>...
>Tad Cook
>Seattle, WA

When I worked as a landscaper, we used a linoleum knife (one of the ones that is curved at the tip) for cutting sod to fit. You could use one to cut a 1-2 inch deep slit in the turf, then push the wire into the slit.

-Todd
-- --=--+--=--
Todd Michael Bezenek /
Amateur --=---+---=--
Internet: bezenek@plains.nodak.edu Radio /|
UUCP: uunet!plains!bezenek Station ---=---+---=---
Bitnet: bezenek@plains KO0N |

998. inverted vee impedance info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 03:21:33 UTC
From: bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <5794@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 8703

When the legs of a dipole are brought together from their standard
180 degree separation, the characteristic load impedance of the
antenna decreases from about 75 ohms. I am looking for a chart
which plots dipole-leg angle against the expected input impedance
of the antenna.

If anyone has a reference that contains such a chart, please
let me know what it is and what page it is on. Please email this
one as I expect that it would not be too interesting for general
net perusal.

Thank you,

Todd
-- --=--+--=--
Todd Michael Bezenek /
Amateur --=---+---=--
Internet: bezenek@plains.nodak.edu Radio /|
UUCP: uunet!plains!bezenek Station ---=---+---=---
Bitnet: bezenek@plains KO0N |

999. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 04:40:36 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009080440.AA04824@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 8704

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #746 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90247.36629825 .00000219 00000-0 25283-3 0 3396
2 00424 80.4611 208.0026 0024673 68.1692 292.2071 13.67382649393517
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90244.40451727 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 4085
2 03029 13.2976 20.5496 0015033 208.6822 151.3041 1.00272478 83557
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90248.45162414 .00047716 17847-4 25271-3 0 762
2 04966 51.5346 35.5747 2230509 300.1071 39.6886 11.15390377600626
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90248.25707598 .00000025 00000-0 67084-4 0 955
2 07646 49.8249 202.5400 0205971 95.7069 266.7356 13.82141150786859
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90246.24767858 .00000003 00000-0 00000 0 0 1007
2 08820 109.8590 21.8482 0044663 221.6460 138.0625 6.38664437 78929
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90248.71160575 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 4913
2 10684 63.7329 87.0643 0120714 196.9123 162.7255 2.00555169 77460
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90241.21372590 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2250
2 10893 64.3593 328.1568 0169568 25.3938 335.4714 2.00542175 90137
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90245.72292172 .00000102 00000-0 99999-4 0 9423
2 10953 7.1245 65.4887 0009648 81.2928 279.0299 1.00276454 5477
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90244.61409861 .00000984 00000-0 38232-3 0 3684
2 10967 108.0238 117.9273 0002514 228.3566 131.7401 14.35819639637429
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90244.48313100 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2568
2 11054 63.8752 324.3066 0060336 119.5356 241.1331 2.00568119 87211
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90246.63717476 .00000148 00000-0 16261-3 0 6904
2 11080 99.1824 149.7538 0008251 232.8113 127.2288 13.83454384598889
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90245.58480331 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 4269
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2 11141 63.7456 87.0349 0058582 316.0837 43.5431 2.00553787 85930
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90247.22198341 .00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 86
2 11690 64.2419 89.1457 0118569 202.7323 156.8495 2.00554217 91822
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90245.53388079 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 1959
2 11783 63.6739 323.8105 0150634 60.5673 300.9906 2.00559773 75876
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90245.53530872 -.00000086 00000-0 99999-4 0 9681
2 12472 3.6424 73.6486 0001086 122.4179 239.0389 1.00206892 33000
DE 1
1 12624U 81 70 A 90246.97538323 .00000435 00000-0 17883-2 0 5146
2 12624 88.9751 147.1467 6214285 256.0424 31.6805 3.51018760264956
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90247.61423707 .00037101 00000-0 51241-3 0 8096
2 12887 97.6258 300.1878 0002356 103.5168 256.6349 15.57082402493603
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90248.72318842 .00048706 00000-0 38510-3 0 4844
2 13138 51.5986 254.5411 0001817 67.0187 293.0979 15.70856366477486
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90249.00605284 .00000138 00000-0 15074-3 0 5942
2 13301 82.9269 241.5320 0026520 301.3703 58.4846 13.67844354408726
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90248.26499019 -.00000442 00000-0 -93023-4 0 4372
2 13367 98.1584 309.1921 0002572 245.1290 114.9642 14.57128758432960
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90248.67700451 .00000054 00000-0 49377-4 0 8041
2 13777 99.0216 84.2185 0013053 160.5497 199.6166 13.98808675 58192
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90247.05756375 .00000146 00000-0 14226-3 0 7407
2 13916 82.9481 313.7579 0036867 281.9202 77.7817 13.74058900373505
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90247.70251746 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 813
2 13969 4.6655 65.1982 0002431 117.9858 242.3877 1.00272271 135
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90245.64449595 .00000119 00000-0 99999-4 0 2434
2 14050 2.4202 77.2979 0002918 18.9959 341.5315 1.00265754 567
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90238.61357863 -.00000014 00000-0 00000 0 0 5476
2 14129 26.0406 187.8479 5952609 170.7338 209.0516 2.05880945 26187
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90246.00474517 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 8243
2 14189 63.3953 85.4344 0147996 219.4091 139.5915 2.00701377 52326
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90249.25489837 -.00000021 00000-0 20032-6 0 3019
2 14780 98.1987 308.0888 0001483 32.0951 328.0338 14.57119284346524
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90248.58465124 .00001795 00000-0 33854-3 0 7765
2 14781 97.9445 298.4935 0012840 357.8666 2.2471 14.65634608347741
GPS-0009
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1 15039U 84 59 A 90248.14128133 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 300
2 15039 63.1554 84.5157 0022902 227.4612 132.3175 2.00611272 45645
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90246.74292556 .00000153 00000-0 15226-3 0 9412
2 15055 82.9558 4.3902 0028824 102.3436 258.0953 13.73374033310859
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90245.58141646 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 8938
2 15271 63.1723 323.3297 0106770 327.6397 31.7796 2.00558804 42705
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90247.60854916 .00001496 00000-0 20082-3 0 3508
2 15331 82.5363 287.2875 0024907 73.5033 286.8909 14.78514656319826
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90247.24002597 .00000530 00000-0 30750-3 0 6216
2 15427 99.1723 248.9243 0015720 144.1460 216.0760 14.12656946295146
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90246.62365070 .00114541 00000-0 89651-3 0 7433
2 16095 51.5910 265.2653 0003618 275.9051 83.9743 15.70734357278250
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90245.79006730 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 5694
2 16129 63.9137 85.6465 0125617 148.3171 212.5627 2.00509906 35915
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90248.72344750 .00021031 00000-0 24759-3 0 9109
2 16609 51.6125 283.8097 0023995 342.2417 17.7736 15.61017685260696
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90246.63683251 .00000368 00000-0 19023-3 0 970
2 16613 98.7289 320.0426 0000712 29.2877 330.8322 14.20010504 75060
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90248.71647798 .00003798 00000-0 52156-3 0 1373
2 16881 82.5232 345.2166 0023335 82.4070 277.9792 14.77982478221041
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90236.42823778 -.00000068 00000-0 -20675-3 0 2426
2 16908 50.0089 46.2006 0010762 10.6717 349.4344 12.44388186183350
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90243.40601972 .00000683 00000-0 31548-3 0 4639
2 16969 98.5965 269.6586 0014614 53.4264 306.8260 14.23709955205318
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90248.05003554 .00000188 00000-0 16578-3 0 6614
2 17527 99.1038 319.5586 0000553 100.6702 259.4959 13.94891454180392
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90241.33497645 -.00000108 00000-0 99999-4 0 5845
2 17561 0.0706 319.6402 0019345 103.0843 297.4707 1.00274265 6178
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90246.61091689 .00041313 00000-0 46687-3 0 2432
2 17845 51.6108 294.4569 0025760 325.9507 33.9453 15.61630414260363
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90248.29204202 .00000001 00000-0 99999-5 0 6934
2 18123 98.8159 77.8206 0015166 152.1481 208.0526 14.14126289165720
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90248.01674093 .00000212 00000-0 22195-3 0 3102
2 18129 82.9217 269.5464 0010380 255.9239 104.0775 13.72106928160397
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Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90248.44941878 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 4881
2 18312 82.5456 226.6566 0014976 28.2080 331.9887 13.83671583154089
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90243.87015611 .00000234 00000-0 19984-3 0 3534
2 18820 82.5444 290.2998 0018108 110.0006 250.3106 13.84368061130655
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90248.30361441 .00000692 00000-0 33300-3 0 6286
2 18822 98.6349 125.6356 0007571 44.4445 315.7338 14.21538664134205
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90247.45116347 .00000020 00000-0 99999-3 0 9491
2 19163 64.9169 156.4339 0006941 192.6738 167.3476 2.13102582 17831
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90247.50827841 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 9601
2 19165 64.9037 156.4325 0004249 330.9091 29.1113 2.13102831 17830
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90233.10507939 .00000146 00000-0 99999-4 0 1444
2 19216 56.9230 139.8507 7012370 234.0055 39.5251 2.09695679 16766
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90245.82797891 .00001283 00000-0 17722-3 0 9403
2 19274 82.5138 86.5734 0020778 226.8476 133.1714 14.77282695116384
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90246.44585206 .00000392 00000-0 99999-3 0 5711
2 19336 82.5433 222.0444 0019030 116.6918 243.6133 13.16903609101251
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 90247.99710165 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 8443
2 19503 65.3408 35.9397 0006168 177.6626 182.3440 2.13103690 15337
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90248.25933199 .00000743 00000-0 42806-3 0 3458
2 19531 98.9878 196.6780 0013072 61.2501 298.9986 14.11698208100265
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90246.53322751 .00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 1493
2 19548 0.3048 83.3621 0002589 84.6918 191.9853 1.00265994 1055
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90248.03799615 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 6832
2 19749 64.8514 156.0927 0006378 275.8079 84.1671 2.13102242 12863
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 90247.62700592 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 6856
2 19750 64.8756 156.1238 0006166 254.3986 105.5787 2.13102551 12851
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89 11 A 90247.94381191 -.00000997 00000-0 99999-4 0 6249
2 19796 63.4483 82.9188 7054756 319.8453 5.2714 2.00635444 11408
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90233.24152199 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1540
2 19802 55.0484 194.8560 0052488 166.0565 194.0528 2.00648564 11058
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90248.27840511 .00020371 00000-0 12042-2 0 7337
2 19822 75.0858 199.5306 4166389 170.6217 200.7113 7.14096272 5547
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90249.06698872 -.00000122 00000-0 -11520-3 0 3061
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2 19851 82.5297 164.0311 0014997 132.0536 228.2043 13.83997909 76759
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90236.19135759 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 1519
2 19883 0.3174 85.5572 0002296 92.9535 181.4853 1.00279686 75630
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90237.99762658 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 1489
2 20061 54.8515 12.9713 0089191 176.5997 183.4680 2.00483177 8891
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90246.62333336 .00000141 00000-0 13897-3 0 2011
2 20103 82.9568 227.1659 0037154 177.8426 182.2904 13.73608542 58483
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 90229.90947546 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1380
2 20185 54.9326 195.8217 0023252 160.9399 199.1206 2.00623024 7308
Activnyi
1 20261U 89 80 A 90248.79480369 -.00000107 00000-0 -36103-4 0 7057
2 20261 82.5994 177.3888 1257587 156.1296 210.3713 12.43874004 42610
Activnyi RB
1 20262U 89 80 C 90247.26942662 .00000545 00000-0 16714-3 0 2805
2 20262 82.5973 178.4512 1261162 159.9467 205.6148 12.43262545 42428
Magion 2
1 20281U 89 80 B 90248.74647839 .00001107 00000-0 34240-3 0 7048
2 20281 82.5988 177.3121 1257175 156.0165 210.5060 12.44158223 42618
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 90233.78841113 -.00000027 00000-0 99999-4 0 1392
2 20302 54.5872 314.3891 0034316 318.7813 41.0133 2.00369101 6186
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90246.83938007 -.00000043 00000-0 -12740-3 0 2102
2 20305 82.5564 162.5367 0017436 128.9419 231.3248 13.15862065 41293
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90249.09126991 .00002569 00000-0 16821-2 0 1628
2 20322 99.0231 258.5337 0009065 139.8962 220.2880 14.02810479 40839
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90246.73890523 .00020281 00000-0 23309-3 0 3650
2 20335 51.6100 293.8167 0025850 330.6617 29.2111 15.61612556 44046
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90221.97664954 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 906
2 20361 54.9826 138.2198 0063606 49.6575 310.9235 2.00582513 4808
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90246.67226707 .00000583 00000-0 29132-3 0 3492
2 20436 98.7302 320.1396 0000937 101.3407 258.7846 14.20032786 31888
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90247.73613164 .00000625 00000-0 26437-3 0 2039
2 20437 98.6920 323.5953 0010783 285.7121 74.2846 14.28702551 32222
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90247.07431406 .00000378 00000-0 16704-3 0 1179
2 20438 98.6977 322.9056 0009676 288.0606 71.9506 14.28422772 32125
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 90244.42881742 .00000624 00000-0 26369-3 0 1057
2 20439 98.6999 320.4480 0010735 295.6429 64.3635 14.28801476 31758
DO-17
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1 20440U 90 5 E 90244.42236293 .00000666 00000-0 28008-3 0 1142
2 20440 98.7005 320.4573 0011018 296.3190 63.6848 14.28851493 31752
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 90244.68652978 .00000612 00000-0 25776-3 0 1086
2 20441 98.7001 320.7491 0011535 295.1838 64.8146 14.28943119 31796
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 90243.62556929 .00000600 00000-0 25287-3 0 1106
2 20442 98.7011 319.7147 0011883 298.9505 61.0485 14.29011597 31648
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 90231.96552739 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 858
2 20452 54.5203 253.3822 0028572 40.8909 319.3724 2.00872044 4126
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90248.15098686 .00000132 00000-0 12367-3 0 4072
2 20478 99.1859 318.0132 0000900 129.0128 231.0949 13.94853941 29280
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 90248.08813991 .00000021 00000-0 76705-4 0 1047
2 20479 99.0305 279.4915 0540542 227.5653 127.8520 12.83144092 26992
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90237.47999198 .00000011 00000-0 52704-4 0 1024
2 20480 99.0343 270.8937 0540177 251.6210 102.5464 12.83159072 25637
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90247.08204678 .00000402 00000-0 80569-3 0 1142
2 20491 99.0348 284.5697 0470531 206.2614 151.3902 13.02751749 26674
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90248.38667233 .00006234 00000-0 37385-3 0 2286
2 20496 43.0966 241.8646 0013856 135.0850 225.1003 15.11501549 30656
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90248.23776222 .00014456 00000-0 38543-3 0 2394
2 20497 43.1135 199.6292 0016374 151.9465 208.2193 15.37866061 31159
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90246.26509318 .00000193 00000-0 19505-3 0 1681
2 20508 82.9582 2.3319 0045475 127.0590 233.4738 13.73229592 25727
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90246.84420292 .00002173 00000-0 33112-3 0 2740
2 20510 82.5252 25.2673 0020555 23.4120 336.7949 14.73409715 27650
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90247.99473421 .00002304 00000-0 15542-3 0 2885
2 20523 28.3427 100.5671 0015323 312.3067 47.6129 15.02628812 26468
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90235.22171003 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 621
2 20533 55.1112 13.2388 0036349 103.5071 256.9366 2.00552057 2945
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90248.23577808 .00071134 00000-0 42948-2 0 2122
2 20546 94.1111 257.6280 0149177 44.9707 316.3433 15.01511688 22841
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 90248.90482313 -.00080583 00000-0 -95229-2 0 2007
2 20580 28.4707 95.9330 0006149 243.4134 116.5621 14.84834012 19989
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90247.93928715 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1384
2 20619 64.9331 36.2346 0022726 209.3596 150.5166 2.13103246 2326
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Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90248.05714010 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1460
2 20620 64.9208 36.2511 0007854 46.5579 313.5013 2.13103115 2330
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90247.64634038 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1163
2 20621 64.9470 36.2516 0013601 196.5860 163.3765 2.13103151 2327
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90246.54692434 .00041291 00000-0 46687-3 0 1415
2 20635 51.6130 294.7810 0025576 325.2543 34.6504 15.61623291 14894
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90243.41969962 .00000109 00000-0 92944-4 0 498
2 20670 82.5422 228.9395 0017832 77.0314 283.2836 13.83846103 8929
BADR-1
1 20685U 90 59 A 90248.53120415 .00227831 -76439-5 44724-3 0 632
2 20685 28.4982 326.3886 0467875 317.3975 39.1627 15.14230368 7754
Soyuz TM-10
1 20722U 90 67 A 90248.01871681 .00040256 00000-0 46687-3 0 464
2 20722 51.6102 287.3657 0025105 338.3923 18.6610 15.60995180 5429
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90241.05408732 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 114
2 20724 54.7000 193.3064 0094536 116.9515 244.0084 2.00550576 501
Cosmos 2091
1 20736U 90 70 B 90246.79584812 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 229
2 20736 82.5765 30.0963 0000434 186.1914 173.9173 12.62225336 3360
Cosmos 2092
1 20737U 90 70 C 90246.77953136 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 182
2 20737 82.5691 30.0565 0003674 307.4698 52.6059 12.63000216 3368
Cosmos 2093
1 20738U 90 70 D 90246.84235833 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 189
2 20738 82.5722 30.0085 0008229 308.8668 51.1689 12.63777519 3375
Cosmos 2094
1 20739U 90 70 E 90246.82898487 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 166
2 20739 82.5743 29.9994 0011150 320.8003 39.2281 12.64413631 3377
Cosmos 2095
1 20740U 90 70 F 90246.80022154 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 177
2 20740 82.5711 29.9673 0018511 314.5516 45.4066 12.65780786 3374
1990 070G
1 20741U 90 70 G 90235.22255088 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 83
2 20741 82.5722 37.5907 0035662 171.0739 189.0989 12.55612850 1890
Molniya1-78
1 20742U 90 71 A 90247.94520657 .00000116 00000-0 99999-4 0 394
2 20742 62.8321 210.0592 7344750 288.1064 9.5169 2.00618996 514
1990 071B
1 20743U 90 71 B 90248.04275758 .01803185 39273-4 11695-2 0 500
2 20743 62.8046 118.4289 0121086 127.1903 234.1590 16.02534016 3957
1990 071D
1 20745U 90 71 D 90247.83067200 .00000043 00000-0 -62982-4 0 285
2 20745 62.8418 210.0545 7383352 288.0819 9.3029 1.96527654 517
1990 038D
1 20746U 90 38 D 90248.04124334 .00295128 00000-0 81214-2 0 315
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2 20746 73.9794 136.5148 0014186 22.9847 337.4575 15.35810901 20278
1990 038E
1 20747U 90 38 E 90248.00707508 .00335047 00000-0 83550-2 0 288
2 20747 74.0452 136.6643 0009482 50.6102 309.5662 15.38758069 20274
1990 038F
1 20748U 90 38 F 90247.99952582 .00633889 00000-0 94767-2 0 333
2 20748 74.0525 136.0294 0020933 145.8214 214.5651 15.52507888 20299
1990 038G
1 20749U 90 38 G 90248.03912489 .00521472 00000-0 91817-2 0 294
2 20749 73.9873 135.8906 0014992 134.4868 225.7109 15.48359766 20295
1990 038H
1 20750U 90 38 H 90247.75502796 .00431110 00000-0 88663-2 0 261
2 20750 74.0879 137.0882 0011172 114.1077 246.2823 15.44195189 20245
1990 038J
1 20751U 90 38 J 90248.03696608 .00371712 00000-0 83512-2 0 326
2 20751 73.9445 136.0520 0008108 100.4547 259.9830 15.41800434 20282
Progress M4
1 20752U 90 72 A 90246.54687886 .00031380 00000-0 35678-3 0 276
2 20752 51.6130 294.7822 0025695 326.7719 32.8655 15.61616092 3043
1990 043L
1 20759U 90 43 L 90248.07383944 .00010142 00000-0 15958-2 0 225
2 20759 89.6619 190.2214 0058215 268.2278 91.2255 14.71306162 6415
BSB-R2
1 20762U 90 74 A 90241.20226417 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 68
2 20762 0.3547 250.8801 0017120 90.4647 18.5913 1.00266680 100
1990 074B
1 20763U 90 74 B 90231.14987130 .00005555 00000-0 79711-3 0 254
2 20763 24.7590 143.6795 0572397 116.6197 249.4094 14.00727792 153
1990 074C
1 20764U 90 74 C 90246.57850647 .00000206 00000-0 19220-2 0 76
2 20764 20.7348 149.3619 7293134 189.2738 140.5250 2.14074305 367
Cosmos 2096
1 20765U 90 75 A 90248.62195939 .00019971 00000-0 33210-3 0 303
2 20765 65.0211 207.1354 0009851 268.6223 91.2350 15.52064478 2016
1990 076A
1 20767U 90 76 A 90247.31782178 -.00001095 00000-0 99999-4 0 124
2 20767 62.8986 42.4114 7367539 318.2822 4.5264 2.00563135 157
1990 076B
1 20768U 90 76 B 90247.75035799 .00656986 10389-4 11498-2 0 230
2 20768 62.7691 16.2681 0247211 120.2155 242.4239 15.64801374 1177
1990 076C
1 20769U 90 76 C 90247.82282224 .02075188 37999-4 10328-2 0 234
2 20769 62.8149 15.4302 0216322 122.1641 240.2341 15.85622084 1181
1990 076D
1 20770U 90 76 D 90247.25855221 .00000617 00000-0 99999-4 0 51
2 20770 62.8711 42.3968 7346753 318.3227 4.5900 2.03402285 178
1990 077A
1 20771U 90 77 A 90247.71394539 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 96
2 20771 0.2567 250.9460 0261362 78.0187 29.5258 0.98200500 23
1990 077B
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1 20772U 90 77 B 90248.16341141 .11027001 -21264-4 55322-3 0 235
2 20772 30.6519 88.8686 0066678 269.6296 89.7629 16.32252875 1262
1990 077C
1 20773U 90 77 C 90246.70878487 .00053530 23512-4 44509-2 0 68
2 20773 28.7142 144.6321 7419460 182.9713 166.5811 2.13632778 140
1990 078A
1 20774U 90 78 A 90248.37967319 .00015036 00000-0 14963-2 0 140
2 20774 82.9588 235.6373 1044804 110.5944 260.5503 13.19608026 1004
1990 078B
1 20775U 90 78 B 90246.47634020 -.00004205 00000-0 -38277-3 0 110
2 20775 82.9666 236.9293 1048363 114.6408 256.7504 13.21319840 778
1990 079A
1 20776U 90 79 A 90248.18370868 -.00000126 00000-0 99999-4 0 81
2 20776 4.4124 294.3493 0137913 204.4524 154.9074 1.02051642 32
1990 079B
1 20777U 90 79 B 90246.11783012 -.00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 68
2 20777 0.2574 148.3911 0599953 167.0429 39.9057 1.08973722 12
1990 079C
1 20778U 90 79 C 90245.38424910 .00054611 00000-0 56773-2 0 55
2 20778 7.0301 133.7902 7305653 180.0604 183.1522 2.27229431 59
1990 080A
1 20779U 90 80 A 90248.65240655 .00050404 43167-7 10045-3 0 162
2 20779 82.3213 119.5742 0080344 55.2895 305.6007 15.93854822 859
1990 079D
1 20781U 90 79 D 90247.10806468 .00101452 00000-0 14512-1 0 97
2 20781 6.9714 133.2295 7286046 181.4307 174.3351 2.29041730 90
1990 073C
1 20782U 90 73 C 90247.11124841 .00330544 50448-4 43151-3 0 62
2 20782 82.3394 118.1981 0011335 243.3205 116.8549 16.06834150 3002
1990 073D
1 20783U 90 73 D 90247.60557953 .02723590 56724-2 74887-2 0 127
2 20783 82.3337 117.7847 0110031 300.3709 58.7029 15.85845585 3087
1990 073E
1 20784U 90 73 E 90247.27889358 .04797998 -53634-5 13251-2 0 100
2 20784 82.3362 117.9602 0020803 248.6144 113.5344 16.27329304 3039
1990 073F
1 20785U 90 73 F 90246.59903569 .11737951 -58463-5 18177-2 0 69
2 20785 82.3308 118.7309 0008302 311.9657 51.4010 16.34010820 2921
1990 073G
1 20786U 90 73 G 90247.10322013 .20754009 -55074-5 13339-1 0 137
2 20786 82.3358 118.3598 0102208 304.2236 66.2512 16.06530284 3002
1990 073H
1 20787U 90 73 H 90246.10086747 .13390278 -54855-5 19723-2 0 55
2 20787 82.3104 119.3046 0015443 224.4665 137.9461 16.34181731 2844
1990 081A
1 20788U 90 81 A 90248.01219458 -.00039041 00000-0 -26295-1 0 81
2 20788 98.9366 282.6763 0010509 280.5024 79.5145 14.01197318 273
1990 081B
1 20789U 90 81 B 90248.01320595 -.00025413 00000-0 -17264-1 0 69
2 20789 98.9372 282.6737 0010104 260.1569 99.6821 14.00449633 274
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1990 081C
1 20790U 90 81 C 90248.01164949 .00001437 00000-0 97044-3 0 64
2 20790 98.9396 282.6761 0012805 284.1982 75.8758 14.01642320 278
1990 081D
1 20791U 90 81 D 90248.22610143 .00020519 00000-0 13547-1 0 101
2 20791 98.9428 282.8877 0013589 282.1823 77.7579 14.01491665 307
1990 081E
1 20792U 90 81 E 90247.44003105 .00009062 00000-0 59416-2 0 37
2 20792 98.9435 282.1176 0014390 295.2473 64.7028 14.02099295 194
1990 081F
1 20793U 90 81 F 90248.01185436 -.00000017 00000-0 00000 0 0 34
2 20793 98.9383 282.6755 0012868 282.1350 77.8449 14.01420158 278
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1000. marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 06:05:37 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <370@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 8708

Getting closer to 5wpm and closer to purchasing a rig...

I am a private pilot SEL, and a (still) aspiring ham. I can justify the cost of a 2m HT MUCH more easily if it would also provide me with emergency communications while in the plane.

I've scanned the mods collections and can't find anything that would give both TX and RD from 108MHz -> 2m ham. I've heard rumors that Sony makes a special order rig, and that some company named AOL (?) also has a 2m/ aviation HT. Alas, I've been unable to run any of this to ground, so I'll make my appeal to the net. Are their any aviating Elmers out there?

Thank you!

-Rick-

1001. ex

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 06:55:42 UTC
From: grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep8.015542.1611@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 8712

I am putting the finishing touches on a basic program written for the c128 in 80 col. that manages the memory of the realistic pro-2005. I realize that the demand for such a program with this type of computer is limited, but I serves me just fine. This program has lots of room for more features, as I see them needed. If you want a copy, mail me directly as I can not keep up with this group. The program is shareware and the fee is $20 US. dollars, and as always, any monitary controbutions are accepted. Here is a list of hardware requirements:

C128, 80col, disk drive (1541,1571 -- 81, I have no idea as I doo not own one), and a printer is optional but recomended (serial only).

Anyone interested?

Tony
--

```
+-------------------------------------------------------+------------+
| |\/\/\/| | This ******|
| | | "Hey Dude, Don't have a cow!" |************|
| | (o)(o) - Bart |** Space ***|
| | _) |* Is *******|
| | ,___| ----------------------------------------+-----+ For *|
| | / InterNet: Grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu |******|
| /____\ BitNet : Grx0644@uoft02.BitNet | Rent |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+------+
| "Are you suggesting that coconuts migrate?" |
| -- Monty Python |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

1002. Re: ICOM IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 13:09:05 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1308@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8713

In article <1462@lupine.NCD.COM> phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham) writes:
>In article <1302@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>|> I recently traded my IC 745 in on a new IC 735 and I am delighted. The
>|> receiver is great. The controls work intuitively. The transmitter is
>|> clean. It's small enough to take mobile or portable, yet the controls
>|> aren't cramped or difficult to use. It still has the transverter jacks
>|> on the back and has optional narrow filters and passband tuning. Short
>|> of the megabuck IC 781 or TS 950 you won't find a better rig.
>|>
>|> Gary KE4ZV
>
>
>Nah, The TS-440s has more features and is a much better radio than the
>IC-735...
>
>Actually the TS-440s, IC-735, and FT757 are all in the same class in
>both performance and price.
>
>I prefer the TS-440s because of the internal antenna tuner, 100 watts
>output 100% duty cycle, and the 100 memories. I feel that these are the
>advantages of this radio.
>
>On paper the specs of the ICOM radios look better but when the radios are
>tested they are the same. I am convinced that ICOM uses a more optomistic
>measurement method. I know this to be a fact when Hams tested the TS-950SD
>to the IC-781 and IC-765. The Kenwood radio came right in on spec and the
>ICOM radio was closer to the Kenwood spec than to the ICOM spec.
>
>Phil KJ6NN

Well everyone has an opinion. I test every radio I own on a routine
basis. I have never owned an Icom radio that did not handily exceed
it's specs while the single Kenwood radio I currently am enduring,
a TS790, meets neither it's power output spec (27 watts out, rated power
is 35 watts) nor it's sensitivity specs (rated .2 uV, actual .5 uV, for
12db sinad). It also runs uncomfortably hot and it's 430 Mhz power module
has had to be replaced (warranty). The new IC735 remains comfortably
cool after ten minutes key down at 109 watts into a Dielectric water
load (10 kw) on 14.313 Mhz (good test freq :-)).

My test bench has a HP608D signal generator, IFR 1200 spectrum analyser/
signal generator, Bird Mod 43 power meter, and several Dielectric dummy
loads from 200 watts to 10 kilowatts (water cooled) all specified and tested
to be flat to 500 Mhz.

Radios I have owned and tested include B&W 6100, Drake 2B, Drake TR4, Drake T4X, Drake R4C, Kenwood TS120, Icom IC745, Icom IC735, Kenwood TS790, Icom IC22A, Icom IC211A, IC451A, Icom IC402, Icom IC28H, Icom IC900, Icom IC25A, Ten Tec Argonaut, etc. This is the short list off the top of my head :-). Of them all, two stand out, the IC735 and the Drake R4C as being the best receivers I have ever used. The 735 is easier to use and is more stable, while they both are great for digging the weak ones out of the interference.

I have briefly operated a friend's TS440 and remain unimpressed. The receiver seemed only fair, the controls seemed awkward to use, and the radio got uncomfortably warm after a little RTTY work. The internal antenna tuner is of marginal usefulness with the usual random portable antenna. And who in the world needs, or can even remember what's in 100 memories?

The heatsink design on the IC735 is rather novel. First it is massive, secondly it is internal, and third it uses a squirrel cage internal blower to direct forced air over it's entire surface. It is highly effective with only a ten degree temperature rise after ten minutes key down at max power. The blower's quiet too! I stick by my opinion that it's the best radio available under $1000.

Gary KE4ZV

1003. Re: Kenwood R-5000 vs TS-440s

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 17:25:11 UTC
From: harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep8.172511.13682@dg-rtp.dg.com>
Source record: 8718

In article <33642@cup.portal.com>, Jeepster@cup.portal.com (John L Ferguson) writes:
|>
|> This has been driving me batty for months...

Then you'll never be sane because......
|>
|> A few months ago I traded in my Kenwood R-5000 receiver for a TS-440s
|> transceiver. Once I connected it up to my antenna, I noticed that it was
|> showing about 2 S-units less than the R-5000 had.
|>
|> Is there a way to tweak the meter on the TS-440? I hate giving RST
|> reports of 509 and 519 when it is obvious that though the signal is somewhat
|> weak, it is still coming in good.

Never trust one of those meters! Every manufacturer calibrates them differently and they aren't very accurate regardless! Who's to say that your TS-440 isn't correct and your R-5000 is screwed up? Who's to say *theirs* is correct and *yours* is wrong!? Pick a number out of *your* calibrated ear and give it to them. S reports aren't worth fussing about. About all the meters are good for is, for a given radio, swapping antennas to determine relative differences. They can also be calibrated to determine relative power differences if you want to measure a beam pattern. Otherwise just stare at the swinging needle - watch it carefully - listen to me - "you don't care about S units" repeat "you don't care about S units".....

Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation
{world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

1004. RTTY DX Notes 9/7/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 18:51:57 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1637@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 8724

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX0907
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 9/7/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 9th September 1990
BID: $RTDX0907
Part 1 of 3.

After a certain amount of percussive maintenance and calibrated
thumping, we have managed to get our machinery to act in the way that
one would expect good RTTY gear to operate. The bands this week have
been fairly slow, though it has been noticed that a certain amount of
emergency and welfare traffic is still flowing around.
Congratulations to those helping out.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN, I5ICY, I5IGQ, JH1BLV, JH1QDB, OD5NG,
TG9VT, VK2EG, W2JGR and the Tri-State DX Association VHF packet
cluster. Thank you all for your assistance, and may you see some
really good DX this coming week.

Bandpass:

Friday 31:
UZ9CZM 14084 at 0415Z
UT5RP 14074 at 0500Z ARQ
FK8BK 14069 at 1216Z ARQ
LY1BYL 14089 at 1240Z QSL
5B4NC 21074 at 1423Z
VU2DPG 14078 at 1514Z ARQ
UM8MTF 14082 at 1610Z QSL
HV3SJ 21087 at 1956Z

Saturday 1:
CE0ZIG 14074 at 0500Z ARQ
UA9KCI 14085 at 0610Z
EA9MY 21086 at 1012Z
VQ9RB 28088 at 1705Z
ZD9BV 28084 at 1758Z QSL
VP2VP 21074 at 1830Z FEC
ZD8BOB 21083 at 2120Z
TK5IU 21085 at 2126Z
```

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX0908
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 9/7/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 9th September 1990
BID: $RTDX0908
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 2:
YS1RJ 21092 at 0450Z
FR5ZD 21074 at 0515Z ARQ
BV5OC 14088 at 0945Z ARQ
5W1KT 14079 at 1042Z
5N0ETP 28086 at 1113Z
AP2NK 21072 at 1211Z ARQ
FK8BK 14069 at 1222Z ARQ
V51P 21086 at 1452Z
SU1ER 14074 at 1539Z ARQ
JY9SR 28085 at 1622Z QSL
VQ9RB 28088 at 1702Z

Monday 3:
EA8ATE 21096 at 1301Z
RL8PYL 21089 at 1302Z
RF6FC 14089 at 1612Z
GJ4YMX 28089 at 1843Z
CE0ZIG 21074 at 1931Z ARQ
ZD8BOB 21074 at 2146Z ARQ

Tuesday 4:
FK8BK 14068 at 0520Z ARQ
EA8ATE 14082 at 0927Z
HV3SJ 21086 at 1619Z
UZ9CWA 21085 at 1622Z
VQ9RB 21088 at 1650Z
CE0ZIG 21075 at 2155Z ARQ

Wednesday 5:
PJ2MI 14074 at 0245Z
UB5LAK 14087 at 0547Z
FK8BK 14070 at 1020Z ARQ
RB5MF/RT6U 21086 at 1354Z

Thursday 6:
CE0ZIG 21076 at 0241Z ARQ

QSL Information:

LY1BYL will QSL via Box 2189, Vilnius 232049, Lithuania, USSR.

UM8MTF says to send his cards to Box 1, Orlovka 722231, Kirghizia.

UA9KCI, Nick, QSLS via Prisk Vostochny, Chukota 686817, USSR.

ZD9BV will QSL via W4FRU.

JY9SR informs that his QSL address is Box 354, Amman, Jordan.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX0909
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 9/7/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 9th September 1990
BID: $RTDX0909
Part 3 of 3.

ZK1XY is Kiyoko Yamashita, Box 3, Toukai-mura, Ibaragi 319-11, Japan.

4L9AG is at Box 6542, Perm City 614051, USSR.

Notes of Interest:

ZK1XY cards will be available on her return home.

The QSL cards for VP2V/JH4IFF should be available about mid September.
He made over 200 RTTY contacts.

JA1ACB advised that JH3DPB is now the QSL manager for 1S0XV.

JH1NQG will be signing KC6CW, and JH1BNL will sign KC6DX from
September 13th to 16th, and will sign V63AN and V63AR respectively
from Yap from September 16th to 19th . QSL to their home calls.
JH1NBD will sign S79 from the Seychelles from September 13th to 17th.
QSL to home call.

7J1ADJ will be active from Minami Torishima (JD1) starting September
14th for one week. QSL to KB1BE.

JH1QDB will sign /JD1 from Ogasawara from September 23rd to 30th.

Malpelo Island (HK0) should be active from 2 November.

Juan Fernandes will be activated by F2JD in mid November with RTTY
gear supplied by IRDXA.

South Sandwich and South Georgia are still on track for late November.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG).

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX

1005. IRDXA 9/90 Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 18:53:52 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1638@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 8725

SB ALL @ RTTYDX $IRDX0990
IRDXA 9/90 Bulletin

September 1990 Bulletin
BID: $IRDX0990

The International RTTY DX Association (IRDXA) provides RTTY equipment to DXpedtions and resident amateurs willing to provide RTTY contacts from rare DXCC countries. IRDXA has no constitution, no bylaws, no officers, no members, no meetings, no dues, and no other rules. All projects are funded by donations from RTTY DXers.

IRDXA Project Status - 9/90

Thailand - RTTY is still not an authorized mode, although some contacts with HS1BV have been credited by DXCC. The IRDXA PK-232 will be active from HS1AC (science museum club station) when the mode is legal.

Solomon Is. - H44SH made more than 1200 RTTY contacts with his IRDXA equipment before being transfered. He will be active from TU soon. Late QSLS to Stuart Honeysett, c/o Serabou Seed Co. 04 B.P. 161, Abidjan 04, Cote d Ivoire, West Africa.

Tristan de Cunha - ZD9BV has worked a few on the US east coast and Europe using his IRDXA gear. Andy is getting married in September, so work him now!

Rodriguez - Hopefully 3B9FR will receive his IRDXA gear on the next boat, arriving late August. Robert is very excited!

Papau New Guinea - P29BT will receive IRDXA gear this month and should be QRV RTTY in late September.

Malpelo - Will be QRV RTTY for the 1st time in Nov. 90 with HK1LDG on the IRDXA keys. Send extra greenstamps with your QSL requests please.

S. Georgia/S. Sandwich - VP8SGI and VP8SSI will be QRV RTTY about 21 Nov. and 24 Nov. respectively, using the well traveled IRDXA Hal Telereaders. S. Sandwich is another 1st time QRV RTTY.
If you know of an opportunity to activate another DXCC country on RTTY, please call me at (213) 322-7112 or fax 213-322-7114.
Our address: IRDXA, 356 Hillcrest St, El Segundo, CA 90245 USA.

Good RTTY DX

DE W6PQS
/EX

1006. Advise needed on purchase of first HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 19:38:51 UTC
From: mark@kraken.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <12586@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8714

I starting to save my pennies up and hoping to by a used HT
in the near future. Having a empty mailbox, I thought I
could fill it up by asking from some suggestions/advise.
My e-mail address is:
mark@cs.ucsd.edu

I realize that some of these questions depend upon what I
intend to use it for (which I don't know). Just assume I
got my license because I played bridge with the class
instructor.

Some random questions:

Is the choice of bands determined by anything other than
what repeater in the area seems most attractive?

What features are essential and which are marketing
fodder?

What mistakes have you made purchasing HTs that I should
avoid?

What accessories (batter chargers, etc) are (a) essential,
(b) useful, or (c) frivolous?

Since you have experience on your side, any general
rules of thumb would be appriciated.

Thanks,
mark anderson
mark@cs.ucsd.edu

1007. Re: marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 20:02:47 UTC
From: slr@tybalt.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep8.200247.23409@laguna.ccsf.caltech.edu>
Source record: 8715

In article <370@public.BTR.COM> rah@public.BTR.COM (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com) writes:

>I am a private pilot SEL, and a (still) aspiring ham. I can justify the
>cost of a 2m HT MUCH more easily if it would also provide me with emergency
>communications while in the plane.
>
>I've scanned the mods collections and can't find anything that would give
>both TX and RD from 108MHz -> 2m ham. I've heard rumors that Sony makes
>a special order rig, and that some company named AOL (?) also has a 2m/
>aviation HT. Alas, I've been unable to run any of this to ground, so I'll
>make my appeal to the net. Are their any aviating Elmers out there?

I have never seen one. Something you may want to keep in mind is that even
though some 2m ham rigs will cover a portion of the aviation band, the
aviation band is AM - most HT's I've seen for 2 meters are FM.

Anyone know WHY the aviation band is AM ?

Steve

--
Internet: slr@tybalt.caltech.edu | Voice-mail: (818) 794-6004
UUCP: ...elroy!tybalt!slr | USmail: Box 1000, Mt. Wilson, Ca. 91023

In consideration of others, please refrain from smoking while on the Internet.

1008. Horrendous 15m QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 22:15:27 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx
Message-ID: <37005@ut-emx>
Source record: 8716

Recently I have been hearing some very strong QRM on 15m that wipes out about 15 KHz of the band, typically 21020-030, or 21040-060. At first it sounded like ignition noise, until the person I was talking to (in Europe, both times, a couple of weeks apart) mentioned it too. It was S9 and killed the QSOs. It was there again today during the (phone) contest. It starts up around 1730 UT and goes on for several hours.

Given that it is S9, when added up over 10-20 KHz it is a *lot* of noise, and being equally strong thousands of miles away spells Big Trouble. Is it some ghastly new OTH radar system? I'd take the Woodpecker over this any day.

Anyone else heard this (you must have...), and have any idea what it is?

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1009. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 22:33:02 UTC
From: die@cpoint.clearpoint.com
Message-ID: <7627@cpoint.clearpoint.com>
Source record: 8717

In article <94@thoreau.nsc.com> rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (=Ron Todd) writes:
>In article <33464@cup.portal.com>, RaH@cup.portal.com (Richard A Hyde) writes:
>> was about "through the earth" communications.
>> Essentially, you drive two conductive stakes into the ground, and using
>> "around the house (who's house ?)" electronics, you communicate between
>> them.
>>
>Yup, the stuff really works. I did the same with a 5 watt audio amp
>as the transmitter and a phono premap as the receiver when I was in high
>school. We even hooked up a CPO to the transmitter stakes and went to
>a pair of high impedance headphones. The best we got was across the
>back yard but that was because we had to stay connected to the AC lines
>for the power source.
>

I did the same thing when I was in junior high (circa 1961) to
communicate with a friend who lived about 1/3 mile away. We used
Heathkit audio power amplifiers and stepup transformers connected to
ground stakes about 200 feet apart. With a crude audio filter to
eliminate the worst of the 60/120/180 hz crap the audio tones were well
above the noise. There is a steady background of clicks and whistlers
(sweeping tones) from lighting energy coupled into the magnetosphere, so
the channel wasn't quiet. We were never able to put out enough power to
send voice in both directions (the channel seemed to work best around
3-4 khz).

But dyslexic as I am, I still never mastered CW and never got my
ham ticket (it was bad enough learning to spell and speak clearly).
Today if I was a kid playing with this, I'd probably try to send 300
baud FSK to my home computer, but back then it was only two or three years
later before I got into playing with Teletype gear and had some kind
of digital signalling device that I could use. And by that time my
friend had moved away (and gotten his ham license).

--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 +1-508-435-7462
{m2c,frog,harvard}!crackers!cpoint!die, Internet: die@clearpoint.com

1010. Re: Weird Shutdown of my Astron power supply while antenna tuni

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-08 22:37:35 UTC
From: DOUG_N_STRACENER@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <33669@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 8723

IN REFERENCE TO THE ASTRON TRIPOUT...THE RF FROM A LONGWIRE CAN GET INTO THE SUPPLY AND TRIGGER THE CRWOBAR CIRCUIT. THE RS-50 SUPPLIES HAVE A GROUNDING LUG THAT SHOULD AND MUST BE USED TO AVOID SUCH PROBLEMS. SUGGEST THAT IF YOURS DOES NOT HAVE A CASE GROUNDING LUG YOU SHOULD DO THAT TOO....AND CHECK FOR RF BY-PASS CAPACITORS ON THE SUPPLY AC AND DC LUGS TO AVOID THE PROBLEM. HOPE THAT HELPS...DOUG, KA5YSY

1011. SPECIAL BULLETIN 7

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 01:23:30 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <124.26E9999A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8722

> THE LAUNCH OF STS 35 HAS ONCE AGAIN BEEN SCRUBBED. STAY TUNED TO
> AMSAT NETS AND W1AW FOR INFORMATION ON RESCHEDULING. AR

I guess that if we want to get the NASA space program back on track, we'd
better sell it to Mitsubishi or Sony. [:-(

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1012. Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 01:23:30 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <122.26E9904B@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8726

> From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham)
> Date: 7 Sep 90 15:49:56 GMT
> Message-ID: <1475@lupine.NCD.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I just read in the San Jose Mercury News that the owner of Heathkit is
> looking for a buyer...

It was owned by a French company. Want to bet it'll end up being owned by a Japanese company?

> Oh Well, end of an era.... Unless any of you have a few bucks to spare

I'd like to see Heath bought by R. L. Drake and get both back in the ham radio business.

>
> Phil
> KJ6NN
>
> --- eecp 1.40 LM2
> * Origin: Moderator, HAM_TECH / HAM4SALE Echoes (1:234/1)

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1013. Re: Ham plates in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 02:08:47 UTC
From: techie@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <20181@well.sf.ca.us>
Source record: 8719

To clarify things a little bit,
From the California Vehicle Code 1989 edition.
(paraphrased)

5005 (a) one set of call letter plates may be issued to the holder of a
non-expired amateur radio license.
Plates may be issued for a car, motorcycle, or
truck (no trailers).
(c)(1) initial fee $20 (no annual fee)
(2) transfer to another vehicle $12
5020 call letter plates may be issued to the holder of a non-expired
class D citizens band license.
$20 initial fee
$15 renewal fee
$20 transfer to another vehicle
5021 only one set of plates may be issued per section 5020
4850 (a) all license plates issued by this department shall be reflectorized.
(c) a mandatory $1 fee shall be charged for reflectorized plates.
4850.1 exception to 4850: environmental plates (personalized, pearl harbor
survivor, former POW, congressional medal of honor, 84 olympics, purple heart,
or bicentennial bill of rights plates) (reflectorized plates optional)
9250 (a) registration renewal fee shall be $22 [basic fee]]
9250.8 (a) an additional fee of $1 is required [law enforcement fee]
4602 registration must be presented at time of renewal.

so, when obtaining amateur radio plates on a car you already own,
the fee would be:
$20 for the plates
$22 renewal fee (not sure if this is required if you have already renewed)
$1 reflectorized plates fee
$1 law enforcement fee
for a total of $44 (or $24 depending on if you do it at renewal time or not)
--
Bob Vaughan - techie@well.sf.ca.us - {apple,pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!techie
415-856-8025 (My Trusted Robot)
Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine
I am me, I am only me, and no one else is me. What could be simpler?

1014. Display lamps in rigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 03:39:38 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <107862@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8720
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
34174 BF 2024 1 05-Sep 0028 KD2DR 54552_KC3BQ ALL@ALLBBS ()
Sb: LiteBlubs-info

Recently I have heard many hams complain that they cannot find light bulbs for the control panels of their radio equipment, and have been asked directly about same. The following bulb will replace those 12-volt bulbs which seem to be too bright and fail too quickly. If the old bulb is the small (grain-of-wheat) type used in many radios, it is destined to fail soon. The 7220 bulbs I obtained from Sylvania are rated at 18 volts and last 60,000 hours at that voltage. At 14 volts, the mind boggles, and the bulb keeps on glowing (a nice soft orange...like the TM-731A set on "dim"). I just put a pair in a Kenwood 7950...much better than that goofy green color! Good luck, and happy soldering!

Jerry KD2DR

Or you could install a power resistor in series with the light bulbs to reduce voltage and increase life. If I remember rightly, bulb life follows an equasion like:

/ rated voltage \ 6
| ---------- | = times rated life
\ operating voltage /

73 de WA2ISE

1015. Broadcast station on 10 Meters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 03:46:24 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <107863@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8721
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

copied from ham radio packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
34208 BF 614 1 08-Sep 1700 N2JGQ 5000_N2IMC ALL@LOCAL ()
Sb: Broadcast on 10 Meters?????

It is 17:01 UTC, Saturday, 9/8/90. I am tuned to 28.740 MHz AM, and
I am listening to a commercial broadcast station. It's not my equipment,
it has been confirmed by other local hams. Does any one know what station
this is? Why is it on 10 meters? This is the first time I have heard it
so I am assuming that it is a new station. Any one in the know?

73, Steve N2JGQ @ N2IMC.NJ.USA.NA

1016. Re: Broadcast station on 10 Meters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 10:35:17 UTC
From: g7ahn@compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <2253@gould.doc.ic.ac.uk>
Source record: 8634

In article <107863@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
> Sb: Broadcast on 10 Meters?????
>
> It is 17:01 UTC, Saturday, 9/8/90. I am tuned to 28.740 MHz AM, and
> I am listening to a commercial broadcast station. It's not my equipment,
> it has been confirmed by other local hams. Does any one know what station
> this is? Why is it on 10 meters? This is the first time I have heard it
> so I am assuming that it is a new station. Any one in the know?
>
> 73, Steve N2JGQ @ N2IMC.NJ.USA.NA

Most likely its an harmonic from the station transmitting on 9580 kHz
at the same time.....
Just a few milliwatts of RF at 28 Mhz are capable of worldwide
coverage, especailly with a sensitive communications receiver
and a good antenna at the receiving end. It is possible that the
output of the broadcaster is within the limits regarding harmonic
radiation but I suspect it is not.

Costas Krallis G7AHN
Imperial College
London, UK

E-Mail: cmaae97@vaxa.cc.ic.ac.uk, g7ahn@compulink.co.uk

1017. Re: ABUSE OF HAM RADIO ETHICS IN talk.politics.mideast

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 15:54:04 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4433@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 8632

In article <1140039@hprnd.HP.COM> jblake@hprnd.HP.COM (John Blake) writes:
]/ hprnd:rec.ham-radio / fergie@megrez.intel.com / 7:45 am Sep 6, 1990 /
]> The following is a posting I made on talk.politics.mideast.
]> This is in response to an obvious racist!
]> I do not think that ham radio should be used as a front
]> for some racist group. Ham radio should be used to
]> unite people.. not build walls between people.
]> **********
]
]Pardon me, I must have missed something. Perhaps someone could explain
]what this is all about?
]
Sure - there is a toad infesting usenet by the name of Jack Schmidling
who signs his anti-semitic ravings using "Amateur Radio Foundation"
and prefaces his arguments with "ARF says:" Myself and other hams
have publicly objected to his use of the terms Amateur Radio
in association with his disgusting racism. He is, apparently, a
licensed ham. I believe that ARF is related to BARF which is
responsible for the current 14.313 mess, but I'm not sure of that.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

1018. Re: Abbreviation for Units Multipliers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 17:12:23 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44643@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8628

paul@hpldola.HP.COM (Paul Bame) writes:

>So quick... what's the length of a half-wave dipole for 2 meters? Well
>naturally, it's 1 meter - half of 2 meters! No formula required. A
>2m quarter-wave is then 1/2 meter long which is about 19.7 inches - not
>bad for no formula.

Not quite. At exactly 1/2-lambda, the reactance of your dipole is
not going to be zero. So, the formulae that are commonly published
aren't that useless, albeit they are in some sub-units of a furlong.

Anyway, Paul, your problem is that you think of 144 as the "2m-"
band. Think of it as the 81-inch [3^4] band (and 440 as the 27-inch
[3^3] band), and you too, can design antennae using a common household
ruler. :-)

Flat Earth forever! (No long-path to worry about :-)

With tongue in cheek,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

1019. Re: Heathkit AT-1 Transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 17:33:46 UTC
From: durham@w2xo.PGH.PA.US
Message-ID: <132@w2xo.PGH.PA.US>
Source record: 8627

In article <3786@radio.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
>In article <44589@apple.Apple.COM>, tomas@Apple.COM (Tom Taylor) writes:
>> I found an old Heathkit AT-1 transmitter at a junk yard. The owner gave
>> Does anybody know anything about this 4-band (80,40,20,10) CW transmitter?
>> Anybody have a manual or know of a source?
>>
>
>The AT-1 was Heath's first amateur transmitter (someone correct me
>if I'm wrong). I have a story about the AT-1..it goes like this:
>
I agree. The receiver was an AR-1 (ever more rare) ,the antenna
coupler was an AC-1 and the VFO was a VF-1.

>ham transmitter. I worked 35 states on CW on 7.180 (different band plan)
>using that little AT-1. The AT-1 is a simple and reliable little transmitter
I was on 7192, this was 1954. I begged and begged and got one for Christmas
that year and built it up. I was 13. I built it twice, rebuilding it after
I learned to solder properly!
>and represents what ham radio used to be. Mine had the 6L6 replaced with
>a more modern 2E26 although the 6L6 is still available.
>
>The AT-1 is a classic. Enjoy it!
>
I only have the case of mine left. I cannabalized it for parts when I didn't
know any better(sigh).

An amusing story is the "35 watts" touted for this little box. I built up
a pair of 6l6's for a plate modulator and worked lots of europeans on
10 meter AM in the summer of 1955. Then came a QST article where someone
measured the output from the AT-1 on 10 meters and it was only 5 watts!
DX with 5 watts AM and an "End Fed Zepp" antenna. Not bad. Wish someone
would give me one, I'd probably have it bronzed!

--
Jim Durham
internet: durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us ham packet radio:
jcd@cs.pitt.edu w2xo@w2xo.#wpa.pa.usa.na

1020. Re: IC751

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 20:05:59 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <256@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 8631

tony@hacgate.UUCP (Tony Reeves) writes:
>Does anyone out there have thke modification that can be made to a Icom
>IC751 for general trasceve? I know it is simple, but how is it done?

Do you mean a 751 or a 751A (they're totally different rigs...) ?? On
the 751A, you just pull one jumper. I can email the description, if
you like.

--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq

1021. Re: marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 20:31:00 UTC
From: dwsmith@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30000025@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8629

>/* Written 3:02 pm Sep 8, 1990 by slr@tybalt.caltech.edu in
uxh.cso.uiuc.edu:rec.ham-radio */
>In article <370@public.BTR.COM> rah@public.BTR.COM (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com) writes:
>
>>I am a private pilot SEL, and a (still) aspiring ham. I can justify the
>>cost of a 2m HT MUCH more easily if it would also provide me with emergency
>>communications while in the plane.
>>
>>I've scanned the mods collections and can't find anything that would give
>>both TX and RD from 108MHz -> 2m ham. I've heard rumors that Sony makes
>>a special order rig, and that some company named AOL (?) also has a 2m/
>>aviation HT. Alas, I've been unable to run any of this to ground, so I'll
>>make my appeal to the net. Are their any aviating Elmers out there?
>
>I have never seen one. Something you may want to keep in mind is that even
>though some 2m ham rigs will cover a portion of the aviation band, the
>aviation band is AM - most HT's I've seen for 2 meters are FM.
>
>Anyone know WHY the aviation band is AM ?
>

I think the aviation bands were set up before narrow-band FM was in wide
use.

Dave
dwsmith@uiuc.edu

1022. Re: TN Call Plates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 20:37:00 UTC
From: dwsmith@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30000026@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8630

>Ham plates end up having various usefulnesses regardless of what the original
>intent was, including:
>
>1. Identify the car as likely having communications equipment and a skilled
> operator who knows how to use them. A police office in a situation where
> he needs communication capability, and knows what a ham plate means, could
> go to that car. He could also look for antennas and maybe get a CB-er.
>
>2. Identify you as "one of the fraternity" to other hams, who might end up
> honking "hi" or your call at on the horn, or call you on 146.52 if
> equipped for 2 meters.
>
>3. Make you look "normal" in hamfest parking lots.
>
>4. Make people ask questions in which can get to say "It's ham radio...
> ...would you like to know what hams do these days?".
>
>5. A way to make it a lot easier for you to remember your license plate
> number.
>

6. Give some yo-yo something to steal on graduation night at the University
of Illinois. A lot of good my TN-Emergency ham plate did me.

Dave Smith
dwsmith@uiuc.edu

1023. Re: Oh No..Another Code question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 20:48:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500724@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8637

> I'm no longer that fast, but using Super Morse, I can copy fairly
> reliably at about 13 wpm with the computer keyboard. Unfortunately
> I am nowhere near being able to copy by hand at 13 wpm for General.

But isn't it TRADITIONAL to copy code by hand? You should learn to
write faster and ENJOY it. That's what makes a ham a good ham. :-)

Now to be serious.

Part of the problem of copying code fast is copying it onto paper fast.
We all know one can copy to paper faster by typing. If you find that
typing (be it to paper or CRT screen) is faster and better, by all means
you would use it in your station. I see no reason you cannot be tested
on this. Hopefully, if code was coming along at the speed you could
copy by hand, you would be able to do it that way.

Code tests should NOT discriminate:

1. against people who cannot print or write on paper by hand at the speed
they are trying to copy, when some other simple means is usable, such
as a typewriter, or a computer performing only that basic function.

2. against people who are deaf, but can copy code by means of visually
watching a flashing light; a means they would likely be using in a
station they would operate in code. This does not conform to the
term "copy by ear" which really should be changed to "copy by ear or
any other human sense". That would even include touch.

3. against people who have certain limited hearing impairments that
require the code be sent at a particular pitch. One can easily tune
a CW/SSB receiver to select whatever desired pitch they want (the
good ones anyway) so why not be able to tune the pitch of the code
in the exam.

I have the hearing impairment described in number 3. The local 146.76
repeater in Champaign IL uses an ID-er with a pitch in the range that I
cannot hear changes taking place. It seems to be up around 1500 hz or
so. What it sounds like to me is a tone that just slightly wavers with
amplitude. I can tell it is ID-ing by hearing that pitch. When I hear
some other sound at that pitch, it sounds like the repeater ID-ing.
When I hear that sound, I often find myself looking around for the radio
that was left on.

Be sure to understand this. I *CAN* hear at that pitch, and I can hear
very weak sounds. But the problem is that variations in amplitude are
not heard over very short periods of time at these certain pitches.
I seem to be able to hear code fine between 450 and 700 Hz.

> Nowhere can I find any rule that explictly requires that the code test
> be taken by hand, but I have been made to understand that bringing
> anything to the test but paper, pencil and maybe a calculator is
> forbidden.

Then call up all the VEC's and ask them if they allow you to copy by
ear with a typewriter or keyboard.

> Is there a rule, or is this just something became THE WAY IT IS DONE?
> I can understand that typewriters used to be big and noisy, but most of
> the new electronic typewriters are small and relatively quiet. Now if
> I could convince the VE's to allow a typewriter, I could be going for
> my General in October instead of Technician.

I've seen no such rule. There occaisionally are VE's that refuse to allow
one to do things that are perfectly legal. For instance some VE's in this
area recently refused to allow someone who was either a Novice or Tech (I
forget which) to take the 20 WPM code test. They were required to first
take the 13 WPM code test. The FCC rules specifically allow one to get a
class of license based on having passed a code test of a higher speed.
I don't know what ever came of that case, but the guy ended up not taking
any tests there.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1024. Re: ni-cads (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 22:44:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <#?500725@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8633

> 6. Discharge of a Nicad is critical only if the cell is under a load.
> When loaded, the cell voltage should not be allowed to drop below 1.1 volts
> which is just over the edge of the discharge end of the curve. Allowing
> the cell to drop to 1.0 volt or less while under load may cause permanent
> plate/electrolyte damage. The result would be a loss of cell capacity. Of
> course, a loss also takes place naturally with age which limits the number
> of charge-discharge cycles the cell is capable of supporting before it is
> exhausted.

The nominal cell voltage is something like 1.2 volts. An 11 cell pack which
gives me 13.2 volts, would give me 12.1 volts at this level of discharge.
There are packs available as low as 7.2 volts and the radio words well down
to 6 volts. So how does one know when the cell voltage is below 1.1 volts?
This is NOT an easy thing to do. The radio will still be operating when the
cell is dogn to 0.6 volts.

In fact I quesdion that this level (1.1 volts) is even correct as the point
where damage can occur. If it does, it appears to be very subtle.

> 9. Over the years, there has been many a discussion about Nicad cell
> memory. Yes, Nicads do have a memory function which can be aggravating if
> not understood. Simply stated, if the cell is used only over a small
> portion of its total capacity for at least 60% of the cycle time, the cell
> capacity will assume the more limited capacity value. To avoid the
> tendency of a memory condition inhibiting use, allow the cell/pack to be
> fully charged and discharged at least 60% of the total charge-discharge
> cycles. If in doubt about what is a full charge or what the discharge
> condition happens to be, then allow the cell/pack to fully discharge,
> unloaded when below 1.1 volts/cell, about one out of ten cycles. The

But what if the pack is already below 0.6 volts/cell as a result of
ordinary use?

> charge rate from full discharge should be C/10 for 12-14 hours to cause as
> much chemical conversion to occur as possible. Charging at twice that
> value is not a problem as long as the cell doesn't start out-gassing
> (Monitor the temperature and taper off the end charge rate).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1025. Re: ni-cads (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-09 22:44:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500725@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8636

> 6. Discharge of a Nicad is critical only if the cell is under a load.
> When loaded, the cell voltage should not be allowed to drop below 1.1 volts
> which is just over the edge of the discharge end of the curve. Allowing
> the cell to drop to 1.0 volt or less while under load may cause permanent
> plate/electrolyte damage. The result would be a loss of cell capacity. Of
> course, a loss also takes place naturally with age which limits the number
> of charge-discharge cycles the cell is capable of supporting before it is
> exhausted.

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In fact I question that this level (1.1 volts) is even correct as the point where damage can occur. If it does, it appears to be very subtle.

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> (Monitor the temperature and taper off the end charge rate).

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1026. AMSAT Bulletins, 9/8/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 00:48:19 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <211@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8635

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-251.01
STS-35/SAREX LAUNCH DELAYED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 251.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

STS-35/SAREX Mission Delayed Due To Hydrogen Leak

NASA officials have informed AMSAT-NA SAREX personnel that the launch of STS-35 has been further delayed due to a small hydrogen leak in the aft Shuttle engine compartment. Although a smaller leak this time than the one which caused a roll-back of the Shuttle Columbia several months ago, tech-nicians found that the concentration of 6,000 parts/millon of hydrogen in the engine compartment was enough to cause concern to delay the launch and begin repair operations. All radio amateurs who have been looking forward to this exciting mission are asked to have a little more patience while these "pesky" leaks are being fixed. According to NASA officials, the earliest the Shuttle Columbia can be ready for lift-off is September 17, 1990. All SAREX operating times are based on Mission Elapse Time (MET). So regardless of the launch date, operating schedules found in past ANS bulletins and in W1AW bulletins will still hold. Amateurs will just need to recompute the time based on the new lift-off time. Likewise, all operating frequencies for the SAREX packet radio robot operations will remain the same. However, as the STS-35 launch approaches again, this pertinent information will be repeated. Please stay tuned to AMSAT HF/VHF Nets and AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins for further updates on the launch of STS-35. Also, W1AW will be providing updates on the launch during its daily CW and Voice bulletins.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-251.02
FO-20 IRREGULAR TRNSPNDR OPS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 251.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Fuji-Oscar 20 Experiencing Temperature Problems

JAMSAT reports that since emerging from an eclipsing period in late August, FO-20 command stations have been having difficulty controlling the temperature aboard FO-20. Battery temperature had risen to over 40 deg. C when mode-JA and JD in simultaneous operation. Even after turning off both transponders last week, the temperature of the was still at 35 deg. C. If the batteries are left at these elevated temperatures for any prolonged period of time, it significantly reduces the battery life. (As a point of reference, the Microsat Battery temperatures typically hover around 0 to 5

deg. C.)

While the command station is collecting data on this problem and works on a solution, it can be expected that FO-20 will not be on any sort of regular operating schedule.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-251.03
PACSAT BBS INFO, PART I

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 251.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

NK6K Provides Answers About Future PACSAT BBS Operations, PART I

AMSAT-NA Area Coordinator Jim White (WD0E) has asked some questions that are probably of general interest to OSCAR satellite users about the PACSATs and AMSAT software engineer, Harold Price (NK6K), has responded with the following answers.
WD0E: "Which PACSAT will commence BBS operations first?"

NK6K: "UO-14 is now about 80% functional with the BBS software. AO-16 will be brought to that level, then LO-19.

WD0E: "Will the TLM or Whole Orbit Data (WOD) format, frequency or any other parameters change?"

NK6K: "This is more of a spacecraft control than an application question. There is nothing in the new code that will require a change. WOD will probably end up as files, and be downloaded or broadcastable. This means that it won't come down in frames sent to WOD, but the internal record format will be the same. I'd like to see some compression on the WOD, but we may be running out of code space. If it is compressed, the groundstation software will know how to decompress it. We'll do a update to the Operating System runtime libraries next year that will give us back some program memory. There would be no frequency changes."

WD0E: "Will people still be able to just digipeat through the PACSATs?"

NK6K: "This has not yet decided. Digipeating is a good way to check out your station. I don't think there is much other demand for it in the long run, The MICROSATs are available now for digipeating, but you don't see much of this type of activity. I would not want to see digipeating supplant the intended use of store-and-forward data, but if there is a big demand I suspect it would be addressed."

WD0E: "How will the "user" ground software be distributed and tested?"

NK6K: "Jeff Ward (G0/K8KA) and I have discussed two approaches. However, nothing has been finalized. The first approach is to make a minimum implementation of the user ground-based software available, including C language source code, as shareware. We want to get something out soon, and, since Jeff and I are IBM PC-based, availability of code will hopefully encourage others to write for MAC, Amiga, C-64, Unix, and others. The only

downside is we don't want to leave the impression that all AMSAT offerings are shareware. The minimum implementation will not be automated, and will not be pretty (colors, windows, pulldown menus, etc.) but will be more portable. The second approach is for AMSAT-NA and AMSAT-UK make available an "all-singing-all-dancing" PACSAT groundstation program. This will be automated, easily interfaced to terrestrial BBSs, and will have a fancy menu driven format. No source."
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-251.04
PACSAT BBS INFO, PART II

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 251.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

NK6K Provides Further Answers About Future PACSAT BBS Operations, PART II

WD0E: "How will WOD dumps and BBS output be interleaved on the downlink?"

NK6K: "The broadcast protocol provides for demuxing broadcast files. This is probably how WOD will be done. These frames are sent to the address QST-1. Direct connect BBS file transfer is done in frames sent to the user's address. The broadcaster controls the repetition rate for simultaneous broadcast files, based on the number of user's requesting a file, or the file's priority. The method for prioritizing broadcast vs. direct connect (FTL0) is To Be Determined."

WD0E: "How will people know the BBS is running and available? Will they be able to tell by looking with an ASCII terminal program, with TLMDC or similar or will they have to have the ground software to tell?"
NK6K: "Much ado will be made. Also, you'll see frames sent to QST-1 with a PID of BBS."

WD0E: "Will the user ground software be available before the BBS in the bird is turned on?"

NK6K: "Available, yes. Widely distributed? No. We have to have it running on the air to give it a good test, but don't want to subject it to simultaneous connects on the first day. Once a week's worth of testing by users has been successful, the shareware will be placed on Compuserve and elsewhere."

WD0E: "Will you be testing BBS and ground software together for a time prior to making ground available? How will people know that is happening?"

NK6K: "Yes, we will. This is happening as we speak on UO-14. People will learn the same way as always, via official AMSAT Nets and publications."

It is hoped that these answers from NK6K will give radio users a further understanding about the PACSAT user BBS software.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-251.05
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 251.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule Announced

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950. Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date Phs mode UTC NCS Backup U.S. day

18 Sep 90 172 J/L 0040 WA5ZIB WB6LLO Monday
28 Sep 90 171 J/L 0100 KA5SMA N5BF Thursday
9 Oct 90 172 J/L 0015 WD0E WB9ANQ Monday

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-251.06
AO-13/AO-10 TRANSPONDER SKED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 251.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

A new Transponder Schedule for AO-13 was put into effect on September 8.

Mode S operation has been eliminated for the time being since relatively poor solar panel illumination does not allow sufficient power for proper battery maintenance during Mode S and S/B periods.

The present transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 003 to MA 165
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 195
Mode-B : MA 195 to MA 240
Off : MA 240 to MA 003 (Mode B Beacon On)
Omni Antennas : MA 240 to MA 060
The September 10 attitude estimate is:
BLON = 205 and BLAT = -7

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears NOT TO have been receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. Both beacon and transponder signals started showing signs of FMing. Therefore, until further notice please DO NOT use AO-10's transponder.

It is expected that AO-10 may once again receive sufficient solar illumination to support Mode-B transponder operation by sometime in November.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-251.O
Orbital Elements 251.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90238.61357863
Element set: 547
Inclination: 26.0406 deg
RA of node: 187.8479 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5952609
Arg of perigee: 170.7338 deg
Mean anomaly: 209.0516 deg
Mean motion: 2.05880945 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.40e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5418

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90248.58465124
Element set: 776
Inclination: 97.9445 deg
RA of node: 298.4935 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012840
Arg of perigee: 357.8666 deg
Mean anomaly: 2.2471 deg
Mean motion: 14.65634608 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.795e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 34774

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 90248.01674093
Element set: 310
Inclination: 82.9217 deg
RA of node: 269.5464 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010380
Arg of perigee: 255.9239 deg
Mean anomaly: 104.0775 deg
Mean motion: 13.72106928 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.12e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 16039

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90233.10507939
Element set: 144
Inclination: 56.9230 deg
RA of node: 139.8507 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7012370
Arg of perigee: 234.0055 deg
Mean anomaly: 39.5251 deg

Mean motion: 2.09695679 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.46e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1676

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90237.47999198
Element set: 102
Inclination: 99.0343 deg
RA of node: 270.8937 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0540177
Arg of perigee: 251.6210 deg
Mean anomaly: 102.5464 deg
Mean motion: 12.83159072 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.10e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2563
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-251.D
Orbital Elements 251.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 90247.73613164
Element set: 203
Inclination: 98.6920 deg
RA of node: 323.5953 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010783
Arg of perigee: 285.7121 deg
Mean anomaly: 74.2846 deg
Mean motion: 14.28702551 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.25e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3222

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90244.42881742
Element set: 105
Inclination: 98.6999 deg
RA of node: 320.4480 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010735
Arg of perigee: 295.6429 deg
Mean anomaly: 64.3635 deg
Mean motion: 14.28801476 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.24e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3175

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440

Epoch time: 90244.42236293
Element set: 114
Inclination: 98.7005 deg
RA of node: 320.4573 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011018
Arg of perigee: 296.3190 deg
Mean anomaly: 63.6848 deg
Mean motion: 14.28851493 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.66e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3175

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90244.68652978
Element set: 108
Inclination: 98.7001 deg
RA of node: 320.7491 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011535
Arg of perigee: 295.1838 deg
Mean anomaly: 64.8146 deg
Mean motion: 14.28943119 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.12e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3179

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90243.62556929
Element set: 110
Inclination: 98.7011 deg
RA of node: 319.7147 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011883
Arg of perigee: 298.9505 deg
Mean anomaly: 61.0485 deg
Mean motion: 14.29011597 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.00e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3164
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-251.M
Orbital Elements 251.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 90248.72318842
Element set: 484
Inclination: 51.5986 deg
RA of node: 254.5411 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0001817

Arg of perigee: 67.0187 deg
Mean anomaly: 293.0979 deg
Mean motion: 15.70856366 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.8706e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 47748

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 90248.72344750
Element set: 910
Inclination: 51.6125 deg
RA of node: 283.8097 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0023995
Arg of perigee: 342.2417 deg
Mean anomaly: 17.7736 deg
Mean motion: 15.61017685 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.1031e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 26069

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 90248.90482313
Element set: 200
Inclination: 28.4707 deg
RA of node: 95.9330 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0006149
Arg of perigee: 243.4134 deg
Mean anomaly: 116.5621 deg
Mean motion: 14.84834012 rev/day
Decay rate: -8.0583e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1998

Satellite: BADR-1
Catalog number: 20685
Epoch time: 90248.53120415
Element set: 63
Inclination: 28.4982 deg
RA of node: 326.3886 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0467875
Arg of perigee: 317.3975 deg
Mean anomaly: 39.1627 deg
Mean motion: 15.14230368 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.2783e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 775
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-251.W
Orbital Elements 251.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90247.24002597
Element set: 621
Inclination: 99.1723 deg
RA of node: 248.9243 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015720
Arg of perigee: 144.1460 deg
Mean anomaly: 216.0760 deg
Mean motion: 14.12656946 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.30e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 29514

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 90243.40601972
Element set: 463
Inclination: 98.5965 deg
RA of node: 269.6586 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014614
Arg of perigee: 53.4264 deg
Mean anomaly: 306.8260 deg
Mean motion: 14.23709955 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.83e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 20531

Satellite: MET-2/16
Catalog number: 18312
Epoch time: 90248.44941878
Element set: 488
Inclination: 82.5456 deg
RA of node: 226.6566 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014976
Arg of perigee: 28.2080 deg
Mean anomaly: 331.9887 deg
Mean motion: 13.83671583 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.19e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 15408

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90243.87015611
Element set: 353
Inclination: 82.5444 deg
RA of node: 290.2998 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0018108
Arg of perigee: 110.0006 deg
Mean anomaly: 250.3106 deg
Mean motion: 13.84368061 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.34e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 13065

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 90246.44585206
Element set: 571
Inclination: 82.5433 deg
RA of node: 222.0444 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0019030
Arg of perigee: 116.6918 deg
Mean anomaly: 243.6133 deg
Mean motion: 13.16903609 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.92e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10125

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90248.25933199
Element set: 345
Inclination: 98.9878 deg
RA of node: 196.6780 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013072
Arg of perigee: 61.2501 deg
Mean anomaly: 298.9986 deg
Mean motion: 14.11698208 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.43e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10026

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 90249.06698872
Element set: 306
Inclination: 82.5297 deg
RA of node: 164.0311 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014997
Arg of perigee: 132.0536 deg
Mean anomaly: 228.2043 deg
Mean motion: 13.83997909 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.22e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7675

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90246.83938007
Element set: 210
Inclination: 82.5564 deg
RA of node: 162.5367 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017436
Arg of perigee: 128.9419 deg
Mean anomaly: 231.3248 deg
Mean motion: 13.15862065 rev/day
Decay rate: -4.30e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4129

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90243.41969962
Element set: 49
Inclination: 82.5422 deg
RA of node: 228.9395 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017832
Arg of perigee: 77.0314 deg
Mean anomaly: 283.2836 deg
Mean motion: 13.83846103 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.09e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 892
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1027. Kuwait Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 06:04:56 UTC
From: rwilgus@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9009100204.aa23265@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 8638

If anyone have any news of the whereabouts of 9k2kw,Farid
please contact me via this mode. The latest info I have is that
he was visited by Irag soldiers and suffered equipment damage.
I do not know if 9K2KW is ok or if he suffered bodily
harm. Farid is a good friend and is well known in the amateur
community. Lets hope that he is ok.

de KZ2X, Bob

1028. Ground communications.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 09:10:18 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <10.Sep.90.10
Source record: 8639

Ground loop communications - yes get the stakes as far apart as possible
at both the transmitting and receiving ends (so as to maximise the area of
soil energised). Wet soil is best. Make use of any local features (like
ponds, streams, swamps) to get a good low-impedance connection.
If you are after voice comms, consider using a power oscillator and
modulating this (try something around 60 to 80kHz) as you will get greater
range.
FM is probably best. Beware of harmonics of TV scan oscillators, switched
mode power units etc; these are horrible rasping noises!
If using a PLL detector, you may find that it locks to one of these nasty
noises instead of the intended signal.
If you use AM for the oscillator, consider using a communications receiver
that tunes down the LF end as the detector. Some ex-military
radios go down to 60KHz. Alternatively a phase-lock-loop (NE565) does a
good job with FM.
If you use raw audio rather than a carrier-based system, a receiver notch
filter to take out the local mains frequency can help. Alternatively use
a low-pass filter to slice off everything below about 300Hz.
I have got about 3/4 mile with 60-watts (TV sweep-tube) and a commercial RX.
Try using forks or shovels as the ground electrodes (they have a larger
surface area so reduce the coupling losses).
During World War 1, rifle bayonets were used as the electrodes, and
'spark' transmitters using rotary-wheel interrupters to generate the
signal.

G6WBJ Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

1029. Re: marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 11:14:04 UTC
From: g7ahn@compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <2255@gould.doc.ic.ac.uk>
Source record: 8640

An additional problem is that a ham radio which is capable of
AM airband use can be used only in emergency situations. Most
administrations require type approval for airband radios which is
not the case with ham equipment.

Costas Krallis G7AHN
London,UK

1030. Re: DC Adapter for FT-470?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 11:40:22 UTC
From: rll@linus.mitre.org
Message-ID: <119563@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 8641

In article <494@wicat.UUCP> keithm@wicat.UUCP (Keith McQueen) writes:
>In article <9008301642.AA04515@hls.com> trop@hls.com (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>>Has anyone ever seen/used a DC adapter for the 470 that allowed operation
>>at 5W
>>
>Yes, Yaesu sells one. It cost about $40 if I recall correctly.

I think it is more like $27.00 or $28.00. Check the Ham Radio Outlet.
The part no. is PA-6, I think.

>
>I however, being a ham and too cheap to buy one, hacked a connector into
>a $12.95 AA alkaline pack.
>
>--
> Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
> N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
> UPLHERC!WICAT!KEITHM | ...so there! |

Good point, but the price difference is not that much. $13 for the
alkaline pack, $5 for the plug, a couple more for the regulator ... I
am just going to buy the adapter. Now, if I had an old cigarrette
lighter plug, and an old regulator around, I would build one.

Roberto L. Landrau KA1TLY rll@mbunix.mitre.org
The MITRE Corporation m21373%newton@mbunix.mitre.org
Bedford, MA 01730 rll@faron.UUCP

1031. ICOM 2AT HT mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 12:20:57 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <38675@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 8642

Fellow Netters,

I have a friend who has an older ICOM 2AT. He claims this is different from the 02AT....Anyway, the radio does not have the capability to transmit OR receive below 144 MHz, or above 147.995 MHz. We are interested in expanding the frequency range so that it can transmit and receive on Civil Air Patrol frequencies, down to about 143 MHz and up to about 150 MHz.

Are there mods available for this radio? If so, can someone please send me a copy of these? I do not have any ftp access, just email and usenet access.

Thanks much!

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP(1 super pilot) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

1032. Re: Gell-Cell charging

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 13:06:04 UTC
From: pierson@cimnet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2666@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 8643

In article <900817-105443-7661@Xerox>, "Hugh_E._Wells.ElSegundo"@XEROX.COM wrote, in part ...
[a while back... I was on vacation...]
>Charging of Gell-Cell batteries

...

>When charging off of a voltage regulated source, adjust the charge voltage
>to a value just higher than the full charge value of the battery.

[etc. all of which i cheerfully agree with...]

One added point: The full charge voltage is dependent on the cell temperature. I haven't the data handy, but the full charge voltage _rises_, noticably, as the temperature falls. If the battery is always at constant temperature when charged, the temperature dependence of the voltage is not a problem. If the battery is cold, undercharge, if warm potential overcharge or damage.

This is characteristic of NiCd and Lead-Acid systems, and, i believe of all rechargeable systems...

(references: GE NiCd Designers Handbook, any good discussion of lead-acid cells.)

thanks
dave pierson |the facts, as accurately as i can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |the opinions, my own.
600 Nickerson Rd
Marlboro, Mass
01752 pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com

"He has read everything, and, to his credit, written nothing." A J Raffles

1033. Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 14:01:33 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8112@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8644

In article <122.26E9904B@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > I just read in the San Jose Mercury News that the owner of Heathkit is
> > looking for a buyer...
>
>It was owned by a French company. Want to bet it'll end up being owned by a
>Japanese company?

Heath has been owned by many people throughout it's lifetime.
DAYSTROM - SHLUMBERGER - and I believe they were even independant
originally. A few years back they were bought by ZENITH. It was hoped
by us old time Heath users that that would spark new life in Heath
because of Zenith's large market for consumer electronics. Actually,
it was business as usual.
About a year ago, Zenith was bought by Honeywell-Bull. (yes it is french)
Assuming they only wanted the computer part of the company, I asked a
Zenith Rep what affect it was likely to have on Heath. He said he didn't
expect any change to the companies product line as a result of the sale.
So much for his opinion.

>
>I'd like to see Heath bought by R. L. Drake and get both back in the ham radio
>business.
>

I think this is the most likely of the possibilities. I all likelyhood
the company will change hands yet again and there will be no apparent
difference in it's operations.
Of course the other possibility is that because of the high price of
Heath's equipment compared to Japanese rigs, the company will not be
seen as competitive and therefore a bad investment, resulting in the
demise of yet another of ham radios traditions.

As an aside, I don't really understand the high cost of Heath gear today.
I doubt seriously that any of it is made on this side of the ocean
anyway.

bill KB3YV

1034. Re: Drilling Holes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 15:16:04 UTC
From: mikey@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <4339@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 8645

A very spffy way to drill holes into automobile sheet metal is by using a drill bit made specificly for the job. Larson has available (for ~$21.00) a 3/4 inch bit that has pilot bit and a ridge that keeps you from punching through the headliner while removing the paint back a 1/8 inch back from the 3/4 inch hole. Very SLIC bit and well worth the cost for headliner protection when drilling for NMO style antennas. Highly recommended.

Swiss cheese-style autos forever...

****
Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@pnet03.cts.com
PO Box 460 ARPA: crash!pnet03!mikey@nosc.mil
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!pnet03!mikey
****

1035. Brain damage

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 15:22:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <37F0B899F87F207F98@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 8646

```
^|>>Does anyone out there have any reasonably up-to-date information on
^|>>biologic effects (e.g. brain effects).
^
^|>I haven't read anything official, but I know that when I transmit
^|>on my 4-watt 440 hand-held into the rubber duckie, I will get a
^|>headache within about 5 minutes of intermittent operation. That is
^|>why I usually use low power, which doesn't give me headaches. The
^|>same thing happens to my friend with a comparable radio.
^|>--
^
^I noticed that, too. Especially on 440 and not as much on 2m. I
^use an external antenna and a speaker mic. at every opportunity.

I have noticed a get a headache just LISTENING to 2-m sometimes.
```

1036. Re: Antenna gain figures for QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 15:47:31 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250223@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8647

Barry WA4VZQ writes:

> I think requiring manufacturers to supply MININEC or even NEC models to QST
> before the League will publish gain figures is unwise.

I heartily agree...

> The problem here is one that I see as becoming rampant with the spread of low-
> cost computers and CAD systems. People trust their finite element CAD systems
> too much.

This is a parallel of the trust put into CAE programs. "You don't need to
measure anything anymore... just simulate it"

> Unfortunately, many schools are using the models to excess without giving
> students a firm grasp of the fundamentals and the knowledge that your model
> may not always be right.

I go further than that. The model is *always* wrong. It may be close enough
to give you acceptable performance, but it is always incomplete....

I also agree with Barry that an independent measurement is probably the
only way to get really useful numbers.
For a little while after the ARRL stopped allowing gains to be published
a few manufacturers managed to slip some beamwidth data by in their
advertisements. If one can make some asumptions about antenna efficiency this
is pretty close to a gain specification.
Measuring HF antennas pretty much requires an expensive range, either
outdoors or a very expensive one (nearfield) indoors. Qualifying a range
is no small job in itself. This whole problem speaks to the end user's
expectations too. A large yagi 10 boomlengths from the a perfectly conducting
ground is not likely to behave the same as when it is located one boomlength
above typical urban clutter and ground.

I question the value of any single number which can be applied
to an antenna to indicate its value. Since the number only makes sense
in one context (the range) and the degree of variability over all the
likely applications is so great I'm not sure that it serves to do much
more than provide fodder for late night 75 Meter arguments.

Maybe a column of testimonials is just as good...

--- The NEW Signal Masher 1 is acclaimed by users! ----

"I worked ZS1 with only 5 watts"
"I worked boola-boola land first in the pile up.."
"I heard the DX station a full hour before he got on the band..."
"I didn't even need to turn on the radio..."

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

1037. Re: Broadcast station on 10 Meters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 15:50:36 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250224@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8648

The second harmonic of WWV from Fort Collins, Colorado used to make
a great frequency marker here on the West Coast when the six meter
band was open...
It was pretty strong at times too.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

1038. Ham software for Apple IIc?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 16:39:17 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <38678@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 8649

I have a friend who is interested in obtaining some ham software for the
Apple IIc. He called me, because he wanted my software (for Macintosh)
on his computer, and I told him it's not compatible and I have no intention
of trying to make it compatible.....I don't have access to an Apple IIc.

Anyway, he's interested in a Morse code program, speed must go down to 5 wpm,
since this is for a prospective ham. Also, he's interested in any software
available for the technical written tests as well, similar to my Novice thru
Extra Ham Stacks for the Macintosh.

If any of this stuff is available, could you please email me how to obtain
these programs?

Thanks much!

By the way, just to remind everyone, the Macintosh Ham Stacks (you must already
have HyperCard) that I wrote are available to any or all who send a SASE,
plus 800K diskette:
Diana L. Syriac, KC1SP
49A Meadow Pond Drive
Leominster, MA 01453

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP(1 super pilot) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

1039. Re: Kenwood R-5000 vs TS-440s

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 16:53:53 UTC
From: paul+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <oauwIVy00UhB01wVlP@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 8650

S-Meters do not measure signal strength. They measure the voltage or current at some point in the AGC circuit of A PARTICULAR receiver. Since no 2 AGC circuits are exactly alike (even in the same production run of a given radio), using S-Meter readings as an ABSOLUTE indication IS INSANITY. They are useful only for relative measurement (comparison purposes) only.

Paul
WA3TLD

1040. CTCSS circuit for FT747?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 17:08:18 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280016@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 8651

Hi, I want to put a CTCSS encoder in an FT747 HF transceiver to use a
29Mhz FM repeater which requires the tone. The technical manual
for the 747 apparently shows provision for such a device to be added
"FTE-10 option", but this option is not available at my local emporium,
nor is it mentioned in the operator's manual.
I'm sure I can handle this project, but why re-invent the wheel if
someone else has already designed the mod.?
So, . . anyone have a circuit?, or measured suitable signal levels for the
subaudible tone injection?, or any helpful comments?

Henry Black G4NOC, KK6JR@WW6L.#NOCAL henryb@hpspd.HP.COM +1 415 857 6655
Purely my opinions (unless HP can make money out of them)

1041. AR1000, R1 Compare

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 17:17:13 UTC
From: stone@apple.com
Message-ID: <10127@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8652

Since I have yet to see any comparisons between the Icom R1 and the AOR
AR1000 I thought I would post my comparisons.

Comparing R1 and AR1000 only major differences hi-lited.
This mostly compares functionality.

General

AR has 1000 memories, R1 has 100 with some dedicated to
certain functions.

R1 has signal strength meter
R1 has a clock and related timer functions.
R1 allows you to adjust display contrast
R1 allows you to turn the display on/off on a button push, or
off after 10 seconds.
R1 power saver is selectable.
R1 has a receive LED that lights up when a signal is received, it
can be disabled.

R1 frequency range is 100khz - 1300mhz
AR1000 8khz - 1300 mhz, missing the TV band.

Both have a tuning knob.
R1 tuning increments are
0.5, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12.5, 15, 20, 25, 30, or 50 khz
The AR1000 is from 5 to 995 in multiples of 5 or 12.5 khz

Scanning between a lower and upper bound.

Each scanner allows you to have ten upper and lower bounds. However,
the AR1000 allows you to link them.

Both allow you to blank out frequencies in the search bounds. The
blank outs are stored in memories 79 down to 20. This will over write
whatever you had in there. The AR 1000 has this feature too, but you
get 100 blank outs (lock outs) per search bank.

The R1 has an auto-write feature that will store a frequency
when it breaks squelch. It uses memories 80-99 for this.

Scanning memory channels

R1 has a mode in which memory channels are scanned based on
the modulation of the carrier, AM, FM, NFM.

The AR1000 organizes the memories in 10 banks that allows
the scanning of any combination of banks with individual
channel lockouts with in the banks.

User Impression

The R1 looks nice and its very compact. However, the buttons are
too small. That and the weird memory organization are what I don't
like about it. The signal strength meter is very nice.

The AR1000 has very poor documentation. After talking to someone
who had an AR2002 and now has the AR1000, he has found many short-cuts and
undocumented features that make using the AR1000 simpler than would
appear. Late note, apparently the
documentation has been upgraded.

They both seem equally sensitive. I could get WWV on both of them at 10
MHZ, and I went from there through 800 MHZ.

1042. Re: marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 18:00:22 UTC
From: mahler@rouge.usl.edu
Message-ID: <14378@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 8653

Rumor has it that the IC2-SAT will demodulate AM if the "FUNCTION"
key is held down for a "long time". The radio will also tune down
to the aircraft band. Can anyone give details?? ... Steve

1043. Re: marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 19:12:05 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep10.191205.14557@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 8654

In article <30000025@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu> dwsmith@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>>/* Written 3:02 pm Sep 8, 1990 by slr@tybalt.caltech.edu in
uxh.cso.uiuc.edu:rec.ham-radio */
>>In article <370@public.BTR.COM> rah@public.BTR.COM (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com) writes:
>>
>>>I am a private pilot SEL, and a (still) aspiring ham. I can justify the
>>>cost of a 2m HT MUCH more easily if it would also provide me with emergency
>>>communications while in the plane.
... stuff trimmed ...
>>Anyone know WHY the aviation band is AM ?
>>
>
>I think the aviation bands were set up before narrow-band FM was in wide
>use.

It is true that the aviation bands were set up before nb fm was popular.

I had heard that the reason for staying with AM is that when two different
pilots are transmitting at the same time on the same channel, the tower can
sort of make out what is being said by each. This allows an emergency to
break in to another transmission. With FM, the capture effect eliminates all
but the strongest signal. The weak signal makes just a little squirmy sounding
squeal.

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

1044. COMMUNICATIONS QUARTERLY (new mag from CQ)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 19:42:14 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <96@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 8655

I have just received a form letter from CQ Commuinications Inc. to previous
authors in HRM. You can probably get more info yourself by contacting
Terry Northup, KA1STC
Editor
Communications Quarterly
Main St.
Greenville, NH 03048 USA

Phone (603) 878-1441
FAX (603) 878-1951
This letter from Terry introduces the concept of their new publication
"Communications Quarterly" -- The Journal of Communications Technology.
The journal is scheduled to premier in mid November 1990 and is geared to
the tastes of "dedicated Radio Amateurs -- those constantly looking
for technical challenges"
Terry is "looking for articles which push the technical envelope to the
limit." The editorial review board is broad in background with a lot of
former HRM authors and a couple of old HRM staffers. According to Terry,
each isue will run about 100 pages of editorial material and advertizing

part will be "strictly limited." Articles will flow from page to page without
interruption from ads. An open layout format will be used. Terry finishes
by saying that their current payment schedule is $40 per printed page with
part payment upon article acceptance and the balance upon publication. She
claims that this is actually more than the old HRM rate due to the open
format layout.

Ron Todd, K3FR

1045. Re: ICOM IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 19:54:14 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep10.195414.3455@xanadu.com>
Source record: 8656

In article <1462@lupine.NCD.COM> phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham) writes:
>In article <1302@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>|> I recently traded my IC 745 in on a new IC 735 and I am delighted. The
>|> receiver is great. The controls work intuitively. The transmitter is
>|> clean. It's small enough to take mobile or portable, yet the controls
>|> aren't cramped or difficult to use. It still has the transverter jacks
>|> on the back and has optional narrow filters and passband tuning. Short
>|> of the megabuck IC 781 or TS 950 you won't find a better rig.
>|>
>|> Gary KE4ZV
>
>
>Nah, The TS-440s has more features and is a much better radio than the
>IC-735...

I went out to buy a FT757 or ICOM 735/725/726 and ended up getting the
TS-440 with the antenna tuner.

>
>Actually the TS-440s, IC-735, and FT757 are all in the same class in
>both performance and price.

Uh, correct me if I am wrong, but when I looked the 440 was approximately
$100 more than the 735 or 757. And thats not including the tuner. Add
another $200 to the price of the 440. I was told that the built in tuner
will not tune if swr is greater than 3:1. More or less if the antenna
is not cut for the band it wont tune it. Is this true? I lack experience
here. If this was the case then I really don't see its purpose except to
save finals on band edges. Personnally, I also like the built in tuner;
it sure beats the expensive external auto units made by yaesu and icom.
Though it will not work on 160 meters, which I don't use right now.

>
>I prefer the TS-440s because of the internal antenna tuner, 100 watts
>output 100% duty cycle, and the 100 memories. I feel that these are the
>advantages of this radio.
>
>On paper the specs of the ICOM radios look better but when the radios are
>tested they are the same. I am convinced that ICOM uses a more optomistic
>measurement method. I know this to be a fact when Hams tested the TS-950SD
>to the IC-781 and IC-765. The Kenwood radio came right in on spec and the
>ICOM radio was closer to the Kenwood spec than to the ICOM spec.
>
>Phil KJ6NN

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff

1046. Re: marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 20:37:28 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1088@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 8657

In article <370@public.BTR.COM> rah@public.BTR.COM (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com) writes:
>
>I've scanned the mods collections and can't find anything that would give
>both TX and RD from 108MHz -> 2m ham. I've heard rumors that Sony makes
>a special order rig, and that some company named AOL (?) also has a 2m/
>aviation HT. Alas, I've been unable to run any of this to ground, so I'll
>make my appeal to the net. Are their any aviating Elmers out there?

Unfortunately, Rick, I don't think you'll have much luck finding mods for
typical HT's for operation in the aircraft bands. The reason being that
2m is FM, and the aircraft band is AM. I know of one _mobile_ rig that
can receive (and maybe transmit) in the AC bands, that being one of the
Azden units. Icom sells an aircraft radio with a built in VOR, but it
doesn't do 2m. Sorry I couldn't help any more that this, but that's
all you get for free :-).
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

1047. TS-680 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 20:57:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <37C1E3D7A7FF208744@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 8658

Recently I obtained the all mode squelch modifications for the Kenwood TS-680S from info-hams. A friend of mine installed the modification as described and reports thatt it works fione and that he has noted no degradation of performance of the rig.

He also reported that you'd better have some experience before starting on this mod.

73 de K9CUN.

1048. Re: DC Adapter for FT-470?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 21:14:21 UTC
From: kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <683@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 8659

4w. into a dummy load.

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL
NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road
Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783
Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com

1049. Re: MAG MOUNTS VS. HOLES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 21:52:02 UTC
From: Tom.Mcgee@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <128.26EBCE90@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8529

>> I decided to go with an AS on glass antenna. <<

I have had mixed success with on-glass antennas. The short one for 440 is doing fine after 18 months. The longer 2 meter one stayed put for about a year.

73, de KA1TOX

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Tom Mcgee - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!Tom.Mcgee
| _) INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1050. Re: WHAT LEVEL SHOULD HAMS HOMEBREW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 21:52:02 UTC
From: Tom.Mcgee@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <129.26EBCE95@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8530

>> Look through Circuit Cellar magazine <<

Where can one find this?

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Tom Mcgee - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!Tom.Mcgee
| _) INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1051. Re: EXPERIENCE WITH BU

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 21:52:02 UTC
From: Tom.Mcgee@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <130.26EBCE9A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8660

>Bruce Thompson, WB0QWS asks: "...does anyone have an easy way of putting
>radials under the lawn (without a shovel)?

Try using an edging tool to slice the sod and then press the wire into the
slot.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Tom Mcgee - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!Tom.Mcgee
| _) INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1052. Re: Inversion scrambling

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 22:31:55 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4039@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 8527

In article <1990Sep7.013509.17980@ariel.unm.edu> ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu (Duke McMullan n5gax) writes:

>Ahhhh...well, yes, if you tune up ANY AM signal SSB and land on the wrong side-
>band, that's frequency inversion scrambling. Or just try copying a LSB signal
>in USB mode, or vice-reversa. "It's all the same."

"Wrong sideband?" Say what? It's possible to tune any AM signal in SSB mode on either sideband. I do it all the time on the SW bands.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

1053. Re: Ground communication.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 22:55:41 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <57866@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 8661

(Elaborating on nice ground-communication article by Pete Lucas, G6WBJ):

Modern Electronics magazine, Sept. 1990, has an article about through-the-ground communication using a stereo amplifier and matching transformers. The author recommends using equalizers for best results.

I've done earth-dipole experiments using a 200-watt cop-car amplifier, with a 400Hz Variac (tm) for matching. ("Earth dipole" is the preferred term for ground communication; "earth current" is naturally-occurring current through the ground, associated with aurora, magnetic storms, etc.).

I once connected a pair of ground rods to an audio-frequency spectrum analyzer, to look at the 60-Hz harmonics. The strongest harmonic is 180 Hz, probably a 3-phase effect. The harmonics extend into ultrasonic frequencies, but the strongest are below 600 Hz. A high-pass filter which cuts off at 600 Hz works well for separating hum from voice. Cutting off at 600 Hz eliminates a band of voice frequencies called the First Formant; characteristics which identify individuals' voices are lost, but intelligibility remains.

Some LF/VLF experimenters have developed a microprocessor-based adaptive filter which samples the ambient 60Hz waveform and makes a replica 180 degrees out of phase. It's said to reduce hum by 50 dB.

Nathan B. Stubblefield of Murray, Kentucky, apparently discovered the inductive and earth-current communication principles. He demonstrated wireless voice transmission in 1902, long before radio was practical, using magnetic induction to communicate several hundred feet. His equipment was made of telephone components, and used no amplifiers (which were not invented until 1907). He did not profit from his inventions; numerous articles recount his tragic story.

Stubblefield also communicated to a reported range of one mile, apparently by injecting current into the earth between two widely-separated ground rods, and detecting the signal between a distant pair of similar grounds.

Perhaps Stubblefield discovered the earth-current effect during his work as a telephone repairman. Old-style telephones with internal batteries and hand-cranked ring generators (including military field-phones) can operate over a single wire, using earth for the return path. Stories from World War I tell of using ground probes to intercept enemy telephone traffic along parallel trenches, without direct wiretapping.

When warring governments suspended ham-radio activties during the 1940's, some disenfranchised hams communicated by "ground wave," using audio amplifiers to feed currents into the earth through pairs of ground rods. Ranges greater than one mile were claimed.

Stubblefield may also have discovered that the earth-dipole and induction methods interact: Alternating current through the ground creates a magnetic field detectable by coils. Conversely, an AC-carrying coil induces currents into conductive earth, which are detectable by ground probes. The well-known interaction is used in geophysical prospecting methods. Cavers who have built baseband audio communicators which use both inductive and earth-current modes report that induction works best through dry, highly resistive rock, but earth-dipole provides best communication through very conductive overburden. At one location, the soil in the bottom of a sinkhole was so conductive that magnetic signals from an underground coil were undetectable on the surface, but when the transmitter was switched from coil to probes, it became loud and clear through the surface receiver with coil antenna. British cavers report that inductive communicators sometimes do not work in caves under highly-conductive peat bogs.

References
---

1. Kahaner, Larry WB2NEL "Who Really Invented Radio-- The Twisted Tale of Nathan B. Stubblefield" _73_ Magazine, Dec. 1980, p.36.
2. _Kentucky Progress_ magazine, Dec. 1930 p.19 ff.
3. Maynard, Fred "Terraquaphone" Electronics Illustrated, Sept. 1961 p.41.
4. Centore, Mike "Sounds from the Ground" _Elementary Electronics_ May-June 1972 p. 49.
5. Reid, F. "Caveman Radio" _73_, Feb. 1984 p.42.
6. Bosschart, R.A. "Ground Electromagnetic Methods" _Mining and Groundwater Geophysics / 1967_ L. W. Morley, ed. Dept of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada. (See also general geophysics texts.)

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

1054. Re: Oh No..Another Code question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-10 22:57:23 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4041@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 8528

In article <644@donk.UUCP> jerry@orion1.hf.intel.com (Jerry Gaiser) writes:

}Nowhere can I find any rule that explictly requires that the code test
}be taken by hand, but I have been made to understand that bringing
}anything to the test but paper, pencil and maybe a calculator is
}forbidden.

Typewriters are certainly allowed, but I think special arrangements need
to be made to avoid distracting others during the test.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

1055. Re: Heathkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 02:57:27 UTC
From: k2ph@cbnewsj.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep11.025727.10182@cbnewsj.att.com>
Source record: 8662

From article <8112@helios.TAMU.EDU>, by billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon):
>
> As an aside, I don't really understand the high cost of Heath gear today.
> I doubt seriously that any of it is made on this side of the ocean
> anyway.
>

How very true, Bill! The SB-1400 transceiver is a Yaesu FT-747GX
with some cosmetic changes. The two-meter line is reportedly built
by Standard. However, the SB-1000 linear is American made--it comes
from Ameritron (an AL-80A by any other name...).

--
==
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!oblivion!k2ph or k2ph@oblivion.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories | ARPA: k2ph%oblivion@att.arpa
Lincroft, N.J. 07738 | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

1056. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 04:20:10 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <57897@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 8534

An easy way to make a code-practice oscillator is to remove the earphone and carbon mike from a standard Western Electric telephone handset, wire them in series, and place them face-to-face. They form an audio-feedback oscillator which makes a very pure tone. Its frequency depends on voltage and polarity; a 9v battery works well as the power source. It may be necessary to remove the varistor or capacitor that is across the earphone's terminals.

If you make a Long Distance CPO using mike-earphone buzzers, then you can separate the elements and it becomes a telephone. (Don't tell the students that until after they learn the code. :-) Alternatively, it's an easy way to make a ringer for home-brew phones.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

1057. Re: 6 meters in S.F. Bay Area?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 05:37:24 UTC
From: johnf@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490102@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 8663

When I was in college I and N6LDJ Greg used Rat Shack 49 MHz transmitters tuned to 52.525. He and I have since moved to the San Jose area and we have found a link on 147.525 to 52.525.

Try calling N6LDJ on 52.525 somtime, he'll tell you a lot more.

This is just a start.

John Flowers
N6NQW

1058. * Need Owner's Manual/Help *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 05:48:55 UTC
From: william@woodowl.UUCP
Message-ID: <834@woodowl.UUCP>
Source record: 8664

Hello...

I am getting back into Ham radio and need to get some old equipment
repaired. The repair shop I took the equipment to years ago closed
up shop with out repairing the equipment, and managed to loose the
schematics.

I am looking for a Schematics/Owner Manuals for a Multi-Elmac, (6-80M).
The three boxes I have are :

1) Trans-citer Model AF-68A
2) Receiver Model PMR-8
3) Power Suply M-1070 Multi-Products Company
Oak Park Mich.

I am willing to buy an old manual off of someone or pay for Xeroxing.
I can be contacted any of the following ways.

William Buhnerkempe
3884 East Ave.
Livermore, CA 94550

Voice 415-294-8763
Data 415-294-8591
uucp william@woodowl
ames!pacbell!dplace!woodowl!william

Thanks in advance for any and all help!

William

UUCP : {dplace, abhg, llustig, tcomeng, dumbcat}!woodowl!william
Full Name : William M. Buhnerkempe, Livermore, CA
Local Node : Woodowl --> (1) (415) 294-8591
SCA : William of Owlswood, Esfenn Shire, Principality of the Mist, West Kingdom

1059. Azden PCS-3000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 12:27:00 UTC
From: lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009111242.AA17355@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8665

Sorry for posting this, but I couldn't mail direct.

For Azden PCS-3000, the CTCSS tones come from an after market tone board installed inside. How to set it depends on what board you have installed. The one from Azden (actually from amatuer wholesale or who ever sold the radio) is usually from Communications Specialists. If the installer followed instructions, there should be a label on the inside cover to show the dip switch settings. If you don't have the list, you should be able to contact the TONE BOARD manufacturer for the settings. I have the comm-spec (ss-32 I think) board in my PCS-4000. If you email me direct and I can get mail back to you, I'll send you the settings.

73,
Michael

****
Michael Barnes * The nice thing about policies
InterNet: LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL * and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG@N8IYB * are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2811 * If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2811 * like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP * years models!
K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI *
49843-6346 *
****
DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations,
innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.
****

1060. Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 12:27:20 UTC
From: jim@ghp.UUCP
Message-ID: <662@ghp.UUCP>
Source record: 8666

In article <8112@helios.TAMU.EDU> billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon) writes:

>Heath has been owned by many people throughout it's lifetime.

>I think this is the most likely of the possibilities. I all likelyhood
>the company will change hands yet again and there will be no apparent
>difference in it's operations.

Let's hope so, remember that Heath in Canada was shut down only
six months ago.

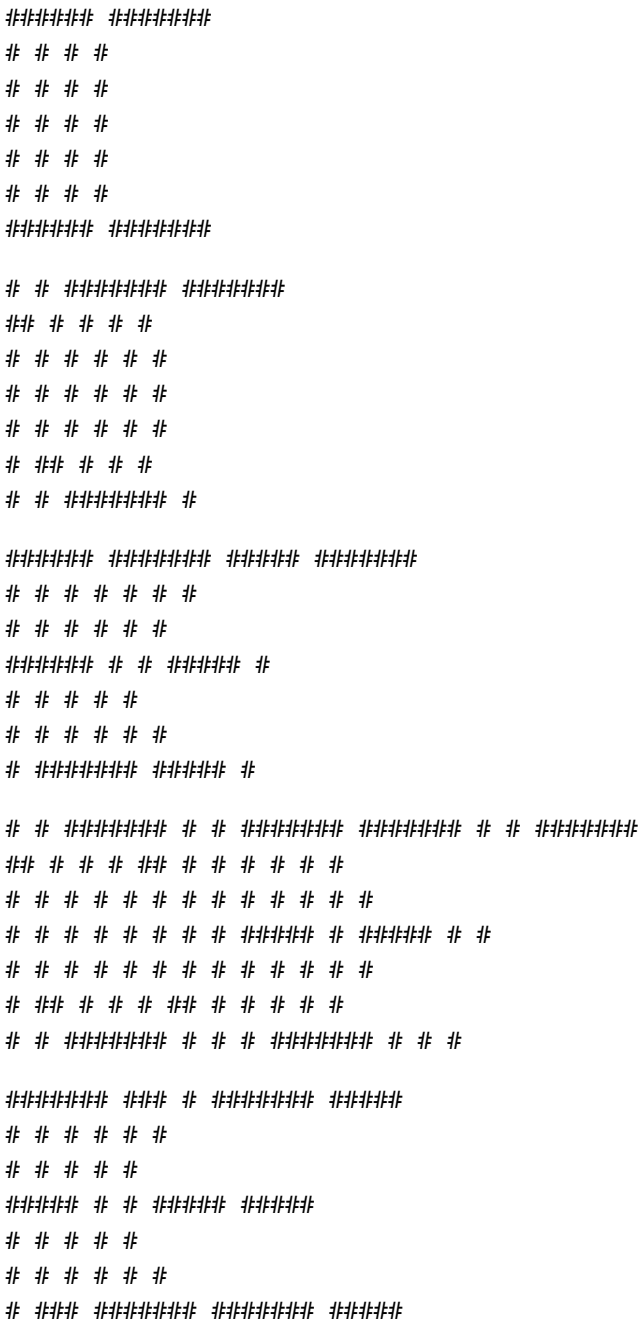
They had a weird warehouse sale, all these bargins, but most of them
were to sell off the accessory kits that Heath has for their products.
So if you had some of their test equipment and wanted the add-on
for it, fine, otherwise you got a box of random parts. Of course,
the selection of stuff was limited, but they had lots of what was
there.
--
Jim Stewart, VE3SRJ
UUCP: jim%ghp@mnetor.uucp
BELL: (416)862-0430

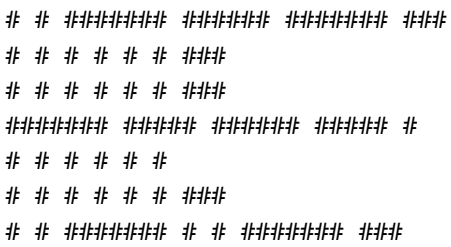
1061. POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 13:19:00 UTC
From: lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009111334.AA19069@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8667

FOR MARK COLOSIA (SUPER MORSE PROGRAM) AND OTHERS WHO INSIST UPON POSTING
HORRENDESLY LONG PROGRAMS THAT WE CANNOT READ AND WEAR OUT
THE RETURN KEY PAGING THROUGH THEM,

READ MY LIPS:





MAKE YOUR FILES AVAILABLE FOR FTP OR MAIL TO INDIVIDUALS PLEASE!

THANK YOU.

1062. Picking on BASIC (was Single Board Computers)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 13:19:37 UTC
From: DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12621068446.13.DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Source record: 8668

There was a recent message, originally about one-board computers, which lapsed into criticism of BASIC and garbage collection. Although this is a ham radio forum, many of us are BASIC programmers (or were) and some comment is appropriate.

BASIC itself does not specify a particular garbage collection process. Each individual implementation does so by some means, but the speed and efficiency varies with each interpreter. In the Commodore 64, the specific type mentioned, garbage collection occurs almost always as a result of string manipulation. Except for those defined in statements (such as PRINT "This is a constant string"), all strings are stored dynamically in the "heap". Commodore 64 BASIC saves them along with a pointer to the location. When the heap gets too full, BASIC stops interpreting, and starts through the heap, from top to bottom, checking to see whether the strings are still in use. Each string is then either discarded, or relocated higher up in memory until ALL THE HEAP has been checked. For programs like editors, this can be a large amount, and can lock the machine up for quite some time (tens of minutes). This is specific to the Commodore 64. On the Commodore 128, with a larger data memory, the process is different, and a garbage collection of the entire heap takes less than 5 seconds.

As a side note, there was a short machine language program published in either COMPUTE'S GAZETTE or RUN magazine (I can't remember just now) that "cured" the C-64's garbage collection problem, and cut the time from many,many minutes to less than 3 seconds. If anyone really needs to know, drop me a note here and I will look up the issue for you.

Thus, this longish note is just to remind everyone not to lay blame for a particular machine's characteristics on a language. As was recently noted, the controller versions of BASIC, usually limited to integer math and constant strings, can fly right along, and do make programming much easier than assembler.

Carl DeFranco, KB2JLY

1063. Re: Radials without a shovel

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 14:04:01 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <97@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 8669

Along the subject of ground pegs, I went to the local hardware/building supply store and bought a supply of really large (12") spikes, soldered or brazed the ground wires to these spikes at the ends and in the middle and drove the spikes in the ground. They keep the wire taught and also afford "some" contact with the ground. I know they are iron, you have to use muratic acid flux to get solder (use 50-50 and a propane torch) to take. Do everything you can think of to neutralize the acid before you solder on the radial wire, soak in sodiumbicarbonate solution for a while and wash with water. Yes, the spikes do oxidize somewhat when in the ground but they are a decent hold down. Now if you could get them to take a good thick copper plate. May want to try using the spikes or some other core item inside a length of soft copper water or refridgerant tubing and soldering (brazing is really better) the ground radials to the copper, drive the copper into the ground, remove the spike core and fold over and crimp the end of the copper tubing. The concept is cheep and should work quite well. For those with problem soil you could use plumbing fittings and make the copper tube into a water ram drill to get through clay. For shale, put in anything that will work, the copper is probably too soft.

Ron Todd, K3FR

1064. Re: Antenna gain figures for QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 14:52:15 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <98@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 8670

In article <30500722@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
i.e. PHIL HOWARD
>
> The specification for antenna models should specify the format of the file
> that is submitted, and that file format should be in the public domains so

Actually, the "file format" is only important to the validating
agency (ARRL/QST), the manufacturer and to anyone wishing to purchase
the disk models. The model format or model specification is the important
concept.

> such a requirement does not end up becoming a requirement to use any
> particular program. The requirement should only specify, or refer to

The requirement of a specific program is that modeling results may not
be repeatable on other programs. At the very minimum, the model algorithm
must be the same in all programs used in conjunciton with the specification.
Model execution may vary from program to program due to the various efficiencies
addressed by the program developers but the results must be the same for
identical model input specifications. It is the consistancy of the modeling
results from consistant inputs that is necessarilly the cornerstone
of the proposal.

> a published specification, of how the antenna model itself is formatted
> so that ARRL or anyone else (if the model is released to the public) can
> study it using the tools of their choice.

MININEC input format is (can be) in ascii, no need to actually have the
program to write the arrangment of wire segments, source values and phasing
and select ground type to specify the correct model for the antenna. With
an ascii description one could model the antenna to ones content. MININEC
is in the public domain and available through several sources including
the excellent archive at WSMR, SIMTEL-20. It does require BASIC to run
and is fairly large. Several parties have made more user friendly forms
of MININEC available. The concept is that the model be easily documented,
described and easily replicated. The results should be consistant and that
is the reason I have suggested a readily available program.

>
> If NEC and/or MININEC are good programs (and having never used them I do
> not know) then they can stand on their own w/o ARRL mandating their use.

The mandate is first in model description, that it be consistant and, second,
in the tool used. Quite a few institutions and organizations put a lot of
stock in NEC and MININEC (within the limitations of their performance) to
allow the selection of these modeling algorithms to be considered as standard.

>
> The ideal program is one that is well documented, runs on all major system
> types, has source available, and is free. Ideal programs are rare so we
> have to live with less than ideal programs at times.

I grant that neither of these programs may be ideal on ALL points but at least
MININEC is free, can run on most major systems (maybe not cp/m, Commodores etc.)and is
moderately documented. The publication of a "SPEC" would add
documentation and allow repeatable modeling.

Ron Todd, K3FR

1065. USGS Topo Data

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 15:46:21 UTC
From: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SWRI.EDU
Message-ID: <9009111546.AA24951@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8671

I'm looking for an FTP site that has USGS or DMA digitized topographic data.
Any ideas?

Thanks,

Oz

1066. Re: ex

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 15:52:23 UTC
From: daveh@compnect.UUCP
Message-ID: <775@compnect.UUCP>
Source record: 8672

In article <1990Sep8.015542.1611@uoft02.utoledo.edu>, grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu (Tony Schliesser) writes:
> I am putting the finishing touches on a basic program written for the c128 in
> 80 col. that manages the memory of the realistic pro-2005. I realize that the
> demand for such a program with this type of computer is limited, but I serves
> me just fine. This program has lots of room for more features, as I see them
> needed. If you want a copy, mail me directly as I can not keep up with this
> group. The program is shareware and the fee is $20 US. dollars, and as always,
> any monitary controbutions are accepted. Here is a list of hardware
> requirements:

A lot of us are interested in interfacing our PRO200x series scanners to our computers. Just what does your program manage? Is it a database program that keeps track of what you have programed into each of the 400 channels? Or does it actually control the memory of the scanner itself through some sort of hardware interface? I can keep track of what I have programmed into memory with dBASE or some other database manager. Computer control of entering frequencies into memory or recording active frequencies in search mode would probably interest a lot of us. How about a few more details on what your program actually does?
73 Dave

--
Dave Hultberg Packet: KA3UZR @ WB3EAH.PA.USA.NA Fidonet: 1:270/101.28
uunet!rutgers!psuvax1!eds1!wa3wbu!compnect!daveh CI$: 72437,3215
Snail mail: 1407 Concord Rd., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-1955
FAX: 717-790-3689

1067. Re: Oh No..Another Code question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 15:57:50 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep11.115750@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 8673

In article <644@donk.UUCP>, jerry@donk.UUCP (jerry) writes:
|> I originally learned Morse in the Navy, more years ago than I want to
|> think about..
|>
|> Nowhere can I find any rule that explictly requires that the code test
|> be taken by hand, but I have been made to understand that bringing
|> anything to the test but paper, pencil and maybe a calculator is
|> forbidden.
|>

You'll probably get a million replies about this --

There is no reason why you can't use a typewriter or computer to take the code test, as long as it's you and not the computer that is taking down the code. In the Mass/NH area, every VE that I talked to said that their organization would be willing to test people who used typwriters as long as the applicant gave them sufficient advanced warning that they could set up a separate test area (so the keyclicking wouldn't bother the people who were trying to take the test in the more traditional way.
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

1068. Re: Display lamps in rigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 16:24:21 UTC
From: whester@nyx.UUCP
Message-ID: <2070@nyx.UUCP>
Source record: 8674
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Hmmm...the formula that I found in some old engineering reference is:

%Life = (Rated Volts/Actual Volts)^(13.1)

Thus, the ratio is raised to the 13.1 th power...

I put this into a Lotus 123 spreadsheet and ran out a bunch of typical values... a 10% voltage reduction gives almost a 400% increase in bulb life! Conversely, a 10% overvoltage brings the life down to 30% of the manufacturer's rated value...

A good reason to find 130 VAC rated incandescent light bulbs for those sockets way up high over the stairways that are soooooo hard to get to.

1069. 8031 (MCS-51) Re: Homebrew, Cellular, Embedded Controllers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 17:12:27 UTC
From: U009@cs.cciw.ca
Message-ID: <5A090B0D38280341-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca>
Source record: 8675

Hi there from the Great White North.

A lot has been said recently concerning microcontrollers of the MCS-51 family (8751, 8031, etc).

A poster recently described his G.E. Cell Phone as being 8031 based.

So to assist the home brewers out there who want to modify their cellphones for use as I.F. strips for microwave units (my desire) or as high speed packet units, I offer some software we developed for another project: the MCS-48 and MCS-51 disassembler! The package is rudimentary, but it works fine. It is necessary to examine a dump of the binary to find non-code areas since the routine isn't smart enough to save itself if it gets mixed up (reminds me of the infamous diagnostic in the CP/M BDS C compiler: "I am totally confused.") Anyhow, a sucession of trial disassemblies and refinements of the tables will usually do a good job on the code.

Email me at my site and I'll send you a copy, (C source etc.) but be warned, it's not a commercial product and the documentation leaves a lot to be desired (like documentation).

Is G.E. the only vendor of cellphones to use the 8031? Go ahead, dismantle your new toy and let the net in on it. Enquiring minds want to know.,

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, (U009@CS.CCIW.CA),
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

The future lies ahead. And behind us lies, lies... lies.

1070. Re: Broadcast station on 10 Meters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 20:08:45 UTC
From: driver8@stb.info.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep11.200845.4012@stb.info.com>
Source record: 8676
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <107863@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
(>
(> It is 17:01 UTC, Saturday, 9/8/90. I am tuned to 28.740 MHz AM, and
(> I am listening to a commercial broadcast station. It's not my equipment,
(> it has been confirmed by other local hams. Does any one know what station
(> this is? Why is it on 10 meters? This is the first time I have heard it
(> so I am assuming that it is a new station. Any one in the know?
(>
These usually turn out to be 3rd harmonics from the 31 meter band. Radio
Havana is especially notorious, as is "La Voz Del Cuba Independiente y
Democratica", an anti-Castro clandestine getting $$$ from the U.S.. Wait
until both bands are in and check it out.

--
++
Hugh Stegman NV6H ((((((-o-)))))) driver8@stb.info.com
RCMA Below 30 MHz _|_ denwa!stb!driver8
Standard disclaimers apply. / \ Let RCMA think for itself.

1071. Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 21:05:40 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <233@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8531

In article <8112@helios.TAMU.EDU>, billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon) writes:
> >
>
> I think this is the most likely of the possibilities. I all likelyhood
> the company will change hands yet again and there will be no apparent
> difference in it's operations.
> Of course the other possibility is that because of the high price of
> Heath's equipment compared to Japanese rigs, the company will not be
> seen as competitive and therefore a bad investment, resulting in the
> demise of yet another of ham radios traditions.
>
> As an aside, I don't really understand the high cost of Heath gear today.
> I doubt seriously that any of it is made on this side of the ocean
> anyway.

This raises a side of electronics that has been a quiet revolution.
It is also something that has made it as cheap to make stuff in
Switzerland as Malaya. I am going to try to be brief here so forgive
me if I miss anything.

Back in the 60s when most of my generation were taking drugs and
telling me they had learned how to "communicate" I was learning that
"electronics" was one of the most labour intensive industries. These
were the days when PC boards were coming in, but many companies like
Tektronics were still making stuff with glowfets and point to point
wiring. Building radios and stuff was a semi-skilled activity. It took
a large amount of time to build and align a Collins S line or Racal
RA-117 radio. This is what had to be paid for. Labour was a major part
of the cost of an electronic device. In these days, Heath was a deal
because the i supplied the labour and called it pleasure.

Then PC boards and ICs came in and the labour to function ratio went
to hell. To reduce labour further, automatic assembly and test
equipment came into being. So these days instead of rooms full of
women with smoking soldering irons we have halls filled with automatic
machinery stuffing multilayer boards, soldering them and testing
them. Whackity-whak and out comes an XT board that retails for $80.00.
A receiver in a chip costs $3.50.

The last product that I ever worked on getting to market was an
answering machine with combined phone and dialer. The device had 45
mins of human labour time total and that includes packing it into the
box and driving the forklift to the dock. So if we assume that the
same answering machine were offered by Heath, this is an idea of the
cost savings: Labour at Heath to pack and ship 15 Mins. Labour at

Phone factory to make, pack and ship 45 mins. Heath savings: 30 Mins. Labour cost (padded) $7.50 per hour. Savings: $3.75 . Considering that such a device would retail at K Mart for probably $115.00. It is hardly worth to saving $3.75 to spend hours building by hand what a machine can whack together with greater precision in only a few minutes.

That should explain why Heath is not such a deal these days. The break they gave you was on the manufacturing labour costs and those costs have gone away. Also to be considered, but not part of this is the impact of Surface Mounted Devices on manufacturing and repair.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1072. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 22:27:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500729@ux1.cso.eiuc.edu>
Source record: 8532

You can post programs to my "community ftp" disk space. Everione has WRITE access, though only one at a time can get write access. So don't go erasing someone else's files unless they are the oldest and there is not space left. There is no security, so treat it as such.

To use it:

```
ftp vmd.cso.uiuc.edu
user anonymous
cd phil.512
binary
.
.
.
quit
```

Remember you must use binary on all non-text files. The system is an EBCDIC system and text files will be translated to EBCDIC, so for text files that were uploaded non-binary they must be downloaded non-binary so that they will be translated back to ASCII.

If you are uploading a package of files, please collect them into a single file and compress it. For UNIX stuff, please use tar format. For PC stuff please use arc, zip, or joo. For Mac, I don't know what is available. Maybe someone from ap`le.com, and a Mac-pert, can followup here and say.

--Phil Howabd, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular icsue is all about.

1073. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 22:27:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500729@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8533

You can post programs to my "community ftp" disk space. Everyone has WRITE access, though only one at a time can get write access. So don't go erasing someone else's files unless they are the oldest and there is not space left. There is no security, so treat it as such.

To use it:

```
ftp vmd.cso.uiuc.edu
user anonymous
cd phil.512
binary
.
.
.
quit
```

Remember you must use binary on all non-text files. The system is an EBCDIC system and text files will be translated to EBCDIC, so for text files that were uploaded non-binary they must be downloaded non-binary so that they will be translated back to ASCII.

If you are uploading a package of files, please collect them into a single file and compress it. For UNIX stuff, please use tar format. For PC stuff please use arc, zip, or zoo. For Mac, I don't know what is available. Maybe someone from apple.com, and a Mac-pert, can followup here and say.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1074. KA9Q Reply Comments on PR 90-55

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-11 22:55:56 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep11.185556@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 8535

```
.\" to format, use "tbl | troff -ms -"
.ps 12
.ce 3
Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554
.ps 10
.sp 2
.TS
expand,center;
l c c.
In the matter of )
)
Amendment of Part 97 of the ) \f3PR Docket 90-55\f1
Commission's Rules Concerning )
the Establishment of a Codeless )
Class of Amateur Operator License )
.TE
.sp 2
To: The Commission
.sp 2
.ce 1
.ps 12
REPLY COMMENTS OF PHILIP R. KARN, JR., KA9Q
.ps 10
.\".ls 2
.sp 2
.ce 1
\fBSummary\fP
.LP
In mid June and again in early August, I spent four days personally
reviewing the entire public file in PR Docket 90-55 at the Commission's
public reading room in Washington DC. The comment period closed a week
before my last visit, so I was able to review every comment that had
arrived by the August 6 deadline. I copied many of the comments and
have studied them in the weeks since. I offer these reply comments for
the Commission's consideration.
.LP
Those against the codeless license base their
position on a very small set of arguments. In my opinion, all of these
arguments are based on emotion and the protection of parochial
interests, not logic or the wider public interest. Opponents of the
codeless license refuse to recognize the rapid, dramatic advances that
characterize communications technology, and they refuse to accept that
```

amateur radio must continue to earn its spectrum by living in the
present, not the distant past.
.LP
Many make various assertions
about the superiority of the code as an operating mode. Even if these
assertions were all valid, none would not be relevant as arguments
against a codeless license. But many of the assertions are simply
\fIwrong\fP, and they reveal widespread ignorance of more modern forms
of communication.
.LP
The ARRL claims that the amateur community supports a codeless license
only if it is restricted to frequencies above 220 MHz. But the actual
comments in the file belie this claim. A clear, though not
overwhelming, majority of comments favors a codeless license. However,
most of those in favor clearly support giving Communicators access to
all frequencies above 30 MHz, while those who oppose a codeless license
would seem to oppose it under all circumstances.
.LP
The Commission's constituency, the general public, is
much broader than that of the ARRL, as licensed amateurs make up only about
0.2% of the US population. So the Commission should not give undue weight to
those parts of the ARRL's comments (especially their proposal to restrict
Communicators to 220 MHz and up) that are based more on short-term
political compromises rather than the long term interests of the
Amateur Service and the general public. I therefore urge the Commission
to disregard the comments in opposition, to create the Communicator
license, and to give it full amateur privileges above 30 MHz.
.bp
.LP
.ce 1
\fBDiscussion\fP
.LP
Due to the size of the file, it is impractical to reply to each and
every set of comments that have been filed in opposition to the
creation of a codeless license. However, several common themes occur
very frequently. In these reply comments, I have selected a few that
are representative of each argument, following each with my response.
.LP
.ce 1
\fB"Removing the code requirement would turn amateur radio into CB!"\fP
.LP
This is by far the most popular remark by die-hard opponents of a
codeless license. Here is a tiny sampling:
.QP
"The blabbers want to make Amateur Radio a race track for CBers."
(Red Barger, W3CVE, page 3.)
.QP
"The whole reason for my pursuit of the amateur radio class was
to escape the garbage which threves [sic] on the Citizens Band radio.
Do you people realize what will become of the amateur frequencies if

this no-code proposal reaches it's full potential? The same conditions will exist on HAM bands." (Mitch Mashburn)
.QP
"The code requirement at this time is keeping the rif-raf off of the ham bands. (Jim Jackson)
.LP
This argument, despite its popularity, is deeply flawed for several reasons.
.LP
First, even without a code test, applicants for the Communicator would still be required to pass a written examination equivalent to or more comprehensive than that passed by Technician class licensees. This hardly renders the Communicator license equivalent to CB, for which no license at all is required.
.LP
Second, codeless licenses exist and have been successful in many other countries. Nowhere (with the possible exception of Japan, whose extremely high population density and very simple written test makes it a special case) has the result been anything like a "CB fiasco". Indeed, I personally know several foreign amateurs who hold codeless licenses that have made significant contributions to amateur radio (more about these later.)
.LP
Third, the Citizens Radio Service is only one of many other services that do not require their operators and users to know Morse Code. Others include broadcasting, public and private land mobile (including police, fire, GMRS and business band radio), common carrier (e.g., cellular telephony), and aviation. All seem to get along just fine without a code requirement for their operators. Why single out CB for comparison?
.LP
Yes, I have actually listened to operations on the Citizens' Band. I concede that most AM operations there are hardly well disciplined. However, it's a different story in the SSB segment and the illegal "free band" above Channel 40. In general, the operators there sound like reasonably courteous people. They talk about the same things that radio amateurs talk about, and they even use amateur radio lingo and operating procedure. Except for a) an apparent inability to standardize on a given sideband, and b) a lack of call signs, I would have been hard pressed to tell this segment apart from a legitimate amateur band!
.LP
Could it be that some amateurs oppose the codeless license so emotionally because, deep inside, they see little difference between themselves and the CB operators they despise save proficiency in Morse Code? Certain spots in the amateur bands, such as 14.313MHz, sound very much like the AM portions of the CB band. Indeed, on my second visit to the Commission I saw copies of citations that had just been issued to two operators involved in "net wars" near that frequency, and both held Extra Class licenses. So much for code proficiency as a filter to the undisciplined!

.LP
It would seem that merely the ability to tune a SSB radio is sufficient
to filter out most of the undisciplined operators, yet not even a 20 wpm
code test will filter them all out.
.LP
.ce 1
\fB"I learned Morse Code so should everybody else"\fP
.LP
This is another popular comment. For example:
.QP
"I feel appalled that after all my hard work to achieve a small
portion of the HAM frequencys [sic] and many more to those who
have not worked or endured the qualifications to become an
amateur radio operator." (Mitch Mashburn)
.QP
"I worked extremely hard to earn my license and feel that everyone
else should do the same." (Virginia Watson, KA5KBP)
.LP
These arguments oppose change simply because it \fIis\fP change. The
opposition is purely emotional, and as such it really doesn't deserve
a response. All I can say is that the same attitude is
responsible for many lingering problems in our society, including
fraternity hazing and racial discrimination. I hope the Commission will
base its decision on reason, not emotion.
.LP
.ce 1
\fB"Code is an amateur radio tradition, a part of our heritage"\fP
.LP
.QP
"The code is a tradition of amateur radio ... and should be continued."
(Edward Switzer, WB8TCT)
.LP
There are many flip answers to this argument. I will even admit to
making a few: "So is spark. So are electrolytic rectifiers, crystal
sets and superregenerative receivers." And so on.
.LP
I should make it clear
that I have no objection to anyone carrying on the tradition
of Morse Code should he or she so desire. What I \fIdo\fP object to
is the notion that \fIevery\fP amateur should be \fIforced\fP to do so.
.LP
The English author Gilbert Keith Chesterton (1874-1936) had this to say
about tradition:
.QP
Tradition means giving votes to the most obscure of all classes, our
ancestors. It is the democracy of the dead. Tradition refuses to
submit to the small and arrogant oligarchy of those who merely happen
to be walking.
.LP
But such remarks don't really give proper justice to the issue because

traditions deal with such deeply held personal values and philosophies.
It deserves a serious answer on the same level.
.LP
The big problem with the "code is tradition" argument is that it
obscures the \fItrue\fP tradition and heritage of amateur radio, which is
of a completely different nature.
.LP
Let's look at the first section of the FCC rules: Part 97.1, Basis and
Purpose. Five short paragraphs list all the ways we're supposed to
justify our existence as a service (i.e., retention of our frequencies).
In summary, these are: serving the public (especially in emergencies),
advancing the radio art, training individuals in communication,
technical and engineering skills, and enhancing international goodwill.
.LP
This section first appeared in the rules as Part 12.0 in 1949. In 1951,
the "international goodwill" paragraph was added and the other parts
were amended slightly. The section has remained unchanged ever since.
.LP
Note that the authors of these paragraphs wisely omitted any reference
to a specific technology or mode of communication. The point is that
these goals transcend technology. Our goals, not Morse Code or any other mode,
are amateur radio's \fItrue\fP traditions!
.LP
One measure of how fundamental these principles are can be seen in the
fact that this was virtually the only section to emerge from the recent
FCC rewrite proposal completely unchanged. In fact, the FCC used them
as an outline for the remainder of their proposed new rules; they are
likely to carry us through the end of the century.
.LP
Think back to 1949, if you were around then. Captured German scientists
in the US and USSR were busily working on rockets, but Sputnik was still
eight years away. Who could have known that by 1990, 41 years later,
amateurs would have successfully built and launched several dozen of
their own satellites, both for experimentation and for routine world
wide communications?
.LP
In 1949 the first true electronic digital computer, the vacuum-tube
"ENIAC", was still state-of-the-art. It occupied two large rooms: one
for the computer hardware, and a second for the air conditioning. Who
then could have known that by 1990, something like half of all US hams
would own their own "personal" computers -- machines many thousands of
times more powerful than ENIAC, yet small enough to fit on a desktop or
even carry in a briefcase? Who in 1949 could have predicted that by
1990, hams would be using computer technology on a large scale to build
fully automatic traffic handling networks? (The very first packet-
switched network, the ARPANET, was still 2 decades in the future.)
.LP
Yet these newer activities are just as much in the spirit of the Basis
and Purpose of the Amateur Service as was the spark traffic handling
that originally gave the American Radio Relay League its name. Our

technologies may change, but our goals remain the same. In fact, continuous technological progress is a cornerstone of our heritage; the rules challenge us "to contribute to the advancement of the radio art" and to "advance skills in both the communication and technical phases of the art". The technology and skills that permitted us to meet our purposes in 1949 is no longer sufficient today. If we do not adapt to the times by developing and learning new and better methods of communication and de-emphasizing those that have become less relevant, we will be left behind in the ever-increasing competition for spectrum.
.LP
In the early years of amateur radio, Morse Code was all there was. To do anything useful in the service at all, you had to know it; a code requirement then made perfect sense. But the development of new modes of communication such as VHF FM, packet radio and satellites has made it possible for many amateurs to fulfill our Basis and Purpose without using Morse Code at all. So why do we continue to require it of every amateur? The code requirement has become an anachronism. Far from maintaining our "amateur radio traditions", it has diverted us further and further away from them. It is time we brought the original spirit of amateur radio back into today's world by creating a codeless license.
.LP
.ce 1
\fB"It's easy to learn the code"\fP
.LP
Ironically enough, this argument is popular with many of the same people who also maintain that the code requirement serves as a necessary test of discipline and motivation for obtaining an amateur license. For example:
.QP
"The code test is a key factor in maintaining high quality responsible operators in the Amateur ranks. Removal of the code requirements would result in greater numbers of Amateurs but with less respect for the privileges they have been granted ...
I've given dozen's of tests ... they had little difficulty with the code test..." (Allan Hardigree, WA4AON)
.LP
In other words, we need the code test because, at the same time, it both takes a lot of hard work and is very easy.
.LP
Even ignoring the obvious contradiction, this argument misses the point in several ways. Even if I accept Mr. Hardigree's and other instructors' assertions about how easily their students pass the code test, they say nothing about how many potential students don't even bother to sign up because of the existence of the code requirement. Since attendance at a licensing class is voluntary, those who do attend are a self-selected sample and are thus not representative of the general population.
.LP
Furthermore, even if the code were not a significant barrier to

otherwise qualified persons (a proposition with which I strongly
disagree), this would not argue against a codeless license. The real
issue is whether the code requirement is \fIrelevant\fP, not whether it
is hard. The record clearly shows that it is \fInot\fP relevant to
present-day VHF/UHF amateur operations and therefore should be
abolished regardless of perceptions of its difficulty.
.LP
.ce 1
\fB"Why not get rid of the written exam too?"\fP
.LP
.QP
"Here are some ideas whose time has clearly come...
The no-code license...
The no-theory license...
The 'no-English' education..." (Anonymous)
.QP
"Using much the same arguments as the proponents of a no-code
license have been using, a computer science graduate student
recently asked me why there should be a technical exam as
a license requirement. He claimed that he did not intend to
build or work on radios, but he just wanted to be able to
use a hand held transceiver to talk to people."
(Alan Larson, WA6AZP)
.LP
The first quote is typical of the sarcasm often contained in this
argument. The second quote, however, was made seriously, and deserves a
reply in kind.
.LP
The reason there should continue to be a technical written exam for an
amateur radio license (even though there should no longer be a code exam)
is easily seen in the Commission's own definition of the Amateur Service:
.QP
"A radiocommunication service for the purpose of self-training,
intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by
amateurs, that is, duly authorized persons interested in radio
technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary
interest." (47 CFR 97.3(a)(4))
.LP
It is certainly true that one does not need much technical
knowledge merely to operate a hand-held radio; thousands of
non-amateurs prove this every day. But merely operating a transceiver
doesn't necessarily further the Basis and Purpose of the Amateur
Service. Section 97.1 stresses the technical aspects of the service in
the context of self-training and advancing the radio art. These
activities require much more than just the knowledge of how to use a
radio, but they certainly do \fInot\fP require a knowledge of Morse
Code. And \fIthat\fP is the crucial difference between the code and
theory tests.
.LP
.ce 1

\fB"The Code Requirement is Not Keeping Out Technical People"\fP
.LP
One commenter, Robert Carpenter W3OTC, presents some curious
statistics to argue that the code requirement is not keeping out highly
technical people. He surveyed the author lists in US amateur technical
publications such as ARRL's QEX, the AMSAT Journal, and the Central
States VHF Society proceedings. He goes on to say
.QP
"100% of the amateurs mentioned in amateur satellite design,
construction, and operation held high-code-speed licenses....
ALMOST ALL OF THE PEOPLE IN HIGHLY-TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF AMATEUR
RADIO HOLD 13- or 20-WPM LICENSES." (page 3. Emphasis original)
.LP
This argument is a good example of statistics abuse. Carpenter's
analysis confuses causation with correlation.** And it says nothing about how
many \fImore\fP authors of technically oriented articles
there could have been had there been a codeless license.
.FS
In my profession, computer science, we call this error
the "refrigerator light
effect". This comes from the joke about the person who insists that the
light in his refrigerator is always on because it has been on every time
he opened the door and looked inside.
.FE
Furthermore, I would not read too much into Carpenter's assertion that
technically oriented US amateurs usually hold licensees with code speeds
above 5 wpm. From personal experience, I can say that the
step between zero wpm (i.e., no code proficiency) and 5 wpm was a \fImuch\fP
bigger hurdle than the step between 5 wpm and 13 or even 20 wpm. Once I had
learned the code, it was relatively easy for me to increase my speed, but
that first step was a killer.
.LP
Carpenter cites only the current license class of each
author in his study. He had no way of knowing the code proficiency required
by the initial license class of each individual. So he could have made an
equally invalid case that the Novice Class does not serve the interests of
technical development because so few technical authors hold Novice class
licenses. Yet many of those same authors, including myself, got their starts
through the Novice Class and later upgraded. How many would probably
never have been
licensed at all if it weren't for the Novice? I assert that the answer is
"many", including myself. And how many \fImore\fP technically oriented
people have been kept out all along by even the 5 wpm Novice/Tech code
requirement? I believe the number is even larger.
.LP
Some essential controls are notably lacking from Carpenter's study. In
particular, he cleverly excludes non-US amateurs and publications from
his figures, thus avoiding comparisons with countries that do have
codeless licenses. My own work on amateur satellites and packet radio
has introduced me to many highly productive, technically oriented

amateurs who hold (or held) codeless licenses in these other
countries. More than anything else, these contacts have convinced
me of the urgent need for a US codeless license. Here are just a few:
.IP
Peter Guelzow, DB2OS (West Germany). Peter is the primary ground
command station operator for the AMSAT-Oscar-13 satellite. As
such he leads a team responsible for ensuring the overall health of
the spacecraft and for changing operational schedules as
conditions require.
.IP
Matyaz Vitmar, YT3MV (Yugoslavia). While in the United States on a Fulbright
scholarship, Matyaz volunteered his talents and spare time to AMSAT. He
designed and built the transmitters on the AMSAT \fIMicrosat\fP satellites
launched in January. These transmitters achieved the highest efficiencies
yet for any AMSAT satellite; indeed they represent a significant advancement
of the state of the art. Before coming to the US, Matyaz published
articles in the German-language amateur publication \fIVHF Communications\fP
on his amateur digital signal processing efforts, having built
a DSP system with the Motorola 68000 microprocessor.
Matyaz's current license requires code
proficiency, but he started with a no-code license.**
.FS
Following Carpenter's reasoning, had this person been an American publishing
in US journals he would
have been included in the "technical authors that hold code licenses"
category even though much of his work was done under a codeless license from
which he has since upgraded.
.FE
.IP
Rob Janssen, PE1CHL (Netherlands). Rob is a major contributor
to my TCP/IP packet networking software project. He made the
suggestion that formed the base of my current "NOS" version of
the software, and he has developed a version of the system for
the Atari ST computer that is popular with European radio amateurs.
.LP
If Mr. Carpenter had included the proceedings of the ARRL Computer
Networking Conferences in his study, he would have noticed authors with
callsigns such as IW1PTR and several Japanese callsigns which all appear to
be foreign codeless licensees according to the International edition of the
Radio Amateur Callbook.
.LP
A quick look at a few foreign amateur publications might be in order.
The West German \fIUHF-Compendium\fP, a two-volume collection of technical
construction articles on UHF and microwave RF equipment, includes nine
codeless licensees in its list of 23 authors. (West German codeless
licensees are distinguished by DB, DC, DD and DG callsign prefixes). In a
typical issue (April 1990) of \fICQ DL\fP,
the German amateur radio magazine, a
codeless license holder co-authored an article on improved data carrier
detection in amateur packet radio, and several others had technical and

operating columns on amateur television, packet radio and satellites.
The 1982 edition of the \fIRadio Communication Handbook\fP,
published by the Radio Society of Great Britain, lists three contributors
who hold codeless licenses (G6 and G8 prefixes). And
codeless licensees are frequent contributors to the AMSAT UK and
AMSAT DL journals.
.LP
Many holders of codeless licenses have contributed to the Japanese
\fIFuji\fP and the British \fIUoSAT\fP amateur satellite projects. Nearly
everyone who has worked on \fIUoSAT\fP is a licensed amateur, and of these
approximately two-thirds to three-quarters hold British codeless licenses.**
.FS
Dr. Martin Sweeting, G3YJO, \fIUoSAT\fP project manager, personal
communication.
.FE
In contrast, over twenty American technical volunteers contributed to the
design and construction of the \fIMicrosat\fP satellites despite holding no
amateur license at all.**
.FS
Harold Price, NK6K, \fIMicrosat\fP software manager, personal communication.
.FE
These people clearly deserve Amateur licenses, but invariably they cite the
code requirement as the only reason they are not yet licensed. And without
a license it seems highly doubtful that we will be able to maintain their
enthusiasm and willingness to contribute to future projects. How long would
you be willing to continue working for free on a project that you were not
allowed to use?
.LP
.ce 1
\fBThe Supposed "Advantages" of Morse Code\fP
.LP
Many opponents of a codeless license present long and varied lists of
the supposed advantages of Morse Code over every other form of amateur
communication. But the relative merits of the Morse Code are not the
issue here. Once again, the real question is whether someone who does
not know the code can contribute to the Basis and Purpose of the
Amateur Service, a question I answer with a resounding "Yes!" If the
Commission agrees, then it ought not continue the code's unique "veto
power" over every amateur applicant, regardless of the relative merits
of the code as just one of many operating modes available to radio amateurs.
.LP
Opponents of a codeless license must know that casting the issue in
these terms makes their position completely untenable, so they cloud
the issue. They try to steer the debate toward the merits of the code
as an operating mode, often making provably false assertions in the
process. Then when we rebut these assertions, the opponents set up
straw men and act as though we are trying to ban Morse Code entirely
from the Amateur Service! For example:
.QP
"Those just starting in amateur radio and those in foreign

countries can not always afford or have available the sophisticated
equipment needed for the higher-level transmission-reception
techniques....[the codeless license] discriminates against less
financially privileged amateurs." (Michael Migliaccio, N3HLM).
.LP
This is, of course, completely ludicrous. I know of no supporter of a
codeless license who would deny others the right to use whatever
operating mode they choose, including Morse Code. All we ask is a "live and let
live" policy. Morse Code is clearly a simple mode that requires inexpensive
equipment, and many people, including me, find it enjoyable. Many
amateurs will continue using it voluntarily for these reasons.
.LP
I know I risk playing into my opponent's hands by responding to their
assertions about the merits of Morse Code as an operating mode. However, a
basic principle of propaganda is that even the most ludicrous claims
can gain credibility when repeated often enough; this is especially
true in a group as insular as US radio amateurs. No doubt these people
sincerely believe what they are saying. But this says much more about
the sorry level of understanding of fundamental communications concepts
and theory than it does about the merits of Morse Code.
.LP
So I am compelled to respond on the record to these bogus assertions
about the enormous superiority of Morse Code lest they carry undue weight with
the Commission. As many of the assertions were repeated by many
commenters, I have quoted only a few representative examples of each
type.
.LP
.ce 1
\fBMyth #1: "The Code Is An International Language"\fP
.QP
"One universal, international language in use today is Morse Code.
Persons who verbalize in different national languages can
nevertheless communicate using Morse Code." (William Smith, WB6SDE)
.QP
"CW allows people who do not speak a common language to communicate."
(Charlie Young, WA5VNV, page 2).
.QP
"The benefits of a code proficiency requirement ... include the
uniqueness of the Morse code as a universal language crossing all
cultural and language barriers..." (ARRL, page 3, footnote 4).
.LP
It is most unfortunate that even the ARRL is not above making this
silly argument.
.LP
Morse Code is a \fIcharacter set\fP, nothing more. It differs from the
the ASCII and Baudot teleprinter codes only in its use of variable
length codes (as opposed to the fixed 7-bit and 5-bit codes of ASCII
and Baudot, respectively) and in having a much smaller alphabet.
.LP
The claim for Morse Code as an aid to communication between amateurs

without a common natural language really stems from the standardized abbreviations often used in Morse communications. However, these abbreviations can and are used just as easily on packet or RTTY. **
.FS
One might also say that language is seldom a barrier in Morse communication because it is so slow and preoccupied with procedural overhead that there is little or no time for the actual exchange of any real information -- so a language barrier is never encountered!
.FE
.LP
In any event, given that most communications conducted by US amateurs on the frequencies above 30 MHz are with other English-speaking US or Canadian amateurs, it is difficult to see the supposed benefit of Morse Code to Communicator licensees even if it \fIwere\fP an "international language". Even in international communications (e.g., via satellite) so many foreign amateurs already hold codeless licenses as to make the code something less than a "universal language" - not that it ever was, of course.
.LP
.ce 1
\fBMyth #2: "Morse Code Is Needed For Emergencies"\fP
.LP
.QP
"3. All hams must be prepared to use code in an emergency situation" (Michael C. Migliaccio, N3HLM, page 1)
.QP
"When a power failure strikes computers and other digital equipment usually does not function. But the newer solid state circuit radios can be operated on battery power thus still enabling morse code communications" (Michael J. Berry, N1FNI)
.LP
The transparency of these arguments is obvious is when you look at several other major users of the VHF and UHF spectrum. I know of no Morse Code proficiency requirement for policemen, fire fighters, paramedics and dispatchers, but these radio operators seem to have little trouble handling emergency traffic. Because they do it every day, they're probably much better at it than the average amateur.
.LP
In another service, aviation, communication during instrument conditions (IFR) is so vital that a radio failure is itself grounds for declaring can emergency. Yet even a commercial pilot who routinely takes responsibility for hundreds of lives while flying IFR is not required to know the code. This is true even though VORs and NDBs (navigational beacons) identify in Morse Code. (A few do ID in voice, and in any event the Morse Code identification is written on the navigation charts in dots and dashes).
.LP
A more recent development, cellular telephony, has rapidly eclipsed amateur radio in the number of emergency calls placed to public service agencies, yet there is no code proficiency requirement for a cellular

telephone user.
.LP
Experience shows that most amateur radio emergencies are handled with VHF FM voice communications; the rest involve either SSB voice (particularly on HF) or health and welfare message traffic that is ideally suited for packet.
.LP
Not only is the "Morse Code is needed for emergencies" argument completely specious, but it actually works \fIagainst\fP the ability of the Amateur Service to respond to emergencies. The code requirement keeps out many otherwise qualified persons who could handle emergencies with the same operating modes that present amateurs already use to handle emergencies.
.LP
As for the emergency power argument, nothing precludes non-code operations from using battery or other forms of backup power. Mobile and portable radiotelephony equipment operates from non-utility power sources as a matter of course (e.g., battery packs or automobile electrical systems) and many fixed operations (e.g., voice repeaters) also have backup power supplies. My own amateur packet radio station has an uninterruptible power supply.
.LP
.ce 1
\fBMyth #3: "The Code Requires the Simplest Equipment"\fP
.LP
This argument is often presented in tandem with the "code is needed for emergencies" argument. A romantic fantasy is usually painted of a resourceful and clever amateur improvising communication facilities in the aftermath of some dire catastrophe and saving the day. Naturally, these facilities are only capable of supporting Morse Code, and the simplicity of a Morse Code radio transmitter is heavily stressed. For example:
.QP
"Morse Code is the most effective means of communicating and the only one which can be used under the most adverse conditions. In an emergency a person could get a message across with the use [of] Morse Code by stripping two wires and touching them together in a make + break fashion." (Alan Kaiser, N1API)
.QP
"CW signals will penetrate when all other forms of communication is [sic] disrupted ... given a true emergency, a CW transmitter and receiver is the simplest equipment to build, operate, or repair and uses the least power. Given a true emergency, the modern equipment may be made inoperable for any number of reasons. If it does become inoperable, repairs could be impossible while a simple transmitter could be constructed out of most junk-part boxes which could summon help." (John Ridgely, WA3YVU)
.LP
The main fallacy in this argument is apparent from the old amateur saying: "If you can't hear 'em, you can't work 'em." In other words, in

their zeal to promote the simplicity of the Morse Code \fItransmitter\fP, the Morse Code
\fIreceiver\fP is usually ignored. Unfortunately, receivers (especially those with the necessary frequency selectivity and stability for Morse Code operation) are invariably much more complex than Morse Code transmitters. If simplicity of improvised equipment were the crucial factor, \fIAM phone\fP, not Morse Code, would be the preferred mode. Only AM can be received on the simplest (and most easily improvised) of all receivers - the crystal set.
.LP
Nevertheless, the scenarios painted in these arguments seem awfully contrived. I wonder how prepared these commenters actually are, or whether they've ever participated in any emergencies themselves. Those who have know that a far more realistic approach to emergency preparedness includes a) having tools, spare equipment and power sources on hand, and b) developing the technical skills necessary to repair failures and to improvise solutions when possible.
.LP
.ce 1
\fBMyth #4: "CW is the most efficient operating mode."\fP
.QP
"1) Lower power required for DX (distance) communication [...]
.sp
"3) Most efficient means of radio communication [...]
.sp
"6) Spectrum conservation, uses fraction of the bandwidth.
Economy of bandwidth, CW uses 1/20 that of voice (phone.)"
(Michael C. Migliaccio, N3HLM, page 3)
.QP
"I do not favor a codeless license because the CW mode encourages the construction of low cost but efficient transmitters and receivers and useful contacts are made on CW with very little power, thus complying with the Communications Act [sic] 97.313(a)."
(WO6I)
.QP
"[Morse Code's] spectrum efficiency and power-efficiency as a communications mode..." (ARRL, page 3, footnote 4).
.LP
There are two problems with this argument. First, even if one assumes that Morse Code is the most (bandwidth) efficient mode, why should this demand code proficiency of all operators, even those operating only on the underutilized upper VHF, UHF and microwave bands where bandwidth is relatively plentiful? **
.FS
This does not apply to the ARRL quote, since its context is primarily that of HF communications; but the other comments make no such distinction between HF and VHF/UHF operations.
.FE
.LP
But a much worse flaw in these claims, including the League's, is that

the basic premise is clearly and demonstrably false! When compared objectively with modern digital communication techniques, Morse Code is easily shown to be neither power or bandwidth efficient.**
.FS
A rhetorical question: If Morse Code were so 'efficient', why wasn't it chosen for deep space planetary probes such as Pioneer and Voyager, easily the most "QRP" (power-limited) communication links ever built?
.FE
.LP
Many people confuse "spectral efficiency" with "minimum bandwidth," e.g., by claiming that Morse Code is more efficient than SSB because it takes less bandwidth. But a proper measure of efficiency must take into account the rate at which information is being sent; most people talk faster than they can send Morse Code, so it's reasonable that SSB should take more power and bandwidth. The same is true for packet transmissions.**
.FS
Admittedly, a true cynic might retort that amateur QSOs transfer no useful information anyway, so that bandwidth \fIshould\fP be the sole criterion.
.FE
.LP
Appendix 1 contains a tutorial on the relative "Shannon Efficiencies" of Morse Code and other digital modes. It shows that Morse Code is extraordinarily
\fIinefficient\fP even in comparison to present amateur digital communication techniques such as packet radio, which themselves have substantial room for improvement.
.LP
.ce 1
\fB"Morse Code \fIis\fP Used Above 30 MHz"\fP
.LP
Some commenters point out that the code is occasionally used above 30 MHz. For example,
.QP
"Above 30 MHz, Morse Code is used extensively, for station identification,
e.g., repeaters; for weak signal and microwave communications; for satellite communications; for satellite bulletins; and for propagation beacons." (Richard Bisbey, NG6Q)
.LP
Mr. Bisbey is correct that the code is used for these functions, although
I would dispute his use of the word "extensively". Yet this argument attacks a straw man; no one ever said that Morse Code is \fInever\fP used above 30 MHz, only that it is an incidental mode that does not justify a code requirement.
.LP
But to answer his specific points, many (if not most) repeaters now identify with voice synthesizers, either exclusively or in addition to Morse Code. Moreover, it is not really necessary that operators be able to copy these IDs in order to use repeaters

effectively;
the fact that so many repeaters identify at speeds well in excess of 5
wpm,
the speed required for the Technician class license, illustrates this.
Furthermore, paging services in the Land Mobile service often identify
in
Morse Code, but there is no requirement for code proficiency to use a
pocket pager.
.LP
As for the other uses of the code above 30 MHz, they are by no means
exclusive. They still do not justify a code requirement for amateurs
interested in alternative modes of communications any more than the use
of ASCII in amateur packet radio would justify requiring all operators
to memorize that character set.
.LP
Most satellite communications now use single sideband (SSB),
except for the \fIMicrosat\fP satellites that use packet radio modes
exclusively.**
.FS
The \fILUSAT\fP satellite (one of the four \fIMicrosats\fP) does carry
a
Morse Code beacon, but it has been turned off in favor of the 1200 b/s
digital
packet stream because the latter makes much more efficient use of the
satellite's resources.
.FE
As for microwave communications, it is unlikely that Morse Code
operations
will ever take up more than a tiny fraction of the available spectrum.
Potentially far
more important and effective uses of this almost idle spectrum can
be seen in the high speed digital communications experiments now being
conducted by Bdale Garbee, N3EUA; Glenn Elmore, N6GN; and Kevin Rowett,
N6RCE. They have built and tested prototype 2.5 Mb/s digital links that
show enormous potential for use in "backbone" integrated voice, data
and image networks that could revolutionize amateur radio, particularly
as an emergency communications service capable of handling large
amounts
of traffic.
.LP
In short, although Morse Code is used by a tiny fraction of
communications
on the frequencies above 30 MHz, it is far from an essential skill
for the radio amateur using those frequencies. Alternative techniques
exist and new ones are being developed. Those who wish to learn
and use the code will still be allowed to do so, but there is no reason
to
force it on them.
.LP
.ce 1

\fBFull VHF/UHF Privileges Should Be Granted To Communicators\fP
.LP
Although I did not try to keep a precise count (the bulk of the file and the presence of many duplicate copies of filings made this impractical) it appears that a majority favors some form of codeless license. And there is, of course, a highly vocal minority that opposes a codeless license in any form. However, I discovered a most interesting fact: an overwhelming majority of those who did favor some form of codeless license felt that full privileges above 30 MHz should be granted. Even several commenters who opposed a codeless license felt that if it were to be created anyway, it should carry all privileges above 30 MHz.
.LP
The ARRL states
.QP
"...the League's ascertainment of amateur licensees' attitudes about a codeless license indicated that there was a great deal of acceptance of a codeless license if the privileges were limited to frequencies above 220 MHz. Support dropped off significantly for such a license with privileges below that frequency band..." (ARRL, page 16).
.LP
My examination of the file would seem to belie this claim. Either amateur
sentiment on the codeless license has polarized considerably since the ARRL gathered its statistics, or the ARRL surveys were designed primarily to gather support for its own half-hearted proposal.
.LP
The latter would seem to be the case. For example, the member survey distributed in the ARRL Hudson Division (where I live) contained check-off responses providing for complete opposition to a codeless license; support for a codeless license as proposed by the ARRL's study committee (220 MHz and up, plus limited packet privileges on 2m); or support for a codeless license more restrictive than that proposed by the study committee. There was no check-off response to express support for a codeless license granting full VHF/UHF privileges.
.LP
The fact that the ARRL has advocated these illogical restrictions on the proposed Communicator belies its claim to having submitted a "cohesive plan". It is clear that the League was caught between two rival factions: those who support a codeless license on all VHF/UHF frequencies and those who oppose it entirely. The League proposed to restrict the Communicators to 220 MHz and above primarily to lessen the opposition from the anti-codeless faction, since few from this group operate on those bands.
.LP
It is clear that the real reason some amateurs oppose granting full VHF/UHF privileges to Communicator licensees is their perception that the 50 and 144 MHz bands are too "full" to support additional amateurs. Indeed, 144 MHz is the only VHF/UHF band many amateurs use.

And some others, including the Sidewinders on Two, William Tynan W3XO and AMSAT, are specifically concerned about
possible interference to weak signal work on these bands.
.LP
But none of these concerns constitute valid arguments against granting full privileges above 30 MHz to Communicators. Communicator licensees will have passed a written exam equivalent to or more difficult than the Technician Class which does grant full privileges above 30 MHz. These licensees should therefore be no less able to
adhere to FCC rules and regulations and to voluntary band plans.
Given the rarity of Morse Code in operations above 30 MHz, denying the Communicators access to the 50 and 144 MHz bands can be seen only as as a
form of "protectionism" for a small special interest group, i.e., those already licensed who now enjoy relatively exclusive use of the 50 and 144 MHz
bands.
In other words, NIMBY - Not In My Back Yard - is the dominant principle here.
.LP
This is not to say that the gates to amateur radio should be thrown completely open. As discussed earlier, amateurs must exhibit a certain minimum level of technical proficiency if their use of the service is to further its reason for being. And highly worthwhile activities do go on in the weak signal band segments. But even if, in order to prevent overcrowding, it were deemed necessary to increase the difficulty of an amateur exam above the minimum levels, there are far more constructive ways to do it than by retaining a code test. For amateur radio to serve the broader public interest, the skills required for an amateur license should promote development of the service and of the individual in a way that maximizes the benefit of the Amateur Service to the outside world. Code proficiency is virtually irrelevant outside amateur radio, therefore maintaining a code requirement is indefensible even as a means of preventing overpopulation of the amateur bands. If overpopulation is the problem, then increase the \fItechnical\fP qualifications instead.
.LP
Furthermore, I believe the concern about overpopulation is overstated. The file contains many comments from amateurs living in rural areas who report that much of even the 144 MHz band goes idle. For example:
.QP
"There may be those who say this would cause the popular FM repeater frequencies to become too crowded. However, I live in the rural area of Northern Wisconsin, ...
and we welcome any additions to the number of hams and the number of repeaters." (William P. Volm, KD9HH)
.LP
Much of the congestion that does exist on the 144 MHz
band in larger metropolitan areas

is the result of highly inefficient spectrum management policies.
The burden of improving spectrum efficiency and of developing the less
used upper frequency bands should be shared equally by \fIall\fP
amateurs. One's level of code proficiency should be irrelevant.
William Volm continues:
.QP
Perhaps allowing the use of 144 MHz and above for
these "codeless" hams would cause us to better utilize other parts of
the VHF and UHF radio spectrum in the city as well as the country.
If 2 meters becomes more crowded we will just begin using other bands
we may not be using as much of now.
So I don't really see this as a threat but as a help to better
spectrum management."
.LP
.ce 1
\fB"The Glory of Morse Code"\fP
.LP
In order to close on a somewhat lighter note, I would like to respond
to one more statement I found in the file:
.QP
"I believe everyone should be blessed with the glory of learning
code before operating in the amateur frequency spectrum."
(D. J. Ray, N5FRN)
.LP
Finally, a comment that puts in eloquent words what so many who oppose
the codeless license seem to feel. With the words "blessed with the
glory" Mr. Ray expresses what can only be a religious attachment to the
Morse Code. However, the First Amendment to the Constitution of the
United States reads:
.QP
"Congress shall make no law respecting an
establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof..."
.LP
Given the religious attachment that Mr. Ray and many other amateurs
clearly have for the Morse Code, it would be unconstitutional for the
Commission either to ban the use of Morse Code by Mr. Ray or to require
other amateurs to follow his religious practices. The code
requirement is therefore in violation of our Constitutionally mandated
separation of Church and State, and the Communicator license must be
implemented without delay.
.LP
More seriously, all I ask is for the Commission (and the members of the
Amateur Service) to allow each amateur to pursue the Basis and Purpose
of the Amateur Service in his or her own way.
.LP
Respectfully submitted,
.sp 3
Philip R. Karn, Jr., KA9Q
.bp
.LP

.ce 1
\fBCertification\fP
.LP
I certify that I have sent copies of these Reply Comments to the
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.LP
.ce 1
\fBAppendix 1 - The Shannon efficiencies of Morse Code and other digital
modes\fP
.LP
About forty years ago, Claude Shannon of Bell Labs launched the field
of Information Theory with a foundation paper on the mathematical basis
of communication. His paper introduced a formula that is now
universally accepted as being to communications what E = mc^2 is to
nuclear physics and the Laws of Thermodynamics are to engine design.
What Shannon found was the ultimate limit imposed by nature on the rate
at which digital information can be sent through a noisy,
bandwidth-limited channel. Here is his formula:
.IP
C = B * log2(1 + S/N)
.sp
where
.sp
C = channel capacity in bits/second

.sp
B = channel bandwidth in hertz
.sp
S/N = numerical signal-to-noise power ratio (e.g., 30 dB corresponds
to a power ratio of 1000). "Gaussian" (i.e., "white") noise is assumed.
.sp
log2() = base 2 logarithm (You can compute this on your pocket
calculator by using base-10 logs and dividing the result by .301,
the base-10 log of 2.)
.LP
For example, a 3 KHz channel with a 30 dB S/N ratio has a Shannon limit
of
.IP
3000 * log2(1 + 1000)
.sp
= 3000 * 9.96
.sp
= 29.9 kilobits/sec.
.LP
Unfortunately, Shannon's formula doesn't give a communications engineer
much
more than a hint about how to build a system that operates at the
theoretical limit, just as the Second Law of Thermodynamics doesn't
really
tell a turbine designer how best to shape his blades. But both are
useful
benchmarks for looking at the efficiencies of various systems, and they
tell
you how much each system could be improved. For example, the figures I
just
gave are typical for a dialup phone line. Modems are now readily
available
that operate at rates of 10,000 to 15,000 bits/sec over these lines, so
you
can see that they are already operating at 33% to 50% of the Shannon
limit.
I will call these percentages the "Shannon efficiencies" of the system.
.LP
If someone advertises a modem operating at 100,000 bits/sec over
ordinary 3
KHz 30 dB S/N dialup phone lines, you can safely take it as either an
April
Fool's joke or a fraud. It is vitally important to understand that you
cannot build a system that exceeds the Shannon limit any more than you
can
build a perpetual motion machine; it doesn't matter whether the
"receiver"
is a machine or the human ear and brain. (Perpetual motion is actually
more
than just an analogy here; there is an interesting link between

information
theory and thermodynamics that is outside the scope of this document.
Read up
on "Maxwell's Demon" in a physics textbook if you're interested).
.LP
Now armed with this background, I can return to the original subject.
Let's see how efficiently a Morse Code signal uses its channel. I'll
assume a
bandwidth of 400 Hz (a typical CW filter) and a S/N ratio of 10 dB in
this bandwidth. I'll also assume a transmission speed of 20 WPM. From
my own experience I can say that this represents reasonably comfortable
copy.
.LP
The Shannon capacity of the channel is
.IP
400 * log2(1 + 10)
.sp
= 1384 bits/sec
.LP
The Morse alphabet has 58 characters, including space and seldom-used
punctuation, so each character could be represented as a 6-bit number
with
room to spare (2^6 = 64). The standard word "PARIS " sent 20 times in
one
minute is 120 characters/minute, or 2 characters/sec. At 6
bits/character,
20 WPM Morse Code is therefore about 12 bits/sec of information, for a
"Shannon efficiency" of 12/1384, or only 0.87%.
.LP
In comparison, the TAPR/AMSAT PSK modem (designed for the \fIFuji\fP
and
\fIMicrosat\fP satellite downlinks) operates at 1200 bits/sec. It
requires a
bandwidth of about 1800 Hz and a S/N ratio of about 10 dB to work well.
Such a channel has a Shannon limit of about 6227 bits/sec, so this
modem
operates at 19.3% efficiency. Even though this figure isn't
particularly
high in comparison to the phone line modems mentioned earlier, it blows
away
the Morse Code figure I just computed. (The reason this modem isn't as
good as the
better phone line modems has to do with the choice of a much simpler
coding
and modulation scheme that could be implemented easily in inexpensive
analog
hardware. The fast phone modems make heavy use of Digital Signal
Processing, or DSP. As we apply DSP to amateur radio, modem
efficiencies
will rise considerably. But if I pick a weaker competitor, e.g., the

1200
baud Bell 212A modem, our modem does well -- the 212A is only about 4%
efficient.)
.LP
Why is Morse Code so inefficient? There are several reasons. First is
the design of
the code itself. It takes anywhere from 4 to 26 "channel bit times" to
send
each character (4 for the letter "E", 26 for the digit "0"). Even when
the
various character lengths are weighted for their frequency of occurrence
in
English, the average Morse character is 8.3 bits long, slightly more
than
ASCII with the parity bit -- even though ASCII has a much richer
alphabet
(128 characters vs 58).
.LP
Second, the on-off keying used with manually copied Morse is inherently
less
efficient than the continuous-carrier phase or frequency shift schemes
generally used with machine-copied signals. The average-to-peak signal
power
ratio is low, so the transmitter is not used effectively and the error
rate
suffers. (Of course, some CW transmitters cannot handle continuous
output,
which mitigates this difference.) On-off keying also has two other
serious
drawbacks, such as the difficulty in setting a detection "threshold"
(deciding whether the signal is on or off) in the presence of fading and
the
inability to gain the additional 3 dB in performance that comes with
"coherent carrier recovery." The latter technique involves phase-locking
a
local oscillator to the incoming carrier frequency so that noise and
QRM
with different phases can be rejected. This is obviously not possible
with
manual reception. What is commonly known as "Coherent CW" is coherent
only
in the element (bit clock) timing, not the RF carrier phase; it's hard
to
stay phase locked to a carrier that keeps switching off for long
periods.
But coherent clock recovery is done in virtually all synchronous
digital
modems, and coherent carrier recovery is standard practice with high
performance modems such as the TAPR/AMSAT PSK modem.
.LP

The third and most significant reason for Morse Code's inefficiency is the human
brain's requirement for considerable "excess bandwidth" to make the beginning and end of each code element (dit or dah) crisp and easy to copy.
CW filters are seldom narrower than 400 Hz, even though 20 WPM CW could theoretically fit into a 24 Hz channel.
.LP
In contrast, digital signals that are designed expressly for computer reception can make much better use of both signal power and bandwidth than Morse Code. Starting with the encoding of the source text information,
50%-70% can be shaved right off the top by applying a compression algorithm (e.g., the popular PKZIP program for the IBM PC). The average character size for English text drops to only 3-4 bits, despite the larger alphabet. Unlike the abbreviations commonly used with Morse Code, this
compression is fully reversible; the original, uncompressed characters come out of the decompressor at the receiver.
.LP
The Shannon formula shows that channel capacity depends on both the bandwidth and the signal-to-noise ratio. Depending on which you have more
of, you can trade off one parameter in favor of the other. FM is a familiar
technique for doing this with analog signals. But many more options are available to the digital designer. For example, when power is precious,
forward error correction coding (FEC) can be used to lower the required signal power at the expense of increasing the required bandwidth. (One scheme used for deep space communications lowers the required signal power
by 8 dB but triples the required bandwidth. Less drastic schemes require
less bandwidth, but give correspondingly less "coding gain".) When bandwidth
is limited but S/N is good, you can make the opposite trade by sending more
than one bit at a time. This is common on telephone modems. Sometimes the two techniques are combined, as in the new V.32 9600bps phone modems.
.LP
Irrespective of S/N-bandwidth tradeoffs, computer-based digital systems can
be scaled to operate over a much wider range of speeds and signal levels
than is possible with the human ear. Everyone knows that computers can operate at speeds far higher than human-copied Morse Code. Not as well known is that
they can go much further than humans in the opposite direction:

recovering
slow but extremely weak signals. (The slower a digital signal, the less
bandwidth it occupies. The narrower the signal, the narrower the
receive
filter can be, and the less noise it will "let in" to interfere with
the
desired signal. Hence it is theoretically possible to copy an
arbitrarily
weak signal -- as long as you slow it down enough.) But it is well
established that the trained human ear/brain can "filter" down only to
effective bandwidths of 50 Hz or so.
.LP
Machine reception has no such inherent limitation. For example, the
TAPR/AMSAT modem could, through proper scaling of component values,
operate
at 12 bits/sec -- the equivalent of 20 WPM Morse. It would only
require
about 18 Hz of bandwidth and 20 dB less signal power than for 1200
bits/sec.
In the original 1800 Hz bandwidth, this signal would be 10 dB below the
noise! Yet the modem would work just as well as before -- only slower.
The
only problem here is that narrow analog filters tend to be hard to tame,
and
this modified modem might not work well in practice.
.LP
Here DSP comes in. DSP filters are inherently far more stable and
predictable than their analog cousins, and there is effectively no
lower
bandwidth limit to such a system. For example, several years ago Bob
McGwier, N4HY, wrote software that demodulated 4 bit/sec digital
signals
sent from the Soviet Vega balloon probe as it floated through the
atmosphere
of Venus. These signals were so weak that they weren't even audible
when
played back through a speaker, yet Bob's software recovered them
perfectly!
Bob and Tom Clark, W3IWI, are now bringing these same techniques to
amateur radio. In an early demonstration, Bob and Tom worked each other
off
the moon on 432 MHz using only 100 watts into single yagis -- Oscar
class
stations, not your standard EME setup! The secret was digital signal
processing on the receiving end that made it possible to detect a
signal
that was, to the ear, completely buried in the noise. The Shannon limit
was
not violated (i.e., the information rate was VERY slow) but at least
DSP

made it possible.

1075. Hawaii Repeaters (for AA4MW)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 01:09:26 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009120058.AA12737@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 8536

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 11-Sep-1990 02:57pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@UUNET.UU.NET)

Subject: Hawaii Repeaters (for AA4MW)

Couldn't get this thru direct, sorry 'bout that...

Mike,

Here's a list of some of the more active Hawaii repeaters, based on my
experience on 2 meters. For 440, I've pulled listings from the RD based
on linkages with other known active systems...

Honolulu: 146.98 City Hall 444.5+
146.88* Diamond Head 444.1+
147.12 HTCARC 444.0+
147.28 444.45+
146.76 North Shore 448.0-
146.94* Haleakala, Maui

Hilo 145.35 449.75-

Kailua-Kona 147.16
146.82*
146.88

* indicates state-wide link via 444.15/449.15; Big Island end may not
be up by the time you get here.

Also -- Emergency Amateur Radio Club (EARC) net meets nightly at 1930 local
on 146.88 and 146.94 systems...you're quite welcome to check in.

73,
Jeff WD6CQV/KH6 AFA8JM

added note for info-hams -- if I'm wrong about some of this, KH6R or
someone else wil probably let me know :-)!

1076. Redicom UHF Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 02:38:31 UTC
From: scotto@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <4366@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 8537

I just came into possesion of a Redicom XF742 6-channel, crystal controlled,
25 Watt UHF radio. It looks like it was originally on RX 463.750 (TX +5)
with PL. There is also a marking on the heat-sink that says "UHF-L"

I would like to put this radio in the 440-460 area. Does anyone know if
there is a source for Redicom schematics/service manuals?

Thanks in advance!
--
Scott O'Connell - N6ZEK UUCP: {nosc, hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!ipars!scotto
ARPA: crash!ipars!scotto@nosc.mil
INET: scotto@ipars.cts.com

1077. Re: marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 02:57:02 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <383@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 8538

Keywords:

To everyone who sent me mail, or posted replys to my aviation/ham transceiver question: Thanks!

Unfortunately, the quest was a doomed one. I called virtually every manufacturer and dealer to no avail. Bendix-King and others make a marine/ham tranceiver.. but it's not quite what I was looking for. Aszden makes a 2m mobile that also RECEIVES aviation, but again... not quite.

Well, it's nice to have a definitive answer. Now I have to think about which radio to buy first!

Another quick question... Exactly which punctuation and prosigns do I need to know for the code test?? "Tune in the World" has NO description of the Morse Code in a character <-> pattern list !? Neither do the other popular Novice or Technician manuals I've purchased. I finally used the Encyclopedia Britannica as a reference.

Regards,

-Rick-

1078. FT-470 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 03:46:00 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <02376.AA02376@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 8539

I was just curious whether the current FT-470 mods will allow
receive coverage down to about 411 Mhz. I'm interested in this because if
(when) I get one I'd kinda like it to replace my scanner and Toronto FD is
411-412 MHz (414-415 Access).

--
--
Craig Lemon - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000/10--2400 bps--AmigaUUCP 1.03D
lemsys!clemon@xenitec.on.ca or ....!{uunet}!watmath!xenitec!lemsys!clemon

1079. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 05:00:39 UTC
From: ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep12.050039.18156@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 8540

In article <9009111334.AA19069@ucsd.edu> lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
("LWRCLMR") writes:
>FOR MARK COLOSIA (SUPER MORSE PROGRAM) AND OTHERS WHO INSIST UPON POSTING
> HORRENDESLY LONG PROGRAMS THAT WE CANNOT READ AND WEAR OUT
> THE RETURN KEY PAGING THROUGH THEM,
>READ MY LIPS:

<Ostentatious, net-bandwidth wasting protest deleted.>

>MAKE YOUR FILES AVAILABLE FOR FTP OR MAIL TO INDIVIDUALS PLEASE!
>THANK YOU.

Well, gosh, I thought it was nice. It's PC and clone thereof specific, of course, but enough of us run such boxes that it seems worthwhile to me.

I see nothing wrong with this, as long as it doesn't become so widespread and frequent that it generates unreasonable load on the net. Considering the level of traffic that constitutes nothing but mutual flaming on some of the "philosophical" (read: political and religious) groups, I can't see cause for complaint. It's not as if you had to _read_ those uuencoded files. The 'n' key is located one row down, and just to the left of your right index finger....

Now, while I uudecoded it on a mainframe, I _could_ have downloaded the encoded file and extracted the compressed file on my PC. I didn't, on account of because the .zoo file is much smaller, and therefore transfers to the '286 box here at n5gax much faster.

It's a nit, but I can't resist...those WERE text files. That's what uuen/decode is all about -- they make a binary file into a text file guaranteed to be transmittable over even the oldest (insert your favorite malediction here) mailer and news software. Can you say "downward compatible"? I knew you could....

Perhaps I should curb the sarcasm a bit...I don't _know_ what you're using to read the news. You might actually have to go through every file line-by-line, but I figure that's only if your using a mailer that runs under OS/360 JCL.

So, my remark is "Thank you, Mark."

2000 millicents, on the barrelhead.

73s,
d

PS -- Perhaps I should have asked: "Can you say upgrade?"
d

--
"...while I know many people who emphatically believe in reincarnation, I
have never met or read one who could satisfactorily explain population growth."
-- Spider Robinson
Duke McMullan n5gax nss13429r phon505-255-4642 ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu

1080. AO-10 almanac data

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 12:17:34 UTC
From: kwiik@hila.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Sep12.121734.16309@santra.uucp>
Source record: 8541

```
SB AMSAT @ ALL < DB2OS $308006DK0MAV
AO-10: Alamanac Data

de DB2OS @ DK0MAV

OSCAR-10 ALAMANAC DATA

by James Miller G3RUH

Oscar-10 can no longer be commanded due to its damaged memory. However
it's on the Mode B transponder all the time and provides very useful
service. Apogee lies close to the Equator (like it was at launch). The
attitude is "back to front", i.e. Earth pointing at perigee.

The table below lists relevant operational parameters. It is important to
realise that the current attitude (and hence Sun angle) is extrapolated
from the last known attitude, which was in January 1987, nearly 4 years
ago. The true attitude isn't far off.

The governing factor is the Sun angle. If this exceeds 45 degrees, the
the solar panel illumination is too low, the battery voltage falls, and
the beacon starts to warble.

Thus the APROXIMATE time when AO-10 is expected to be healthy again is
1990 Nov 17 - 1991 Feb 09. Listen to the beacon to make sure.

Sun Sun's Eclipses
Attitude Angle Position
Dur MA MA
DATE ALON ALAT SA SEL SAZ min in out
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
1990 Aug 25 [Sat] 18 -7 -52 26 164 22 250 2
1990 Sep 1 [Sat] 17 -7 -58 20 168 25 250 3
1990 Sep 8 [Sat] 16 -6 -64 15 172 27 250 3
1990 Sep 15 [Sat] 16 -6 -70 9 176 28 250 4
1990 Sep 22 [Sat] 15 -5 -74 4 179 28 250 5
1990 Sep 29 [Sat] 14 -5 -77 -1 183 28 251 5
1990 Oct 6 [Sat] 13 -4 -76 -7 187 28 252 6
1990 Oct 13 [Sat] 12 -4 -72 -13 190 26 252 6
1990 Oct 20 [Sat] 11 -3 -67 -18 194 24 253 6
1990 Oct 27 [Sat] 10 -3 -61 -24 199 21 254 6
1990 Nov 3 [Sat] 9 -2 -54 -29 203 16 0 6
1990 Nov 10 [Sat] 9 -2 -48 -34 209 ------------
1990 Nov 17 [Sat] 8 -1 -41 -39 216 ]
1990 Nov 24 [Sat] 7 -1 -34 -43 223 ]
1990 Dec 1 [Sat] 6 -1 -27 -46 232 ] Should be
1990 Dec 8 [Sat] 5 -0 -21 -48 241 ] OK to use
```

```
1990 Dec 15 [Sat] 4 -0 -14 -50 252 ] AO-10
1990 Dec 22 [Sat] 3 0 -7 -50 263 ] here.
1990 Dec 29 [Sat] 2 0 -0 -48 273 ]
1991 Jan 5 [Sat] 2 1 6 -46 283 ] Listen to
1991 Jan 12 [Sat] 1 1 13 -42 291 ] Beacon. If
1991 Jan 19 [Sat] 0 2 20 -38 299 ] warbling
1991 Jan 26 [Sat] 359 2 27 -34 305 ] please
1991 Feb 2 [Sat] 358 3 34 -28 311 ] don't use.
1991 Feb 9 [Sat] 357 3 41 -23 316 ]
1991 Feb 16 [Sat] 357 4 48 -17 320 ------------
1991 Feb 23 [Sat] 356 4 54 -12 324 31 50 61
1991 Mar 2 [Sat] 355 4 61 -6 328 80 48 77
1991 Mar 9 [Sat] 354 5 67 -0 332 92 52 86
1991 Mar 16 [Sat] 353 5 72 5 335 76 60 88
1991 Mar 23 [Sat] 352 6 76 11 339 -------------
1991 Mar 30 [Sat] 351 6 77 16 343
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
Notes:
ALON/ALAT are the spcecraft's attitude in orbit plane coordinates.
SEL/SAZ are the Sun's position, also in orbit plane coordinates.
Eclipses occur when SEL is around 0 degrees, i.e. the Sun lies in the
orbit plane.
SA is Sun angle, the angle the Sun makes with the solar panels.
Illumination (%) = 100*SIN(SA)

/EX
```

1081. Re: 8031 (MCS-51) Re: Homebrew, Cellular, Embedded Controllers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 13:20:16 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <39871@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8542

In article <5A090B0D38280341-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca> U009@cs.cciw.ca writes:
>Hi there from the Great White North.
Hi!
>A poster recently described his G.E. Cell Phone as being 8031 based.
>

Also, the fancy $99.00 MSC electronic keyer that's advertised in the back
of all the ham rags is 8031-based. Someone told me that the Morse Master
is, also. Can anybody who owns one verify this?

Chris/WZ2B

1082. Technical Publication Announced

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 13:36:31 UTC
From: feg@moss.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1990Sep12.133631.7939@cbnewsl.att.com>
Source record: 8543

Awhile back, when HR ceased publication, there was a
considerable thread of discussion in this group bemoaning
the loss of a ham-oriented technical publication that
Ham Radio magazine represented.

I have received a letter from Terry Northrup of
CQ Communications, Inc. Greenville, NH which
announces a quarterly she names Communictions Quarterly--
The Journal of Communications Technology.

This letter was addressed to authors who have been published
in Ham Radio (and presumably others on this net also have
received this letter).

The letter runs nearly two full pages and I will copy just
a few paragraphs just to give a flavor of this announcement
and what is proposed.

Terry also informs me that promotional material is being
mailed to all former subscribers of HR and to the current
subscriber list of CQ magazine.

Forrest Gehrke k2bt

September 5, 1990

Dear Author:
.....

When HAM RADIO Magazine ceased publication this June, Amateur
Radio lost a valuable outlet for sharing your technical expertise,
new theories, and projects. I'd like to offer you a new opportunity
to reach dedicated Radio Amateurs--those constantly looking for
technical challenges, not contest results or news and views.

.....

You now have a unique opportunity to reach this audience by
writing for our new publication .....The Journal of Communications
Technology. This new journal, scheduled to premier mid-November
1990, is geared to explore, in-depth, areas that none of the
other Amateur magazines are currently covering. I'm looking
for articles which push the technical envelope to the limit.
I'd like you to share your knowledge of electronics and
communications in such areas as direct digital synthesis,
digital signal processing, computer control, high speed data

communications, and computer-generated antenna design. A desirable article will show how new, state-of-the-art developments relate to the current Amateur Radio operations.

.....

Each issue will have approximately 100 pages of editorial material; advertising will be strictly limited. Articles will flow from page to page without the distraction of ads placed in the middle. .....

And, of course, you'll be paid for your efforts. We pay $40 per printed page.....

So, how about it? Can I count on your help to ensure that Communications Quarterly presents the best technical articles available?

Terry Northrup KA1STC
Editor
Communications Quarterly

1083. PRO-34 UHF Sensitivity

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 14:38:40 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <3806@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 8544

I have noticed that my PRO-34 is not as sensitive as some of
my other scanners. In particular, on the UHF band around 460MHz.
Has anyone else noticed this problem. The manual says the sensitivity
is only 1uV....not particularly stellar performance.

BTW I have also noticed that image rejection in the 800MHz band is
stated as "not specified" making me think that the PRO-34
probably has prettly lousy 800MHz image rejection...since I can
hear cellular images on my unmodified '34.

Inquiring Radio-roids want to know......

-Charlie WB4HVD

1084. Re: Azden PCS-3000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 14:42:25 UTC
From: spikes@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490103@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 8545

Richard,

I couldn't get mail back to you, either. What came through looks like it forgot to decompress. Anyway, in my 3000, on the "TX" pc assy, (not the power amp) look for Q436, a 74C00 IC. Near it should be a couple of pots, VR412 (tone freq), and VR411 (output level). Test point 406 will show you the freq, but not the level. The osc. runs only with the PTT line low (xmit). It has been many moons since I've been in there, so I can't describe it any better. This is just from the schematic. As you can probably tell, this 3000 may be different than the basenote author's. This radio has the whole thing built in from the factory with a "TONE" on/off switch on top of the control head.

By the way, I've already copied the manual, schematic, and TT stuff. For the price of postage, you can have it. I'm probably NOT good in the book. I don't even have a book. Send me your addr. if ya want this stuff.

Bill
WB6RZG

1085. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 15:04:34 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4496@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 8546

In article <94@thoreau.nsc.com> rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (=Ron Todd) writes:
>In article <33464@cup.portal.com>, RaH@cup.portal.com (Richard A Hyde) writes:
>> Essentially, you drive two conductive stakes into the ground, and ...
>> communicate between them.
>>
>Yup, the stuff really works.

(Hmm. Guess I did not try hard enough back in high school when I tried it!)

Anyway, just in case nobody has mentioned the magazine, it was either
Modern Electronics or Radio Electronics, my (faulty) memory tells me
that it was M.E. and not RE. (But my memory has been wrong before)

(On a vaguely related note-I was surprised by the change in the format
in Radio-Electronics this month! It suddenly got thinner :-(, or
so it seemed to me.)

'nuf blathering for now... gotta get back to work! :-)

1086. Re: Call Plates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 15:46:49 UTC
From: wright@tacvax.mdcbbs.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep12.154649.1@tacvax.mdcbbs.com>
Source record: 8547

In article <17066@oolong.la.locus.com>, dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>
> The frame identifies me as 'one of them'. Maybe I'm an off-duty copy
> or something. When given a choice between 10 different speeding vehicles,
> maybe I'm a little less likely to get picked.
>
I was told by a Peace Officer friend of mine, that they are being discourged
from using this type of license plate frame. With all of the world turmoil and
possible terrorist activities suggestted by some folks in other parts of the
world, these frame may tend to become targets. Whether this is true or not I
wouldn't want to guess, but if I would have to choose between a ticket for
doing something stupid on the street and being blown up by a terrorist, I think
I would rather pay with money than my/my families life.

--

+----------------------------+--+
Dave Wright	Phone: (714) 952-6320
McDonnell Douglas M&E	Internet: wright@mdcbbs.com
Software Engineering	UUCP: uunet!mdcbbs.com!wright
P.O.Box 6011	PSI: PSI%31060099980019::WRIGHT
Cypress, Ca. 90630	
+----------------------------+--+

1087. Re: canecdote: those ubiquitous cans

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 16:09:36 UTC
From: chuckb@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <1990Sep12.160936.2262@tc.fluke.COM>
Source record: 8548

In article <7880270@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>In his _QRP Notebook_, Doug DeMaw endorses the use of cans, saying that
>the make a great chassis. How many Olde Farts out there remember the
>Herring Aid, crafted from a sardine can ?

Or the ever-popular Sardine Sender.

Chuck Bowden, WB7R

1088. Re: Horrendous 15m QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 16:13:00 UTC
From: murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep12.121053@ufp.dco.dec.com>
Source record: 8549

In article <37005@ut-emx>, oo7@ut-emx (Webster Smogpule III) writes:
|> Recently I have been hearing some very strong QRM on 15m that wipes out
|> about 15 KHz of the band, typically 21020-030, or 21040-060. At first it
|> sounded like ignition noise, until the person I was talking to (in Europe,
|> both times, a couple of weeks apart) mentioned it too. It was S9 and killed
|> the QSOs. It was there again today during the (phone) contest. It starts
|> up around 1730 UT and goes on for several hours.
|>
|> Given that it is S9, when added up over 10-20 KHz it is a *lot* of noise,
|> and being equally strong thousands of miles away spells Big Trouble. Is it
|> some ghastly new OTH radar system? I'd take the Woodpecker over this any
|> day.
|>
|> Anyone else heard this (you must have...), and have any idea what it is?

FCC says it's in the middle east. Most likely Iraq. Encrypted teletype.
I'ts big-time loud here on the east coast.
-Rick

--
Rick Murphy, WA1SPT/4 Digital Customer Center, Landover, MD
Domain: murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com -or- murphy@ufp.enet.dec.com
Bang: decwrl!ufp.enet!murphy
Ding: (301) 306-2985
Disclaimer: This nonsense came from an AI program written in TECO. Ignore it.

1089. University Amateur Radio Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 16:19:14 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <39876@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8550

Now that school is back in session, it might be time to start thinking about "hooking up" a few of the university clubs around the globe.

I'm STILL interested in seeing if we can set up a chess tournament by amateur radio. If not Chess, then GO, which is very popular at R.I.T. It would not only be good to let other groups within the schools know about the ARC, but it's good PR, too. It would be even better if there was a club outside the U.S. (obviously, who shares a third party agreement with the U.S.). Sound worthwhile? Drop me E-MAIL, PLEASE!

Second thing: whoever is responsible for the HAM-UNIV mailing list, (is it you, Phil?) - does it still exist? It might be a good time to post a blurb on what it is, who it's for, and how to use it.

Finally: I'm interested in setting up a net for university ham clubs. But, I don't want to do the work. (Aren't I a squeaker?) Again, is anybody interested ?

As usual, I'm available as cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu or to my CCI (work) address, or by telephone. Best 73's

Christopher Piggott, WZ2B
President
Rochester Institute of Technology
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT

--

"My conscience is clear (it's never been used)"

Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B (ex-N2JGW)
Computer Consoles, Inc. (an STC company) Rochester, NY
(716)-482-5000 x2879 (work)
(716)-334-6957 (home, 'till 11:00pm)
cs.rochester.edu!cci632!ccird7!cep or uunet!ccicpg!cci632!ccird7!cep

1090. Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 16:46:23 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8185@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8551

In article <233@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
>In article <8112@helios.TAMU.EDU>, billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon) writes:
>> As an aside, I don't really understand the high cost of Heath gear today.
>> I doubt seriously that any of it is made on this side of the ocean
>> anyway.
>

.....explanation of labor versus materials cost deleted...

> That should explain why Heath is not such a deal these days. The

Obviously my staement was a little mis-understood.

I am not saying HEATH should have been cheaper cause it was a kit.

I am asking why it costs MORE than a comparable piece of equipment
designed and built buy the same off-shore companies.

Oh Well. I'll miss them anyway. I wonder if this will make my HW-101
worth more money as a collectors item?? :-) :-)

bill KB3YV

1091. POSTING FILES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 16:49:00 UTC
From: lwrclmr@sacemnet.af.mil
Message-ID: <9009121655.AA08534@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8552

you folks really got my curiosity up now.

In the past, several people have posted files (non-text type) incredibly long to this newsgroup and gotten flamed to a cinder for it. I don't know how most of you read this newsgroup, but here we get a digest of so many mesages all in a row, and it comes as one long message. This thing is displayed one 24 line page at a time and you hit return to get to the next page. If you hit 'N', you end that digest and go to the next one. There is no way to reply to individual messages, nor include them in your reply without retyping the whole thing. This is a VAX/VMS system with over 1600 accounts and over 4000 users.

Did the other folks who commented on these postings get flamed as bad as me?

Oh well, That's life. I guess if I can page through endless pages of garbage on no-code, is Pump up the Volume really bad for ham radio, and whether or not I can use my radio on an airplane, I can page through fourteen tons of uhrvg;ondm picrjgih r cjehhv;jcu4coyy37yedddh iuyp97y5u d jkrhjjehkv;jn ;jhj type stuff.

first Amendment and all that i suppose. isn't America wonderful? i can't pray in school, but I can sure cuss people out and tell them where to go.
(oops wrong newsgroup, thought I was in rec.ACLU)

Anyhow, ya'll have a nice day and I'll crawl back into my Nomex Bunker gear.

ta-ta
Michael

1092. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 16:53:00 UTC
From: hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <37388@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 8553

In article <18763@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
>We need some way to distribute ham programs, yes, but this isn't the way.
>
How about a new group:

rec.ham-radio.binaries or
rec.radio.binaries ?

I'm sure we'll debate the exact name of the group endlessly just like
anything else that goes on in rec.ham-radio. :-)

Harry Bloomberg, WA3TBL
hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

1093. 15m QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 18:34:00 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx
Message-ID: <37113@ut-emx>
Source record: 8554

murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com (Rick Murphy)

is the only person to have replied to my note about the horrendous QRM
in the 15m CW band (I guess everyone else is too busy posting other stuff
to the net, homebrewing, and drafting the next set of ham radio rules :-)).

In article <37005@ut-emx>, oo7@ut-emx (Webster Smogpule III) writes:
|> Recently I have been hearing some very strong QRM on 15m that wipes out
|> about 15 KHz of the band, typically 21020-030, or 21040-060. At first it
|> sounded like ignition noise, until the person I was talking to (in Europe,
|> both times, a couple of weeks apart) mentioned it too. It was S9 and killed
|> the QSOs. It was there again today during the (phone) contest. It starts
|> up around 1730 UT and goes on for several hours.
|>
|> Given that it is S9, when added up over 10-20 KHz it is a *lot* of noise,
|> and being equally strong thousands of miles away spells Big Trouble. Is it
|> some ghastly new OTH radar system? I'd take the Woodpecker over this any
|> day.
|>
|> Anyone else heard this (you must have...), and have any idea what it is?

FCC says it's in the middle east. Most likely Iraq. Encrypted teletype.
It's big-time loud here on the east coast.
-Rick WA1SPT/4

I was just about to post something like this when Rick's posting appeared.
AA5ME in Dallas called the FCC last Friday, they got fixes on it from six
stations and said it is roughly on the Syria-Turkey border, close to Iraq.
I heard it again today, centered on 21005, and this time it was more radar-
like, with bursts of what sounded very like our old friend the Woodpecker.
It was S9+. Obvious guess is that it could be US radar, and a more obvious
guess is that they will not turn if off for the hams...

If you haven't come across this yet, be prepared for a nasty shock. AA5ME
says it went on for many hours in the afternoon (that's when I've heard it).
It must be Megawatts. You may as well forget about 15m during the next CW
contest (did anyone wake up?).

Perhaps it's unpatriotic of me to mention about it - I suppose it's just
keeping the world safe for democracy and Exxon.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)

oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1094. Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 18:50:36 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250225@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8555

/ hpnmdla:rec.ham-radio / julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) / 2:05 pm Sep 11, 1990 /
In article <8112@helios.TAMU.EDU>, billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon) writes:
> >
>
> I think this is the most likely of the possibilities. I all likelyhood
> the company will change hands yet again and there will be no apparent
> difference in it's operations.
> Of course the other possibility is that because of the high price of
> Heath's equipment compared to Japanese rigs, the company will not be
> seen as competitive and therefore a bad investment, resulting in the
> demise of yet another of ham radios traditions.
>
> As an aside, I don't really understand the high cost of Heath gear today.
> I doubt seriously that any of it is made on this side of the ocean
> anyway.

This raises a side of electronics that has been a quiet revolution.
It is also something that has made it as cheap to make stuff in
Switzerland as Malaya. I am going to try to be brief here so forgive
me if I miss anything.

Back in the 60s when most of my generation were taking drugs and
telling me they had learned how to "communicate" I was learning that
"electronics" was one of the most labour intensive industries. These
were the days when PC boards were coming in, but many companies like
Tektronics were still making stuff with glowfets and point to point
wiring. Building radios and stuff was a semi-skilled activity. It took
a large amount of time to build and align a Collins S line or Racal
RA-117 radio. This is what had to be paid for. Labour was a major part
of the cost of an electronic device. In these days, Heath was a deal
because the i supplied the labour and called it pleasure.

Then PC boards and ICs came in and the labour to function ratio went
to hell. To reduce labour further, automatic assembly and test
equipment came into being. So these days instead of rooms full of
women with smoking soldering irons we have halls filled with automatic
machinery stuffing multilayer boards, soldering them and testing
them. Whackity-whak and out comes an XT board that retails for $80.00.
A receiver in a chip costs $3.50.

The last product that I ever worked on getting to market was an
answering machine with combined phone and dialer. The device had 45
mins of human labour time total and that includes packing it into the
box and driving the forklift to the dock. So if we assume that the
same answering machine were offered by Heath, this is an idea of the

cost savings: Labour at Heath to pack and ship 15 Mins. Labour at Phone factory to make, pack and ship 45 mins. Heath savings: 30 Mins. Labour cost (padded) $7.50 per hour. Savings: $3.75 . Considering that such a device would retail at K Mart for probably $115.00. It is hardly worth to saving $3.75 to spend hours building by hand what a machine can whack together with greater precision in only a few minutes.

That should explain why Heath is not such a deal these days. The break they gave you was on the manufacturing labour costs and those costs have gone away. Also to be considered, but not part of this is the impact of Surface Mounted Devices on manufacturing and repair.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1095. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 18:52:36 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <223@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8556

In article <9009111334.AA19069@ucsd.edu>, lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL ("LWRCLMR") writes:
> FOR MARK COLOSIA (SUPER MORSE PROGRAM) AND OTHERS WHO INSIST UPON POSTING
> HORRENDESLY LONG PROGRAMS THAT WE CANNOT READ AND WEAR OUT
> THE RETURN KEY PAGING THROUGH THEM,
> ...
> MAKE YOUR FILES AVAILABLE FOR FTP ...

Unlike sites slopping on the government trough, a lot of Usenet
does not have Internet access, and can't FTP anything.

If you're going to be dictatorial about how people should use the
net, recommend something realistic like posting to comp.binaries.*,
alt.sources, or comp.sources.misc and posting an announcement in
the relevant groups.

markz@ssc.uucp

1096. Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 18:54:24 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250226@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8557

> ... Labour was a major part
>of the cost of an electronic device. In these days, Heath was a deal
>because the i supplied the labour and called it pleasure.

> Then PC boards and ICs came in and the labour to function ratio went
>to hell. To reduce labour further, automatic assembly and test
>equipment came into being. So these days instead of rooms full of
>women with smoking soldering irons we have halls filled with automatic
>machinery stuffing multilayer boards, soldering them and testing
>them. Whackity-whak and out comes an XT board that retails for $80.00.

>... That should explain why Heath is not such a deal these days. The
>break they gave you was on the manufacturing labour costs and those
>costs have gone away. Also to be considered, but not part of this is
>the impact of Surface Mounted Devices on manufacturing and repair.

On the other hand, consider a product that still requires a lot of
mechanical assembly, like a kilowatt amplifier. You can still save
a lot of labor cost by building one of these yourself, either in
kit form, or totally homebrew.

Al N1AL

1097. Re: marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 18:55:03 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep12.185503.9056@xanadu.com>
Source record: 8558

In article <14378@rouge.usl.edu> mahler@usl.edu (Mahler Stephen J) writes:
>Rumor has it that the IC2-SAT will demodulate AM if the "FUNCTION"
>key is held down for a "long time". The radio will also tune down
>to the aircraft band. Can anyone give details?? ... Steve

Actually you press some buttons and turn the radio on. This enables
out of band receive. It is not neccessary to hold any keys down while
receiving. And yes it will demodulate AM aircraft fine. Incedently,
SF bay approach (135.65) comes in fine even though "U" is displayed in
the memory display. There are mods to do out of band transmit; again
key press and turn power on; no diodes to cut. However, transmit in AM mode?
Don't think so.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff

1098. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 19:02:48 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250227@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8559

I realize this is an incredible drift but I couldn't resist:

--
> "...while I know many people who emphatically believe in reincarnation, I
>have never met or read one who could satisfactorily explain population growth."
> -- Spider Robinson
> Duke McMullan n5gax nss13429r phon505-255-4642 ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu
----

The answer is easy. People come back as animals, animals come back as
people. Haven't you noticed how the animal population has decreased as
the human population has increased?

AL N1AL

1099. Re: Radials without a shovel

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 19:05:55 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep12.190555.9219@xanadu.com>
Source record: 8560

In article <97@thoreau.nsc.com> rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (=Ron Todd) writes:
>
>Along the subject of ground pegs, I went to the local hardware/building
>supply store and bought a supply of really large (12") spikes, soldered
>or brazed the ground wires to these spikes at the ends and in the middle
>and drove the spikes in the ground. They keep the wire taught and also

[stuff deleted...]

>
>Ron Todd, K3FR

When I worked for a DoD contractor I saw a similar setup used by the US Army.
Grounding was real bad in places like the Central Washington desert and
they came up with a scheme of using 15 or so short 10 inch copper stakes
that were T shaped. The top of the T was to allow them to be driven in with
your foot. They were spaced about 3 feet apart and used tined copper
wire to connect them together. The stakes just had a hole in the top for
the wire to pass though. No solder. I suppose the theory was that when
driven into the ground the wire would be pressed against the copper stake.
Supposedly it worked well. Note that this was the result of an extensive
and no doubt expensive investigation into proper grounding. (Actually
probably not very expensive by military standards as the project was
very "skunk works".)

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff

1100. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 19:09:55 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep12.190955.9453@xanadu.com>
Source record: 8561

In article <30500729@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>You can post programs to my "community ftp" disk space. Everyone has WRITE
[stuff deleted...]
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

Not everyone has FTP access. (Or is it just me!) Why not post to
comp.binaries.ibmpc ? And likewise comp.binaries.mac for mac based stuff?
I don't recall exactly what the upload formats are (uuencoded zip, I think)
but I am sure there is an article there describing upload formats.

I suppose not everyone subscribes to comp.binaries.xxx.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff

1101. Extended transmit for ICOM 2GAT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 19:22:08 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9009121922.AA22706@hls.com>
Source record: 8589

I'm posting this for Burt (N6TGW). He would like to know how to
make the mods to his 2GAT to extend the transmit. I told him that
someone in netland would know......thanks again....trop

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!{lanslide.hls.com,sytek}!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

1102. Learning code problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 19:35:12 UTC
From: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1990Sep12.193512.18069@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 8562

I'm having a problem learning the code for my novice ticket. I'm using tapes and when I miss a letter or two, the tapes advise me to re-wind and do those sections over again. The problem is, I then know what that says! It's not doing me much good as I already know what all the letters will be. Now certainly, just hearing the DiDah patterns and writing the letter, even when you know what the letters will be, is helping, but I wonder if there is another way to get pratice.. on just those letters that are goofing me?

Would that I had a IBM PC or C-64 computer, I understand there are programs, but I have an Amiga.

Any tips on learning code and getting pratice on just the letters I know? I tried tunning into the ARRL code pratice and the novice bands, but as I only know A,C,E,H,I,M,N,O,P,R,S, and T so far, its tough.

Six weeks to exam time!
--
Mark E. Sunderlin: IRS Technocrat in Stephens City, VA
aka Dr. Megabyte: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us (703) TOY-DUDE
"They Venture Down Among Us and They Sign-in on the Log,
The Manager, The Customer, The Pony and The Dog!"

1103. Re: University Amateur Radio Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 20:03:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500730@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8563

The ham-univ@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu mailing list still exists.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1104. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 22:07:03 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009122207.AA08754@tilde>
Source record: 8564

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
Fr: dube@cpdvax.ti.csc.com
Sb: Another two-wire CPO

Here's another way to have a two-wire code-practice system, but without
the "sidetone" buzzer (saves battery power).

the "sidetone" buzzer (saves battery) power>

1. Wire the key in series with a battery, negative side of the battery
to the key.

2. Wire a diode in series with a buzzer, cathode to the buzzer.

3. Parallel the key/battery combo across the buzzer/diode combo.

4. Repeat the above steps for the "other" end circuit, except reverse
the polarity of both the battery and the diode.

5. Now connect a wire pair between the ends of the paralleled combos.

NOTE: with this circuit, be sure to NOT close both keys at the same time
because it will connect both batteries in a series short-circuit.
When one key is closed, the diode on that end is reverse-biased and so no
current will flow thru that buzzer. However, the diode on the opposite
end will be forward-biased, causing the buzzer to sound.

73, Dube N5PDK

1105. Re: TN CALL PLATES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 22:12:51 UTC
From: Tom.Mcgee@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <131.26EE68B6@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8565

>> that's the traditional 2 meter calling frequency. <<

Are there calling frequencies on the other VHF/UHF bands?
--- TBBS v2.1/NM
* Origin: Tom's BBS - Wollaston, MA - 617/471-3009 (1:101/470)

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Tom Mcgee - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!101!470!Tom.Mcgee
| _) INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1106. Re: TN CALL PLATES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 22:12:51 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <132.26EE68BA@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8566

> >> that's the traditional 2 meter calling frequency. <<
>
> Are there calling frequencies on the other VHF/UHF bands?

Yes. I don't remember them, but I'm sure they're listed in QST or somewhere
in the ARRL voluntary bandplans.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1107. Re: 15m QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-12 23:04:58 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <7932@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 8596

In article <37113@ut-emx> oo7@ut-emx (Webster Smogpule III) writes (selected portions admittedly lifted out of context and placed in juxtaposition to make a point):

] murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com (Rick Murphy)
]is the only person to have replied to my note about the horrendous QRM
]in the 15m CW band (I guess everyone else is too busy posting other stuff
]to the net, homebrewing, and drafting the next set of ham radio rules :-)).
]
]If you haven't come across this yet, be prepared for a nasty shock. AA5ME
]says it went on for many hours in the afternoon (that's when I've heard it).
]It must be Megawatts. You may as well forget about 15m during the next CW
]contest (did anyone wake up?).
]

Let me get this straight.

(a) You and AA5ME heard it for many hours in the afternoon.

(b) Nobody else but Rick did because they are too busy with {set of worthless pursuits}.

Hmmmm. Let me suggest one other possible explanation for the lack of response.

--> Contrary to the gospel of KA9Q, there do exist cw ops (usually called "olde fartes" in these parts) who have not yet racked up the advanced number of years needed to gain admission to the society of OLDE FARTES and thereby partake of the benefits to which they are and should be entitled by virtue of having made this country great, etc., etc.: Social Security. In other words, we work.

1108. ARRL Letter 24-Aug-90 p1of3

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 01:00:17 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1641@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 8567

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================
```

THE ARRL LETTER - Volume 9, Number 17 - August 24, 1990 - PART 1 OF 3

Nets Get More Time to Resolve Disputes

The Federal Communications Commission has granted several nets operating on the 20-meter band more time to resolve their on-going disputes.

The FCC entered the 20-meter dispute late last year when it sent letters to 19 net and bulletin station managers (including W1AW, which is not involved). A second FCC letter to nine of the managers asked them to come up with a plan to resolve the disputes, which have been occurring for some time.

Responses from five of the managers were received by the July 1 deadline.

FCC's Robert H. McNamara, chief of the Commission's Special Services Branch, wrote on August 9:

"The Commission has received five individual plans addressing the underlying causes of unproductive on-the-air disputes that were taking place on the 20 meter amateur service band. It is obvious that the amateur community desires that the disputes be resolved amicably and that potentially restrictive rule making be avoided. It appears, moreover, that there has been progress in resolving the disputes.

"The plans recommend" the FCC letter continues "that the amateur community be allowed to continue addressing this problem internally. Interest in this approach as a model for future dispute resolution in the amateur community has also been expressed by other observers.

"Because rule making could limit the flexibility that amateur operators now enjoy, it is important that you succeed in this activity. I believe that the requested extension of time is warranted. Correspondence from other amateur service licensees indicates that they, too, are interested in assisting with the development of the amateur community's plan. Therefore, I am extending until February 1, 1991, the date for you and other interested amateur service licensees to develop the joint plan."

The League maintains that the disputes--involving three sticking points--are resolvable by enforcement of existing FCC regulations:

* One-way broadcasts, if they go beyond accepted norms for such transmissions on the amateur bands, are illegal;

* Third-party traffic, which is allowed *only* when a formal agreement exists between countries;

* Malicious interference, which is illegal always.

THREATS BRING AMATEUR'S ARREST

On August 2, FBI agents assisted by FCC investigators arrested Anthony V. Marcantonio, KA2ZGE, of Queens, NY, and seized 20 pieces of his radio transmitting equipment. FCC earlier had responded to complaints that Marcantonio was "interfering with amateur radio communications by transmitting unidentified, disruptive signals on the two-meter amateur radio band," according to the FCC.

"On July 27, FCC investigators, using direction finding equipment, traced the signal to the Marcantonio home," FCC said. "The investigators discussed the situation with a family member who then shut the transmitter off. The transmissions resumed that evening and continued into the next day." It was then, according to FCC, that Marcantonio made death threats over the radio against an FCC investigator.

Marcantonio was charged with making threats by radio, a felony carrying a penalty of up to five years in prison, a $250,000 fine, or both. A federal judge set Marcantonio's bond at $50,000 following a hearing. (FCC public notice, Aug. 14, 1990.)

CANCER CLUSTER DISCOUNTED

The state of Connecticut has told residents of the town of Guilford they have ruled out that there is a higher than expected rate of cancer in the town. The state conducted the survey after an article in *The New Yorker* last month suggested that a large number of cancers in a particular neighborhood were related to a nearby Connecticut Light and Power substation (*Letter*, July 13).

"Given the findings," said Sandy Geschwind, an epidemiologist with the Connecticut Department of Health Services, "it appears very unlikely that EMFS (electromagnetic forces) are related to the meningiomas on Meadow Street" (in Guilford).

The state's conclusion was based in large part on the fact that abnormal numbers of cancers were not found around other electrical substations.

THE ARRL LETTER - Volume 9, Number 17 - August 24, 1990 - PART 2 OF 3

FOUNDATION NAMES SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

On Aug. 9 the Foundation for Amateur Radio announced the 1990 winners of the 33 scholarships it administers. They are:

John W. Gore Memorial Scholarship to Stuart Rosner, WU4L, Vienna, VA;

Richard G. Chichester Memorial Scholarship to Michael King, KA8NAJ, Canton, OH;

Edwin S. Van Deusen Memorial Scholarship to Martin Gruen, KA2VLD, Runnemede, NJ;

QCWA Memorial Scholarships to William T. Baggett, AA5DF, New Braunfels, TX; Thomas W. Brown, KA2UGQ, Berkeley Heights, NJ; Victoria L. Gruen, KA2VHR, Runnemede, NJ; and Paul W. Hoffman, NK3M, Sinking Spring, PA;

QCWA Leo Meyerson Family Living Scholarship to Robert M. Popella, KA3HIE, Tidioute, PA;

QCWA Robert S. Cresap Memorial Scholarship to Jason G. Lovett, N1EJD, Kennebunk, ME;

QCWA Cresson F. Donbar Scholarship to Heather L. Ludtke, KD0RU, Glenwood Springs, CO;

Radio Club of America Scholarships to Douglas Claprood, KA2KWB, Mt. Morris, NY; Timothy Potocki, N3CZV, Bradfordwoods, PA; and Jonathan Vidal, NY3Z, Erie, PA;

Edmund B. Redington Memorial Scholarship to Richard T. De La Hunt, KA0LEE, Park Rapids, MN;

Young Ladies' Radio League Scholarship to Melissa Benish, N3FAC, Pittston, PA;

Amateur Radio News Service Scholarships to Jennifer Doerrie, KA5WMJ, Booker, TX; and Paul C. Yoder, KA3MUD, Bridgeport, PA;

Columbia Amateur Radio Association Scholarship to Kurt W. Rupprecht, N3EOI, Salisbury, MD;

Baltimore Amateur Radio Club Scholarships to Barry Bell, KA3PRE, Reisterstown, MD; Andrew S. Faiola, N3GLA, Silver Spring, MD; and David S. Katz, N3DKV, Bowie, MD;

Dade Radio Club Tropical Hamboree Scholarships to Aaron A. Algiere, KC4NGA, Gainesville, FL; and Nathaniel Tarbox, KC4AOI, Jacksonville Beach, FL;

Rose Ellen Bills Memorial Scholarship to Douglas M. Benish, N3CXB, Pittston, PA;

Victor C. Clark Memorial Scholarship, Sponsored by the Vienna Wireless Society, to William T. Free, KC3YO, Fairfax, VA;

Frederick Amateur Radio Club Scholarship to Amos D. Faux-Burhans, KS3O, Thurmont, MD;

10-10 International Net Scholarships to Mark Horwath, KA1SPU, Derry, NH; and Nathan S. Willingham, KA0UFO, Bevier, MO;

WARAC Memorial Scholarships, sponsored by the West Allis (WI) Radio Amateur Club, to Douglas Kleemann, KA9LWN, Shawano, WI; Chad Kurszewski, WE9V, Greenfield, WI; and Martin Van Der Burgt, KA9MSR, Kaukauna, WI;

Kevin Barry Perdue Memorial Scholarship, sponsored by Kay (KC3LM) and Carter (KD3AO) Craigie, to Matthew M. Harbur, KB2GHW, Woodstock, NY;

Karl R. Medrow Memorial Scholarship, sponsored by the Goddard Amateur Radio Club, to Lesley D. Walker, N4FTJ, Cullman, AL.

These scholarships were open to all radio amateurs meeting the qualifications and residence requirements of the various sponsors. The Foundation is a non-profit organization representing fifty clubs in Maryland, the District of Columbia and Northern Virginia. It is devoted exclusively to the scientific, literary and educational pursuits that advance the purpose of the Amateur Radio Service.

420 MHZ RESTRICTIONS EMPHASIZED

Amateurs in New Mexico and western Texas using the 420-450 MHz band have been asked by the Department of Defense to step up efforts to avoid interference to the White Sands Missile Range. Amateurs in the area already are restricted to 50 watts PEP, on a secondary, non-interference basis, within the White Sands Restricted Area.

DOD area frequency coordinator Stanley F. Greene, in an Aug. 6 letter to selected amateurs, said that "additional coordination appears necessary to overcome conflicts in this band. In the 420-430 portion of this band, increased amateur repeater control activity and the possibility of mobile operations, are a concern as sources of interference to White Sands Missile Range operations. Amateur mobile and repeater operations in the 430-450 portion, are a continuing concern to Fort Bliss range operations.

"The US Air Force," the letter continued, "...recently asked the FCC to add an additional rule for the White Sands Restricted Area. This would require amateur operators to coordinate any operations in the 420-430 MHz band with the White Sands DOD AFC before operating there. We understand that this request has been approved by the FCC, in principle, and will be incorporated in the future."

The letter asks "that mobile or repeater operations in the 420-430 MHz band not be performed in the White Sands Restricted Area unless first coordinated with this office. The intent of the restrictions and coordination requests placed on amateurs in this area is to prevent interference on some frequencies while allowing your general use of the band to continue. Your cooperation in this effort to prevent radio interference to area DOD missions is appreciated."

THE ARRL LETTER - Volume 9, Number 17 - August 24, 1990 - PART 3 OF 3

BRIEFS

* AMSAT has announced that the 1990 AMSAT Space Symposium will be held at NASA's Johnson Space Center Visitor's Center in Houston on Oct. 19-21, and will be hosted by the Johnson Space Center Amateur Radio Club (W5RRR). The symposium will feature talks on amateur space communications and related subjects, including the new Microsats. Additional talks are tentatively scheduled on the SAREX Shuttle flight STS-35. For more information write AMSAT or phone them at 301-589-6062.

* October *QST* will announce new awards for November Sweepstakes participants. Make 100 or more contacts on either CW 'or 'phone, send two dollars and an SASE along with your SS entry, and you'll get a special pin in return. The pins will be dated each year, making them unique.

The SS announcement also will contain new specified band segments for slow speed CW (up to 13 wpm).

* Urban search and rescue operations will be featured on a nationwide teleconference to air Aug. 29 over the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Emergency Education Network (EENET). The telecast, from 11 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. EDT, will focus on earthquakes. EENET can be reached with a C-band antenna or satellite dish. Satellite information is: Spacenet I, Transponder 2, Channel 3, downlink frequency 3760 MHz, audio frequency 6.2/6.8 MHz. Spacenet I is located over the equator at 120 degrees west. For more information call EENET at 301-447-1068.

* On July 26 the U.S. Department of State announced that the United States government has recognized the Republic of Yemen, formed by the union of the former Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The names to be used for this nation are Yemen (short form) and Republic of Yemem (long). ARRL's DXCC branch has asked that NO QSLs be submitted for either the former or current Yemen(s) until DXCC status of the new country is determined.

* The FCC is allowing little time for comments on its proposal (PR Docket 90-356) to relax Morse testing of disabled persons (*Letter,* Aug. 10, 1990). Deadline for comments is September 24 and for reply comments Oct. 9. The notice says "Extensions of time are not contemplated."

* As of the August 10 deadline, nominating petitions for the ARRL board of directors received (and still subject to certification of eligibility, etc.) include:

Central Division: director, W9PRN; vice director, K9EN, W9CJW, K9KM; Hudson: director, WB2EZG, WA2DHF; vice director, WB2VUK; New England: director, K1KI; vice director, WB1BRE; Northwestern: director, W7QGP, W7QMU; vice director, NM7N; Roanoke: director, N4MM; vice director, WD4HLZ; Rocky Mountain: director, AG0X; vice director, K0PGM, WB5YYX; Southwestern: director, WA6WZO; vice director, N6NB; West Gulf: director, W5SOQ, N5TC; vice director, KV5X.

In the Central division, Robert H. Lieberman, WA9JWN, was nominated for director but was found ineligible because of a lapse in membership.

* Oleg goes home! On Aug. 15 Oleg Murugov, UA4FAY, injured in a May auto accident, finally went home from the hospital in Ryazan, RFSFR. Murugov, recovering from severe injuries, has been aided by effort of a number of American amateurs (see the *Letter*, June 15 and 29, 1990). Of gravest concern was brain injury; Murugov initially was in a coma. Soviet physicians received advice and encouragement from several American medical specialists during his first few weeks of hospitalization.

(Oleg) "is much stronger and can shake hands," said his friend Igor, of club station UZ4FWO, "although the right side is still partially paralyzed. He walks with the help of one person and can feed himself with his left hand."

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1109. 15m QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 01:06:31 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx
Message-ID: <37127@ut-emx>
Source record: 8595

sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer), in an admittedly biassed and inflammatory posting (G'day Bruce!) suggests:

Let me get this straight.
(a) You and AA5ME heard it for many hours in the afternoon.
(b) Nobody else but Rick did because they are too busy with {set of worthless pursuits}.
Hmmmm. Let me suggest one other possible explanation for the lack of response.

--> Contrary to the gospel of KA9Q, there do exist cw ops (usually called "olde fartes" in these parts) who have not yet racked up the advanced number of years needed to gain admission to the society of OLDE FARTES and thereby partake of the benefits to which they are and should be entitled by virtue of having made this country great, etc., etc.: Social Security. In other words, we work.

What, Saturday afternoons and Sunday afternoons every weekend? You never get on the air ever? And nor does anyone else on the net? Gad, what a *senseless* waste of human life!

Admittedly I'm just a perfessa and so I can stop by the club shack on the way to or from classes, and AA5ME is a lazy time-wasting gynaecologist who can take time off from doing baby things to work DX, but I did mention that this stuff was loud and clear during the (phone) contest at the weekend, which means Sat and Sun to most people.

And I'm not a Real Olde Pharte, I'm a Middle-Aged Pharte at least two solar cycles away from collecting Social Security. And I can't claim to have made this country great [sic] cos I'm not even an Amurrikan. I would just like to be able to use the frequencies that the Great and Glorious FCC gives us.

Flames welcome (they're more interesting than a lot of the postings on this net!), but best directed at 45 deg to whoever is making these naughty noises in the amachure bands.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1110. Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 01:44:52 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009130144.AA18510@tilde>
Source record: 8568

My guess is that (1) converting to FM would be super expensive for airlines
and general aviation aircraft owners and (2) the taxpayers won't foot the bill
for the jillions it would cost to change all the ground stations.
73, Dube N5PDK

1111. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 01:44:52 UTC
From: cmaae97@cc.imperial.ac.uk
Message-ID: <9009131502.aa02666@mvax.cc.ic.ac.uk>
Source record: 8569

In <9009130144.AA18510@tilde> dube N5PDK <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com>
writes:
>
>My guess is that (1) converting to FM would be super expensive for airlines
>and general aviation aircraft owners and (2) the taxpayers won't foot the bill
>for the jillions it would cost to change all the ground stations.
>73, Dube N5PDK
>
When aircraft started using VHF radios, they were using
already AM on the HF Aero bands so it was the obvious choice.
Even hams were using AM on VHF at that time. VHF/FM came a
few years later. Much later all HF aeronautical traffic switched
to SSB while VHF stayed to AM. There are still some AM aero voice
circuits in operation on HF.

Costas G7AHN

E-Mail: g7ahn@compulink.co.uk, cmaae97@cc.ic.ac.uk

1112. Getting a FT-811 on 420 Mhz.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 01:55:34 UTC
From: philb@techbook.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep13.015534.20396@techbook.com>
Source record: 8604

Hi. I just got a FT-811 Uhf handheld that I want to use to debug
420 Mhz full duplex links for a repeater I'm building. I have the
mod that is supposted to do this but it does not work properly.
I can xmit on 420 but the receiver is completely numb on all
frequencies! Backing out the mod restores it back to normal.
I appear to possibly have a newer version of this radio as the
serial number looks like it might have been turned (mine is
9N120004). The mod I used removed jumbers from postions 2 and 4.
A new jumper was added to position 3 making the only jumpers
connected to positions 3 and 7.

Can anyone help me with this? I couldn't care less about rx or
tx outside the ham bands just 420 to 450 Mhz is all I need.

HELP!!!!

Phil Biehl, N7FWL
(503) 684-2867 home
(503) 656-2995 work

--
philb@techbook.COM ...!{tektronix!nosun,uunet}techbook!philb
Public Access UNIX at (503) 644-8135 (1200/2400) Voice: +1 503 646-8257
Public Access User --- Not affiliated with TECHbooks

1113. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 03:10:12 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <58270@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 8570

>In article <57897@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>, commgrp@silver.ucs.
>indiana.edu (BACS Data Communications Group) writes:
>> An easy way to make a code-practice oscillator is to remove the
>> earphone and carbon mike from a standard Western Electric telephone
>> handset, wire them in series, and place them face-to-face. They form
>> an audio-feedback oscillator which makes a very pure tone.
>>Alternatively, it's an easy way to make a ringer for home-brew
>>phones.

>How do you couple the mic/earphone to the line to get it to respond
>to ringing current? Just take the series connection and put it
>across the line? Any idea what the REN would be?

>Tad Cook

I perhaps erroneously assumed that most hams had, when young, played
with telephone parts and improvised their own neighborhood systems.
Connecting mikes, earphones and batteries in series is a fun and
educational cub-scout project. Add an amplifier, and it's a bugging
device! :-) DON'T connect it to Ma Bell-- It works, but the outgoing
audio is very weak because of impedance mismatch.

The abovementioned audio-feedback oscillator might work as a "real"
phone ringer if capacitively coupled, but TPC (The Phone Co. (tm)) et
al would surely disapprove.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

1114. Swan 500 C & 10 meter antennae

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 03:48:46 UTC
From: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep13.034846.30700@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 8597

A couple of years ago I bought a Swan 500C at a hamfest. It has been sitting on my desk since then, unused due to my lack of low band antennae, my fear of blowing it up (I've never tuned up an HF rig) and my abundant stock of other distractions.

Having never been on a band below 144 MHz, I'd now like to give the low bands a try now.. or should I say "the low band" I'm a tech and hence am restricted to SSB on 10 meters for now.

Questions:
1) I need to buy or build (probably build as I have to skills or facilitites for metal work.) a 10 meter antenna. I live in an apartment house, and since my landlord has overlooked my 2mtr & 440 vertical antennas mounted on TV masts on the roof, I figure that another vertical would probably be the safest thing to try. I considered a dipole, but don't want to experiment with seeing what sort of reaction I would get to an antnna involving wires extended over the roof. The only commercial antenna I've noted which seems appropriate is the 10 meter Ringo. Opinions about that antenna.. or suggestions of others? I should also mention that I am on a rather tight budget. I left the real world last year to become the proverbial "poor grad student" and as such will not be able to implement suggestions involving $200 arrays.

2) I could use some instructions on how to tune up my Swan 500C and B&W VS300A antenna tuner without causing damage to the rig or myself!

73,
Gerry
(wb2rsi)
gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu

1115. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 04:25:57 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <234@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8571

In article <18763@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
> We need some way to distribute ham programs, yes, but this isn't the way.

I have often offered various bits of ham software on this forum. I usually offer the software in exchange for a disc and SASE. I have had very few takers. Sometimes some cocky soul upon seeing my offer of disc copying asks if he can ftp it from somewhere. When I reply that I do not have the facilities to upload, but if they send me an SASE etc, they can then do the community a favour and upload to the host of their choice I always hear nothing more. I wonder why? Did they really need the software or were they just bored and wanted to add more useless bits to the pile.

Anyhow, I have always considered that mailing disks a pretty efficient way of distributing software if you are not in a tearing hurry. If you are in a tearing hurry, there are various BBS that carry all sorts of ham stuff. W3FFV and N8EMR are two who are correspondents to this forum and have extensive files.

If you want various ham and packet software by mail, TAPR has a pretty good selection for silly rates like $2.00 per disk. For Satellite users, AMSAT has lotsa stuff. Of course the AMSAT stuff tends to be theirs alone so you have to pay more for it, but it is value for money and pays for more stuff in the heavens.

There is I believe an AMSAT BBS, besides the Celestial BBS that Kelso seems to be the master of.

So what this tiresome ramble is heading to is that fact that there are tons of places and ways to get ham software. I haven't even touched on the person to person frisbee-lan. If you have something wonderful for the community, many BBS would be happy to carry it.

This is not a flame, just mumbling about software distribution.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1116. Re: Horrendous 15m QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 04:29:41 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <236@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8572

In article <1990Sep12.121053@ufp.dco.dec.com>, murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com (Rick Murphy) writes:
> In article <37005@ut-emx>, oo7@ut-emx (Webster Smogpule III) writes:
> |> Given that it is S9, when added up over 10-20 KHz it is a *lot* of noise,
> |> and being equally strong thousands of miles away spells Big Trouble. Is it
> |> some ghastly new OTH radar system? I'd take the Woodpecker over this any
> |> day.
> |> Anyone else heard this (you must have...), and have any idea what it is?
>
> FCC says it's in the middle east. Most likely Iraq. Encrypted teletype.
> I'ts big-time loud here on the east coast.

When I first saw this posting I figured the Iraqis must be testing
their death ray. Now the FCC report seems to confirm it.

Should the Jerry Rivers TV Tabloid show look into this?

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1117. Re: DTMF SELCAL that answers back, legal?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 04:35:11 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080006@col.hp.com>
Source record: 8573

>/ col:rec.ham-radio / elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist) / 9:45 am Sep 6, 1990 /
>I was thinking about building a DTMF selective calling decoder that
>after detecting the proper digit sequence, would key the connected
>transceiver and send back the callee's callsign either with synthesized
>voice or (eek!) CW. I'd probably make the digit sequence compatible
>with some of these systems now being built into rigs from Icom or
>Kenwood. Anyway, is it legal to run something like this on 2m...or
>would it be considered remote control?
>
Yeh, I've thought about this kind of selective call scheme before,
but I believe it is *strictly speaking* illegal. The question that
must be answered in such a case is "who or what is controlling
the station?" Since nobody is presumably home all the time, there
is no control operator there. The next possibility is that the
station is under "automatic control" but this is allowed only for
repeater stations. (I suppose there is some contrived way to define
the station as a repeater???) Finally, the person making the selective
call could be the controlling station, implying an "auxiliary control
link" which would be illegal on 2M (but legit on 440).

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Africans walk single file -- at least the one I saw did."

1118. 3rd District Callsigns (for KD3LR)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 04:37:48 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009130436.AA01574@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 8574

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 12-Sep-1990 08:34am HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@UUNET.UU.NET)

Subject: 3rd District Callsigns (for KD3LR)

Another one that bounced....

Mike,
Here's the list of 3rd district assignments, courtesy W5YI report...
Group A: WD3B
Group B: KD3TI
Group C: N3IKM
Group D: KA3WSQ

These are as of 1 Aug 90.

73, Jeff WD6CQV/KH6 AFA8JM (ex-AFA1DO)

P.S. AFA1UP sounds awfully familiar...did I meet you at the Region One
Conference in 1987 (Rome, NY)? How are things in region one nowadays?

1119. Re: Digipeaters vs repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 05:02:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <135.26EEC782@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8608

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> Date: 11 Sep 90 21:38:00 GMT
> Message-ID: <30600058@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
>
>
> > To him RTTY was OK
> > but packet wasn't.. He (incidentally to our packet use of the pair)
> > drew up a 20 kHz plan for the
> > 146 mHz sub-band and wrote our club repeater out of
> > existance saying, quote:
> >
> > "Oh, 146.73?.. you guys are packet and belong in the the 145.0X band
> anyway..
> > You'll have to move!!!"
>
> This is one of the reasons that FM coordinators should be out of the
> spectrum
> planning business.

It wouldn't work at audible baud rates, but back in the 45.5 baud Baudot days in Air Force MARS, there was a repeater at Hanscom AFB, MA, which did both simulataneously. RATT (as the military call it) had a separate input frequency and produced direct FSK of the repeater carrier. To voice users, it sounded like a dead carrier and each type of user operated without QRM from the other.

Because even 300 baud packet would be audible, that old system wouldn't work but maybe some more sophisticated form of multiplex would.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1120. Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 05:59:35 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <2523@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 8599

Back last fall, I talked with a rep from Bull and asked about
Heathkit. What follows is the gist of our conversation.
I DON'T KNOW IF ANY OF THIS IS TRUE ... TAKE WITH GRAIN OF SALT.

He said that Zenith had acquired Heathkit as an "easy" way of
getting into the computer business, since it had previously bee
n almost entirely into consumer electronics (tv's, etc). Course
this turned out not to be such a good move since Z never captured
a major share of the market. After HK was bought by Bull, the word
was that the divison was not going to be supported at anything
beyond a minimum level. The reason for this was that a study
had been done about 10 years ago which projected that in the
future (ie, now), work would have become so automated that
leisure time would have increased by 40%. Thus the kit market
was expected to boom. However, this study hadn't taken new
technology developments into account (difficult predicting the
future, especially in electronics), and hadn't realized the
impact of VCR's and PC's. What has actually happened is that
leisure time has DECREASED from what it was 10 - 15 years ago,
so no one has time to build kits anymore. Thus the direction
of Heathkit was going to be away from "hobby" applications and
towards education/training. And in fact, I just got a Heathkit
educational division catalog yesterday.

I too am very nostalgic for Heathkit. My first amateur rig
was an HW-16 code only rig. Was a big deal when the regs
changed from being rockbound to being able to use a VFO. I
immediately bought the VFO (was it $75?), and had great fun
since I COULD ACTUALLY TRANSMIT ON THE SAME FREQ AS THE OTHER
GUY WAS SENDING! WOW!

I also built (about 1968) the Heathkit BOONIE BIKE, which was,
believe it or not, a kit motorcycle. The major claim to fame
was a rear tire that was about 8 inches wide (might have been
a foot) which supposedly acted as a flotation device so you
could zip through mud and so forth where standard tires would
sink in. This was somewhat correct. The bike would stand upright
on it's (wide back) tires without even a kickstand. It had
a centrufigal clutch which gave a lot of trouble, though. B & S
engine, also, as I remember.

Anyway, I hope that Heathkit is picked up by a company that will
find a way to keep the company going and make a profit. I still
do buy stuff from them, although not usually not kits. Most recently I bought
one of their "house sitters", a unit which monitors temperature,

power, etc and dials you up if parameters go out of bound. I use
it at a cabin which I only get to occasionally.

Anyone else have old Heathkit nostalgia?

- Bob Wier

---------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw

1121. Need Plans--Tuner Tuner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 06:07:35 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9009130608.AA23027@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8600

ARRL handbook has one.

1122. Re: marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 06:53:20 UTC
From: richard@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880280@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8575

Richard Hyde asks:

> Another quick question... Exactly which punctuation and prosigns do I
> need to know for the code test?? "Tune in the World" has NO description
> of the Morse Code in a character <-> pattern list !? Neither do the
> other popular Novice or Technician manuals I've purchased. I finally
> used the Encyclopedia Britannica as a reference.

I've heard and believe that if you study a "character <-> pattern" list
you will never get very fast at morse. But I still wanted one. So I
created a "character <-> sound" list instead. DO NOT memorize which
letter has a "dit" and which has a "dah", memorize the sound of the
letters. Listen to those tapes! Don't use a list.

Just for fun, in a permutation of 4 bits you get 30 possible patterns.
As there are only 26 letters in the alphabet, what four patterns are
never used?

E dit
I didit
S dididit
U dididah
H didididit
V didididah
F dididahdit
dididahdah

A didah
R didahdit r -prosign recieve/roger
W didahdah
L didahdidit
didahdidah
P didahdahdit
J didahdahdah

T dah
N dahdit
D dahdidit
K dahdidah k -prosign clear/over
B dahdididit
X dahdididah
C dahdidahdit
Y dahdidahdah

M dahdah
G dahdahdit

O dahdahdah
Z dahdahdidit
Q dahdahdidah
dahdahdahdit
dahdahdahdah
Numbers have 5 bits, they sound different.
1 didahdahdahdah
2 dididahdahdah
3 didididahdah
4 dididididah
5 dididididit
6 dahdididididit
7 dahdahdididit
8 dahdahdahdidit
9 dahdahdahdahdit
0 dahdahdahdahdah
Punctuation
+ didahdidahdit ar
. didahdidahdidah aaa
? dididahdahdidit imi
, dahdahdididahdah mim
= dahdididididah bt
- dahdididididah du
/ dahdididahdit dn
More Procedural Signals
end message ar
wait as
go only kn
end contact sk

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Remember, don't make this list easy to read. Don't use it a lot.
It's sound not words that count.

Hey, can any real brass-pounders out there improve/correct this?

Good luck

Richard Artz / N0LZR / 303-229-2036 / richard@hpfcww.fc.hp.com

1123. Re: canecdote: those ubiquitous cans

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 07:42:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <137.26EEDC76@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8576

> From: chuckb@tc.fluke.COM (Chuck Bowden)
> Date: 12 Sep 90 16:09:36 GMT
> Organization: John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc., Everett, WA
> Message-ID: <1990Sep12.160936.2262@tc.fluke.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <7880270@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)
> writes:
> >In his _QRP Notebook_, Doug DeMaw endorses the use of cans, saying that
> >the make a great chassis. How many Olde Farts out there remember the
> >Herring Aid, crafted from a sardine can ?
>
> Or the ever-popular Sardine Sender.

Who remembers which ham magazine printed an article on using hardware cloth
for forming small chasses (chassises??)? And when?

I hope nobody says, "I'll bite." because I don't remember either, but I tried
it for something or other and it worked.

--- FD 1.99c
* Origin: Moderator, HAM_TECH / HAM4SALE Echoes (1:234/1)
--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1124. Need Plans--Tuner Tuner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 07:42:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <136.26EEDC70@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8609

```
> From: sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer)
> Date: 12 Sep 90 17:37:38 GMT
> Organization: The Wollongong Group, Palo Alto, CA
> Message-ID: <7929@gollum.twg.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Does anybody have or know where I could obtain plans for a tuner tuner?

Any noise bridge circuit will work, except that you don't need variable bridge
legs. Select the values that balance the bridge at 50 + 0j.

--- FD 1.99c
* Origin: Moderator, HAM_TECH / HAM4SALE Echoes (1:234/1)
--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

1125. 15m QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 07:42:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <138.26EEDC7C@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8610

> From: oo7@ut-emx (Webster Smogpule III)
> Date: 12 Sep 90 18:34:00 GMT
> Organization: The University of Texas at Austin; Austin, Texas
> Message-ID: <37113@ut-emx>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com (Rick Murphy)
>
> is the only person to have replied to my note about the horrendous QRM
> in the 15m CW band (I guess everyone else is too busy posting other
> stuff
> to the net, homebrewing, and drafting the next set of ham radio rules
> :-)).
>
> ---------------------------------
> In article <37005@ut-emx>, oo7@ut-emx (Webster Smogpule III) writes:
> |> Recently I have been hearing some very strong QRM on 15m that wipes out
>
> |> about 15 KHz of the band, typically 21020-030, or 21040-060. At first it
>
> |> sounded like ignition noise, until the person I was talking to (in
>
> FCC says it's in the middle east. Most likely Iraq. Encrypted teletype.
> It's big-time loud here on the east coast.
> -Rick WA1SPT/4
>
> ---------------------------------
> --
>
> I was just about to post something like this when Rick's posting
> appeared.
> AA5ME in Dallas called the FCC last Friday, they got fixes on it from
> six
> stations and said it is roughly on the Syria-Turkey border, close to
> Iraq.
> I heard it again today, centered on 21005, and this time it was more
> radar-
> like, with bursts of what sounded very like our old friend the
> Woodpecker.
> It was S9+. Obvious guess is that it could be US radar, and a more
> obvious
> guess is that they will not turn if off for the hams...

Maybe this is the Iraqi radar refered to in Wednesday's Page 1A USA Today article about the CIA's prediction of imminent Iraqi military action in late July.

--- FD 1.99c
* Origin: Moderator, HAM_TECH / HAM4SALE Echoes (1:234/1)
--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1126. Re: Green stamps vs. IRCs for DX QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 11:12:18 UTC
From: jamaass
Message-ID: <8yoFP1w163w@bluemoon.UUCP>
Source record: 8602

mbutts@mentor.com (Mike Butts) writes:

> When I QSL direct to rare DX, I include a self-addressed envelope, and one or
> two IRCs. I know many hams would prefer to get a "green stamp" (1 US dollar),

Mike: I trust that you realize that many countries require as many
as 5 IRCs to return your QSL Air Mail. My experience has been that
enclosing one IRC results in no QSL received, and also that surface
mail seems far less dependable from some areas of the World than others.

Don't take chances: when you DO use IRCs, use the number listed in
the Callbook for the specific country, and send a self-addressed
Air Mail envelope!

Jeff Maass
Amateur Radio K8ND (Packet Address K8ND @ W8CQK)
QTH: Near Columbus Ohio

1127. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 11:39:42 UTC
From: ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <930@gvlv2.GVL.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 8577

In article <37388@unix.cis.pitt.edu> hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu (Harry P Bloomberg) writes:
@In article <18763@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
@>
@>We need some way to distribute ham programs, yes, but this isn't the way.
@>
@ How about a new group:
@
@ rec.ham-radio.binaries or
@ rec.radio.binaries ?
@
OK - LET'S MAKE A rec.ham-radio.binaries !!
There has to be a million programs out there that only hams would
be interested in.

Ed Naratil (All standard disclaimers apply)
AMPR: W3BNR@N3LA.#epa.PA.USA.NA ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com

1128. Re: Learning code problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 12:32:21 UTC
From: DOW@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <90256.083221DOW@MAINE.BITNET>
Source record: 8578

...problems with learning code from practice tapes deleted....

I've learned that by rewinding the tape even though I now know what
it says, it enforces the correct sounds in my brain. That is, I
may have made a mistake or three, but now that I know the correct sound
and the correct letter corrresponding with that sound, I can reinforce
the correct relationship by going through the excersize of rewinding
listening and repeating.

Its kind of like Pavlov's dog in a way. Conditioned response. Let
your subconscious remember for you.

Michael R. Dow
Dow@maine.maine.edu

No license yet... 1 week to the test!

1129. Re: BARF and the FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 13:36:00 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <39892@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8579

In article <220@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>I thought the FCC had refused to do anything about the "war on 20",
>but it looks like they have taken action

(the amateurs applaud)

1130. Mobile Positioning System on 902 ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 13:39:19 UTC
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep13.133919.23473@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 8605

****

A while back there were several posts about a new positioning system
that was planed / in operation for the 902 band, The jist of the posts
was that amateur use was secondary, and that it would trash any 902 band
plan. As I recall it was already in use in S. CA. and comming soon to
the rest of us.

Can anyone point me to the FCC rules covering it.
Any details on the system design and any "specs", would be appreciated.

73 Steve
W1GSL

****
w1gsl@athena.mit.edu Stephen L Finberg
PO Box 82 MIT Br. Cambridge MA 02139
617 258 3754
****

1131. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 13:46:01 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <11846@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 8606

In article <930@gvlv2.GVL.Unisys.COM>, ean@gvlv3 (Ed Naratil) writes:
>@
> OK - LET'S MAKE A rec.ham-radio.binaries !!
> There has to be a million programs out there that only hams would
> be interested in.

Is there any advantage over putting the program in the already existing
appropriate group and announcing it in rec.ham-radio?

Here are some reasons not to have a ham-binary group:

Binary for what computer? the first thing we would have to do
is split it into ham.binary.amiga, .cpm, .c64, .ibm, abi-sparc,
.abi-moto, .abi-intel, .mac, etc etc etc

Hams like to play with things and adapt them, right? give us
source!

Having ham programs show up occasionally in the computer groups
helps give the hobby more exposure. XXX computer owner says to
himself "Looks like a lot of people use XXX for ham radio....
I should check it out."

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

1132. Re: Antenna gain figures for QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 14:08:17 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1313@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8580

In article <30500726@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>If a different algorithm produces different results, and if those results
>end up with different relationships between different antenna designs, then
>it does no good in terms of giving readers the specifications. If antenna
>A is 0.7 db better than antenna B with algorithm X, and antenna B is 0.3 db
>betten than antenna A with algorithm Y, then I would distrust BOTH X and Y
>until it can be proven than X or Y is "correct".

Computer modelling of HF antennas is certainly not an exact science.
Agreement within 1 db by prediction programs is certainly better than
any agreement you would get by actually measuring the antenna at real
sites.

>
>I will wait for a version in Fortran or C before I actually run it. I might
>be convinced to use Pascal if the program is written by people who are
>recognized experts in the field.
>

Language chauvinist! :-)
If a program gives results in a reasonable amount of time, and the algorithm
is properly implemented, who cares what language was used.

>
>I don't know if anything better than MININEC or NEC now exists, but I am sure
>there eventually will be. If I were an antenna manufacturer, I would be using
>the latest technology, and would be resistant to publishing analysis on terms
>of MININEC if it did not reveal the same improvments.
>
If I were an antenna manufacturer, I wouldn't depend on a computer simulation
to design my antennas. Real range data is much more valuable.

Gary KE4ZV

1133. Re: 15m QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 14:32:13 UTC
From: murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep13.102427@ufp.dco.dec.com>
Source record: 8603

In article <7932@gollum.twg.com>, sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:
|> In article <37113@ut-emx> oo7@ut-emx (Webster Smogpule III) writes (selected
|> portions admittedly lifted out of context and placed in juxtaposition to
make
|> a point):
|>....
|> Let me get this straight.
|> (a) You and AA5ME heard it for many hours in the afternoon.
|> (b) Nobody else but Rick did because they are too busy with {set of
worthless
|> pursuits}.
|> Hmmmm. Let me suggest one other possible explanation for the lack of
response.
|>
|> --> Contrary to the gospel of KA9Q, there do exist cw ops (usually called
"olde
|> fartes" in these parts) who have not yet racked up the advanced number
of
|> years needed to gain admission to the society of OLDE FARTES and thereby
|> partake of the benefits to which they are and should be entitled by
virtue
|> of having made this country great, etc., etc.: Social Security. In
other
|> words, we work.

I'm not an olde phart. (at least *I* don't think so..)
Hint: the afternoon in 5-land may mean the *evening* on the east coast. That's
when I heard it.
Sorry if I offended you with a posting relevant to Ham Radio.
In the future, I'll be sure to restrict my comments to things more appropriate
to this group, like movies and scanners :-)

-Rick (at work. Really.)

--
Rick Murphy, WA1SPT/4 DEC Washington ULTRIX Resource Center
Domain: murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com -or- murphy@ufp.enet.dec.com
Bang: decwrl!ufp.enet!murphy
Ding: (301) 306-2985
Disclaimer: This nonsense came from an AI program written in TECO. Ignore it.

1134. Re: marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 15:18:41 UTC
From: harding%b56vxg.dnet@kodak.com
Message-ID: <1349@eastman.UUCP>
Source record: 8607

In article <383@public.BTR.COM>, rah@public.BTR.COM (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com) writes...
>Keywords:
>
>To everyone who sent me mail, or posted replys to my aviation/ham transceiver
>question: Thanks!
>
>Another quick question... Exactly which punctuation and prosigns do I
>need to know for the code test??
According to MORSE TUTOR: period, comma, question mark, slant bar,
AR, SK, BT, KN.
Good luck!
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J
| Jon Harding, N2KZJ * I don't represent KODAK by word or deed. * |
| 716-477-5944 |
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J

1135. Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 15:27:34 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <108167@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8581

In article <2523@naucse.cse.nau.edu> rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier) writes:
> I too am very nostalgic for Heathkit. My first amateur rig
> was an HW-16 code only rig. Was a big deal when the regs
> changed from being rockbound to being able to use a VFO. I
> immediately bought the VFO (was it $75?), and had great fun
> since I COULD ACTUALLY TRANSMIT ON THE SAME FREQ AS THE OTHER
> GUY WAS SENDING! WOW!

I have a question: If novices were required to use crystals to generate the xmit freq, and assuming that you don't have a really big selection of frequencys (i.e. crystals), then how would you go about answering a CQ? If you are not on the same freq, then how would you expect the other guy to hear you? Keep answering, and wait for the other guy to eventually tune his radio and stumble on your answer? Seems that would take a long time before you connect. Or was there an agreed on contact frequency, that everyone would buy crystals for? Then you tell each other what freqs you have xtals for, and move there? Is 3.579545Mhz in the novice band? (I don't have the allocations memorized or handy). That freq would be a very common crystal, as it is the color TV color info subcarrier. If it is, then that might be a contact freq.

73 de WA2ISE

"Don't try to live your life in one day" - Howard Jones

1136. 530S Kenwood enhancements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 16:37:11 UTC
From: peon@wums2.wustl.edu
Message-ID: <3913.26ef6f68@wums2.wustl.edu>
Source record: 8582

I have a 530s Kenwood and was curious to know if there are any
modifications or accessories availible to receive ~118-174 MHZ
off of the "AUX" position. Homebrew is fine.
Thanks
Jeff Fulford
-- KB0GTU (fineberg@wums2.wustl.edu)
or 314-423-9439

I have a signature file too! Peon@wums2.wustl.edu
But don't send me mail here!

1137. Re: ni-cads (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 17:12:34 UTC
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep13.171234.27013@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 8611

It is important to stop the discharge of a battery pack when its
terminal voltage reaches about 1 V per cell, to prevent any given
internal cell from going to zero volts. The damage to a cell comes
when it becomes reverse biased and is reverse charged by the rest of
the pack. 1 or 1.1 V is rather arbitrary, what we are looking for is
the voltage below which very little charge still remains on any cell
in the battery. Once any one cell reaches that voltage it is extermly
easy for the stronger cells in the pack to rev bias that weak cell.

Ah .. the critical point.. if all the cells are perfectly matched this is
not a problem they all die simultainiously.

If however you as many hamOAs often do..you have replaced a bad cell or 2
or have made up a pack of surplus cells, who knows when the first weak
cell will die.

There is no danger in discharging an individual nicad cell to zero volts,
regardless of the load as long as we stop there. If we continue to force
current thru the cell it will reverse bias and liklly short. The whole
"trick" is in knowing when to stop if you can only measure the battery not
cell voltages.

For commercial batteries 1 V per cell seems to be a good rule of thumb.
A factory made battery pack will be made from cells of the same lot which
are reasonably closely matched.

For large expensive or very critical application measure every cell and
stop when the voltage approaches zero on any one.!

Because your HT can't sence the right voltage to stop discharging the
battery mean you will have a hard time protecting the big battery!
The mfgr set the right cut out V for the small battery. In application
where multiple voltage batteries are allowed the function is best built
into the battery.

Then again for commercial battery packs this only starts to be a problem as
they get old, when 1 or more cells start losing capacity. Just about the
time the manufactuer wants you to buy a new battery!

1138. ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 17:25:02 UTC
From: S096049@UMRVMA.UMR.EDU
Message-ID: <900913.122502.CDT.S096049@UMRVMA>
Source record: 8583

Test

1139. IC-735 vs FT-757GXII vs TS-440/S/AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 17:37:50 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep13.173750.24023@xanadu.com>
Source record: 8584

Tried to email twice; I think it should have gone; Oh well I'll post
so OE1CDS can get some of your comments on my comments. (Time to
debug mail again.)

In article <246@eliza.edvvie.at> OE1CDS writes:
>Has anyone experience with the ICOM IC-735? I am new lis and want to
>buy a shortwave transceiver. Other alternatives would be the FT-757, or
>the TS-440.
>
>tnx es 73
>oe1cds
>--
>This does not reflect the | Christian Dworak
>opinions of my employer. | USENET: dworak@edvvie.at
>I am busy enough by talking |
>about my own ... | EDVG Vienna/Europe - Tel (+43 222) 59907 238

I recently bought a TS-440/S with the auto antenna tuner. I also considered
the ICOM IC-735 and the FT-757. I thought the 440 was better than those
two. I really wanted to get either the FT-757 or one of the ICOMs (735 or
725/726) but felt that the kenwood had more features:

100 memories (I use memories alot; I've already used 10 which is the alotment
you get on the yaesu);

RIT/XIT display (the others have RIT but no display;
I didn't like the way ICOMs RIT worked, same goes for the CLARifier on
the yaesu); (Do the ICOMS have SPLIT operation? Does the RIT
vary more than 1 or 1.5 khz? RIT would be useful for SPLIT if
it varies enough. The 440 does SPLIT using 2 vfos. Its not possible
to work SPLIT [with freqs more that 1.2 khz apart] just using RIT with
the 440.)

The 735's controls for mic gain/VOX control were under the little front
panel door which I found difficult to get too;

However, the 440 has the vox controls on the rear, which is not good,
it is o.k. because I don't use VOX that much;

I wanted 10 hz freq readout which you get on the 440 after snipping a diode;

I think ICOM has this but was told that the yaesu doesn't;

When changing modes on the yaesu you have to cycle through
usb->lsb->cw->am->fm->back to usb....which means if you want to go from
cw to usb you have to go through fm which generates alot of noise in the
speaker;

The tuning feel of the yaesu and the ICOM is better than the kenwood; sometimes I think the kenwood does not have enough revolutions per kilohertz; what I mean is that for a very small change in the dial you get a change of about 200 to 300 khz. I know of no way to change this. On the Icom and yaesu when you turn the dial slowly it only changes about 50 to 100 khz.

With the 440 you can get a 1.8 khz wide SSB filter which I find essential for working 20 meters. I don't think this is available on yaesu or the ICOM 735/725/726.

The kenwood has AFSK ports which I use for RTTY, AMTOR, and PACKET. I think that you have to use the microphone jack on the ICOM; the yaesu may have an AFSK port, I am not sure.

Of course the 440 is about US$ 100 more than the ICOM or yaesu. The auto antenna tuner is another $200.

I had a small problem with my 440: It made a very faint clicking noise when turning the main tuning knob. It turned out that the optical encoder had a small mechanical problem with it. Kenwood is sending me a new optical encoder at no charge, but in the meantime I was able to fix the instlled one.

There is a new radio from ten-tec called the Delta-II. It is a 100 watt (maybe 150 or 200 watts, I don't recall) HF transceiver with 100khz to 30 mhz receive. I don't know what the price is but I think it should be around US$1000. The nice feature about it is that it has a countinously variable width filter. I think this is a good feature in a $1000 radio. I wish I had it in the kenwood. The Delta-II is supposed to be available in november. If the price was right and available today, I might get one.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff
N6ZFX @ N6IIU

1140. 15m QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 18:10:47 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx
Message-ID: <37158@ut-emx>
Source record: 8585

jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) comments:

(this bit originally from me)-
> I heard it again today, centered on 21005, and this time it was more
> radar-
> like, with bursts of what sounded very like our old friend the
> Woodpecker.
> It was S9+. Obvious guess is that it could be US radar, and a more
> obvious
> guess is that they will not turn if off for the hams...

Maybe this is the Iraqi radar refered to in Wednesday's Page 1A USA Today article about the CIA's prediction of imminent Iraqi military action in late July.

Aha! Please tell us more, Jim (e-mail if you think everyone else reads USA Today). If it's the YI's radar, then they certainly won't turn it off for our contests :-) [Perhaps they would move it to 14313 though]

Derek AA5BT

1141. HAM Expertise?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 18:12:27 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Sep13141228@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 8586

Is everybody ready for this? This morning on the commute to work, I listened to another operator complaining that his PLL LOCK indicator on his 2M base rig kept going on.

To mean that means a problem, but this guy is 'sure' it is to prevent unauthorized transmissions outside of the HAM bands. He is going to attempt to go in and disable this circuit.

To me that is like "Hey Gomer, I have this oil light on my dash that keeps going on! Ok, BOB, No problem, we'll just unhook the light!"

Am I missing something here???

I would have joined the roundtable and asked, but this guy already hates my guts. I seem to have disagreed with him at some time! It's all but made me stay off the club repeater I used to belong to, what with his assinine comments, unknown jamming, and even a "No Lids" sing with my call written on it posted at the club sponsered field-day setup. (This '*' is a club VP, and ran the field day setup. If you weren't one of his 'buddies' you couldn't even get into the trailer at field day!)

Maybe it's best to just let the '*' screw up his radio! I mean, he knows all! He's an 'extra'!

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

(For the defination of '*', read the first page of 'Breakfast of Champions')

1142. Re: WHAT LEVEL SHOULD HAMS HOMEBREW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 19:03:38 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1315@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8587

In article <129.26EBCE95@w8grt.fidonet.org> Tom.Mcgee@w8grt.fidonet.org (Tom Mcgee) writes:
>>> Look through Circuit Cellar magazine <<
>
>Where can one find this?

It should be available wherever fine technical periodicals are sold.
Our local B. Daltons Software Etc. carries it.

Gary KE4ZV

1143. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 19:11:37 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44784@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8588

cmaae97@cc.imperial.ac.uk writes:

>In <9009130144.AA18510@tilde> dube N5PDK <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com> writes:

>>My guess is that (1) converting to FM would be super expensive for airlines
>>and general aviation aircraft owners and (2) the taxpayers won't foot the bill
>>for the jillions it would cost to change all the ground stations.

> When aircraft started using VHF radios, they were using
>already AM on the HF Aero bands so it was the obvious choice.

Actually, it's simpler than that. Safety. If you have two AM radios on
the same frequency, they'll garble each other. FM is more likely to
simply have one station override the other and make it disappear. If a
plane is in trouble and has a weakened radio transmission, it's
possible that if they were using FM nobody would hear them, but AM
they'd cause enough interference that the ground would know to clear
the channel and listen for them.

--
Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

Due to popular request, I've removed the "Small World" theme from my
signature. Too many net.reader's co-workers were complaining about the
whistling. My apologies for any inconvenience. (It's a small, small world!)

1144. Re: POSTING FILES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 19:23:30 UTC
From: Kurt_Freiberger@dgc.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9009132023.AC00068@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 8590

CEO document contents:
In a past incarnation of Info-hams, Michael <lwrclrmr@sacemnet.af.mil> writes:

>In the past, several people have posted files (non-text type) incredibly long
>to this newsgroup and gotten flamed to a cinder for it. I don't know how
>most of you read this newsgroup, but here we get a digest of so many mesages
>all in a row, and it comes as one long message. This thing is displayed one
>24 line page at a time and you hit return to get to the next page. If you
>hit 'N', you end that digest and go to the next one. There is no way to
>reply to individualmessages, nor include them in your reply without retyping
>the whole thing. This is a VAX/VMS system with over 1600 accounts and over
>4000 users.
>
>ta-ta
>Michael

Unfortunately, not all of us have the ability to skip to the next posting;
I'm stuck with this XX-deleted office automation system and it does not have
that feature. But then, I can do other things..... Ah well.

Cheers.

Kurt Freiberger, WB5BBW / voice 713.877.8222 / FAX 713.622.3649
amprnet 44.76.0.1 / PBBS: WB5BBW @ WB5BBW.#HOU.TX.USA.NA
Data General Corp. Houston, TX / "Anyone for Iraq of Lamb"??
Get someone else's opinion. I'm keeping mine.

1145. Re: canecdote: those ubiquitous cans

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 19:32:17 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <4027@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 8591

In article <137.26EEDC76@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> Who remembers which ham magazine printed an article on using hardware cloth
> for forming small chasses (chassises??)? And when?
>
> I hope nobody says, "I'll bite." because I don't remember either, but I tried
> it for something or other and it worked.

I don't remember this specific technique, but I bet that if someone has a copy of "Hints and Kinks" from the 1950's it'll probably be in there! I have a copy somewhere in the attic, but I don't believe I can readily find it.

Some of the construction techniques suggested in that book are truly bizarre by today's standards. It is also interesting to note that during the 1950's only three or four amateurs were responsible for most of the "hints and kinks" which appeared in QST and in a similar fashion appeared in Popular Electronics or Radio-Electronics. At the time, I often wondered if that was their sole purpose in life. :-)

How about this for an example: Turn an old toothbrush into a dial cord stringing tool by cutting off the bristles and filing down the end? I'm *serious*!

One name even comes to mind, who was probably the No. 1 originator of Hints and Kinks material: Art Trauffer. Does that name (or something like it) sound familiar to anyone?

Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. "Have you hugged your cat today?"
VOICE: 716/688-1231 {boulder, rutgers, watmath}!ub!kitty!larry
FAX: 716/741-9635 {utzoo, uunet}!/ \aerion!larry

1146. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 20:51:30 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <39902@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8592

In article <930@gvlv2.GVL.Unisys.COM> ean@gvlv3.UUCP (Ed Naratil) writes:
> OK - LET'S MAKE A rec.ham-radio.binaries !!

How about rec.ham-radio.software -- I think that would be more appropriate, because it would encompass sources, as well. I already have a nice hand-full of things to post, including a moonphase prediction program, the famous MORSE 2.x tutor, and SEESAT - two of those are C sources, one is a binary.

I *SUPPOSE* that rec.radio.software would be acceptable, too, because much of this stuff is of interest to SWL'ers, too -- my problem with this is that it makes a lot of things much more convenient to have a single rec.ham-radio heirarchy, and so the best option would be to move rec.ham-radio into rec.radio.ham (or something like that).

My $0.02 Hope you got my money's worth :-)

Best 73's,

Chris/WZ2B

1147. My Experience with the AEA Isoloop. . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 21:34:12 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep13.213412.9674@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 8593

For the past few months I've been reading ham-radio in the hope that soneone out there could give us some info on this AEA ISOLOOP antenna. But, no luck. I've heard people on 2m here in Chicago discussing the Isoloop - of course, no one had one but everyone wondered how/if it worked. I've heard people say flat out - "It can't work".

Well, I bought one and have been using it for a week or so. I should say that I was "forced" to buy one - I'm an apt. dweller, and, having experimeted with various things found that I probably didn't have a choice. My 45 ft multi-band dipole worked ok - but was aesthetically displeasing.

Parts is Parts. . .

The Isoloop is made of aluminum and comes in two pieces which need to be joined together via some connectors. That's all there was too it. Early units did NOT come with any control cable (the review in CQ mentions this). My box came complete with 50ft of control cable, the control box and a small wall-plug power supply (only included in USA versions). Basically, its complete including hardware for mounting on a mast either in the vertical or horizontal direction. All one needs to supply are "externals" such as coax, a mast for mounting and possibly a tripod. I already had all of the above.

Its too small... it CANT work. . .

Does it work? Well, amazingly it does. How well? Read the review in the recent issue of 73 comparing the Isoloop to the R5 and a full-size attic dipole. All I can offer is my qualitative experience (after a week of use).

First, I prefer to use the Isoloop in the vertical rather than horizontal position. The horizontal position gives an omnidirectional pattern. The vertical gives a directive pattern with the gain of a dipole. I have my Isoloop mounted vertically with the plane of the loop pointing East-West. This produces nulls in the North-South direction. One afternoon I worked a number of stations on 10m mostly in California (from Chicago) using both FM (40 watts) and SSB (100 watts) and got good signal reports on all contacts. The propagation conditions were just average and it was mid afternoon. A few days latter in the evening I worked most states on the West-East line from Chicago on 10m and 20m. All my contacts have been stateside so far. (1 week)

Beggars can't be choosers. . .

Tuning this thing via the stepper motor is another matter. In switching bands (say, 10m-20m) it takes about 20 seconds to get to the general vicinity of resonance. Past this, at least for transmitting, it takes another 10 sec or so to fine tune to minimum SWR. That may not sound like alot but its not

exactly "tune and talk" as if you had a R5 or tuned diople. But, it will get you through the night.

Use. . . and observations thereby. . .

All contacts mentioned above was with the Isoloop indoors, in a wood frame house, on the 3rd floor about 35ft up from mother earth. Even with the Isoloop not in "free space" (I have it in the corner of a room) I can get a 1.4:1 SWR or less on almost all bands (14Mhz-29Mhz). I even tried with the Isoloop in a closet - that works too. I'm working on passing this thing off as an "art object" to my non-ham friends. (A bit easier with my 2m/440 discone)

A better place for the Isoloop would be hanging it out a window. Its small size fits easily through a window. Its very light and support is not a problem. Mounting brackets on the Isoloop would allow both horix. or vert. mounting. I'll try this in a week or so.

I like the fact that this antenna is directive. And, indoors on a tripod I can easily turn it to whatever direction to get the best reception/signal-reports. This is something you couldn't do with a diople. There is no directivity with a R5 so running barefoot as I do (100 watts) this gain/ directivity is an advantage. An obvious "next step" would be to add a remote antenna rotor to the Isoloop/tripod. That would be a great.

Some improvements I'd like to see. . .

A few things could make this thing easier to use. First, as regards "accessories" that could be provided.... how about automatic tuning based on the same principles used by automatic antenna tuners internal to some transcievers (TS-440). Since the motor control circuit is already there is shouldn't be too hard to hack additional electronics to monitor SWR on low power transmit and tune accordingly. If I can't have that... how about just a simple feedback mechanism to tell me where the position of the tuning capacitor is. Once I have the Isoloop in a "fixed" position I would assume that resonance for a particular freq. would always occur at the same place. Why not tell me where that is via some digital readout so I don't have to keep hunting this down every time I want to go there?

Conclusions. . .

I like the Isoloop alot. In fact, I think its the *only* solution to the problem of not being able to put up a beam, full-size dipoles or vertical for HF work. This problem is probably faced by all apt dwellers to some extent. Price? AES has it for $349 mail order and no tax if you are outside Wisc. I've seen it for just under $300 in QST - but they might be earlier units without the control cables - check if you're going to buy one.

I will continue to experiment with my Isoloop. I wish QST would do a review of this thing. The CQ review was really really poor in quality; the 73 review was a bit better. I think QST could do a good job based on the quality and depth I've seen in their product reviews.

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago xasgary@uchimvs1 [BITNET]
Academic and Public Computing N9KAW [real aether-net]
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

1148. Re: Green stamps vs. IRCs for DX QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 21:45:55 UTC
From: mike@edif.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <9iFgP3w162w@edif.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 8594

price@marlin.NOSC.MIL (James N. Price) writes:

> My own rule of thumb is to send $ to W. European countries and
> selected "free" countries in S. America, Asia, etc. If there's
> any doubt in my mind about the stability of the country in
> question, or its type of government, then I send IRCs. And in NO
> case do I put the addressee's call (or mine) on the envelope.

Your guideline sounds about right. Better safe than sorry! In addition the mail to many third world countries is very "unsafe", "green stamps" as well as IRCs often simply dissapear.

I found that the most releable way to "beat the crooks" was to make the letter look as much as possible like a personal note. Including colored envelopes, perfume (in one extreme case) and hand lettered addressing using the local spellings for place names. I would only go to this trouble if I suspected a problem or on a follow up QSL, but very few of these ever got lost.

I recommend one of the DXers "phrase books" too. Something as simple as "thanks for an enjoyable QSO" in the local language can work wonders on turn around time!
>
> It's too bad we have to deal with this stuff, but it's a real
> problem. And since IRCs are so durn expensive for us and of
> relatively little value on the receiving end, one would prefer to
> max out on use of green stamps!

I HOPE that no one actually cashes in any IRCs! Most DXers have a very active market for them. If you want to buy some then send along a request to one the big time QSL managers. Usually they go for around half the selling price (about 60 cents each now?)

80% of DXing is getting the QSL!

Mike AA4MW (296 countries confirmed)

1149. Re: Qualification-based licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 22:33:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500731@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8598

They could use this shortcut for ALL upgrades and really cut the paperwork.

I am opposed to this because it does not provide the proper information as readily. The FCC also has to be in a position to re-issue lost CSCE's.

Finally, why put upon one particular class of licensees to keep saying "interim whatever" forever? Silly, annoying, and would cause some people to become inactive.

And doing it to the TECH class privilege set is a BAD CHOICE. Unless the Communicator class grants ALL privileges above 30 Mhz (with NO exceptions whatsoever) then there will be a great need to have that "class" available.

If the FCC did adopt it, I would be writing to my congress critters and complaining that a federal agency is usurping their duty under the Communications Act and that this is no way for such an agency to act.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1150. re: TUNER-TUNER PLANS (noise bridge)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-13 22:53:29 UTC
From: kerl@infonode.ingr.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep13.225329.9300@infonode.ingr.com>
Source record: 8601

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1990 ARRL Handbook, 'Noise Bridge for 160 Through 10 Meters', pg. 25-32.
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1151. Re: HELP IN REPAIRING A KENWOOD 790A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 03:48:17 UTC
From: Tom.Mcgee@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <141.26EFF973@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8612

In answer to Karl R. Tigerstedt:

I've run into a lot of lightning damaged equipment and the bottom line is
that there is nothing predictable about the kind of damage that you'll get.
I've seen equipment where every active device was wiped out. The best thing
is to send the equipment back to the manufacturer (IMHO)....He's probably
seen it before.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Tom Mcgee - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!Tom.Mcgee
| _) INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1152. Re: MAG MOUNTS VS. HOLES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 03:48:17 UTC
From: Tom.Mcgee@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <142.26EFF978@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8613

In answer to Jeff Crilly N6ZFX:

On-glass antennas work fine through defroster wires in my experience.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Tom Mcgee - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!Tom.Mcgee
| _) INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1153. Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 08:02:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <144.26F06414@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8614

> From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
> Date: 13 Sep 90 01:44:52 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9009130144.AA18510@tilde>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> My guess is that (1) converting to FM would be super expensive for
> airlines
> and general aviation aircraft owners and (2) the taxpayers won't foot
> the bill
> for the jillions it would cost to change all the ground stations.

All of the above, even though true, overlooks one fact - AM works. There is no compelling need to change every aviation radio in the world. If they ever drop AM, they probably skip FM and go straight to one or another digital mode.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1154. Re: BARF and the FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 09:52:23 UTC
From: scott@ecs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <10685.26f0a857@ecs.umass.edu>
Source record: 8615

In article <220@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> I thought the FCC had refused to do anything about the "war on 20",
>
>
> Tad Cook
> Seattle, WA
> Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
> Phone: 206/527-4089
> MCI Mail: 3288544
> Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
> USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
> or, tad@ssc.UUCP

To make sure whether or not this was a real $1000 fine, and not just
a show cause order, I called the FCC office in Boston and was told this was
a fine. I was afraid they were going to be able to argue their way out by
writing letters, etc. and carrying on with the FCC. No such luck, boys.
Pay up! Grow up! And shut up! Its about time the FCC did something.
These guys have been an international disgrace to this country for a long time.

1155. Re: BARF and the FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 10:34:06 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <Q
Source record: 8616

In article <220@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>I thought the FCC had refused to do anything about the "war on 20",
>but it looks like they have taken action:
>FCC FINES THREE AMATEURS FOR VIOLATIONS ON TWENTY METERS
[K1BFI, KV4FZ, and N5FX fined $1000 each]

...and there was much rejoicing.

Are these three the main BARF bags?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I can't believe I really wrote +--
this." - Henry Spencer, about awf, his nroff -ms subset written in awk

1156. Cable-TV Coax as distribution channel project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 13:00:30 UTC
From: bpistr@ciba-geigy.ch
Message-ID: <9009141127.AA13481@zit.cigy.>
Source record: 8617

I'm thinking of a nifty project to install when I move into
my new place of residence in CA. In particular, the problem I'm trying
to solve is that I'm always wanting to do some SWLing, but don't want
to spend all my time in the 'shack'. What I'd like to do is to have the
audio from my radio available in all rooms in the house. I can think of
wanting to upgrade this later to include video, and possibly doing remote
control/operation.

What I'm thinking about is using the cable TV coax in the house
as a distribution medium. In particular, taking the cable TV coming from
the outside, and 'add in' a few more channels, that I can use to send
video/audio from my shack around the house. Then I can use TV's in any
room, (even cheapo b/w jobs), to tune the sound that I want. I can think
of nifty things like distributing the screen contents of a PC, (for WESAT
pictures for instance), as well as more mundane video sources like a
surveillance camera mounted outside, as well.

The thing I need here is a box that will mix my incoming cable
signal, (which already has 30 or so channels on it), with some 'new' channels
that I originate myself.

Does anyone have any experience doing this sort of thing? Know what
the appropriate devices are called/cost?

Doing it this way has the advantage that I put all my funding into
the front-end equipment, and virtually nothing into the receivers, (since
I'd probably have TV's spread around anyway, and small ones are pretty cheap
these days). It's real easy to get hamfest parts to build an 'audio-only'
TV receiver as well.

Obviously, I need to solve the problem of a 'reverse channel', but
I'm thinking of doing that either using carrier current technology, or by
putting a single audio carrier on the coax.

Anyone with ideas, please repond to me directly, as I don't get this list
reliably at the moment.
-jcp- (N3CKF)

--
Joseph C. Pistritto (bpistr@ciba-geigy.ch, jcp@brl.mil)
Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002, Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 697 6155 (work) +41 61 692 1728 (home) GMT+2hrs!

1157. Reply Comments from W3XO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 13:02:24 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9009141302.AA06914@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 8618

Note: W3XO does not have net access and he has asked me to post his
PR90-55 Reply Comments. The views expressed are his, not mine.
Bob W3OTC
--------------- W3XO's text starts here ----------------
DRAFT OF REPLY COMMENTS ON NOCODE BY BILL TYNAN W3XO. PHIL: IF I
SEEM ROUGH ON YOU, IT'S MOSTLY FOR EFFECT TO GET ATTENTION. I'M
NOT MAD OR ANYTHING. BUT, WE DO DISAGREE ON SOME POINTS.

73
BILL

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20554

PR Docket No. 90-55

In the Matter of
Amendment of Part 97 of the)
Commission's Rules Concerning)
the Establishment of a Code-free)
Class of Amateur Radio License)

REPLY COMMENTS
Submitted by
William A. Tynan W3XO
HCR 5 Box 574-336
Kerrville, TX

The writer submitted comments in the above proceeding, supporting the
general concept of the code-free license but urging that any codefree
license support the following general objectives:

A. Encouraging responsible and knowledgeable people, particularly
young people, to enter Amateur Radio.

B. Leading to an increase in the utilization of the higher frequency
Amateur bands (220 MHz and above).

C. Not increasing the difficulty of entering Amateur Radio for those
who might not be as knowledgeable and technically qualified as
perspective code-free license candidates might be.

D. Not disrupting current valuable amateur activities.

In support of these, I included the following specific recommendations:

1. Limit codefree licensees to 220 MHz and above, as proposed in the NPRM.

2. Design the examination for the codefree license so as to determine that the applicant has a real knowledge of basic radio, electronics and digital theory, rather than having merely memorized the answers to a few questions.

3. If Number 2 can be accomplished, afford the new licensees all the privileges, in terms of power etc. as higher grade licensees on the same bands.

4. Call the new license "Experimenter" NOT "Communicator".

5. If the Commission sees fit to follow the advice of those who have recommended that codefree licensees be given privileges on 6 an/or 2 meters; institute new rules to limit 50.1 to 50.5, 144.1 to 144.5 and 145.8 to 146.0 MHz to narrowband modes such as SSB, CW and AM (same bandwidth restrictions as are in place for the HF bands), retaining the existing CW limitation from 50.0 to 50.1 and 144.0 to 144.1. (The writer believes that such a provision is needed whether or not codefree licensees are given access to 6 and 2 meters, and is presently preparing a petition for rulemaking on the matter.)

6. Retain the Novice Class license, with administration of its exams coming under the VE system. If classes must be eliminated in order to reduce the Commission's work load, eliminate the General, Advanced or Extra Classes. In any case, such action should be the subject of a separate rulemaking.

Although I have not had the opportunity to review all of the responses submitted in this proceeding (not being able to travel to Washington), I have seen a number of them forwarded to me from various electronic mail sources. I will address those that I have been able to examine.

I am aware of the comments filed by the American Radio Relay League and generally support them, especially in their reaffirmation of their recommendation that codefree license privileges begin at 220 MHz. I do not, however, support their acceptance of the name "Communicator" (their original proposal), for the reasons outlined in my comments filed on this docket. I also do not see a reason for a power limitation of 200 Watts. If the examination is comprehensive, as I have urged, there should be no valid reason to limit the power of codefree licensees to anything other than that available to higher class licensees on the same bands. If, on the other hand, the Commission determines that a comprehensive examination cannot be designed, then I submit that codefree licensees should be limited to 10 Watts. Under that eventuality, the name "Communicator" is probably appropriate.

In the comments filed by the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT), they espouse the concept of a comprehensive examination that tests the applicant's real knowledge of electronics. Naturally I support their position in this facet of the proceeding. AMSAT also

argues for protection of portions of the 2 meter band for weak signal, narrow band applications. I support this as well. They insist, however, that provision be made to provide access by codefree licensees to VHF bands being employed as satellite uplinks. As they point out, there are a number of ways of accomplishing this; from the waiver process, to outright granting of 2 meter privileges to codefree license holders. As stated above, I do not support granting of 2 or 6 meter privileges to codefree licensees because it defeats the objective of increasing the population of the higher frequency Amateur bands. Some kind of waiver, applicable to codefree licensee attempting to communicate through Amateur satellites, might be appropriate, however. Another approach suggested by AMSAT is to grant them blanket use of the satellite uplink frequency segments. Since there is no current way to mandate that licensed amateurs operate in the satellite sub-bands only when attempting to use satellites, I believe that this would lead to disaster in the form of terrestrial interference to satellite operations. The satellite sub-bands would be the only portions of the 2 meter band where they would be allowed to operate. While the waiver approach might carry the same difficulty, the waiver provisions could be made very specific to prevent it.

The comments of Phil Karn KA9Q, although inaccurate and incomplete, are interesting. Despite his many valuable contributions to Amateur Radio and his possession of an Extra Class license, I must conclude that Mr. Karn doesn't understand the hobby - beyond his own narrow area of interest. In his third paragraph, he state; "Code proficiency is no more relevant to operation on the 50 and 144 MHz bands than it is on the frequencies above 220 MHz". I might agree with this statement, if he means that code proficiency IS valuable on the bands above 220 MHz. But, I don't believe that this is his intended message. The entire thrust of his comments is that code is no longer needed in Amateur Radio - not just on VHF. He blames only ITU regulations for retaining a code requirement for operation on the HF bands - and there proposes to lower the requirement to 5 words per minute. I am convinced that he intends to work for the elimination of the ITU requirement, as well as any code sub-bands on HF. The tenor of his entire submission is anti-code in general, not merely pro codefree license. Mr. Karn is either unaware of, or doesn't care about the many who use code regularly on the VHF and UHF bands. Being associated with AMSAT, including being a member of its Board, he must be aware of the important role code plays in operation via the amateur satellites. Indeed, the way many get started on the satellites is through code. It provides a way to construct a simple, inexpensive station, capable of satellite operation. SSB or data communication on the satellites, usually entails the use of expensive commercial equipment. In fact; it is interesting to note that Mr. Karn, despite his close and valuable association with AMSAT, makes only passing reference to satellites. Other VHF/UHF applications of code, the existence of which Mr. Karn ignores, include long haul tropo and moonbounce communication. My long years of experience on the bands above 30 MHz have taught me that code is particularly valuable. Many of

the countries I have worked on 6 meters (101 at current count), I could have only worked using code. If anything, the use of code is even more necessary on the UHF and microwave bands than on the lower VHF bands. On at least one occasion, I have been frustrated in not being able to work a low power station on 1296 MHz about 120 miles away, because his station was not set up for CW operation. I am convinced that codefree licensees will certainly be at a disadvantage on any bands they occupy, unless they are satisfied to limit their activities to relatively short haul voice and data modes, generally based on the use of FM.

I agree with Mr. Karn that codefree licensees should not be considered as some kind of non-real hams. However, I contend that the key to have them accepted as "real hams" lies in a comprehensive license exam. Mr. Karn does not even address this issue in his comments and seems satisfied with the name "Communicator". I assert that the use of the name "Communicator" and a requirement to pass only a relatively simple entry level type examination, is very liable to result in codefree licensees being branded as some kind of sub-hams.

Another, who does not appear to understand what really goes on on the bands above 50MHz is Brian Kantor. He begins his argument for granting codefree licensee use of all bands above 30 MHz with the premise "Since Morse code is rarely used in VHF and UHF communications..." Surely, basing a position on such an erroneous argument should be grounds for ignoring the remainder of his comments. Nevertheless, I will deal with some of his other points. Mr. Kantor, Mr Karn and many others base their argument for a codefree license on the premise that we should do all we can to encourage interest in scientific and technical fields, particularly among young people. I agree with this and it is one of reasons I support a codefree license. However, I would not want it to turn into a CB-like service. That would be counterproductive to meeting the objective. We might get lots of new "hams", but they would hardly be advancing scientifically or technically. My other major reason for supporting a codefree license is to promote greater occupancy of the higher bands. I contend that, if a person truly wants to get into Amateur Radio as a technical hobby and wants to do so without learning code, operation above 220 MHz and a comprehensive technical examination should not be hindrances to that objective. If, however, the objective is to "talk to their friends and family over the radio" then a simple exam and 2 meters is what they want. I submit that if this comes to pass, unless the Commission erects some kind of barrier to FM operation in the weak signal and satellite portions of the band; satellite, long haul tropo, meteor scatter and moonbounce operation will be things of the past. Mr. Karn, Mr. Kantor and many others, who seem to think that VHF/UHF operation is limited to FM and packet (also FM), ignore the impact of turning lose an additional hoard of FMers on 2 and 6 meters without some kind of protection for weak signal narrowband modes. Mr Kantor compounds his lack of knowledge by the following statement: "Even the traditional advantage of Morse for weak signal communication no longer holds true: digital signal processing techniques have yielded communication systems which can be built by the ham experimenter that

will provide reliable communications at received signal strengths far below those at which the human ear can even discern that there is a Morse signal present." THIS STATEMENT IS ABSOLUTELY FALSE. Some day, it may be true. Many VHF operators hope so. There have been many promises over the years for such a utopian scheme that would make moonbounce available to the "average" VHFer (100 Watts and a 12 to 15 dB gain antenna). But, so far, no one has demonstrated such a system. The answer is that more goes on inside the human brain in digging out weak signals than most people realized. Maybe, some day, the process can be implemented on a few chips, and maybe even improved upon; but it hasn't be shown to work that well yet. I won't waste my time and that of the Commission discussing further Mr. Kantor's comments. I am happy to see that he stopped short of proposing that the Commission "ban" Morse code, although he seems to have considered the idea.

I agree with many of the points made by Mr. Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN, although not necessarily with his conclusions and recommendations. I think that he is correct in noting that most technical contributions and articles about them come from amateurs with higher grade licenses. Mr. Robert J. Carpenter W3OTC has also studied this phenomenon, and reached a similar conclusion, which is documented in his comments. Nevertheless, there may be some who can make technical contributions but are inhibited from becoming amateurs by the code requirement. It is to tap these few, that I support the concept of the codefree license. However, as I have stated several times, it should not be based on a simple entry-level exam aimed at appealing mostly to those who want get an Amateur license so they can "talk on the radio". Naturally, I agree with Mr. Hendrickson's comments with regard to code being a very useful mode for weak signal conditions and under conditions where signal spreading takes place, such as auroral propagation. However, I reject his recommendation that the weak signal sub-bands should be off-limits to those who have not passed a 13 word per minute code test. Current Technician Class licensees make up a significant proportion of those active on these bands. (Although, evidence shows that they are not in majority.) I think that it would be a mistake to eject them at this point. I am even in favor of codefree licensees being able to operate the weak signal sub-bands - provided that they do so with SSB or CW (NOT FM). I believe that the more intelligent ones will soon learn that they must have a working knowledge of Morse code in order to make effective use of VHF and UHF frequencies.

Nothing I have seen in the comments of others has altered my convictions as stated in the comments I submitted on this docket. I hope and trust that the Commission will study all of the comments and reply comments, as well as carefully evaluate the ramifications of any proposed course of action on the various facets of Amateur Radio, including that not-very-vocal minority - the weak signal VHF/UHF/microwave operators. Through such a process, it should be able to come up with a decision which will benefit all of Amateur Radio without negatively impacting any group.

Respectfully submitted,

William A. Tynan
W3XO .

1158. Re: Technical Publication Announced

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 13:55:35 UTC
From: jim@ghp.UUCP
Message-ID: <666@ghp.UUCP>
Source record: 8619

In article <1990Sep12.133631.7939@cbnewsl.att.com> feg@moss.ATT.COM writes:

>I have received a letter from Terry Northrup of
>CQ Communications, Inc. Greenville, NH which
>announces a quarterly she names Communictions Quarterly--
>The Journal of Communications Technology.

>Terry also informs me that promotional material is being
>mailed to all former subscribers of HR and to the current
>subscriber list of CQ magazine.

Please post an address for this new journal.

I was not a subscriber of HR, always saying I would subscribe when
my address stabilized, but buying it occationally when I could find
it at the local ham store. As a result I won't get this material.
I would like to support such a magazine and would appreciate it if
someone could post where I could write to get on their list.

tnx, jim
--
Jim Stewart, VE3SRJ
UUCP: jim%ghp@mnetor.uucp
BELL: (416)862-0430

1159. re: Horrendous 15m QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 14:11:46 UTC
From: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <836.26F1C68A@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 8620

That QRM has been heard at this location also on anumber of occasions over the past three weeks. It has always been between 21020-21030 strongest from the north/north east. It has frequently been 20 db S9 on
my TS930s. It would be interesting to get some beam headings on the signal from various locations.
Syl - VE5ZX (soon to be G0/VE5ZX)

--
Sylvan Katz Ham: VE5ZX
203 Ball Crescent UUCP: ...!alberta!herald!weyr!katz
Saskatoon, Sask Internet: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Canada S7K 6E1 Ham bands: below 14.025/21.025/28.025 @ 0100-0300Z
(306) 934-3168

1160. Re: need manual for Lafayette Comstat 25B

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 14:46:47 UTC
From: music@hpfcmgw.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1690054@hpfcmgw.HP.COM>
Source record: 8621

/ hpfcmgw:rec.ham-radio / keenan@alcor.usc.edu (Robert N. Keenan) / 12:31 pm Sep 12, 1990 /
I am looking for a manual for a Lafayette Comstat 25B 11m base radio.
Please let me know if you have one and could xerox it for me. I would
gladly reimburse for costs.

Go to the nearest electronics supply store (not Rat Shack) and look in
the master index for SAMS Photofact CB book sreies to find the issue that
the Comsat was issued in. Buy the book, if it is still in print. If not
in print then find a TV shop or some other older establishment for consumer
stuff repair and plead with them. That's your best bet. Otherwise, guess :-).

John Wells WA0LHB in Ft Fun, Coloradio

1161. -. --- -.-. --- -.. .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 15:36:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <34CA0CA3751FC02C65@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 8622

From a recent argument for "no-code" licenses:

> Third, the Citizens Radio Service is only one of many other services
> that do not require their operators and users to know Morse Code.
> Others include broadcasting, public and private land mobile (including
> police, fire, GMRS and business band radio), common carrier (e.g.,
> cellular telephony), and aviation. All seem to get along just fine
> without a code requirement for their operators. Why single out CB for
> comparison?
>
If one wants to transmit, then the previous paragraph provides
several ways to "get on the air". I encourage all would-be
"hams" who don't have the willpower/time to learn this simple
required skill, -- --- .-. ... . -.-. --- -.. ., to look in-
to one or more of the above opportunities. They all get along
just fine without the code requirement. Of course, you may
to have some other qualifications.

> Using much the same arguments as the proponents of a no code license
> have been using, a computer science graduate student recently asked
> me why there should be a technical exam as a license requirement.
> He claimed that he did not intend to build or work on radios, but he
> just wanted to be able to use a hand held transceiver to talk to
> people." (Alan Larson, WA6AZP)
>
Handheld transceivers for this purpose my be purchased from Radio
Shack, Service Merchandise, truck stops, etc. There are generally
AM and operate around 27 MHz. The grad student in question will
then be able "talk to people" who feel the same way he does.

I'm afraid I'm not convinced yet, but keep on trying.

73 from K9CUN, Jack Derry, who may be reached at...

DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU

1162. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 16:10:58 UTC
From: elliott@optilink.UUCP
Message-ID: <4436@optilink.UUCP>
Source record: 8623

In article <108167@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
> I have a question: If novices were required to use crystals to generate the
> xmit freq, and assuming that you don't have a really big selection of
> frequencys (i.e. crystals), then how would you go about answering a CQ? If
> you are not on the same freq, then how would you expect the other guy to hear
> you? Keep answering, and wait for the other guy to eventually tune his radio
> and stumble on your answer?

My first rig was a two-tube transmiter, and a general-coverage receiver
(with amateur-band bandspread dial scales!). I only had one crystal for
the transmitter, but managed to make many contacts with my 5 Watt signal.

The method used was to listen near my transmit frequency, scanning perhaps
plus and minus 10 kHz for replys. In the "olden days", when crystal control
was still common, we often operated with a small split.

Actually, I usually didn't send CQ. There was generally enough activity
that I would sit, vulture-like, on my transmit frequency, monitoring for
anybody interesting calling CQ or finishing a QSO.

The VFO was a great invention, indeed!

> [...] Is 3.579545Mhz in the novice band? [...]
> That freq would be a very common crystal, as it is the
> color TV color info subcarrier. If it is, then that might be a contact freq.

Yeah, its in the novice 80M band. I haven't worked 80M (ever!), but have
wondered about that frequency. Just imagine the noise floor, with all those
quasi-synchronised, pulse modulated color-bursts going on, nation/world-wide.
I can imagine it all right, but what's it really like?

By the way, the ancient history I've just related took place circa-1975. I was
on a *tight* budget then! (How come it seems even tighter now?)

-Paul, wb6cxc

--
Paul M. Elliott Optilink Corporation (707) 795-9444
{uunet, pyramid, tekbspa}!optilink!elliott
"an archetypal entity..., superimposed on our culture by a cosmic template."

1163. PR90-55 Reply Comments from W3OTC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 16:56:42 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9009141656.AA08029@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 8624

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554

In the matter of:)
)
Amendment of Part 97 of the) PR Docket 90-55
Commission's Rules Concerning)
the Establishment of a Codeless)
Class of Amateur Operator License)

REPLY COMMENTS BY ROBERT J. CARPENTER, W3OTC

1. I, Robert J. Carpenter, 12708 Circle Drive, Rockville, MD 20850, having submitted Comments on this Docket, now submit these Reply Comments to correct erroneous or misleading assertions made in various other Comments on this Docket. I also wish to specifically endorse certain other Comments which appear likely to make valuable improvements in amateur radio.

NARROW-BAND-EMISSION SUBBANDS NEEDED ON VHF BANDS

2. William A. Tynan urges the Commission to establish narrow-band-emission subbands on all VHF amateur bands. I strongly support his request. He is right in saying that weak-signal experimental communication, usually using these narrow-band modes, is the chosen activity of many of the most advanced amateurs. It is endangered by encroachment from wide band operation such as FM, packet, TV, spread-spectrum, etc. It is vital that the Commission establish the subbands he proposes so that new and old amateurs will be fully aware of them. Many amateurs are either unaware of the ARRL voluntary band plans, or may be so "anti-League" as to purposely ignore them. Only Commission action can protect this important technically advanced facet of amateur radio from the wide-band operators who are unaware of the weak signal operation since their radios only respond to strong signals. Packet and digital users, not listening by ear, have no chance of noticing the narrow-band weak signals, and thus offer a large potential source of interference.

3. The Commission may wonder why it has had few complaints of serious inter-mode interference in amateur radio. The reason is clear: in the past all amateurs listened to their receivers by ear; starting with packet, we see the coming of amateur modes where no person is monitoring before transmitting.

NOVICE AND TECHNICIAN CLASSES SHOULD BE RETAINED

4. I agree with Philip Karn, Brian Kantor, William Tynan, the ARRL and others that the FCC is wrong in proposing to eliminate "lower" amateur classes such as Novice and Technician. These classes provide a valuable with-code entry point and upgrade path. In fact I feel that these entry points are more suitable than any no-code license.

RETAIN ADVANCED CLASS; PHASE OUT GENERAL AND EXTRA

5. I disagree with Philip Karn, Brian Kantor, Gordon Girton, and others, who want to phase out the Advanced Class and keep the General Class. The additional technical knowledge required for the Advanced Class is vital for full-power HF operation. I recommend that the General Class be phased out instead.

6. Philip Karn and others point out that the FCC says that it is only able to process about 50,000 amateur licenses a year, and that the current workload approaches this quantity. It is regretable that the NPR 90-55 text did not reveal this fact, since it would have emphasized the urgency of reducing the complexity of the amateur licensing structure, and the number of incremental upgrades. In this context, the Commission should immediately stop issuing new General and Extra class licenses. They should be grandfathered forever, and separate proceedings initiated to eliminate the Extra class band segments. The Commission should also investigate transferring some or all of the data entry task to the Volunteer Examiner system, or some new form of voluntary support corps from the amateur ranks. The amateur volunteer resources are available, they just need the request and some organization.

7. People should be encouraged to enter ham radio at the highest possible license class, and thus reduce the number of unneeded upgrades, To accomplish this, the Commission should require that (1) all exams be given by Volunteer Examiners, and (2) ONLY TWO EXAM "PACKAGES" SHOULD BE OFFERED: (1) 5-WPM CODE AND THE NOVICE AND TECHNICIAN WRITTEN ELEMENTS, AND (2) 13-WPM CODE AND THE ADVANCED WRITTEN EXAM. Even if only one-third of the applicants qualified for Technician (or a no-code license) instead of Novice on the first try, there would be a major reduction in the FCC's large license upgrade workload.

8. It is wasteful paperwork for the Commission to handle certificates attesting to successful completion of insufficient exam elements to allow issuance of any class of license. How can one justify the expense of keeping a record of partial success, when it is logical to expect an applicant to retain the tested knowledge and skills at least long enough to complete all the requirements for license issuance.

9. William Tynan's arguments against adoption of the name "Communicator" for any no-code license are well-made. The Commission should emphasize the technical aspects of amateur radio, should it find that a no-code license is justifiable. A no-code license should not be a "no-code, no-thought, no-work, just-talk" license. The term "Communicator" gives precisely the wrong flavor as to the goals for a no-code license class.

10. Gordon Girton's suggestion of perpetual Technician operation with a CSCE and call-letter suffix, just seems to add to the problems. The FCC field offices would have dozens of unofficial VEC lists of Technicians to paw through, Technicians would have to submit to code reexamination or at least pay their VEC each year, and the FCC amateur data base and the Call Book would have no record of which Technicians were "current", preventing the traditional self policing of amateur radio. Really a terrible idea. Girton's other suggestions on temporary suffixes and distinctive call letters reek of "administrative neatness", and are useless as I pointed out in paragraph 20 of my original comments.

11. Brian Kantor's suggestion of allowing a no-code "Technician" class license to have "all Novice class telegraphy privileges", including those below 30 MHz, clearly violates the international agreements.

Suggested License Class and Examination Structure

Applicant Already Holds	Package A 5 wpm Code	Package A Novice Written**	Package B 13 wpm Code	Package B Advanced Written**	License Issued
None	Pass	Fail	Not Given		None
None	Fail	Pass	Fail		None
None	Pass	Pass	Fail		Novice
None	Pass	Pass	Pass		Technician
Novice	Waived	Waived	Fail		Keep Novice
Novice	Waived	Waived	Pass		Technician
Novice	Waived	Waived	Pass	Fail	Technician
Novice	Waived	Waived	Pass	Pass	Advanced
Technician			Fail	Not Given	Keep Technician
Technician			Pass	Pass	Advanced
General			Waived	Fail	Keep General
General			Waived	Pass	Advanced

If A No-code Class Is Created Against My Advice:

None	Fail	Pass	Pass		No-Code License*
No-Code	Pass	Waived	Waived		Technician
No-Code			Fail	Not Given	Keep No-Code
No-Code			Pass	Pass	Advanced

* As I amply show elsewhere in these Reply Comments, I oppose any no-code license class.

** The Commission could further simplify matters by having but a single written exam for all classes except Novice. This exam should approximate the current "Advanced" level of difficulty. However, the difficulty of this exam would probably reduce the number of people entering amateur radio.

OUR 5-WPM LICENSES ARE A BETTER SOLUTION THAN NO-CODE

12. Philip Karn and others claim that foreign experience shows that a no-code license has brought many people into amateur radio. This claim cannot be supported by data. In fact in Table 1 and paragraphs 4 and 5 of my original Comments, I presented data that shows that only Japan has a significantly larger number of hams per capita than the US, even though many countries enjoy the "benefits" of a no-code license. If no-code brings so many people into amateur radio, why don't the no-code countries have more hams per capita than the United States?

13. It is not surprising that foreign hams enter the amateur ranks with a no-code license, since their only other choice is usually a 12-wpm or higher code test. In the US we have the 5-wpm Technician and Novice entry points. Great Britain is just now instituting a Novice entry point, with a simple written test like our Novice exam. They are making this change in an effort to reverse the stagnation and aging which has occurred in their amateur population despite having had a no-code license for over 25 years. By having the 5-wpm Novice and Technician entry points, the United States has demonstrated the ability to attract as large a portion of its population to amateur radio as have the no-code countries (Japan excepted), and at the same time has maintained the common skill of cw, which I contend is needed for effective sharing of the amateur bands among the many modes of operation. Just talk to any Japanese operator who is interested in Moon-reflection communication (or other highly advanced communications techniques) about trying to share bands with no-code stations.

IS THE RADIOTELEGRAPH CODE RELEVANT?

14. Of course my answer is "yes". The concept that one is fully capable of operating an amateur radio station without knowing the radiotelegraph code seems like expecting to be licensed to drive without demonstrating the ability to parallel park. I can hear it now: "Parallel parking is irrelevant. I only drive in the suburbs. You never have to parallel park in malls. We have a loop driveway. Why I hardly ever have to back up, much less parallel park! Parallel parking is just a 'hazing' ritual to keep people from becoming drivers." Or mathematics: "Why should I have to learn multiplication and division when I have a pocket calculator?" Despite Kantor's claims, the present 5 wpm requirement is low enough, and does not represent "hazing". Most of the foreign countries with no-code do not have our (better) 5 wpm entry

point.

15. A real likelyhood is that utter and complete ignorance of cw will breed an under-class of amateurs who blunder about the amateur bands unable to comprehend "what those beeps are". Given enough such "communicators", unable to figure out what is going on, the activities of advanced amateurs will be rendered impossible and they will abandon ham radio. As I said in my original Comments, knowledge of the radiotelegraph code is fundamental to the effective sharing of the amateur bands among all the various interests.

16. In his paragraph 11, Philip Karn deprecates learning Morse Code as offering no room for creativity. The same argument could be made for the learning of the FCC regulations concerning amateur radio, or even for learning the English language itself. "I ain't got no reason for English learnin'; them peoples get me good now." Yes, correct English is just another example of rote learning and doesn't offer the room for creativity just demonstrated.

NO-CODE LICENSEES LOWER TECHNICAL LEVEL IN GREAT BRITAIN

17. The experience in Great Britain seems to disprove the contention by Philip Karn, Brian Kantor, and others, that a no-code license would bring in many highly technical amateurs. The British have had a no-code, VHF-and-up license for more than 25 years. It has the same written exam as their full license. I understand that there are approximately equal numbers of no-code and with-code licensees. I have totaled, by license class, all of the authors of all the technical articles in all the 1989 issues of Radio Communication, the most important British amateur radio journal. There were 57 technical articles, 3 were written by no-code licensees, 4 were by foreign hams (most/all held full licenses) and one was written by an unlicensed person. The other 49 were written by full-code (12-wpm) licensees. In fact the authors of over half the papers (29) were licensed before 1964, the date the first British no-code license was issued, and thus could not have even entered amateur radio by the no-code route! If 50% of the British amateurs are no-code licensees, yet they write only 5% of the technical articles, I conclude that the British no-code license is a refuge for less-technically-capable people, even though the minimum entry level is set by the same written examination as for their full license. I doubt that a no-code license would do any better in the United States. It would only offer a lower-effort entry for those who want to "talk on the radio".

18. Philip Karn and others also assert that a no-code license is a way to draw highly-technical people into amateur radio. They have privately complained to me about Table 2 and paragraph 7 of my Comments on PR 90-55. As I understand it, they challenge my

contention that nearly all of the highly technical US amateurs hold 13- or 20-wpm licenses, however they have not furnished me with anything but unsubstantiated, non-numerical counter-claims (lots, many, "I", ...). It seems very unlikely to me that the 5-wpm code requirement keeps many highly-technical people out of amateur radio, when my data shows that most highly-technical people who are already amateurs have no trouble with much faster code. I feel this justifies the conclusion that our present 5-wpm code requirement does not discourage many other highly technical individuals from entering amateur radio. I suspect that Philip Karn's technically-advanced colleagues (his paragraphs 8 and 9) give the code as the reason for not become amateurs as a simple and polite means of terminating the conversation.

ALLOWING NO-CODE ON 50 AND 144 MHz BANDS ILL-ADVISED

19. Philip Karn, Brian Kantor, and others, contend that the characteristics of the 50 and 144 MHz bands do not differ from the higher bands, and thus there is no reason to forbid no-code licensees from operation on these bands. This is false. William Tynan probably knows more than any other person about what is actually happening and being attempted on the amateur bands above 50 MHz. As pointed out in his Comments, the 50 MHz band sees world-wide F-layer ionospheric communication during years of high solar activity. The 50 MHz band sees sporadic-E ionospheric propagation over distances as far as US-to-Europe each Spring, summer, and winter. These conditions are more like those on the 28-MHz band than to the bands above 200 MHz. The 144 MHz band occasionally sees sporadic-E ionospheric propagation. Both the 50 and 144 MHz bands see considerable auroral propagation. In all of amateur radio's history, the E-layer modes have only been seen a handful of times above 200 MHz. F-layer propagation will never been seen on any amateur band above 54 MHz. So, the propagation characteristics of the 50 and 144 MHz bands are often quite different from the bands above 200 MHz, and the long-distance modes on these lower VHF bands often require the use of radiotelegraphy.

20. The Commission must not make frequency assignments (that will not be changed for many years) that only perpetuate the most backward of today's operating habits. The notion that 200 MHz and up is some sort of useless wasteland unsuitable for "real" amateur radio is a know-nothing backward-looking symptom of the lack of initiative in many radio amateurs. No-code licensees on these higher bands would inspire the availability of even cheaper commercial equipment for them, giving even the lazyest amateurs an easy way to join the activity on them.

21. In a real-estate analogy, allowing no-code operators below 200 MHz is like permitting all new construction be in the center-city, no matter how much the crowding, rather than estab-

lishing zoning which requires some to build in the suburbs - for the general public good. And in amateur radio there isn't a cost penalty for using the 50 and 144 MHz bands, as there would be in buying city-center land. There is nothing preventing the addition of 220-and-higher inputs and outputs to the existing 50 and 144 MHz FM and packet repeaters, to fill the alleged population gap on the higher bands. This is commonly done today in the case of 144 and 440 MHz repeaters. Cross linking between bands need only continue until the level of experienced amateur operation on any specific higher band reached a critical mass. The FCC would be failing in its stewardship of amateur radio if it didn't encourage operation on the higher amateur bands by limiting the no-code operators to them.

22. Philip Karn, in particular, espouses a "trickle-up" theory which says that you can increase the use of the bands above 200 MHz by letting no-code licensees operate on the (lower) 50 and 144 MHz bands. He is willing to see this create such chaotic crowding that amateurs will be forced to move to the higher bands. In the first place this violates the Commission's stated intention of not negatively impacting current amateur operation. In the second place, there is ample evidence that allowing a class of license voice operation on a lower-frequency band will depopulate higher-frequency bands. A few years ago the Commission opened part of the 28 MHz band to Novice and Technician voice operation. This has resulted in a reduction in use of the bands above 50 MHz by these licensees. The chairman of the Radio Society of Great Britain's VHF Committee told me that the creation of the 50 MHz band in Great Britain has greatly reduced the population of their higher VHF and UHF bands. Most of their no-code operators moved to the 50 MHz band.

PACKET RADIO PROPONENTS OFFER UNBALANCED VIEW

23. Brian Kantor and Philip Karn do not present a balanced view of amateur radio. Their interest is primarily packet or digital communication. In fact their interest is primarily in the control protocols for this type of communication, which I believe is also their field of employment. This is a very narrow facet of amateur radio. People with these interests often consider the "radio" part of amateur packet radio to be something of an adjunct, and want to use the simplest, lowest technology radio possible. For example, almost all VHF amateur packet radio uses FM-FM modulation (AFSK-FM), one of the least efficient modulation techniques available. Perhaps these people want no-code licensees on the 50 and 144 MHz bands because the "radio" part of packet radio is so secondary to them that they don't consider the greater good that will result from populating the higher amateur frequencies.

24. Yes, these people talk about the wonders of digital signal processing (DSP), but it isn't here yet in amateur radio, and is

still very expensive in the commercial communications world. While great claims are made for the effectiveness of DSP, I have never heard of its practical use in amateur radio, with amateur-priced components, and most of the commercial and government uses are in an environment quite different from the amateur bands. There are a few cases where cheap special-purpose integrated circuits have been developed at a cost approaching a million dollars for specific consumer products such as compact disk players. DSP proponents still use the abilities of a skilled code operator as a standard of performance (see Kantor). But they also often stack the comparison by considering unrealistic receiver bandwidths, etc. Communicating with a hundreds of million dollar satellite on a private frequency isn't a lot like amateur radio.

STATION IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR NO-CODE LICENSEES

25. While researching the technical level of no-code licensees in Great Britain, I came across a requirement of the British licensing regulations that must become part of the US regulations, should the Commission adopt a no-code license. The British correctly assume that, since their no-code licensees have not demonstrated their knowledge of the Morse code, the code they send may be unreadable. Thus, the British require no-code licensees to identify their code transmissions by voice. This means that no-code licensees may only use code in those band segments also authorized for voice. In order that the FCC be able to fulfill its enforcement responsibilities, it too must require that no-code licensees identify, on the same frequency, in voice. This means that no-code licensees cannot be allowed to transmit in any cw-only band segment. This agrees, in part, with the Comments by Kenneth Hendrickson.

CONCLUSIONS

26. The US 5-wpm license classes are a much better solution than the no-code licenses used in other countries, and have resulted in the US being a leader in terms of radio amateurs per capita. Only Japan has significantly more amateur operator licenses per capita, but they are perpetual licenses not indicating current activity.

27. If the Commission persists and lowers the entry requirements by creating a no-code class of license, it should realize:

> It is likely that FM, packet, TV, spread-spectrum, and other wide-band modes will wipe out highly-technical advanced weak-signal VHF/UHF activity unless the narrow-band, weak-signal activity is given subbands specifically protected against these modes. New licensees would be welcome on the narrow-band subbands when using the appropriate operating modes and practices.

> To reduce its processing load, the Commission should require that the Volunteer Examiners give the entry-level examinations as a package, to encourage entry at as high a license grade as possible. It should also attempt to transfer much of the FCC Amateur data-entry load to volunteers.

> Allowing a class of license voice operation on a lower frequency band depletes the population of the higher VHF/UHF bands. Links between present FM repeaters on 50 and 144 MHz, and repeaters on 220 MHz-and-up, will ensure that no-code licensees restricted to operation above 220 MHz will not be isolated.

> In the US, 5-wpm licensees are conspicuously absent from highly-technical amateur radio activities. I expect this to be true of no-code licensees as well.

> British experience shows that no-code licensees write very few technical articles for amateur journals, and thus I presume them to be of generally lower technical ability than the licensees proficient in code.

> No-code licensees, when attempting to use cw, must be required to meet the transmission identification requirements by using voice, since their lack of knowledge of the Morse code may result in unreadable telegraphy transmissions.

NOTICE

I am providing copies of these Reply Comments to all those parties whose Comments are mentioned herein.

Respectfully submitted this 6th day of September, 1990,

Robert J. Carpenter

1164. Re: Extended transmit for ICOM 2GAT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 17:06:13 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880281@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8625

> I'm posting this for Burt (N6TGW). He would like to know how to make
> the mods to his 2GAT to extend the transmit. I told him that someone in
> netland would know......thanks again....trop

Yes, please, I need this mod, too.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), HAM = N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
UUCP: hplabs!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599
ARPA: jle@hpfcla.fc.hp.com Jer_Eberhard@hpfcla.fc.hp.com

1165. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 17:15:02 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880282@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8626

> My guess is that (1) converting to FM would be super expensive for
> airlines and general aviation aircraft owners and (2) the taxpayers
> won't foot the bill for the jillions it would cost to change all the
> ground stations.

Because it works just fine, the way it is. Also, the aviation
modulation method and frequencies were chosen in the DARK AGES = < 1936,
before there was stable FM (remember the "AFC" (Automatic Frequency
Control) on FM radios, circa late 50s? I wouldn't have wanted that in
my airplane.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), HAM = N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
UUCP: hplabs!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599
ARPA: jle@hpfcla.fc.hp.com Jer_Eberhard@hpfcla.fc.hp.com

1166. Re: Extended transmit for ICOM 2GAT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 17:21:29 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880283@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8477

I tried the mods database query request and it failed. Is there a
more current email address for MODS?

Here is what I got back:

From MAILER-DAEMON@hpfcla.fc.hp.com Fri Sep 14 11:09 MDT 1990
Received: from hpfcla by hpfclg.HP.COM; Fri, 14 Sep 90 11:09:47 mdt
Received: from hpfcjle.fc.hp.com by hpfcla.fc.hp.com with SMTP
(15.11.1.3/15.5+IOS 3.20) id AA05396; Fri, 14 Sep 90 11:05:54 mdt
Date: Fri, 14 Sep 90 11:09:32 mdt
From: Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON@hpfcla.fc.hp.com>
Subject: Returned mail: Host unknown
Message-Id: <9009141705.AA05396@hpfcla.fc.hp.com>
To: <jle@hpfclg.fc.hp.com>
Status: R

----- Transcript of session follows -----
550 <BITLIB@UWO.CDN>... Host unknown

----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: from hpfcjle.fc.hp.com by hpfcla.fc.hp.com with SMTP
(15.11.1.3/15.5+IOS 3.20) id AA05392; Fri, 14 Sep 90 11:05:54 mdt
Return-Path: <jle@hpfclg.fc.hp.com>
Received: by hpfclg.HP.COM; Fri, 14 Sep 90 11:09:32 mdt
Date: Fri, 14 Sep 90 11:09:32 mdt
From: Jer/ Eberhard <jle@hpfclg.fc.hp.com>
Full-Name: Jer/ Eberhard
Message-Id: <9009141709.AA18272@hpfclg.HP.COM>
To: BITLIB@UWO.CDN
Subject: MODS

sendme intro mods
sendme radio mods
sendme 2gat mods
sendme icom mods
sendme ft-411 mods

Thanks,

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), HAM = N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
UUCP: hplabs!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599
ARPA: jle@hpfcla.fc.hp.com Jer_Eberhard@hpfcla.fc.hp.com

1167. Re: Mag Mounts vs. Holes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 17:57:04 UTC
From: bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2700015@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 8478

I have Larson 2M and 220 glass mounts on the back window of
my Subaru, directly across defroster wires, strategically placed
to avoid the windshield wiper and low enough to get through my
low garage doors.

If you are pay excruciating attention to cleanliness and get
the glass warm (blow dryer) and dry before mounting, you should
be able to match my installation technique. My 220 has been on
the car 2 1/2 years and the 2m for 2. The 2m was actually mounted
first but turned out to be defective, something we discussed here
a year back. Larson's advice was to place the mounting base
straddling a defroster wire, so that maximum cancelling took place.

Practically speaking, I have never noticed effects from the defroster
wires, but I do notice junk from the rear wiper motor, which could
be fixed if it rained in California occasionally.

Watch out for subtle curves in the glass, if you cannot place
the straight edge of a ruler flat in all directions on your
chosen location, find another location. Adhesion will not be
very good and moisture will get in.

Read instructions very carefully, when they say clean and warm,
they mean it.

Finally, I got a chance to test how strong the mounts were through
stupidity. I drove through what I thought was a police line of yellow
plastic tape. It turned out to be 1/2 or 5/8 nylon rope. That rope
went over the roof of my car, dropped down the back between the window
and the element of the glass mounts, right near the base. It twisted
both elements horribly together and then came unhooked. I stopped
expecting to sweep up glass because of the terrible noise. The mounts
remained attached to the glass and are still running today almost 2
years later. I do find I buy new elements every 18 months or so.

Brian Perkin
N6RSW

P.S. Everyone I have ever talked to has found the Larson elements to
be too long. Expect to do some trimming, in the range of 4 or 5 inches
on 2M. If you put the antennas close together, they will interact.
That's another reason I bought new elements, but that's another story.

1168. Re: Info wanted on Kenwood RZ-1 receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 18:07:32 UTC
From: bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2700016@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 8479

Monitoring Times, approximately December 1988. Check their
index.

1169. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 18:42:33 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250228@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8480

>I have a question: If novices were required to use crystals to generate the
>xmit freq, and assuming that you don't have a really big selection of
>frequencys (i.e. crystals), then how would you go about answering a CQ? If
>you are not on the same freq, then how would you expect the other guy to hear
>you? Keep answering, and wait for the other guy to eventually tune his radio
>and stumble on your answer?

Yeah, that's about right. The procedure was to call a LOOOONG CQ and then
spend several minutes "tuning the band" looking for a response.

You got to know really well the other Novices who had crystals on the same
frequencies as yours!

AL N1AL

1170. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 18:45:35 UTC
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep14.184535.5184@ni.umd.edu>
Source record: 8481

In article <930@gvlv2.GVL.Unisys.COM> ean@gvlv3.UUCP (Ed Naratil) writes:
> OK - LET'S MAKE A rec.ham-radio.binaries !!

If you're going to be posting programs, why not post them in SOURCE form. That way others can learn from the code, and have a chance of running them on a multitude of different platforms.

You know, "software" homebrew..

Besides, with all of this virus crap running around, I wouldn't run a program that I didn't compile myself on MY computer..

louie
WA3YMH

1171. Re: Swan 500 C & 10 meter antennae

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 18:57:14 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250229@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8482

>A couple of years ago I bought a Swan 500C at a hamfest. It has been sitting
>on my desk since then, unused due to my lack of low band antennae, my fear of
>blowing it up (I've never tuned up an HF rig) and my abundant stock of other
>distractions.

...

> I could use some instructions on how to tune up my Swan 500C and B&W VS300A
> antenna tuner without causing damage to the rig or myself!

Point #1 is not to try to tune up a Swan 500 to its rated 500 Watts! They are driving the pants off the sweep tubes at that level. Most Swan 500 users limit themselves to about 350 Watts input, which should give you pretty close to the legal limit for Novice/Tech anyway (200 W output).

As I recall, the Swan 500 is a conventional PI-network output. The traditional tuning method is first to turn the plate loading control to minimum (counter clockwise). Now set the function switch to "TUNE" (or go to "CW" and press the code key, I forget how Swan does it) and increase the drive slightly until you get a small increase in plate current. IMMEDIATELY adjust the plate tuning control for a *DIP* in plate current. Never allow significant plate current to flow with the plate tuning misadjusted.

Now increase the drive control all the way and increase the plate loading control. The algorithm is to keep increasing plate loading (which increases plate current) while re-dipping the current with the plate tuning until you reach the desired input power level. (Input power = plate volts times plate amps.) Now decrease drive level until plate current just begins to drop.

On SSB, adjust mic gain (drive level) until the ALC meter reads slightly upscale on voice peaks.

73,

AL N1AL

1172. Need part # please

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 19:15:38 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <8728@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 8483

I am interested in obtaining a crystal filter for a homebrew IF project. I would prefer a 10.695MHz as used in the Kenwood TR-751, TR-851, or the 16.3MHz or 16.9MHz used in other Kenwoods. I feel the simplest way to get one is to order one as a repair part from the manufacturer. The application is FM, and I would appreciate any info with Manufacturer, radio model number, and part number for the filter. Any make/model and frequency between 10 and 18MHz will do. Thanks in advance....KM4JN

(hint: its a DSP modulated DDS project).

1173. Stepper Motor Information Requested

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 19:34:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <9009141911.AA19945@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8484

I'd like to get some references on articles covering stepper motors,
both how they work, and practical `how-to' information.

As of this time, here are the sources that I already know about:

Publication Issue Page Comments
+-----------------------+-----------+------+---------------------+
Sky & Telescope May 1989 554 "Gleanings For ATM's"

Electronics World + June 1990 527 "Circuit Ideas"
Wireless World (`WW')

I'm hoping that someone will know about a series on stepper motors
that's been run in one of the electronic magazines. References to
readable books on the subject would also be appreciated.

If anyone cares to repond to this query, it would probably be better
to send the information directly to me, so as not to clutter-up the
Digest with information that's not of general interest.

Thanks,

Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

1174. Re: what is homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 19:44:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <18878@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 8485

In article <9009042122.AA04390@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
> Subj: What's a Techie? (followup)
> Seriously, I do think that a good portion of the fun to be derived from
> Ham radio is in the building of equipment and the satisfaction that you
> can get it to work (even if it takes much "debugging").

Actually, I would guess that the nutshell qualification for homebrewing is that the project should require debugging (at least potentially, for those who actually get things right the first time). (Though we should exclude the complete incompetants who can't connect anything together, otherwise the folks who couldn't operate a split-VFO ricebox during the infamous Bouvet Island incident would be "homebrewers" :-).

For example, someone opined that just building a kit or a magazine project isn't really homebrewing. To some extent that is true, but frequently kits require some debugging as well, which requires you to actually try to understand what's going on in the circuit. I bought a QRP transceiver kit some time back which never worked quite right (VFO instability when transmitting), and I had to screw around with it for quite some time, trying different buffer amplifiers, shields, etc., before rendering it completely unusable :-S... A more "pure" example of homebrewing would be my current project; I built a 10MHz VFO (the 7MHz VFO from the QRP Notebook; I didn't change the circuit itself, but I had to derive the correct capacitor and inductor values, and discovered a couple of minor problems not discussed in the text). The first VFO turned out to be rather unstable when checked with a frequency counter; so I poured over all of my references, and listed a number of things that I seemed to have done wrong*, and built a second copy, which performed much better -- though still not good enough, so I will have a third go around (at least), this time with some notable changes in the circuit itself. Despite still not having a working VFO, I've learned a lot from it, (indeed, things I couldn't really learn from the references at hand [see below]) and that's the point.

* For example, I used a cheap double-sided PC board for the first one, and one reference says that having a ground plane like that will result in lots of uncontrollable temperature-sensitive capacitors (of course, another reference says that double-sided boards are fine for VFOs), and that you should use fiberglass-epoxy; the second try used single-sided fiberglass.
I also had the VFO tank toroid lying down on the ground plane, and my books disagreed about whether or not the "self-shielding" capability of toroids went quite to such an extreme; the Mark II had the toroid vertical and well away from other components.
The most likely killer, however, was trusting Active Electronics "NP0" capacitors; they list the AVX part numbers that specify NP0 characteristics for some of their capacitors, but the circuit got a *lot* better when I

used ceramic disks with the little black mark on top...

> I'm grateful
> that we have some airspace in which to do this, especially with trans-
> mitters that can put out more than 100 mw of power (up to 1.5 KW) right
> out of your own brain/junkbox/workbench!

Hey, what's wrong with 100mW? Didn't you see the fairly recent article in QST about QRP operation, where they talked with one guy who is working on WAS with a 50mW rig? And who once used a 400x (CMOS inverter, whatever the number is) as his oscillator and "P"A? [Take this complaint with a small grain of salt, of course; there is obviously room for KW rigs in the homebrewing world]

> I'm with Myron: Homebrewing is building something, not connecting
> store-bought stuff together.

To which I might add: Homebrewing is being surprised.

> 73, Dube N5PDK
>
"dit dit"

John WB7EEL
--
John Woods, Charles River Data Systems, Framingham MA, (508) 626-1101
...!decvax!frog!john, john@frog.UUCP, ...!mit-eddie!jfw, jfw@eddie.mit.edu

1175. Cable TV distribution

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 20:00:00 UTC
From: lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009142011.AA23938@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8486

RE: local Channels in your cable TV system for ham use.

I have seen similar things done. Several options apply.

1. Using a VCR output, the composite video was added to the system through the same type of splitter that one would use to hooke one cable to two TVs. I have seen some back feed from this into the system, so you may want to put an amplifier before the splitter/combiner to prevent unwanted viewers.
We used this system in Alaska in a dormitory to have our own 'blue' channel. (This will only work if channel three or four is not in use already).

2. Buy or build your own modulator for the channel of your choice, preferably one not used by the existing system. Use a combining amplifier to add the channels together.

Depending on how much you want to spend, you can get real extravagant with this. Commercial notch filters are available which will completely remove an existing channel, such as a scrambled pay channel you do not subscribe to. you can then add your channel over it. Modulators are expensive. We have two of them in a local application which take either seperate or composite video/audio inputs and provide an output on any cable or broadcast channel. They ran about $800.00 each.

I have seen one ham application in use where the individual used a VCR and fed the output of a Commodore 64 into the video in for packet and his scanner output into the audio jacks. He then hooked it through a radio shack splitter to his cable system. This allowed him to record up to 8 hours of scanner/packet, plus view it and hear it on a small b/w TV in his living room. This worked quite well. In fact, I plan to do something similar in my house.

Good luck.

73,
Michael
WA7SKG

1176. Re: canecdote: those ubiquitous cans

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 20:07:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <18879@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 8487

In article <7880270@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> In his _QRP Notebook_, Doug DeMaw endorses the use of cans, saying that
> the make a great chassis. How many Olde Farts out there remember the
> Herring Aid, crafted from a sardine can ?
>
You mean the "Herring Aid 5", successor and companion to the "Tuna Tin 2"!
Yes, not only do I remember these, I even built them! And neither one
worked right! :-((Gee, maybe I should try again, now that I almost know
what I'm doing...;-)

(The Herring Aid 5, for those who don't remember it, was a 5-transistor
receiver for 7MHz, a companion to the 2-transistor transmitter, the Tuna Tin
2)
--
John Woods, Charles River Data Systems, Framingham MA, (508) 626-1101
...!decvax!frog!john, john@frog.UUCP, ...!mit-eddie!jfw, jfw@eddie.mit.edu

1177. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 20:07:11 UTC
From: enders@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <5882@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 8488

In article <4436@optilink.UUCP> elliott@optilink.UUCP (Paul Elliott x225) writes:
>In article <108167@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
[stuff deleted]
>
>> [...] Is 3.579545Mhz in the novice band? [...]
>> That freq would be a very common crystal, as it is the
>> TV color info subcarrier. If it is, then that might be a contact freq.
>
>Yeah, its in the novice 80M band.

NO! NO! NO!!! The 80 meter novice band is from 3.7 to 3.75 MHz. Don't
try this at home kids!! (besides, the noise is *terrible*!!!, and you'll
give the neighbors a bad case of TVI).

>
>-Paul, wb6cxc
>

==========

Todd Enders - WD0BCI ARPA: enders@plains.nodak.edu
Computer Center UUCP: ...!uunet!plains!enders
Minot State University or: ...!hplabs!hp-lsd!plains!enders
Minot, ND 58701 Bitnet: enders@plains

"The present would be full of all possible futures,
if the past had not already projected a pattern upon it" - Andre' Gide

==========

1178. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 20:18:08 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <29490020@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 8489

I'm one of those previously rock bound old farts (37 yrs old type).

When I called CQ, I used to tune around my xmit freq. a few hundred cycles or so. I only answered CQs if I had a crystal very close to the transmitting frequency.

Most novices I knew had a good supply of crystals and a VFO shoved off somewhere in the shack..... but then, that's another argument.

1179. Re: BARF and the FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 22:20:07 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4536@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 8490

In article <10685.26f0a857@ecs.umass.edu> scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
]
] To make sure whether or not this was a real $1000 fine, and not just
]a show cause order, I called the FCC office in Boston and was told this was
]a fine. I was afraid they were going to be able to argue their way out by
]writing letters, etc. and carrying on with the FCC. No such luck, boys.
]Pay up! Grow up! And shut up! Its about time the FCC did something.
]These guys have been an international disgrace to this country for a long time.

Just because they got an NAL doesn't mean they have to pay it. They can
challenge it in administrative law court, and ultimately appeal to
the US courts. Of course, at this point there's not much way out
other than something that will cost.

However, I have seen an NAL thrown out just from some jawboning, so
it still isn't final.

I do hope they get the bastards, anyway.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

1180. KENWOOD TH-27

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 22:46:51 UTC
From: roman@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <3828@jethro.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 8491

can anyone tell me if the KENWOOD TH-27 that will be sold
in the U.S. will be the same as the TH-F27? I have seen a
book which shows two *very* simple mod.s to get the TH-F27
to XMIT from 136-174 MHz and RCV 118-174 *and* 290-400MHz.
The RCV 118-136 and 290-400 was shown as AM. This radio
looks like the one I've been waiting for...it would be nice
for air shows, etc. Now, can anyone tell me if this is all
true? If not, does anybody have any recommendations?
Thanks in advance.

1181. Re: BARF and the FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-14 23:04:32 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2947@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 8492

In article <10685.26f0a857@ecs.umass.edu> scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
>To make sure whether or not this was a real $1000 fine, and not just
>a show cause order, I called the FCC office in Boston and was told this was
>a fine. I was afraid they were going to be able to argue their way out by
>writing letters, etc. and carrying on with the FCC. No such luck, boys.
>Pay up! Grow up! And shut up! Its about time the FCC did something.
>These guys have been an international disgrace to this country for a long time.

Just as an added extra comment, my understanding of how FCC works is
as follows. The FCC will not publicize someone receiving a Show Cause Notice.
(commonly called a pink slip ;-) Once the individual receiving the
pink slip doesn't respond or continues along their merry way THEN
they receive the forfeiture. This is when the information will finally
become public knowledge, i.e. if you find out about the forfeiture
it means a real fine.

73's de Steve KA6S

1182. Anyone ever operate in JA land?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 01:50:05 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080008@col.hp.com>
Source record: 8493

There is a good chance I will be in Japan early next year on business.
I have the ARRL info on amateur radio operation in Japan. Has anyone
on the net actually operated there? I would appreciate first hand
information on operating 2M and other bands in Japan.

E-mail responses to me.

Bob

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"Life is like an analogy."

1183. Alinco DJ500 mod file

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 02:27:48 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <108238@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8494

copied from packet:
From: n2kzh@kb1bd.nj.usa.na (Bryan Todd)

THIS MOD IS FOR THE ALINCO DJ-500T, IF YOU HAVE LITTLE OR NO SOLDERING
EXPERIENCE DO NOT !!! REPEAT DO NOT TRY THIS MOD ON YOUR RADIO. IT IS
NECESSARY TO REMOVE A CHIP RESISTOR FROM THE CPU BOARD.

TOOLS YOU WILL NEED: # 0 PHILLIPS SCREWDRIVER
25 WATT SOLDERING PENCIL,
EXACTO KNIFE.

I RECEIVED A SCHEMATIC AND BOARD LAYOUT FROM ALINCO FREE. PHONE
1-213-618-8616. OR SEND A SASE TO ME AT : BRYAN TODD 318 ALDRICH ROAD
HOWELL, NJ 07731 AND I WILL SEND YOU A COPY OF THE BOARD LAYOUT.

1. REMOVE THE BATTERY PACK
2. REMOVE 3 SCREWS FROM THE BACK OF THE RADIO
3. REMOVE 2 SCREWS FROM THE BOTTOM (FRONT PANEL SIDE)
4. SPLIT THE CASE CAREFULLY.
5. PUT THE RADIO FACE DOWN ON THE TABLE WITH THE TOP AWAY FROM YOU.
THE SPEAKER AT THE BOTTOM.
6. FIND THE "D" SHAPED GOLD PADS UNDER THE SPEAKER ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF BOARD.
7. THE CHIP RESISTOR IS TWO PADS UP FROM THE "D" SHAPED ONES.
THE NEXT STEPS CAN CAUSE GREAT ILLNESS TO THE RADIO !!!!!
8. VERY CAREFULLY HEAT ONE END OF THE CHIP AND PRY WITH KNIFE.
9. THEN HEAT THE OTHER END AND REPEAT UNTIL RESISTOR IS OFF THE BOARD.
10. HOLD THE BATTERY PACK IN CONTACT WITH BOTTOM OF RADIO, TURN ON RADIO,
PRESS THE RESET BUTTON WITH TOOTHPICK (HOLE UNDER PTT SWITCH).
11. CHECK THAT YOU HAVE THE NEW FREQUENCIES THEN REASSEMBLE THE RADIO.

YOU CAN NOW PROGRAM
130.00 MHz TO 169.995 MHz
340.00 MHZ TO 379.995 MHz
420.00 MHz TO 469.995 MHz
870.00 MHz TO 899.995 MHz

WARNING !!!!!!! TRANSMITTING OUT OF THE HAM BANDS IS ILLEGAL !!!!!!!

SINCE YOU HAVE THE SOLDERING IRON HOT YOU CAN BUILD A NICE ACCESSORY.
REMOTE MICROPHONE AND SPEAKER.

TO MAKE A CABLE YOU HAVE TO BUY:
1/8" STEREO PLUG "RS #274-284"
1/8" TO 3/32" STEREO ADAPTER "RS # 274-373"
10 K OHM 1/4 WATT RESISTOR "RS # 271-1335"
10 MICROFARAD 35 VOLT CAP "RS # 272-1013"
MATE PLUG FOR YOUR SPARE MICROPHONE.

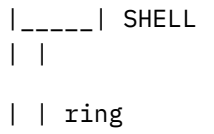
PLASTIC MINI BOX.

I MADE ONE WITH A 8 PIN STANDARD MIC PLUG SO I CAN USE MY SPARE HAND
MIC IN THE CAR WITH A 6" SPEAKER.

SPEAKER MIC CONNECTIONS:

SHELL GROUND
TIP REC AUDIO
RING PTT & AUDIO IN.

CONNECT SHIELD, PTT COMMON AND SPEAKER COMMON TO THE SHELL. CONNECT
SPEAKER PLUS TO THE TIP. CONNECT A 10K OHM RESISTOR AND 10 MICROFARAD
CAP TO THE RING. CONNECT THE PTT SWITCH BETWEEN THE SHELL AND THE 10K
RESISTOR. CONNECT THE MIC PLUS TO THE 10 MICROFARAD CAP. NOW YOU CAN
USE A REAL SPEAKER AND REAL MICROPHONE. THAT WILL ALSO WORK FOR PACKET
BUT USE A .1 MICROFARAD CAP NOT 10 MF....



WELL THATS ALL FOLKS..... 73'S FROM BRYAN (N2KZH)

Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

1184. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 02:37:09 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <27122@usc.edu>
Source record: 8495

In article <108167@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
>I have a question: If novices were required to use crystals to generate the
>xmit freq, and assuming that you don't have a really big selection of
>frequencys (i.e. crystals), then how would you go about answering a CQ?

I am a "Younge Pharte", but ...

back in those good old days, it was common to listen to wider and wider
chunks of spectrum for replies to your CQ, until you in fact were
listening to the entire novice band. After listening to the entire
novice band, and not hearing any replies, you would call CQ again.

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

1185. Re: marine/aviation/2m ham HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 02:49:23 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <396@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 8496

To all my net-elmers, Thanks! I passed my novice exams!

I dropped in to a local code class to introduce myself and spend some time studying with like minded people rather than staring at a computer speaker.

At the end of class, some folks were taking their exam and the rest of us were invited to take it for training. When all was said and done, I had passed with the highest sequential number of characters (183) of anyone taking the test!

The novice written went much the same way, although I missed 8 questions. 9 would have failed me. Since I hadn't studied, I was surprised and pleased.

I'm sure I did as well as I did only because of the invaluable information your folks are constantly posting. Thank you again!!

I'll take the technician written in two weeks.. and then off shopping while I wait for the Feds... I'd like to ask for advise on HTs for emergency service when I get a better handle on what that requires.

Regards,

-Rick-

1186. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 02:59:15 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <27123@usc.edu>
Source record: 8497

In article <4439@optilink.UUCP> elliott@optilink.UUCP (Paul Elliott x225) writes:
>Speaking of "single wire coax", does anybody remember

In one of my (British) books on microwave stuff, there is a description of how to do it. I don't remember any good mathematical and/or electro-magnetic descriptions of how it works, or it's performance, or any other such thing. Unfortunately, my microwave stuff is in Detroit, and I am in Los Angeles. Sorry ...

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

1187. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 05:16:46 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <150.26F16507@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8498

> From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
> Date: 13 Sep 90 20:51:30 GMT
> Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
> Message-ID: <39902@cci632.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <930@gvlv2.GVL.Unisys.COM> ean@gvlv3.UUCP (Ed Naratil)
> writes:
> > OK - LET'S MAKE A rec.ham-radio.binaries !!
>
>
> How about rec.ham-radio.software -- I think that would be more
> appropriate,

That sounds more like a newsgroup ABOUT software. Let's stick with a
traditional rec.radio.ham.bin.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1188. Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 05:16:46 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <149.26F15120@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8499

> From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
> Date: 13 Sep 90 15:27:34 GMT
> Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
> Message-ID: <108167@philabs.Philips.Com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <2523@naucse.cse.nau.edu> rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert
> Wier) writes:
> > I too am very nostalgic for Heathkit. My first amateur rig
> > was an HW-16 code only rig. Was a big deal when the regs
> > changed from being rockbound to being able to use a VFO. I
> > immediately bought the VFO (was it $75?), and had great fun
> > since I COULD ACTUALLY TRANSMIT ON THE SAME FREQ AS THE OTHER
> > GUY WAS SENDING! WOW!
>
> I have a question: If novices were required to use crystals to generate
> the
> xmit freq, and assuming that you don't have a really big selection of
> frequencys (i.e. crystals), then how would you go about answering a CQ?
> If
> you are not on the same freq, then how would you expect the other guy to
> hear
> you? Keep answering, and wait for the other guy to eventually tune his
> radio
> and stumble on your answer? Seems that would take a long time before
> you
> connect.

Until after World War II, when precision military surplus components made variable frequency oscillators economical, the majority of operation by amateurs of all classes was crystal controlled. It was the universally acepted practice during non-net operations to tune around for answers to your CQs. Often, to make it easier, the calling station indicated where he was tuning ("here to 3600", "plus or minus 10". etc. All abbreviated. of course.).

Incidentally, the term precision components is no misnomer. The old "Command Set" radios out of B17 bombers actually had jeweled bearings in the VFO capacitors.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

```
| ,___| ___________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

1189. Re: IC-735 vs FT-757GXII vs TS-440/S/AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 13:49:03 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1318@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8500

In article <1990Sep13.173750.24023@xanadu.com> jeff@amix.com (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX) writes:
>Tried to email twice; I think it should have gone; Oh well I'll post
>so OE1CDS can get some of your comments on my comments. (Time to
>debug mail again.)
>
>In article <246@eliza.edvvie.at> OE1CDS writes:
>>Has anyone experience with the ICOM IC-735? I am new lis and want to
>>buy a shortwave transceiver. Other alternatives would be the FT-757, or
>>the TS-440.
>>
>>tnx es 73
>>oe1cds
>>--
>>This does not reflect the | Christian Dworak
>>opinions of my employer. | USENET: dworak@edvvie.at
>>I am busy enough by talking |
>>about my own ... | EDVG Vienna/Europe - Tel (+43 222) 59907 238
>
>I recently bought a TS-440/S with the auto antenna tuner. I also considered
>the ICOM IC-735 and the FT-757. I thought the 440 was better than those
>two. I really wanted to get either the FT-757 or one of the ICOMs (735 or
>725/726) but felt that the kenwood had more features:
>
>100 memories (I use memories alot; I've already used 10 which is the alotment
>you get on the yaesu);

The 735 has 12 memory channels, but I don't use memories much in my style
of operating.

>
>RIT/XIT display (the others have RIT but no display;
>I didn't like the way ICOMs RIT worked, same goes for the CLARifier on
>the yaesu); (Do the ICOMS have SPLIT operation? Does the RIT
>vary more than 1 or 1.5 khz? RIT would be useful for SPLIT if
>it varies enough. The 440 does SPLIT using 2 vfos. Its not possible
>to work SPLIT [with freqs more that 1.2 khz apart] just using RIT with
>the 440.)
>

The RIT control on the 735 is plus or minus 800 hz with no display
indication. The 735 allows split operation between VFO A and VFO B.
Since the VFOs also store mode options, you can work crossmode as
well as crossband. A second press of the SPLIT switch puts you in
reverse split.

>The 735's controls for mic gain/VOX control were under the little front
>panel door which I found difficult to get too;
>
>However, the 440 has the vox controls on the rear, which is not good,
>it is o.k. because I don't use VOX that much;

I removed the little plastic door on the 735 the first day. It serves no
purpose and can drop open when running mobile in the Jeep.

>I wanted 10 hz freq readout which you get on the 440 after snipping a diode;
>
>I think ICOM has this but was told that the yaesu doesn't;

The 735 does not have the 10 hz digit available on the display. The mode
indicators occupy that position...pity.

>When changing modes on the yaesu you have to cycle through
>usb->lsb->cw->am->fm->back to usb....which means if you want to go from
>cw to usb you have to go through fm which generates alot of noise in the
>speaker;

The 735 has individual switches for each mode. That's nice, I hate the
Yaesu system too.

>The tuning feel of the yaesu and the ICOM is better than the kenwood; sometimes
>I think the kenwood does not have enough revolutions per kilohertz; what I
>mean is that for a very small change in the dial you get a change of about
>200 to 300 khz. I know of no way to change this. On the Icom and yaesu
>when you turn the dial slowly it only changes about 50 to 100 khz.

Yeah this is a major plus of the 735. The tuning rate varies with the speed
that you turn the knob. Also you can adjust the drag on the knob to suit
your taste. I set it tight for mobile and loosen it up for base use. Very nice.

>With the 440 you can get a 1.8 khz wide SSB filter which I find essential
>for working 20 meters. I don't think this is available on yaesu or
>the ICOM 735/725/726.

Optional filters are available for the 735. I have the 1.8 khz SSB filter
and the 500 hz CW filter in mine.

>The kenwood has AFSK ports which I use for RTTY, AMTOR, and PACKET.
>I think that you have to use the microphone jack on the ICOM; the
>yaesu may have an AFSK port, I am not sure.

The 735 has a connector called ACC1 which has PTT, audio in, audio out,
squelch status (goes low when squelch opens), 13.8 volt power, ground,
and ALC in. The manual recomends connecting AFSK equipment here, though
you can use the mike and speaker jacks if you wish.

Also on the rear panel are the beloved transverter jacks and the external
receive antenna jack.

>Of course the 440 is about US$ 100 more than the ICOM or yaesu. The
>auto antenna tuner is another $200.

Icom offers the AT150 autotuner as a standalone box and the superior AH1 which places the tuner at the antenna where it belongs. The coax line is always flat. This thing is expensive, but it is done right. Me, I use a cheap MFJ901 for portable and a Dentron MT3000A for base because I like twiddling knobs. My Drake twins had real TUNE and LOAD controls built in....pity they disapeared on the new rigs.

>I had a small problem with my 440: It made a very faint clicking noise
>when turning the main tuning knob. It turned out that the optical
>encoder had a small mechanical problem with it. Kenwood is sending me
>a new optical encoder at no charge, but in the meantime I was able to
>fix the instlled one.

No problems, yet, with the 735.

>There is a new radio from ten-tec called the Delta-II. It is a 100 watt
>(maybe 150 or 200 watts, I don't recall) HF transceiver with 100khz to
>30 mhz receive. I don't know what the price is but I think it should be
>around US$1000. The nice feature about it is that it has a countinously
>variable width filter. I think this is a good feature in a $1000 radio.
>I wish I had it in the kenwood. The Delta-II is supposed to be available
>in november. If the price was right and available today, I might get
>one.

The Delta-II is supposed to sell for around $1300. The 735 has passband tuning and is as quiet as a TEN-TEC Corsair.

>Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
>AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
>jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff
>N6ZFX @ N6IIU

Gary KE4ZV

PS No I don't get a commission from Icom. :-)

1190. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 13:56:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1319@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8501

In article <108167@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
>In article <2523@naucse.cse.nau.edu> rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier) writes:
>> I too am very nostalgic for Heathkit. My first amateur rig
>> was an HW-16 code only rig. Was a big deal when the regs
>> changed from being rockbound to being able to use a VFO. I
>> immediately bought the VFO (was it $75?), and had great fun
>> since I COULD ACTUALLY TRANSMIT ON THE SAME FREQ AS THE OTHER
>> GUY WAS SENDING! WOW!
>
>I have a question: If novices were required to use crystals to generate the
>xmit freq, and assuming that you don't have a really big selection of
>frequencys (i.e. crystals), then how would you go about answering a CQ? If
>you are not on the same freq, then how would you expect the other guy to hear
>you? Keep answering, and wait for the other guy to eventually tune his radio
>and stumble on your answer? Seems that would take a long time before you
>connect. Or was there an agreed on contact frequency, that everyone would buy
>crystals for? Then you tell each other what freqs you have xtals for, and
>move there? Is 3.579545Mhz in the novice band? (I don't have the allocations
>memorized or handy). That freq would be a very common crystal, as it is the
>color TV color info subcarrier. If it is, then that might be a contact freq.
>
>73 de WA2ISE

3.58 Mhz is not in ANY ham band, thank goodness, or there would be incredible
TVI problems. The standard procedure in rockbound days was to send looong
CQs and looong answers with the entire novice band being tuned for replies
after each CQ. Needless to say, split operation was the order of the day,
tying up two frequencies for one QSO. Tuner-uppers were a constant problem
and often you would turn over and find that another QSO had started on the
transmit frequency of your contact.

Gary KE4ZV (ex WN4OAA)

1191. Re: Reply Comments from W3XO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 15:50:24 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1320@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8502

Excerpts from and comments on W3XO's commission filing:

> Before the
> FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
> Washington, DC 20554
>
> PR Docket No. 90-55
>
>In the Matter of
>Amendment of Part 97 of the)
>Commission's Rules Concerning)
>the Establishment of a Code-free)
>Class of Amateur Radio License)
>
> REPLY COMMENTS
> Submitted by
> William A. Tynan W3XO
> HCR 5 Box 574-336
> Kerrville, TX
>

>5. If the Commission sees fit to follow the advice of those who have
> recommended that codefree licensees be given privileges on 6 an/or
> 2 meters; institute new rules to limit 50.1 to 50.5, 144.1 to 144.5
> and 145.8 to 146.0 MHz to narrowband modes such as SSB, CW and AM
> (same bandwidth restrictions as are in place for the HF bands),
> retaining the existing CW limitation from 50.0 to 50.1 and 144.0
> to 144.1. (The writer believes that such a provision is needed
> whether or not codefree licensees are given access to 6 and 2
> meters, and is presently preparing a petition for rulemaking on the
> matter.)

Narrow band modes are not necessarily the best way to work weak signals.
witness the ability to copy spread spectrum signals below the noise
floor. Closing this spectrum to weak signal techniques other than CW,
SSB, and AM(!) would be a mistake we could live to regret in the future.
Restricting ineffient modes such as conventional FM and AM from this spectrum,
might be acceptable.

>I am aware of the comments filed by the American Radio Relay League and
>generally support them, especially in their reaffirmation of their
>recommendation that codefree license privileges begin at 220 MHz. I do
>not, however, support their acceptance of the name "Communicator" (their
>original proposal), for the reasons outlined in my comments filed on
>this docket. I also do not see a reason for a power limitation of 200

>Watts. If the examination is comprehensive, as I have urged, there
>should be no valid reason to limit the power of codefree licensees to
>anything other than that available to higher class licensees on the same
>bands. If, on the other hand, the Commission determines that a
>comprehensive examination cannot be designed, then I submit that
>codefree licensees should be limited to 10 Watts. Under that
>eventuality, the name "Communicator" is probably appropriate.

I agree with everything said here except the limitation to 220 and
above. Everyone on this forum should be familiar with my rejection
of ghettoization.

>The comments of Phil Karn KA9Q, although inaccurate and incomplete, are
>interesting. Despite his many valuable contributions to Amateur Radio
>and his possession of an Extra Class license, I must conclude that Mr.
>Karn doesn't understand the hobby - beyond his own narrow area of
>interest. In his third paragraph, he state; "Code proficiency is no
>more relevant to operation on the 50 and 144 MHz bands than it is on the
>frequencies above 220 MHz". I might agree with this statement, if he
>means that code proficiency IS valuable on the bands above 220 MHz.
>But, I don't believe that this is his intended message. The entire
>thrust of his comments is that code is no longer needed in Amateur Radio
>- not just on VHF. He blames only ITU regulations for retaining a code
>requirement for operation on the HF bands - and there proposes to lower
>the requirement to 5 words per minute. I am convinced that he intends
>to work for the elimination of the ITU requirement, as well as any code
>sub-bands on HF. The tenor of his entire submission is anti-code in
>general, not merely pro codefree license. Mr. Karn is either unaware
>of, or doesn't care about the many who use code regularly on the VHF and
^^^^
a few hundred active mainly during contests.

>UHF bands. Being associated with AMSAT, including being a member of its
>Board, he must be aware of the important role code plays in operation
>via the amateur satellites. Indeed, the way many get started on the
>satellites is through code. It provides a way to construct a simple,
>inexpensive station, capable of satellite operation. SSB or data
>communication on the satellites, usually entails the use of expensive
>commercial equipment. In fact; it is interesting to note that Mr.

To put the expense argument in perspective, only about $200 separates
a CW satellite station from an SSB satellite station. The transverters
don't care, only the amplifier needs to be linear. You need a good
SSB quality receive setup in any case.

>Karn, despite his close and valuable association with AMSAT, makes only
>passing reference to satellites. Other VHF/UHF applications of code,
>the existence of which Mr. Karn ignores, include long haul tropo and
>moonbounce communication. My long years of experience on the bands
>above 30 MHz have taught me that code is particularly valuable. Many of
>the countries I have worked on 6 meters (101 at current count), I could
>have only worked using code. If anything, the use of code is even more

>necessary on the UHF and microwave bands than on the lower VHF bands.
>On at least one occasion, I have been frustrated in not being able to
>work a low power station on 1296 MHz about 120 miles away, because his
>station was not set up for CW operation. I am convinced that codefree

We're all certainly sorry that W3XO was "frustrated", but a codefree licensee could equally claim to be "frustrated" because W3XO doesn't employ DSP techniques. If you want to play the DX game then you must be prepared to meet the DX on his own terms.

Forcing ALL amateurs to know code so that YOU can work them using code is an incredibly selfish attitude.

>licensees will certainly be at a disadvantage on any bands they occupy,
>unless they are satisfied to limit their activities to relatively short
>haul voice and data modes, generally based on the use of FM.

If this were true, which it isn't, then THEIR limitation is THEIR choice and shouldn't concern you. Fortunately, techniques for weak signal work which have been repeatedly demonstrated to be superior to make and break keying in the space and military sectors are becoming available to the average amateur at reasonable costs.

>Another, who does not appear to understand what really goes on on the
>bands above 50MHz is Brian Kantor. He begins his argument for granting
>codefree licensee use of all bands above 30 MHz with the premise "Since
>Morse code is rarely used in VHF and UHF communications..." Surely,
>basing a position on such an erroneous argument should be grounds for
>ignoring the remainder of his comments. Nevertheless, I will deal with

I would consider a few hundred contest DXers using CW a few weekends a year as being fairly called "rare" when considered as a percentage of total usage on the VHF bands.

>the past. Mr. Karn, Mr. Kantor and many others, who seem to think that
>VHF/UHF operation is limited to FM and packet (also FM), ignore the
>impact of turning lose an additional hoard of FMers on 2 and 6 meters
>without some kind of protection for weak signal narrowband modes. Mr
>Kantor compounds his lack of knowledge by the following statement:
>"Even the traditional advantage of Morse for weak signal communication
>no longer holds true: digital signal processing techniques have yielded
>communication systems which can be built by the ham experimenter that
>will provide reliable communications at received signal strengths far
>below those at which the human ear can even discern that there is a
>Morse signal present." THIS STATEMENT IS ABSOLUTELY FALSE. Some day,
>it may be true. Many VHF operators hope so. There have been many
>promises over the years for such a utopian scheme that would make
>moonbounce available to the "average" VHFer (100 Watts and a 12 to 15 dB
>gain antenna). But, so far, no one has demonstrated such a system.

Your statement is FALSE. Check with N4HY et al about working moonbounce with Oscar class stations and DSP.

>The answer is that more goes on inside the human brain in digging out
>weak signals than most people realized. Maybe, some day, the process
>can be implemented on a few chips, and maybe even improved upon; but it
>hasn't be shown to work that well yet. I won't waste my time and that
>of the Commission discussing further Mr. Kantor's comments. I am happy
>to see that he stopped short of proposing that the Commission "ban"
>Morse code, although he seems to have considered the idea.

So JPL has hundreds of dedicated CW ops straining at their cans copying data from Voyager eh? Get real! Techniques for copying extremely weak signals have been in use for at least two decades. These techniques and newer techniques are now filtering down to the amateur budget.

CW, like restoring antique radios, is a pleasant passtime for some, but claiming that it is ABSOLUTELY UNBEATABLE as a weak signal mode is totally false. Claiming that CW is a cheap way to communicate says that you consider the months of time spent unproductively learning the code had no value. If on the other hand you consider your time to have value, then CW is a very expensive way to communicate. Slow too.

On the one hand we hear CW proponents saying that it will "get through when nothing else will" and on the other hand they scream for protected sub bands so they won't get wiped out by other modes. Seems kind of like a contradiction to me.

Gary KE4ZV

1192. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 16:03:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1321@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8503

In article <1319@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>3.58 Mhz is not in ANY ham band, thank goodness, or there would be incredible

Oops! Of course 3.58 is in the 80 meter band. What it's not in is the novice portion of the band 3.70-3.75 (unless that's been moved too!).

Gary KE4ZV

1193. PC Logger - Help Finding one

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 16:45:21 UTC
From: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <837.26F317C3@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 8504

I am leaving for the UK in two weeks and would like to locate a PC
based shareware/public domain station logger and/or contest logger
for my laptop. Something like the K1EA (v4.25 or >) would be nice.
Please forward information or uuencoded file to
Katz@sask.usask.ca
73's VE5ZX - Syl (Soon to be G0/VE5ZX)

--
Sylvan Katz Ham: VE5ZX
203 Ball Crescent UUCP: ...!alberta!herald!weyr!katz
Saskatoon, Sask Internet: katz@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Canada S7K 6E1 Ham bands: below 14.025/21.025/28.025 @ 0100-0300Z
(306) 934-3168

1194. MOD for TS-430S

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 17:41:26 UTC
From: DFAH100@BGUNOS.BitNet
Message-ID: <9009151750.AA11329@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8505

Looking for any modifications of the TS-430S, especially

* receiving freq from 100Khz and up,
* better scanning options (e.g. stopping on a station while scanning in FM mode)
* impoving FM selectivity.

TKS, and 73 - Adi, 4Z4VG

BITNET: DFAH100@BGUNOS

1195. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 17:55:44 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8277@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8506

In article <1319@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>3.58 Mhz is not in ANY ham band, thank goodness, or there would be incredible
>TVI problems.

I beg your pardon??? Last I heard, 80 meters was from 3.5 - 4.0 Mhz.
Gee, I hope they didn't move it when I wasn't looking. :-)

bill KB3YV

1196. STS-35 SAREX Update and JSC BBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 19:57:37 UTC
From: garym@sugar.hackercorp.com
Message-ID: <6570@sugar.hackercorp.com>
Source record: 8507
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle

Subject: STS-35 SAREX Update and BBS Info

The launch of STS-35 has now been re-scheduled for Tuesday morning,
Sept 18 at 05:28 UTC. The following elements may be used for pre-launch
orbit predictions.

STS-35
1 00035U 90261.27986111 .00031000 00000-0 22174-3 0 0030
2 00035 28.4690 270.3379 0005720 246.6067 119.6564 15.71792660 23

Satellite: STS-35
Epoch time: 90261.27986111
Element set: JSC-003
Inclination: 28.4690 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-35
RA of node: 270.3379 deg Pre-launch flight profile
Eccentricity: .0005720 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 246.6067 deg Launch: 18 SEP 90 05:28 UTC
Mean anomaly: 119.6564 deg
Mean motion: 15.71792660 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 3.10E-04 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 2

The Public Affairs Office at the Johnson Space Center operates a BBS to
provide information to the public. Check this board for updates to the
keplerian element sets during the flight. A message will be posted
indicatiwhat file contains the new element set. The current element set
for the Sep 18, 1990 Launch is found in the file STS35.003 in directory 99.

To access the BBS, call 713-483-2500 using 1200 baud, 8-N-1, at the
ENTER NUMBER: prompt, enter "62511" and you will be connected to the BBS.

NASA JSC's Electronic Space Information BBS is intended to provide 24-hour
access to biographies of NASA officials and astronauts, news releases,
space flight mission presskits and television schedules, space shuttle
systems information, flight manifests and schedules, and other infor-
mation about the space program.

N5QWC/W5RRR
15SEP90 1940UCT

--
Gary Morris - N5QWC/W5RRR Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov

Lockheed (LESC), A22 UUCP: moray!avocado!garym (home)
Space Station Freedom SPAN: 24810::"gmorris@nasamail"
Houston, Texas Phone: +1 713 283 5195

1197. STS-35 SAREX Ops Timeline

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 20:14:57 UTC
From: garym@sugar.hackercorp.com
Message-ID: <6571@sugar.hackercorp.com>
Source record: 8508

SAREX Timeline (WA4SIR)
Updated 9/4/90 0740 CDT

Times are given in Mission Elapsed Time (MET) which does not change relative to the launch time. You will need to add the MET to the launch time to determine the time these events will occur.

During the times the ROBOT is on packet operations will take place, crew tended periods will normally be voice operations. Primary downlink frequency is 145.550 and primary uplink is on 144.950, secondary uplinks are 144.91 and 144.97. See AMSAT bulletins for more information, in particular ANS-237.01 (8/25/90), ANS-230.01 (8/18/90) or contact W5RRR during the flight on 28.400, 21.350, 14.280, 7.227 or 3.850 for more information.

MET D	Hr	Mh	Event
0	19	36	AOS NZ8W
0	19	44	LOS NZ8W
0	19	50	Start SAREX
0	20	27	AOS Carnarvon (VK6IU)
0	20	45	LOS Sydney (VK2AS)
0	21	09	AOS JSC (W5RRR)
0	21	18	LOS JSC (W5RRR)
0	21	20	Activate ROBOT
1	10	20	Deactivate ROBOT, start crew tended
1	10	21	AOS Sao Paulo (PY2PJO)
1	10	31	LOS Sao Paulo
1	12	00	SAREX off
1	20	05	AOS GSFC (WA3NAN)
1	20	10	LOS GSFC (WA3NAN)
1	20	20	Start SAREX crew tended
1	20	53	AOS Carnarvon (VK6IU)
1	21	10	LOS Sydney (VK2AS)
1	21	15	Activate ROBOT
2	09	00	Deactivate ROBOT, start crew tended
2	09	10	AOS Sao Paulo (PY2PJO)
2	09	20	LOS Sao Paulo
2	10	30	SAREX off
2	18	35	Start SAREX crew tended
2	18	50	AOS Florida Space Camp (WB5PMR)
2	18	59	LOS Florida Space Camp
2	19	42	AOS Carnarvon (VK6IU)

2 20 00 LOS Sydney (VK2AS)
2 20 00 Activate ROBOT
2 20 26 AOS Tampa KB4FBX
2 20 36 LOS Tampa KB4FBX
3 07 55 Deactivate ROBOT, start crew tended
3 07 59 AOS Sao Paulo (PY2PJO)
3 08 09 LOS Sao Paulo
3 09 30 SAREX off

3 17 37 AOS Alliance Academy (HC1QH)
3 17 40 Start SAREX crew tended
3 17 45 LOS Alliance Academy
3 18 31 AOS Carnarvon (VK6IU)
3 18 49 LOS Sydney (VK2AS)
3 19 00 Activate ROBOT
3 20 49 AOS W5RRR
3 20 59 LOS W5RRR
4 06 48 AOS Sao Paulo (PY2PJO)
4 06 55 Deactivate ROBOT, start crew tended
4 06 58 LOS Sao Paulo
4 07 54 AOS KH6NF
4 08 02 LOS KH6NF
4 08 25 AOS Sao Paulo
4 08 35 LOS Sao Paulo
4 08 40 SAREX off

4 16 35 Start SAREX crew tended
4 17 17 Start NASA Select TV from W5RRR shack
4 17 21 AOS Carnarvon (VK6IU)
4 17 38 LOS Sydney (VK2AS)
4 18 07 AOS WA4NZD
4 18 12 LOS WA4NZD
4 18 15 Activate ROBOT
5 06 00 Deactivate ROBOT, start crew tended
5 07 14 AOS Sao Paulo (PY2PJO)
5 07 24 LOS Sao Paulo
5 08 10 SAREX off

5 16 10 Start SAREX crew tended
5 16 10 AOS Carnarvon (VK6IU)
5 16 27 LOS Sydney (VK2AS)
5 17 30 Activate ROBOT
6 05 45 Deactivate ROBOT, start crew tended
6 06 03 AOS Sao Paulo (PY2PJO)
6 06 12 LOS Sao Paulo
6 07 40 AOS Sao Paulo (PY2PJO)
6 07 50 LOS Sao Paulo
6 07 55 SAREX off

6 16 15 Start SAREX crew tended
6 16 45 AOS Carnarvon (VK6IU)

6 16 53 LOS Sydney (VK2AS)
6 17 30 Activate ROBOT
7 05 30 Deactivate ROBOT, start crew tended
7 06 28 AOS Sao Paulo (PY2PJO)
7 06 38 LOS Sao Paulo
7 07 30 SAREX off

7 15 00 Start SAREX crew tended
7 15 24 AOS Carnarvon (VK6IU)
7 15 42 LOS Sydney (VK2AS)
7 16 30 Activate ROBOT
7 17 00 AOS Carnarvon (VK6IU)
7 17 18 LOS Sydney (VK2AS)
7 17 45 AOS MSFC (WA4NZD)
7 17 53 LOS MSFC
8 04 45 Deactivate ROBOT, start crew tended
8 05 17 AOS Sao Paulo (PY2PJO)
8 05 27 LOS Sao Paulo
8 05 45 Power down SAREX, stow

--
Gary Morris - N5QWC/W5RRR Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov
Lockheed (LESC), A22 UUCP: moray!avocado!garym (home)
Space Station Freedom SPAN: 24810::"gmorris@nasamail"
Houston, Texas Phone: +1 713 283 5195

1198. vk2sg.rtty

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 21:47:28 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1648@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 8509

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0914
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 9/14/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 14th September 1990
BID: $RTDX0914
Part 1 of 3.

This is the last request for logs of the ANARTS RTTY DX Contest held
in June this year. You may be first in your country, even though you
have a small score, or you might help to prove that someone else won
it. So send your logs to W. Storer, 55 Prince Charles Rd, Frenchs
Forest, Sydney 2086 NSW Australia.

These notes are getting shorter each week, because the propagation is
getting poorer despite what the propagation reports are saying. Also
some of our reporters have been distracted by other attractions, like
holidays. We still hope for better things next week.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN, I5ICY, I5IGQ, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT,
W2JGR, W6/G0AZT and the Tri-State DX packet cluster network. Thank
you all for your information and interest. Please keep it coming.

Bandpass:

Friday 7:
CE0ZIG 14076 at 0416Z ARQ
BV5OC 14081 at 0952Z FEC
ZD8BOB 21074 at 2305Z ARQ

Saturday 8:
HI8EL 14080 at 0628Z ARQ
TY1PS 21083 at 1234Z ARQ
FK8BK 14069 at 1246Z ARQ
9J2BO 21088 at 1449Z QSL
SV0AC 21080 at 1700Z ARQ
5Z4BI 21087 at 1707Z
SV9TJ 21078 at 1715Z ARQ
HV3SJ 21090 at 1844Z
9Y4SF 14094 at 2323Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
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SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0915
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 9/14/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 14th September 1990
BID: $RTDX0915
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 9:
UJ8JCQ 21087 at 0645Z QSL
UB4HO 21085 at 1108Z
UQ2HQ 21091 at 1109Z
VQ9RB 28088 at 1333Z
4K0ADS 21086 at 1404Z
YI1BGD 21073 at 1700Z ARQ
HV3SJ 28089 at 1715Z
5Z4BI 21081 at 2045Z
5N0ETP 14084 at 2138Z

Monday 10:
UM8NC 14089 at 0214Z
FR4FR 21074 at 1713Z ARQ
VU2SJV 21089 at 1732Z
GW4ZAT/5B4 28088 at 1741Z
G4MSP/3DA0 21086 at 2000Z
ZD8BOB 21074 at 2050Z ARQ
TU2BB 14074 at 2213Z ARQ
CE0ZIG 21074 at 2310Z ARQ
ZP5AEA 14088 at 2333Z

Tuesday 11:
8P9HR 14086 at 0131Z QSL
UM8NC 14089 at 0253Z
5N8ALE 14073 at 0530Z FEC
ZD8BOB 21074 at 1855Z ARQ
3B9FR 14084 at 1950Z

Wednesday 12:
8P9HR 14088 at 0112Z
TA3D 14089 at 0425Z
5N8ALE 14072 at 0508Z FEC
RC2AZ 14087 at 0743Z
FK8BG 14069 at 0932Z ARQ
S79NBD 28092 at 1205Z QSL/Note
4K0ADS 21086 at 1716Z
TK5IU 14074 at 1722Z ARQ
J28TY 21072 at 1746Z ARQ
ZD8BOB 21074 at 2250Z ARQ

Thursday 13:
V31AE 14076 at 0425Z ARQ
RL9PYL 21088 at 1226Z
S79NBD 21089 at 1226Z

J28TY 21089 at 1228Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0916
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 9/14/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 14th September 1990
BID: $RTDX0916
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information:

9J2BO says to QSL via W6ORD.

UJ8JCQ QSL address is Box 1102, 734032 Dushanbe, Tadzhikistan, USSR.

8P9HR will QSL via K4BAI.

S79NBD is JG1NBD when he is at home, so send the cards to his home address.

Notes of Interest:

It seems that I made a slight mistake last week with the QSL management of 1S0XV. It appears that JA3DPB and W4FRU are the managers for the rest of the world, while Russians may send their cards to Box 308, Moscow 103009. So now you have three QSL managers. I think that I have it right this time.

JG1NBD is operating from the Seychelles S79 until 16th September. JH1NQG should be signing KC6CW while JH1BNL should sign KC6DX from 13th September until 16th, after which they will move to Yap from 16th until 19th, where they will sign V63AN and V63AR respectively. QSL to their home calls.

7J1ADJ should also be making a noise from Minami Torishima from now until the 21st. QSL to KB1BE.

JH1QDB will be on Ogasawara (JD1) from 23rd until 30th September.

F2JD will sign CE0ZZZ from Juan Fernandes from mid November, and will be running RTTY with gear supplied by IRDXA.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG).

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1199. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 21:50:43 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <2533@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 8510

From article <108167@philabs.Philips.Com>, by rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey):
>
> I have a question: If novices were required to use crystals to generate the
> xmit freq, and assuming that you don't have a really big selection of
> frequencys (i.e. crystals), then how would you go about answering a CQ? If
> you are not on the same freq, then how would you expect the other guy to hear
> you? Keep answering, and wait for the other guy to eventually tune his radio
> and stumble on your answer? Seems that would take a long time before you
> connect. Or was there an agreed on contact frequency, that everyone would buy
> crystals for? Then you tell each other what freqs you have xtals for, and
> move there? Is 3.579545Mhz in the novice band? (I don't have the allocations
> memorized or handy). That freq would be a very common crystal, as it is the
> color TV color info subcarrier. If it is, then that might be a contact freq.
>
> 73 de WA2ISE

Yup, what you did was to transmit on your crystal frequency, the
other guy would transmit on his crystal frequency, and you'd both
have to tune around to find who was answering. This normally
limited your contacts to +- 10 khz within your transmitter freq.

It was kind of funny. After transmitting rock bound for several
months, you got to know the other guys who had similar crystals
REAL well. They were the ones you spent most of your time
talking to!

I forget what the exact freq bands were... but I spent a lot of
time with a 7.??? crystal.

Being rockbound made you really appreciate the General class guys
who'd come down and zero beat your transmit frequency so you could
talk to them. It gave you someone new to talk to!

--73's

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw

1200. Software postings in this group.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 22:44:34 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <4015@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 8511

I've watched this discussion regarding fixing the "problem" of software being posted to this group with rising amusement. Many people have suggested a number of solutions but no one has yet hit on the most obvious of all - let the people who have a problem with software in this group fix the problem for themselves.

If someone running a mail gateway, say Brian for instance, thinks that his downstream sites would be so offended by or so driven to poverty by the transmission costs of software or other files in this group, then let that person fix the problem. It is trivially easy to screen traffic on the basic of a) size and/or b) content (the leading "M" in uuencoded files is a dead givaway) and/or format (fixed length lines, for example). Using Deliver, that would be a 15 minute task. Then the rest of us who value such postings could continue to benefit from them. Of course, it IS much easier just to bitch about it....

That said, I too would support a group of the form rec.ham-radio.software. Dispense with all the nonsense about a separate group for each computer. Most hams use PCs and for the non-PC software, a simple keyword in the title line will differentiate it from the PC stuff. This group would be an ideal place for Phil's latest TCP/IP stuff as well as all the other ham oriented software. Perhaps Bdale could even be pursuaded to set up an automatic poster daemon for the IP stuff. I say this, of course, because he stated a couple of years ago that it would take too much of his time for him to do so when I asked him to set up an automatic E-mail posting to me so I could redistribute to non- Internet sites.

So here's my suggestion. In the interim, continue posting to rec.ham-radio. And in that interim, let's find someone to volunteer to hold a formal discussion and vote for a software newsgroup for ham radio. Any volunteers?

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

1201. Re: Antenna gain figures for QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 23:01:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500732@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8512

> >I will wait for a version in Fortran or C before I actually run it. I might
> >be convinced to use Pascal if the program is written by people who are
> >recognized experts in the field.
> >
>
> Language chauvinist! :-)

:-)

> If a program gives results in a reasonable amount of time, and the algorithm
> is properly implemented, who cares what language was used.

The reasons are this:

BASIC is a toy language for toy computers. Don't get me wrong, toys are fun things to have; I have toys; you have toys; he who has the most toys.....:-)

PASCAL was originally intended to be a teaching language, not an implementation language. As a language it is poor for serious development. However groups like Borland (Turbo Pascal) have done a remarkable job of converting a poor language into something useful and powerful. Unfortunately they have done so for only one platform (PC clones, MS-DOS).

C is a systems programming language and fits at a point somewhere between assembly language and other high level languages. It is not the most ideal language to do scientific programming, but it is universally available and there are good compilers for free (GNU GCC for UNIX) or for low cost (Turbo C by Borland and Microsoft C) for PC clones. Rumor has it there is a good C for Macintosh, but I'd not be in a position to verify that.

Fortran is THE scientific programming language, and antenna modeling is just such an application. My tendency in such things as antenna modeling is to be as detailed and discrete as possible in the model. I'm talking simulations that take a few hours to run on an IBM 3081 or Convex C240 mainframe; several thousand segments. This is not a practical option on a PC with BASIC. Not all Fortran compilers are up to snuff, unfortunately.

If all I was going to do was run a small model, never hack the code, and never try to validate the algorithm, a BASIC program for a PC would be fine. But in reality, I will often need to modify the program or verify its algorithm, or even revise it to new technology. Source is required in a language that is easy and practical to maintain. Because I do serious systems programming and development across multiple platforms over a range of computers, the languages I will be proficient in will be assembly (for various machines), Fortran, and of course C. Basic, Pascal, Cobol, Lisp, etc., are not among them.

> If I were an antenna manufacturer, I wouldn't depend on a computer simulation
> to design my antennas. Real range data is much more valuable.

I can twist your words here because I think you made a slight word slip. The design phase definitely needs antenna modeling. The engineer can examine many different ideas quickly this way. But constructiong real antennas and testing them in real life situations is a MUST. Each is a sanity check on the other.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1202. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-15 23:06:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500733@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8513

[more kindling on the fire]

How about comp.sources.misc for things in source code, and comp,binaries.?
for whatever machine type the binary is for.

The big advantage is that these already exist and are usable now. As far
as I know, there is not restriction of the type of programs posted there,
and I have seen some variety at times.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1203. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-16 02:36:58 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <230@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8514

In article <108167@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
>
> I have a question: If novices were required to use crystals to generate the
> xmit freq, and assuming that you don't have a really big selection of
> frequencys (i.e. crystals), then how would you go about answering a CQ? If
> you are not on the same freq, then how would you expect the other guy to hear
> you? Keep answering, and wait for the other guy to eventually tune his radio
> and stumble on your answer? Seems that would take a long time before you
> connect.

I was first licensed as WN7CSK in 1965. In those days, because of crystals,
no one on the Novice band calling CQ expected the answer to come back on
their frequency. CQs tended to be longer, answering was longer, and the
calling station would always "tune the band" looking for a response.

I ran a Heath DX20 into a wire on 80 meters, and the receiver was a
Knight Kit Star Roamer, 4 tube general coverage receiver with NO BFO.
I had one crystal for 3743 KHz (most Novices I found later bought crystals
toward the middle of the band) and I used a knife switch for antenna
changeover from receive to transmit.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1204. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-16 02:49:31 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <231@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8515

In article <4436@optilink.UUCP>, elliott@optilink.UUCP (Paul Elliott x225) writes:
> In article <108167@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
>
> > [...] Is 3.579545Mhz in the novice band? [...]
> > That freq would be a very common crystal, as it is the
> > color TV color info subcarrier. If it is, then that might be a contact freq.
>
> Yeah, its in the novice 80M band. I haven't worked 80M (ever!), but have
> wondered about that frequency. Just imagine the noise floor, with all those
> quasi-synchronised, pulse modulated color-bursts going on, nation/world-wide.
> I can imagine it all right, but what's it really like?
>
> By the way, the ancient history I've just related took place circa-1975.

No, 3.579545 MHz is not, and was not ever, in the Novice band. The Novice
band was from 3.7 to 3.75 MHz. I am not sure, but I think there was
a change in this allocation. I think the whole segment shifted down 25 KHz,
so it is now 3.675 to 3.725 MHz. I believe this was done in the last year.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
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Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1205. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-16 03:07:59 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <234@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8516

In article <5882@plains.NoDak.edu>, enders@plains.NoDak.edu (WD0BCI) writes:
> In article <4436@optilink.UUCP> elliott@optilink.UUCP (Paul Elliott x225) writes:
> >In article <108167@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
> [stuff deleted]
> >
> >> [...] Is 3.579545Mhz in the novice band? [...]
> >> That freq would be a very common crystal, as it is the
> >> TV color info subcarrier. If it is, then that might be a contact freq.
> >
> >Yeah, its in the novice 80M band.
>
> NO! NO! NO!!! The 80 meter novice band is from 3.7 to 3.75 MHz. Don't
> try this at home kids!! (besides, the noise is *terrible*!!!, and you'll
> give the neighbors a bad case of TVI).
>

i
That is what it USED to be, when I was a Novice. I think it changed this
year. Here is my evidence:

SB ARRL @ ALLUSA $ARLB010
#10 80m. Reallocation 3/2/90
QST DE W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 10 ARLB010
From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT March 2, 1990
To All Radio Amateurs

On March 1, The FCC announced that it proposes to change authorized
frequencies for Novice and Technician Class operators in the 80 meter
band. Current authorized frequencies would be changed from 3700 to 3750
KHz to 3675 to 3725 KHz. FCC believes that such relocation would reduce
interference in the 80 meter Novice segment and is asking for comments
from the amateur community.

Copied from W1AW by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
/EX

Not sure, but I think this is a done deal.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW

USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1206. Re: ABUSE OF HAM RADIO ETHICS IN talk.politics.mideast

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-16 05:36:59 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1990Sep16.053659.19580@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 8517

john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>I believe that ARF is related to BARF which is
>responsible for the current 14.313 mess, but I'm not sure of that.

Nope. You are way off there. ARF is "Amateur Radio Forum" Which is the net run by NR9Q, Thursdays at 10PM EST. I note you support the 2nd ammendment. The net is VERY PRO Gun Ownership, among other topics. It is a current Events discussion net. (Thurs, 10pmEST, 3950khz)

I might like to add that people should decide for themselves if Schmidling is Anti Semitic or not. For one thing, Schmidling himself is Jewish. He is, IMHO NOT anti semitic. He opposes US AID to ISRAEL, which by the way OTHER Americans of Jewish Decent also do. As I understand it, he feels that Jewish Occupation of the West Bank is much akin to the Iran takeover of Kuwait. Actually on the surface, the two events have a certain ring of similarity.

Please do NOT continue this debate HERE in rec.ham.radio. If you MUST post a defamatory message about Schmidling or anyone else, take it to a more apropriate newsgroup. I am posting this reply ONLY to correct the error that ARF and BARF are related. I can ASSURE YOU there is ABSOLUTELY NO CONNECTION between the two groups. I also take offense at your characterization of NR9Q, and encourage those interested to judge for themselves by reading his postings OR better yet checking into his net this coming thursday. It could surprise you.

Please NO MORE OF THIS DISCUSSION IN THIS GROUP!

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ===============

1207. Barfers Get Busted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-16 06:07:42 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1990Sep16.060742.19876@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 8518

It has finally happened. SOMEONE finally got fined for the 20 meter mess. Not the chicken squawker, Not one of the ten thousand tape players on the frequency, or the people that swear like longshoremen. Those people DON'T ID.

The fines went to key members of the Better Amateur Radio Federation (BARF).

Herb Schoenbaum, KV4FZ.... Dick Eastman, N5FX, and one other lesser player all got $1,000 fines for "causing interference" to other stations. Actually, they received "Notice of Apparent Liability", which is NOT EXACTLY a fine.

The fines do not seem to have quieted Schoenbaum, who is as verbal as ever. Eastman, a blind ham living on social security, is a bit more subdued of late. FZ was in Florida this past week. Rumor has it he is going to try and fight the fine, since HE claims he was fined for ANSWERING a call on frequency at the time he allegedly was supposed to be causing the interference.

It would seem that the FCC has targeted the BARF BOYS. Certainly if they were somehow no longer on the air, a great deal of this controvercy would vanish quickly. These operators are like the bellows in a foundry, keeping the flames high by pumping in a lot of wind.

However, one has to admit that much of what the BARF boys say happens to be dead square on the money. Perhaps it is just the WAY they say it, and the fact that they say it and say it and say it and say it that causes the problem.

I don't think it is over yet.

Stay tuned to either 14.313 or 14.300 depending on who got where first when.

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ===============

1208. Re: Software postings in this group.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-16 12:52:02 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <07Y.5&@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 8519

In article <4015@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>So here's my suggestion. In the interim, continue posting to rec.ham-radio.
>And in that interim, let's find someone to volunteer to hold a formal
>discussion and vote for a software newsgroup for ham radio. Any
>volunteers?

Let's not.
Instead, let's use the groups that already exist for such things: the comp.* groups. For example, the recent Super Morse posting should have gone to comp.binaries.ibm.pc, for two reasons: 1) it's where binaries for the IBM PC belong, and if your site doesn't get c.b.i.p, then you shouldn't try to end-run binaries around the restriction; and 2) it may well have gotten wider exposure that way, thus giving people who don't read rec.ham-radio a chance to play with a Morse Code program, thus possibly breaking down one of the excuses for not getting into ham radio. (Oops. Not politically correct. Ignore that last.)

A proposal for rec.radio.software will be met with exactly this objection from the admins of the net. For such a group to pass, it will need an answer to that objection.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I can't believe I really wrote +--
this." - Henry Spencer, about awf, his nroff -ms subset written in awk

1209. Re: canecdote: those ubiquitous cans

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-16 13:22:03 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <153.26F2C152@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8520

> From: larry@kitty.UUCP (Larry Lippman)
> Date: 13 Sep 90 19:32:17 GMT
> Organization: Recognition Research Corp., Clarence, NY
> Message-ID: <4027@kitty.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <137.26EEDC76@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > Who remembers which ham magazine printed an article on using hardware
> cloth
> > for forming small chasses (chassises??)? And when?
> >
> > I hope nobody says, "I'll bite." because I don't remember either, but I
> tried
> > it for something or other and it worked.
>
> I don't remember this specific technique, but I bet that if
> someone
> has a copy of "Hints and Kinks" from the 1950's it'll probably be in
> there!

Nothing mysterious about it. You used 1/4 inch mesh wire screen. It was sort of like HEAVY duty chicken wire fencing, only maybe 14 guage wire (and square holes). You could cut it to shape, fold it, bend it, solder leads going to ground to it, run wires going elsewhere through it. Neat! If you needed a tube socket hole, you snipped a few wires and poof! a hole. It was strong enough to mount almost all kinds of hardware on - even small transformers. When you got the thing working right, you rebuilt it permanently using conventional materials. (Then, of course, it no longer worked!)

> One name even comes to mind, who was probably the No. 1
> originator
> of Hints and Kinks material: Art Trauffer. Does that name (or something
> like it) sound familiar to anyone?

Not me, but I'm terrible with names. I often wondered if they were guys in the ARRL Lab. "Hey, dude, gimmee two inches of Hints and Kinks for Page 56."

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park

/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1210. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-16 17:19:21 UTC
From: smits@ve7apu.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Sep16.171921.20514@ve7apu.uucp>
Source record: 8521

Last time I looked, 3.58 Mhz was right in the 3.5 to 4.0 Mhz eighty metre band. Did I miss something ?
73, Bob

1211. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-16 19:51:24 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <236@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8522

In article <1319@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
> 3.58 Mhz is not in ANY ham band, thank goodness, or there would be incredible
> TVI problems.
>
> Gary KE4ZV (ex WN4OAA)

WHAAAT???!!??? 3.58 MHz not in ANY HAM BAND? It is not in any NOVICE
SUBBAND, but it certainly is in the amateur 80 meter allocation, which
is from 3.5 to 4 MHz.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1212. Genie information systems, Ham Radio, and gateway to UUCP, ARPA, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-16 20:57:12 UTC
From: mikey@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <4437@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 8523

Anyone know if Genie Information Systems (the nation-wide computer dial-up system similar to compuserve) has any support areas for amatuer radio?

Also is there any E-mail gateway access to any of the E-mail systems. I am told that Compuserve does have some sort of gateway.

This inquiry was prompted by Genie's decision to offer flat-rate connect time starting 10-1-90. Similar to Prodigy, but only $4.95 monthly non-prime without the trashy graphics, trash software, and slllllllooooooooowwwwww response. This flat-rate doesn't apply to all of Genie's offerings, but to many including their E-mail system.

Would appreciate any responses (even the ever-present flaming barbs) especially from any current subscribers of Genie who will soon have to make the decision to join the flat-rate crowd or drop the service.

****
Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@pnet03.cts.com
PO Box 460 ARPA: crash!pnet03!mikey@nosc.mil
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!pnet03!mikey
****

1213. Swaps in Cedar Rapids or Iowa City -- Iowa Swaps?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 00:10:34 UTC
From: sandro@lhc.nlm.nih.gov
Message-ID: <1990Sep17.001034.20447@nlm.nih.gov>
Source record: 8524

I live in Iowa City and I'm looking for swaps to attend. Can anyone tell me of any in Iowa City or in Cedar Rapids? Heck, I'd even drive to Des Moines or the Quad Cities if I can't find anything nearer home.

Thanks!

Michael
--
Michael D'Alessandro, M.D.
The Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
Educational Technology Branch
The National Library of Medicine sandro@lhc.nlm.nih.gov

1214. AMSAT Bulletins, 9/15/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 00:33:54 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <239@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8525

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-258.01
PRELIMINARY KEPS FOR STS-35

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 258.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Preliminary Orbital Elements For STS-35/SAREX Mission For Sept. 18 Launch.
The Johnson Space Flight Center (JSC) Amateur Radio Club, W5RRR, has released
the following preliminary Keplerian element set for the Space Shuttle Flight
of STS-35. This element set ASSUMES that the Shuttle Columbia will lift-off
as soon as the launch window opens September 18, 1990 at 05:28:00 UTC.

Satellite: STS-35
Catalog number: TBD
Epoch time: 90261.27986111 (18-SEP-90 06:43:00.000 UTC)
Element set: JSC-003
Inclination: 28.4690 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-35
RA of node: 270.3379 deg Pre-launch flight profile
Eccentricity: 0.0005720 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 246.6067 deg Launch: 18-SEP-90 05:28:00 UTC
Mean anomaly: 119.6564 deg
Mean motion: 15.71792660 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 3.10e-04 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 2

In the NASA "2-line" format the above STS-35 elements are as follows:

STS-35
1 00035U 90261.27986111 .00031000 00000-0 22174-3 0 0030
2 00035 28.4690 270.3379 0005720 246.6067 119.6564 15.71792660 23

All stations wishing to obtain updated STS-35 element sets should monitor the
NASA affiliated radio clubs: WA3NAN, W5RRR, and W6VIO. Also, W1AW will pro-
vide up-to-the-minute information with its CW and phone bulletins on
published frequencies in QST.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-258.01
PRELIMINARY STS-35 KEPS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 258.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

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/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-258.02
SAREX/STS-35 INFO FREQS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 258.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

NASA Affiliated Radio Clubs & W1AW To Provide STS-35/SAREX Mission Updates

Radio amateurs and Short Wave Listeners (SWL) will have many opportunities to listen to all the onboard activities from the Shuttle Columbia as the astronauts perform their planned scientific experiments and investigations with the ASTRO-1 payload. The following list of frequencies will provide a "spot" to listen and receive pertinent information on the progress of STS-35 and the Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX). Live shuttle audio will only be rebroadcast when the astronauts are awake. W1AW will provide SAREX Mission updates during its daily bulletin schedule.

BAND WA3NAN W5RRR W6VIO* W1AW VOICE K6MF*** WA4NZD
GSFC JSC JPL BULLETINS** MSFC

75 3.860 3.850 N/A 3.990 3.840 3.855
40 7.185 7.227 N/A 7.290 7.165 7.232
20 14.295 14.280 14.270 14.290 N/A 14.267
15 21.395 21.350 21.340 21.390 N/A 21.362
10 28.650 28.495 N/A 28.590 N/A 28.395

2 147.450 146.640 145.460 N/A 145.580 N/A
1.3 N/A N/A 224.040, 224.080 N/A N/A N/A

*W6VIO will provide live shuttle audio coverage to the South Pacific and Japan by pointing its HF beams in that direction.

**W1AW Voice Bulletins are transmitted daily at 01:30 UTC and 04:30 UTC. W1AW will also provide rebroadcast of shuttle audio on Voice Bulletin frequencies when WA4SIR is communicating with school children. These "live" sessions with school children are scheduled throughout the STS-35 mission.

***K6MF will provide live shuttle audio coverage for the San Francisco Bay Area.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-258.03
SAREX OPERATION PROCEDURE 1

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 258.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Understanding the Basics Will Make SAREX a Success (Part 1)

The Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment, also known as SAREX, has sparked interest in space communication in a large number of amateur stations around the world.

For a good number of stations, this may be their first attempt at talking to other than "earth-bound" stations. By understanding the basics of when it is possible to communicate with Ron Parise, WA4SIR, it will make it a more successful experience for all involved.

First it must be understood that the orbiter Columbia is in low earth orbit. It will be at an altitude of about 150 miles traveling at about 17,500 mph. Being in low earth orbit it will move across the sky very quickly and is not like a geostationary satellite which appears to be fixed at one location in the sky at all times. This means that at best, you will have no more than about 10 minutes maximum during which Columbia will be visible from your QTH during any particular orbit.

Because all communications with SAREX will be done in the 2 Meter band, once Columbia "drops" below the horizon, it will not be possible to communicate with Ron or the packet ROBOT on-board the Orbiter (propagation at 145 MHz does not bend with the ionosphere like it does on HF). Attempting to call Ron when Columbia is not visible from your QTH is pointless and can in fact be disruptive to other amateur communications. Your transmitting frequency of 144.95 MHz is also used in some areas by amateur packet systems. To minimize the disruption to other stations, it is necessary to derive a schedule of when Columbia will be above the horizon and to verify that transmissions from Columbia are in progress on 145.55 before attempting to transmit. Part II of this bulletin will provide some examples of this schedule, and give you information on how to derive one for your QTH.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-258.04
SAREX OPERATION PROCEDURE 2

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 258.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Understanding the Basics Will Make SAREX a Success (Part 2)

Using any of the popular satellite tracking programs, loaded with the Keplerian elements for Columbia's orbit, you will be able to print out a listing of times when Columbia will be visible from you QTH. If you do not have access to one of these programs yourself, contact AMSAT Headquarters at (301) 589-6062 and you will be given the name and phone number of an AMSAT volunteer near you. They will be very happy to work out the schedule for you.

Below are listed the UTC date and AOS/LOS times (Acquisition of Signal/Loss of Signal) for Atlanta, Dallas, and Los Angeles. These schedules are based on a Sept 18, 5:28 GMT launch of Columbia. You will note that most of the passes last no longer than 10 minutes and they are late at night.

QTH DATE AOS LOS ORBIT #
+-+-+-

attempting a QSO with SAREX, not only will you give yourself a better chance to actually succeed at talking with Ron, but it will show the world at large how exciting Amateur Radio can be. Good Luck!!
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-258.05
SAREX FREQUENCIES

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 258.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Downlink/Uplink Frequencies for Voice QSOs to be used on Upcoming Mission

Just in case you missed it (perhaps you have been on vacation for the past 4 months) here are the SAREX frequencies:

Shuttle Shuttle
TX Freq RX Freq
+-+-+-

There should be about 3 KHz of Doppler shift due to the orbital velocity of the Columbia spacecraft (it will be about 3 KHz high near the beginning of a pass and about 3 KHz low near the end). By limiting the deviation of your transmitter to 3 KHz, Ron's receiver should have little trouble capturing your signal.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-258.06
TRACKING SOFTWARE PIRATED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 258.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Pirated Versions of AMSAT Software are Appearing on BBSs

A number of BBS sysops have called into AMSAT Headquarters inquiring as to whether Instant Track was now being offered as shareware or is in the public domain. It seems that there are people who are uploading the software into BBSs from which anyone who dials in can download a "free" copy. In many cases the copyright information is still intact when running the program.

NONE of the tracking software which AMSAT offers is in fact shareware or in the public domain. The distribution of software is one of the major contributors to the funding of the construction, launch and operation of AMSAT's satellites.

These pirated versions of the software represent a serious threat to future spacecraft development. If any of you see any software which is being distributed by BBSs that does not look like freeware, please inform the SYSOP immediately. With many thousands of files on most BBS systems, it is not unusual for SYSOPS not to look at all of them.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-258.07
DRIG WX SATELLITE UPDATE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 258.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

DRIG Provides WX Satellite Frequency Summary

Jeff Wallach (N5ITU), Chairman of the Dallas Remote Imaging Group (DRIG) wants to remind OSCAR satellite users they can easily process weather satellite Automatic Picture Transmissions (APT) using a large part of their current station. If you have a 2m beam or a turnstile with a pre-amp, if you have satellite tracking software and a general coverage receiver which can tune to a 137 MHz, you are not far from being able to process WX pictures. Ideally the 137 MHz receiver you use should be capable of wideband FM modulation with a 50 KHz wide IF, but N5ITU had experimented with FM scanners which have 150 KHz IF with good success! Jeff points out that there are several interface cards which can easily be installed into IBM PC computers and clones which will turn the APT signals into very detailed pictures (4 km of resolution). Once you have the weather image signal and its audio is routed to the interface card in the back of your PC, with the proper

software, the pictures are easily produced on a EGA or VGA screen. For further information about what it takes to process APT pictures, please read Bulletin #17 on the AMSAT/DRIG BBS at (214) 394-7438.

Weather Satellite Frequency Summary

WX SAT	CAT #	Frequency	Status
NOAA 09	15427	137.620	Active-Afternoon
NOAA 10	16969	137.500	Active-Morning
NOAA 11	19531	137.620	Active-Afternoon
Meteor 2-16	18312	137.850	Currently Commanded Off
Meteor 2-17	18820	137.300	Active
Meteor 2-18	19851	137.300	Currently Commanded Off
Meteor 3-2	19336	137.300	Currently Commanded Off
Meteor 3-3	20305	137.850	Active
Meteor 2-19	20510	137.850	Currently Commanded Off
Feng Yun 1B	20788	137.795	Active

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-258.08
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 258.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule Announced

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950. Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date	Phs	mode	UTC	NCS	Backup	U.S. day
28 Sep 90	171	J/L	0100	KA5SMA	N5BF	Thursday
9 Oct 90	172	J/L	0015	WD0E	WB9ANQ	Monday

An AO-13 re-orientation is scheduled for 15 October 90. The new Operations Net schedule will be distributed starting next week.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-258.09
AO-13 / AO-10 TRNSPNDR SKED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 258.09 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

A new Transponder Schedule for AO-13 was put into effect on September 8
which is planned to continue through October 17.

Mode S operation has been eliminated for the time being since relatively poor
solar panel illumination does not allow sufficient power for proper battery
maintenance during Mode S and S/B periods. Satellite reorientation (a.k.a.
magnetorquing) is scheduled to commence on October 15 and once it has been
completed, it is expected that Mode S will be returned to service.

The present transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 003 to MA 165
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 195
Mode-B : MA 195 to MA 240
Off : MA 240 to MA 003 (Mode B Beacon On)
Omni Antennas : MA 240 to MA 060

The September 10 attitude estimate is:

BLON = 205 and BLAT = -7

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears NOT TO have been receiving sufficient solar panel
illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. Both beacon and
transponder signals started showing signs of FMing. Therefore, until further
notice please DO NOT use AO-10's transponder.
It is expected that AO-10 may once again receive sufficient solar
illumination to support Mode-B transponder operation by sometime in November.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-258.O
Orbital Elements 258.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90238.61357863
Element set: 547
Inclination: 26.0406 deg
RA of node: 187.8479 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5952609
Arg of perigee: 170.7338 deg
Mean anomaly: 209.0516 deg
Mean motion: 2.05880945 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.40e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5418

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90248.58465124
Element set: 776
Inclination: 97.9445 deg
RA of node: 298.4935 deg

Eccentricity: 0.0012840
Arg of perigee: 357.8666 deg
Mean anomaly: 2.2471 deg
Mean motion: 14.65634608 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.795e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 34774

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 90248.01674093
Element set: 310
Inclination: 82.9217 deg
RA of node: 269.5464 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010380
Arg of perigee: 255.9239 deg
Mean anomaly: 104.0775 deg
Mean motion: 13.72106928 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.12e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 16039

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90233.10507939
Element set: 144
Inclination: 56.9230 deg
RA of node: 139.8507 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7012370
Arg of perigee: 234.0055 deg
Mean anomaly: 39.5251 deg
Mean motion: 2.09695679 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.46e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1676

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90237.47999198
Element set: 102
Inclination: 99.0343 deg
RA of node: 270.8937 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0540177
Arg of perigee: 251.6210 deg
Mean anomaly: 102.5464 deg
Mean motion: 12.83159072 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.10e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2563
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-258.D
Orbital Elements 258.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 15, 1990

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 90247.73613164
Element set: 203
Inclination: 98.6920 deg
RA of node: 323.5953 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010783
Arg of perigee: 285.7121 deg
Mean anomaly: 74.2846 deg
Mean motion: 14.28702551 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.25e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3222

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90244.42881742
Element set: 105
Inclination: 98.6999 deg
RA of node: 320.4480 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010735
Arg of perigee: 295.6429 deg
Mean anomaly: 64.3635 deg
Mean motion: 14.28801476 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.24e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3175

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 90244.42236293
Element set: 114
Inclination: 98.7005 deg
RA of node: 320.4573 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011018
Arg of perigee: 296.3190 deg
Mean anomaly: 63.6848 deg
Mean motion: 14.28851493 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.66e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3175

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90244.68652978
Element set: 108
Inclination: 98.7001 deg
RA of node: 320.7491 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011535
Arg of perigee: 295.1838 deg
Mean anomaly: 64.8146 deg
Mean motion: 14.28943119 rev/day

Decay rate: 6.12e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3179

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90243.62556929
Element set: 110
Inclination: 98.7011 deg
RA of node: 319.7147 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011883
Arg of perigee: 298.9505 deg
Mean anomaly: 61.0485 deg
Mean motion: 14.29011597 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.00e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3164
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-258.M
Orbital Elements 258.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 90248.72318842
Element set: 484
Inclination: 51.5986 deg
RA of node: 254.5411 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0001817
Arg of perigee: 67.0187 deg
Mean anomaly: 293.0979 deg
Mean motion: 15.70856366 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.8706e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 47748

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 90248.72344750
Element set: 910
Inclination: 51.6125 deg
RA of node: 283.8097 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0023995
Arg of perigee: 342.2417 deg
Mean anomaly: 17.7736 deg
Mean motion: 15.61017685 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.1031e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 26069

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 90248.90482313

Element set: 200
Inclination: 28.4707 deg
RA of node: 95.9330 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0006149
Arg of perigee: 243.4134 deg
Mean anomaly: 116.5621 deg
Mean motion: 14.84834012 rev/day
Decay rate: -8.0583e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1998

Satellite: BADR-1
Catalog number: 20685
Epoch time: 90248.53120415
Element set: 63
Inclination: 28.4982 deg
RA of node: 326.3886 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0467875
Arg of perigee: 317.3975 deg
Mean anomaly: 39.1627 deg
Mean motion: 15.14230368 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.2783e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 775
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-258.W
Orbital Elements 258.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90247.24002597
Element set: 621
Inclination: 99.1723 deg
RA of node: 248.9243 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015720
Arg of perigee: 144.1460 deg
Mean anomaly: 216.0760 deg
Mean motion: 14.12656946 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.30e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 29514

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 90243.40601972
Element set: 463
Inclination: 98.5965 deg
RA of node: 269.6586 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014614
Arg of perigee: 53.4264 deg

Mean anomaly: 306.8260 deg
Mean motion: 14.23709955 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.83e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 20531

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90243.87015611
Element set: 353
Inclination: 82.5444 deg
RA of node: 290.2998 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0018108
Arg of perigee: 110.0006 deg
Mean anomaly: 250.3106 deg
Mean motion: 13.84368061 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.34e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 13065

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 90246.44585206
Element set: 571
Inclination: 82.5433 deg
RA of node: 222.0444 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0019030
Arg of perigee: 116.6918 deg
Mean anomaly: 243.6133 deg
Mean motion: 13.16903609 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.92e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10125

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90248.25933199
Element set: 345
Inclination: 98.9878 deg
RA of node: 196.6780 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013072
Arg of perigee: 61.2501 deg
Mean anomaly: 298.9986 deg
Mean motion: 14.11698208 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.43e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10026

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 90249.06698872
Element set: 306
Inclination: 82.5297 deg
RA of node: 164.0311 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014997

Arg of perigee: 132.0536 deg
Mean anomaly: 228.2043 deg
Mean motion: 13.83997909 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.22e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7675

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90246.83938007
Element set: 210
Inclination: 82.5564 deg
RA of node: 162.5367 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017436
Arg of perigee: 128.9419 deg
Mean anomaly: 231.3248 deg
Mean motion: 13.15862065 rev/day
Decay rate: -4.30e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4129

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90243.41969962
Element set: 49
Inclination: 82.5422 deg
RA of node: 228.9395 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017832
Arg of perigee: 77.0314 deg
Mean anomaly: 283.2836 deg
Mean motion: 13.83846103 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.09e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 892

Satellite: FENGYUN 1B
Catalog number: 20789
Epoch time: 90248.01320595
Element set: 6
Inclination: 98.9372 deg
RA of node: 282.6737 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010104
Arg of perigee: 260.1569 deg
Mean anomaly: 99.6821 deg
Mean motion: 14.00449633 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.5413e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 27
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544

Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1215. Re: Genie information systems, Ham Radio, and gateway to UUCP, ARPA, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 04:04:12 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44870@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8526

mikey@pnet01.cts.com (Mike Shirley) writes:
>Anyone know if Genie Information Systems (the nation-wide computer dial-up
>system similar to compuserve) has any support areas for amatuer radio?

Yes -- a full Radio/TV RoundTable. Pretty reasonable, too.

>Would appreciate any responses (even the ever-present flaming barbs)
>especially from any current subscribers of Genie who will soon have to make
>the decision to join the flat-rate crowd or drop the service.

Me? I'm slowly disconnecting from USENET and connecting with GEnie. Costs me
a bit more, but definitely worth it. Turns out that (1) having to pay a
little money, and (2) having sysops that slap idiots hands once in a while
cuts way down on the noise, stupidity and flaming that USENET is famous for.

--
Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

mumble..mumble...mumble...mumbleLemieuxSCORE!!!!!!!...mumble...mumble..mumble

1216. Re: Software postings in this group.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 04:26:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500735@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8427

> In article <4015@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond) writes:
> >So here's my suggestion. In the interim, continue posting to rec.ham-radio.
> >And in that interim, let's find someone to volunteer to hold a formal
> >discussion and vote for a software newsgroup for ham radio. Any
> >volunteers?
>
> Let's not.
> Instead, let's use the groups that already exist for such things: the comp.*
> groups. For example, the recent Super Morse posting should have gone to
> comp.binaries.ibm.pc, for two reasons: 1) it's where binaries for the IBM PC
> belong, and if your site doesn't get c.b.i.p, then you shouldn't try to
> end-run binaries around the restriction; and 2) it may well have gotten wider
> exposure that way, thus giving people who don't read rec.ham-radio a chance
> to play with a Morse Code program, thus possibly breaking down one of the
> excuses for not getting into ham radio. (Oops. Not politically correct.
> Ignore that last.)

I agree!

This makes a mess of the INFO-HAMS digest, too.

> A proposal for rec.radio.software will be met with exactly this objection
> from the admins of the net. For such a group to pass, it will need an answer
> to that objection.

I believe this will very likely be the case. Post things in the appropriate
comp.* group and if people there complain that things should be in a ham
related group (not likely due to the low numbers) then that is usable as
the answer to the admin objections.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1217. Re: ABUSE OF HAM RADIO ETHICS IN talk.politics.mideast

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 05:56:08 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <19058@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 8428

Please return this discussion to talk.politics.mideast. It has little
to do with ham radio, regardless of the participants. And it's boring.
- Brian

1218. Mark Colosia and posting garbage

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 11:52:50 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9009171200.AA11161@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8429

TO : Mark Colosia and others
FROM: Mike Owen W9IP and many, many others
RE : Common sense

Come on - give me ONE good reason for posting, not once but twice, the unreadable reams of SuperMorse source code.

Posting source code is a ridiculous waste of net resources and is just plain annoying. If you have source code, why not just post a short message saying that you have it and giving your e-mail address? Wouldn't that be a better idea?

MRO

1219. Re: Why Aviation Uses AM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 12:31:40 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9009171231.AA01078@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 8430

A recent posting says:
> > All of the above, even though true, overlooks one fact - AM works. There is
> > no compelling need to change every aviation radio in the world.

> Agreed as to the first part. However, it is simply not true that AM is a
> world standard. It is a US standard. There are plenty of places in the
> world where FM is the standard for VHF aeronautical communications.
> --
> Rob Stampfli / att.com!stampfli (uucp@work) / kd8wk@w8cqk (packet radio)
> 614-864-9377 / osu-cis.cis.ohio-state.edu!kd8wk!res (uucp@home)

I'm interested; where in the World is FM the standard for aviation communication
Bob, W3OTC

1220. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 13:42:15 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <39959@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8431

In article <108167@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
> [...] Is 3.579545Mhz in the novice band? [...]
> That freq would be a very common crystal, as it is the
> color TV color info subcarrier.

The novice band is currently 3700-3750. I found myself spending a lot of time in this band when I held my tech license, and made my first-ever HF contact with N8JLK, running 3rd party before I had received my license in the mail.

I would be interested in a history of how the bands have changed over the years; like a time-line showing what bands expanded, moved, were taken away, etc. over the years. Does anybody have such a thing prepared for posting?

Chris/WZ2B

1221. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 13:48:21 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <39960@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8432

In article <150.26F16507@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > How about rec.ham-radio.software -- I think that would be more
> > appropriate
>
>That sounds more like a newsgroup ABOUT software. Let's stick with a
>traditional rec.radio.ham.bin.

I see what you're saying - it sounds like a discussion group, where not only software would be posted, but also discussion about commercial packages, etc. I had to look at what you said three times to understand the meaning.

The problem is that it's not just for binaries.

1222. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 13:57:12 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <58942@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 8433

>Cheating? How else would you do it with ONE WIRE? RF? Nawwwww...

I haven't tried this but it should work: Use capacitors or transformers to couple audio oscillators or mechanical buzzers to a pair of wires, or a single wire and ground. The receiver is earphones (high-Z or appropriately coupled). Full QSK, no switching required.

I have a photo of a Japanese VLF CW transceiver captured on Guam Island in WW2. It was used for communicating between caves and tunnels, and for directing artillery. The transmitter is a high-frequency buzzer, the receiver uses a coherer (!). The antenna was a very long wire which perhaps extended outside the tunnels. I don't know if it was grounded at the far end, as in earth-dipole communications.

The Japanese are traditionally famous for doing the unexpected in war. This rig not only communicated through the ground, but used frequencies unlikely to be monitored or jammed by the enemy.

Reference on Japanese radios of the war: _Popular Communications_, December 1988 p. 20.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

1223. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 14:05:32 UTC
From: kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <690@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 8434

Read my fingers Mark:

Use your N key to go to the next article if you do not want to read this one.

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL
NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road
Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783
Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com

1224. VHF antenna gain figures references

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 14:49:15 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <29654@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 8435

Does anyone know of any references or previous tests done on common commercially available VHF antennas? In particular, antennas like Ringo Rangers, Huster G6/G7's, Station Masters, Telex/Hy-Gain VxS series, etc.? In particular, things like radiation patterns/radiation angle, gain, bandwidth, etc. The manufacturers give most of these figures in their handouts, but they probably aren't all that accurate from what I've seen.

Also, somewhere there is a book that talks about the design and "how to make your own" version of many of the popular antennas, including the Station Masters. Anyone know the name and/or publisher of this book?

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

1225. humorous letter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 15:24:31 UTC
From: hurta@hcvdl.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009171524.AA20580@tilde>
Source record: 8436

This letter was forwarded to me by a friend to got this from another newsgroup (rec.humor ??) of which I have no access. No social ramifications are implied. (I just thought it was a funny letter too...)

Dwaine, N5HD

==========

The following is an actual letter. The original
was typewritten, and all spelling and grammar has been carefully left
intact, including errors. I thought this was pretty funny.

To Mr. (name omitted)
District Manager for Alabama
Radio Shack
3300 N. Pace Blvd
Pensacola, FL. 32505

Dear Sire,
This letter is complain about the problems I have having with the ham radio model number 19-1101 I had got from your company Radio Shack. I had this shipped special to me from your store 1096 Eastdale Mall Montgomery Alabama. I was got this because I think that i would get transmitt furthur that I did with the TRC 217 40 channel walkie talkie.

The problem that had first was when I was going to hook this radio HTX-1000 to the antenna the conektor on the radio was wrong it wouldn't attach to my cable. I was able to hook it finally by making a small change in in the connektor. As soon as I tried to use it there was no sound coming at all. This happened for two days and I never did get to talk to anybody the whole two days. That day the cable company came knocking my door and said there was something causing problems at my house and disconnekted my radio from the cable line. you knew when i brought the Radio that I was going to use that for my antenne. You didn't tell me not to why not?

Next time I decided to put the HTX-1000 in my automobile I thought I would see how it worked their. I hooked it to my CB-antenna and at least I could hear people. But what happens now is no one wants to talk to me because they says you have to have a licencs to talk to them. Why? I dont have to have a licencs to talk on my CB. They'll talk to me there. Anyhow it dont matter much anymore because somebody done took the radio HTX-1000 from my automobile.

What I would like for you Radio Shack to do is refund my money because I don't have the radio anymore and its not my fault i dont and I think you should give me back my money. Also the cable company here says that I hurt something in there line and want to be paid fix it. It will cost

$27482.98 to fix the equipment they say was damaged because you didnt tell me not to hook it to the cable. Please remit to me the check for $27758.53 for damages due. To save this matter from going to court the check must be in my hand by June first or I will turn this over to my attorneys of law.

Thank you

name withheld
--

1226. Try shunt feeding your tower!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 16:03:35 UTC
From: buettneb@lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de
Message-ID: <4490@tuminfo1.lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de>
Source record: 8437

Try Shunt Feeding your Tower!?

Hello DXers!

Some time ago I read some very interesting articles about
shunt feeding towers. After reading through some material
I understood how it works. Shunt feeding a tower is not
at all difficult and seemed to give very good results.

I decided to use two one inch tubes rods in parallel for
the gamma section (to make it broadband) up to the
top of the tower, fed through a series and a parallel
capacitor at ground level. The tower is 60 feet high and
holds a TH6DXX and a 402CD (2el 40-m-Yagi), so the top
capacity provided by those two antennas would certainly have
a positive influence. The gamma section was connected to
the tower just below the lowest antennas, at about 50 feet.
About 3000 feet of radial wire was buried to keep ground
losses low. Finding the right positions for 80 and 160m
took a little longer than I had thought, but I managed it.
I later calculated the impedance of the tower from the
settings and this was well within the theorhetical predictions.
So far so good ...

First thing that happened when I wanted to give it a try
on 80 this night was that one of the 12-V power supplies
went up to around 22 Volts and almost damaged the 70cm radio.
The rotor control jumped around like crazy and everything was
'hot' in the shack. No doubt: RF.

The shack is about 50 feet away from the tower and it is
below the ground level (in the ceiling). The outside of the
coax cables coming down from the tower carries the RF.
How to get rid of the RF on the cable? I buried the cables
under the tower. They now disappear in the ground below the
tower and come out of the wall in the shack. But the RF is
still there ...

I could think of big ferrite cores but where can I get cores
that are big enough for RG-213?

Any other ideas?

73 Ben, DL6RAI

1227. Re: what is homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 16:30:13 UTC
From: elliott@optilink.UUCP
Message-ID: <4449@optilink.UUCP>
Source record: 8438

In article <18878@frog.UUCP>, john@frog.UUCP (John Woods) writes:
> [homebrew VFO] The first VFO turned out to be rather unstable when checked
> with a frequency counter; so I poured over all of my references, and listed
> a number of things that I seemed to have done wrong*, and built a second

There are *lots* of things that can go wrong with a supposedly stable VFO!

> I also had the VFO tank toroid lying down on the ground plane, and my
> books disagreed about whether or not the "self-shielding" capability of
> toroids went quite to such an extreme; the Mark II had the toroid vertical
> and well away from other components.

The self-shielding probably wasn't the problem, but the stray capacitance
between the windings and the groundplane will definitely cause frequency
instability over time and temperature. Either standing the toroid up, or
supporting it well above the groundplane with a *thick*, stable insulator
should help.

> The most likely killer, however, was trusting Active Electronics "NP0"
> capacitors; they list the AVX part numbers that specify NP0 characteristics
> for some of their capacitors, but the circuit got a *lot* better when I
> used ceramic disks with the little black mark on top...

I haven't seen a problem with the monolythic multilayer NPO capacitors, I
wonder what is going on. Another problem area is the temperature coefficient
of the toroid core. Even with carefully selected compensation capacitors,
the circuit will be less stable than the equivalent air-core toroid.

When desiging a VFO for a portable radio, be sure to use a mechanical
dial to indicate frequency. It's just too frustrating to see the
frequency wander back and forth on a digital display ;-)

> To which I might add: Homebrewing is being surprised.

Amen to that. But for me, anyway, it is also more fun than actually
using the stuff, once built. I tend to make a contact or two with my
new piece of gear, then say "Well, it works!", and let it gather dust
from that point on.

-Paul wb6cxc
--
Paul M. Elliott Optilink Corporation (707) 795-9444
{uunet, pyramid, tekbspa}!optilink!elliott
"an archetypal entity..., superimposed on our culture by a cosmic template."

1228. Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 16:45:16 UTC
From: jimallen@hpcuha.HP.COM
Message-ID: <22480016@hpcuha.HP.COM>
Source record: 8439

I am in the process of getting my
Novice license. I know little about
antennas and would like some advice.

I would like to get an antenna system
that would enable me to use my Novice
frequency privileges to the fullest
extent.

My limitations are that the maximum
length of dipole would be about 70 ft.
Large non-dipoles are out as well as
a lot of different dipoles (multiple).
This is due to my location.

Is there a small non-dipole or a 70 ft.
dipole that could fit the bill?

Thanks,

Jim Allen

1229. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 16:49:03 UTC
From: elliott@optilink.UUCP
Message-ID: <4450@optilink.UUCP>
Source record: 8440

In article <231@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> In article <4436@optilink.UUCP>, elliott@optilink.UUCP (Paul Elliott x225) writes:
> > In article <108167@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
> >
> > > [...] Is 3.579545Mhz in the novice band? [...]

> > Yeah, its in the novice 80M band. I haven't worked 80M (ever!), but have

> No, 3.579545 MHz is not, and was not ever, in the Novice band. The Novice
> band was from 3.7 to 3.75 MHz. I am not sure, but I think there was
> a change in this allocation. I think the whole segment shifted down 25 KHz,
> so it is now 3.675 to 3.725 MHz. I believe this was done in the last year.

Several others have (politely!) pointed out my error as well. For my
traditional whining excuse and attendant rationalization, Let me say this:

Well, I looked in the 1988 ARRL Handbook, and waded through the U.S.
allocations. They didn't have the subbands plainly marked, but I thought
I could decipher the page-and-a-half of "limitations". I guess I couldn't!

Why doesn't the handbook show the bandplans? They don't change *that*
often! (or do they?)

-Paul -wb6cxc, *not* operating in the 80M Novice band (thank goodness!)

--
Paul M. Elliott Optilink Corporation (707) 795-9444
{uunet, pyramid, tekbspa}!optilink!elliott
"an archetypal entity..., superimposed on our culture by a cosmic template."

1230. Query About Electret Microphone Operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 17:53:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <9009181958.AA01955@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8441

I'd like to hear from anyone who has some experience with the working of the `electret' type microphone. I've built an adaptor, to allow me to use the headset from my 2 meter FM hand-held with my Tentec Paragon HF transceiver, and am having some difficulties with high distortion.

The Paragon (since Tentec sells electret microphones) has a low-level (about +8.4 VDC through 680 ohms) voltage available on one of the pins in the microphone connector. In a `universal' (small universe) adaptor box that I've built, I'm providing a portion of that voltage to the headset's connector, with a DC blocking capacitor in the audio output.

A long time ago (but not so far away) I can remember reading some of the early `this is how they work' articles regarding electret microphone elements. `Back then' (as I remember), the early electrets were basic-ally a charged film suspended between two `screens'. A sound wave caused the film to vibrate and, since it was electrostatically charged, the mechanically vibrating film induced an AC voltage across the `screens'.

Rather more recently (the last few months I think) I saw something on electret type microphones, and I believe (can't quite remember enough of the article to be sure) that the inferance was that current electret microphone elements incorporate a pre-amp within the housing of the microphone.

If electrets do now incorporate internal pre-amps, then my problem is most likely that I've just dropped the DC voltage too low, and all that needs to be done, to cure the high distortion, is to reduce (perhaps eliminate) the series voltage dropping resistance, so that the electret's internal amplifier is operating in its linear region.

I was cutting back (using series resistance) on the voltage, to try and set the electret's audio level to be comparable to that of my normal station microphone (so I wouldn't have to fiddle with the microphone gain on the radio). If the electret is a simple `charged-film' type device, then dropping the `polarizing voltage' should work to reduce the audio output. If there's an active amplifier within the microphone itself, then obvously dropping the impressed DC voltage across the element is not the way to reduce the audio output level, and an attenuator (isolated from the DC supply voltage) is called-for.

Typing this now, it seems reasonable that a simple `film-type' electret element would show very high output impedance, and therefore the higher than expected (compared to my regular microphone) audio levels are a strong indication that there is some internal amplification being provided within the electret housing.

Last night (Well OK, it in the wee-hours this morning), after several hours of checking-and-rechecking the wiring in my `universal mic adaptor' box, it was not nearly so obvious what was probably going on.

The interface box serves to provide for 4 different types of microphone connectors, and also as a switch, to allow me to select either a micro-phone, or my PK-232, as the audio input to the radio. So, even though audio interfacing to an HF radio is pretty straightforward, there can get to be a fair number of wires going all over the place. Putting it all into a small diecast aluminum box, and working too many hours, can result in a situation where `obvious' things are not ....

Thoughts & comments would be appreciated.

Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

1231. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 18:28:30 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <268@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 8442

> > > OK - LET'S MAKE A rec.ham-radio.binaries !!

> > How about rec.ham-radio.software -- I think that would be more
> > appropriate,

>That sounds more like a newsgroup ABOUT software. Let's stick with a
>traditional rec.radio.ham.bin.

Oh for Christ's sake: WHAT IS WRONG WITH comp.binaries.* and
comp.sources.* ????

I challenge any and all of you to convince me of any added functionality
we would obtain by not using the existing and proven methods for
distributing software via the net.

REPLIES VIA EMAIL ONLY!!!! I will summarize.

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

1232. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 19:51:30 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <269@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 8443

louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos) writes:
>In article <930@gvlv2.GVL.Unisys.COM> ean@gvlv3.UUCP (Ed Naratil) writes:
>> OK - LET'S MAKE A rec.ham-radio.binaries !!
>If you're going to be posting programs, why not post them in SOURCE form.
>[...] You know, "software" homebrew..

Absolutely correct. Also, this site won't carry or forward "binary" groups.
The crackers and virii-villains have screwed it up for the honest hackers
(as usual).

--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq

1233. Re: Mark Colosia and posting garbage

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 20:30:47 UTC
From: cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep17.203047.27369@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 8444

In article <9009171200.AA11161@ucsd.edu> MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>TO : Mark Colosia and others
>FROM: Mike Owen W9IP and many, many others
>RE : Common sense
>
>Come on - give me ONE good reason for posting, not once but
>twice, the unreadable reams of SuperMorse source code.
>
>Posting source code is a ridiculous waste of net resources and
>is just plain annoying. If you have source code, why not just
>post a short message saying that you have it and giving
>your e-mail address? Wouldn't that be a better idea?

Just remember, before he posted Super Morse, he explicitly asked the net whether or not he should. The response was overwhelmingly positive. He only did it after this response. Where were you when he posed his question?

Conway Yee, N2JWQ

1234. International call sign assignment history?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 21:32:05 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <108363@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8445
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Does anyone know the historical origin of the assignment of callsign prefixes to various countries? Example: why did the USA get assigned W, K, N, and part of A? Instead of some other letters? I can see A, for America, but what would W match? West? Or (most likely) was the assignment at random?

73 de WA2ISE

1235. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-17 22:04:29 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009172204.AA03091@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 8446

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #748 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90247.36629825 .00000219 00000-0 25283-3 0 3396
2 00424 80.4611 208.0026 0024673 68.1692 292.2071 13.67382649393517
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90249.39070032 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4108
2 03029 13.3044 20.5093 0015190 207.2186 152.7596 1.00272713 83607
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90254.36511272 .00052600 18348-4 28238-3 0 849
2 04966 51.5343 20.4860 2226754 311.4390 31.5055 11.16035666601288
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90251.22150595 .00000040 00000-0 78968-4 0 966
2 07646 49.8242 190.8392 0205952 105.5311 256.8423 13.82141797787268
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90246.24767858 .00000003 00000-0 00000 0 0 1007
2 08820 109.8590 21.8482 0044663 221.6460 138.0625 6.38664437 78929
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90252.70052100 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 4944
2 10684 63.7284 86.9458 0120258 196.9543 162.6918 2.00555731 77540
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90254.17866610 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2272
2 10893 64.3507 327.7545 0174916 25.3363 335.5716 2.00542385 90391
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90250.70890584 .00000103 00000-0 99999-4 0 9441
2 10953 7.1369 65.4620 0009662 82.5234 277.7773 1.00277767 5525
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90254.64655295 .00000713 00000-0 28847-3 0 3717
2 10967 108.0205 138.6315 0002117 248.6748 111.4123 14.35834125638868
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90250.96476265 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2582
2 11054 63.8776 324.0987 0060083 120.0066 240.6683 2.00568046 87347
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90246.63717476 .00000148 00000-0 16261-3 0 6904
2 11080 99.1824 149.7538 0008251 232.8113 127.2288 13.83454384598889
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90250.07236345 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 4285
```

```
2 11141 63.7606 86.9021 0058694 315.9565 43.6519 2.00553592 86025
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90252.20810565 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 91
2 11690 64.2553 88.9854 0118111 202.6254 156.9385 2.00554760 91927
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90254.01015895 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 1999
2 11783 63.6718 323.5395 0151304 60.4296 301.1347 2.00560002 76045
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90253.51879798 -.00000073 00000-0 99999-4 0 9733
2 12472 3.6752 74.7489 0000975 38.2494 322.0705 1.00204498 33082
DE 1
1 12624U 81 70 A 90254.09873381 .00000184 00000-0 62290-3 0 5205
2 12624 88.9725 147.0670 6216772 253.6922 33.2480 3.51019443265206
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90254.61764564 .00052336 00000-0 70284-3 0 8199
2 12887 97.6241 307.6792 0002921 114.3845 245.7780 15.57762957494690
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90254.44748474 .00066579 00000-0 50900-3 0 4944
2 13138 51.5996 225.2433 0002034 95.0509 265.0923 15.71528783478385
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90253.98015504 .00000119 00000-0 12808-3 0 5956
2 13301 82.9268 237.8843 0026347 287.2734 72.5521 13.67845084409400
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90254.78846592 .00000626 00000-0 14888-3 0 4449
2 13367 98.1573 315.5819 0002800 207.9848 152.1200 14.57146459433912
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90250.53674879 .00000080 00000-0 67365-4 0 8061
2 13777 99.0215 86.0480 0013123 155.4637 204.7200 13.98809355 58458
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90254.04809813 .00000121 00000-0 11709-3 0 7417
2 13916 82.9481 308.5923 0036546 261.5243 98.1763 13.74060029374461
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90253.68556658 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 873
2 13969 4.6778 65.1220 0002589 123.4193 236.8356 1.00274214 199
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90253.62246247 .00000119 00000-0 99999-4 0 2496
2 14050 2.4425 77.1390 0003836 14.6071 345.8712 1.00268091 642
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90238.61357863 -.00000014 00000-0 00000 0 0 5476
2 14129 26.0406 187.8479 5952609 170.7338 209.0516 2.05880945 26187
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90252.48197645 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 8257
2 14189 63.4018 85.2333 0148040 219.5123 139.4614 2.00701385 52451
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90255.22917441 -.00000927 00000-0 -20090-3 0 3084
2 14780 98.1977 313.9649 0001515 10.8836 349.2395 14.57100277347391
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90254.59246457 .00001382 00000-0 26261-3 0 7798
2 14781 97.9432 304.2983 0012621 338.6709 21.3963 14.65646520348620
GPS-0009
```

```
1 15039U 84 59 A 90253.62463569 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 360
2 15039 63.1593 84.3072 0023836 226.2201 133.6590 2.00611055 45756
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90254.31978177 .00000112 00000-0 10956-3 0 9447
2 15055 82.9575 358.8080 0029156 82.5075 277.9387 13.73374962311896
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90252.56190152 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 8952
2 15271 63.1733 323.1045 0106881 327.7003 31.7415 2.00559384 42840
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90251.53380582 .00001184 00000-0 15843-3 0 3512
2 15331 82.5353 283.6473 0024820 61.3863 298.9851 14.78522459320405
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90254.03948602 .00000421 00000-0 24845-3 0 6236
2 15427 99.1730 255.8857 0015990 126.0482 234.2173 14.12661351296107
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90254.76545862 .00040785 00000-0 31427-3 0 7511
2 16095 51.5934 223.6125 0002159 279.3912 80.9098 15.71550103478439
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90252.77219549 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 5717
2 16129 63.9220 85.4332 0125871 148.4794 212.3426 2.00509730 36059
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90254.93929977 .00025160 00000-0 32619-3 0 9289
2 16609 51.6103 252.5570 0027541 33.0148 326.5966 15.58250519261663
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90252.62606805 .00000405 00000-0 20803-3 0 987
2 16613 98.7276 325.9498 0000505 14.1554 345.9680 14.20015137 75919
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90254.40337802 .00003802 00000-0 52156-3 0 1442
2 16881 82.5162 339.9419 0024562 55.6074 304.7454 14.78010458221880
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90250.72435095 -.00000046 00000-0 -49045-4 0 2436
2 16908 50.0095 2.2511 0011109 47.2551 312.9216 12.44388346185137
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90251.90972865 .00000577 00000-0 26927-3 0 4665
2 16969 98.5962 277.9687 0014382 29.6167 330.5823 14.23719344206524
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90254.21872901 -.00013848 00000-0 -10349-1 0 6627
2 17527 99.1022 325.6440 0000716 103.8458 256.2164 13.94854172181251
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90253.30149163 -.00000109 00000-0 99999-4 0 5890
2 17561 0.0836 277.6361 0004535 122.6485 319.7561 1.00277552 6294
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90254.61880489 .00047339 00000-0 58527-3 0 2503
2 17845 51.6053 254.1708 0025168 24.6472 335.3705 15.59250184261613
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90255.15520768 .00000000 00000-0 99999-5 0 6989
2 18123 98.8166 84.5949 0015240 133.1114 227.1338 14.14134013166696
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90254.87137085 .00000090 00000-0 92219-4 0 3174
2 18129 82.9223 264.4785 0010519 235.0637 124.9485 13.72107703161335
```

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Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90252.35427546 .00000220 00000-0 18868-3 0 4890
2 18312 82.5451 223.5593 0015155 18.8894 341.2812 13.83672342154624
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90251.89277474 .00000136 00000-0 11076-3 0 3548
2 18820 82.5428 283.9205 0018306 89.2699 271.0558 13.84369445131763
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90255.20144492 .00000483 00000-0 23759-3 0 6339
2 18822 98.6339 132.3808 0007446 26.4519 333.7027 14.21543359135184
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90254.49006897 .00000020 00000-0 99999-3 0 9570
2 19163 64.9134 156.2115 0007114 191.5140 168.5237 2.13102548 17987
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90254.07791047 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 9676
2 19165 64.8920 156.2192 0004191 331.3702 28.6574 2.13102715 17971
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90233.10507939 .00000146 00000-0 99999-4 0 1444
2 19216 56.9230 139.8507 7012370 234.0055 39.5251 2.09695679 16766
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90254.09140422 .00001506 00000-0 20844-3 0 9423
2 19274 82.5136 78.8992 0021397 198.6931 161.3467 14.77304075117603
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90254.42333455 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 5770
2 19336 82.5373 216.4005 0018249 86.4246 273.8901 13.16905689102308
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 90254.56671829 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 8515
2 19503 65.3368 35.7174 0006456 177.4137 182.5873 2.13103493 15476
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90255.20516571 .00000636 00000-0 37046-3 0 3475
2 19531 98.9891 203.6373 0012744 43.0081 317.2096 14.11703613101246
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90250.52245104 .00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 1505
2 19548 0.3125 83.1730 0002683 101.1610 175.6810 1.00267394 1091
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90254.13838128 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 6901
2 19749 64.8597 155.8929 0006192 276.8164 83.1627 2.13102160 12996
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 90254.19665838 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 6938
2 19750 64.8722 155.9088 0005921 254.3270 105.6596 2.13102332 12999
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89 11 A 90253.92490418 -.00000998 00000-0 99999-4 0 6305
2 19796 63.4761 82.1843 7052291 319.8287 5.2563 2.00623042 11520
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90233.24152199 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1540
2 19802 55.0484 194.8560 0052488 166.0565 194.0528 2.00648564 11058
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90254.30229361 .00020131 00000-0 11738-2 0 7393
2 19822 75.1018 196.5544 4165720 166.7601 209.0535 7.14333455 5972
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90252.17565793 -.00000122 00000-0 -11520-3 0 3095
```

```
2 19851 82.5231 161.5494 0015577 125.3314 234.9325 13.84001111 77182
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90250.15220794 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 1525
2 19883 0.3451 84.0787 0001939 103.8648 172.0626 1.00276183 75778
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90237.99762658 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 1489
2 20061 54.8515 12.9713 0089191 176.5997 183.4680 2.00483177 8891
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90253.98040005 .00000093 00000-0 93313-4 0 2036
2 20103 82.9573 221.7414 0037693 157.3112 202.9720 13.73609374 59493
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 90253.33612549 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1421
2 20185 54.9085 194.9114 0023430 160.0053 200.0827 2.00620274 7778
Activnyi
1 20261U 89 80 A 90254.42584629 .00001095 00000-0 34086-3 0 7139
2 20261 82.5980 173.8165 1257660 143.4110 225.9957 12.43886289 43318
Activnyi RB
1 20262U 89 80 C 90251.45459773 .00000442 00000-0 13436-3 0 2823
2 20262 82.5975 175.7982 1261137 150.4966 217.3762 12.43265007 42948
Magion 2
1 20281U 89 80 B 90254.45665914 .00001333 00000-0 41375-3 0 7135
2 20281 82.5969 173.6873 1257086 143.1142 226.3406 12.44171342 43328
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 90233.78841113 -.00000027 00000-0 99999-4 0 1392
2 20302 54.5872 314.3891 0034316 318.7813 41.0133 2.00369101 6186
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90254.74711004 .00000026 00000-0 57124-4 0 2135
2 20305 82.5556 156.9633 0016357 108.6506 251.6393 13.15863495 42330
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90249.09126991 .00002569 00000-0 16821-2 0 1628
2 20322 99.0231 258.5337 0009065 139.8962 220.2880 14.02810479 40839
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90254.55485615 -.00029220 00000-0 -35872-3 0 3721
2 20335 51.6127 254.4829 0024848 22.8006 338.0293 15.59228785 45262
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90221.97664954 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 906
2 20361 54.9826 138.2198 0063606 49.6575 310.9235 2.00582513 4808
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90252.66141288 .00000380 00000-0 19585-3 0 3506
2 20436 98.7290 326.0480 0001059 93.4403 266.6834 14.20036487 32738
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90253.75900198 .00000423 00000-0 18406-3 0 2059
2 20437 98.6927 329.5984 0010602 266.0390 93.9608 14.28705762 33085
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90252.67807847 .00000279 00000-0 12775-3 0 1182
2 20438 98.6973 328.4884 0009474 269.4817 90.5283 14.28425078 32923
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 90251.08151583 .00000461 00000-0 19893-3 0 1075
2 20439 98.6996 327.0815 0010609 274.9262 85.0695 14.28806696 32706
DO-17
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1 20440U 90 5 E 90252.61539693 .00000448 00000-0 19369-3 0 1162
2 20440 98.6995 328.6261 0010644 270.6946 89.3015 14.28857867 32923
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 90251.05848549 .00000445 00000-0 19196-3 0 1102
2 20441 98.6991 327.1020 0011251 275.5293 84.4594 14.28947672 32709
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 90253.42809570 .00000393 00000-0 17123-3 0 1129
2 20442 98.6993 329.4911 0011575 268.9919 90.9918 14.29018962 33048
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 90231.96552739 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 858
2 20452 54.5203 253.3822 0028572 40.8909 319.3724 2.00872044 4126
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90254.17638954 -.00000162 00000-0 -10763-3 0 4083
2 20478 99.1827 324.0095 0000762 128.9429 230.7690 13.94825063 30126
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 90248.08813991 .00000021 00000-0 76705-4 0 1047
2 20479 99.0305 279.4915 0540542 227.5653 127.8520 12.83144092 26992
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90237.47999198 .00000011 00000-0 52704-4 0 1024
2 20480 99.0343 270.8937 0540177 251.6210 102.5464 12.83159072 25637
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90253.61025441 .00000208 00000-0 43788-3 0 1165
2 20491 99.0360 290.0465 0470640 190.9819 168.0686 13.02753276 27526
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90253.93754205 .00005539 00000-0 33302-3 0 2315
2 20496 43.0961 211.3204 0014337 171.4058 188.6867 15.11561901 31494
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90253.17372106 .00012311 00000-0 32813-3 0 2466
2 20497 43.1214 171.3616 0017898 182.4551 177.6221 15.37970504 31914
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90253.33272823 .00000093 00000-0 93324-4 0 1709
2 20508 82.9588 357.1233 0045905 107.8530 252.7652 13.73230288 26697
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90254.04274578 .00001867 00000-0 28390-3 0 2779
2 20510 82.5295 18.6362 0019898 0.6825 359.4570 14.73432577 28717
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90255.03537072 .00014929 00000-0 10799-2 0 2976
2 20523 28.3407 54.4328 0015635 32.1556 327.8267 15.02514007 27522
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90235.22171003 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 621
2 20533 55.1112 13.2388 0036349 103.5071 256.9366 2.00552057 2945
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90254.49995619 .00032703 00000-0 19848-2 0 2189
2 20546 94.1149 260.9564 0147686 22.5030 338.2774 15.01658480 23785
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 90254.55075295 .00003357 00000-0 36942-3 0 2079
2 20580 28.4718 59.9906 0005924 308.2593 51.7379 14.84937605 20826
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90254.50890172 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1469
2 20619 64.9445 36.0051 0023005 209.6862 150.1841 2.13103274 2465
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Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90253.68824730 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1534
2 20620 64.9368 36.0380 0007256 48.3406 311.7270 2.13103170 2453
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90253.74670537 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1255
2 20621 64.9553 36.0436 0013712 197.5682 162.3838 2.13102976 2452
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90254.61880071 .00078210 00000-0 96095-3 0 1484
2 20635 51.6087 254.1614 0023107 25.6091 334.4128 15.59262718 16158
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90243.41969962 .00000109 00000-0 92944-4 0 498
2 20670 82.5422 228.9395 0017832 77.0314 283.2836 13.83846103 8929
BADR-1
1 20685U 90 59 A 90254.52331682 .00301903 -77945-5 57267-3 0 708
2 20685 28.4905 286.1933 0454659 22.9413 339.2163 15.17620476 8663
Soyuz TM-10
1 20722U 90 67 A 90254.55473201 .00030516 00000-0 38057-3 0 534
2 20722 51.6092 254.4891 0024966 22.8658 337.2573 15.59245747 6442
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90246.04016086 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 137
2 20724 54.7068 193.1072 0094401 117.0824 243.8608 2.00550615 602
1990 038D
1 20746U 90 38 D 90254.67501562 .00481951 00000-0 10979-1 0 380
2 20746 73.9768 122.1697 0009532 344.4840 15.8494 15.40935372 21299
1990 038E
1 20747U 90 38 E 90254.69174439 .00532788 00000-0 10691-1 0 355
2 20747 74.0402 122.1875 0004948 27.3647 332.9305 15.44563476 21305
1990 038F
1 20748U 90 38 F 90254.35761963 .01474889 00000-0 12962-1 0 477
2 20748 74.0479 121.9320 0016795 157.2421 202.9626 15.64106533 21286
1990 038G
1 20749U 90 38 G 90254.67512119 .01134642 00000-0 13039-1 0 443
2 20749 73.9786 121.2234 0011469 155.5788 204.8233 15.58156235 21320
1990 038H
1 20750U 90 38 H 90254.67034601 .00862021 00000-0 12634-1 0 336
2 20750 74.0809 122.0056 0007059 141.2286 219.1158 15.52413418 21313
1990 038J
1 20751U 90 38 J 90253.67266155 .00585610 00000-0 10660-1 0 396
2 20751 73.9437 123.7243 0005199 113.1491 247.1718 15.47226469 21151
Progress M4
1 20752U 90 72 A 90254.55486126 -.00004538 00000-0 -52544-4 0 347
2 20752 51.6093 254.4862 0025123 22.9116 337.9415 15.59228497 4296
1990 043L
1 20759U 90 43 L 90253.31068912 .00008159 00000-0 12815-2 0 283
2 20759 89.6630 190.0068 0058196 250.1743 109.3208 14.71376978 7184
BSB-R2
1 20762U 90 74 A 90241.20226417 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 68
2 20762 0.3547 250.8801 0017120 90.4647 18.5913 1.00266680 100
1990 074B
1 20763U 90 74 B 90251.52411428 .00005184 00000-0 74411-3 0 272
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2 20763 24.7694 25.9455 0570787 319.0352 35.9723 14.00893671 3011
1990 074C
1 20764U 90 74 C 90252.63209893 .00000111 00000-0 11891-2 0 94
2 20764 20.6766 147.3360 7293539 192.9355 125.7530 2.14074480 490
Cosmos 2096
1 20765U 90 75 A 90254.48549840 -.00018928 00000-0 -31093-3 0 454
2 20765 65.0203 187.3096 0010216 264.6254 95.3742 15.51984322 2924
Cosmos 2097
1 20767U 90 76 A 90254.29838113 -.00000998 00000-0 28063-2 0 189
2 20767 62.9288 41.3492 7365324 318.3278 4.5672 2.00551280 292
1990 076B
1 20768U 90 76 B 90254.69268570 .00961810 12105-4 13550-2 0 331
2 20768 62.7666 350.1143 0208944 120.3180 242.0034 15.75592690 2261
1990 076D
1 20770U 90 76 D 90247.25855221 .00000617 00000-0 99999-4 0 62
2 20770 62.8711 42.3968 7346753 318.3227 4.5900 2.03402285 178
BS-3A
1 20771U 90 77 A 90252.70612592 -.00000186 00000-0 99999-4 0 198
2 20771 0.2397 249.8332 0088916 111.1754 359.0261 1.01143796 348
1990 077C
1 20773U 90 77 C 90253.69631302 .00051171 00000-0 93629-2 0 123
2 20773 28.8217 142.2788 7401175 186.4092 149.2950 2.14340355 294
Cosmos 2098
1 20774U 90 78 A 90254.44553374 .00004875 00000-0 48497-3 0 214
2 20774 82.9611 231.4770 1044266 94.8041 277.2918 13.19650677 1802
1990 078B
1 20775U 90 78 B 90254.42753391 .00002975 00000-0 25827-3 0 169
2 20775 82.9672 231.4625 1052423 94.0083 278.1870 13.21322117 1828
SKYNET 4C
1 20776U 90 79 A 90253.07713611 -.00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 134
2 20776 4.3638 294.1982 0127772 204.4723 154.7648 1.02203318 84
EUTELSAT II
1 20777U 90 79 B 90246.11783012 -.00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 68
2 20777 0.2574 148.3911 0599953 167.0429 39.9057 1.08973722 12
1990 079C
1 20778U 90 79 C 90251.06856768 .00039747 00000-0 54023-2 0 67
2 20778 7.0246 131.9225 7297722 184.1767 157.9134 2.27693863 183
Cosmos 2099
1 20779U 90 80 A 90254.52806066 .00111551 44047-5 11296-3 0 301
2 20779 82.3174 112.8269 0035803 80.6888 279.8370 16.09409116 1798
1990 079D
1 20781U 90 97 D 90252.74482478 .00087868 00000-0 86612-2 0 112
2 20781 7.0691 129.6952 7284419 187.2851 151.1097 2.29984382 229
1990 073C
1 20782U 90 73 C 90254.75597041 .00588578 19302-3 48580-3 0 129
2 20782 82.3340 109.3165 0011608 223.2467 136.7910 16.13856950 4238
Feng Yun 1B
1 20788U 90 81 A 90254.87198272 .00000356 00000-0 26318-3 0 186
2 20788 98.9358 289.3805 0010120 243.8355 116.1772 14.00444815 1241
PRC 31
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1 20789U 90 81 B 90254.57850417 .00056844 00000-0 36792-1 0 177
2 20789 98.9466 289.1151 0018755 256.4763 103.4786 14.02157735 1191
PRC 32
1 20790U 90 81 C 90254.93498878 .00029366 00000-0 19163-1 0 136
2 20790 98.9399 289.4623 0015122 260.9724 99.0144 14.02021693 1244
1990 081D
1 20791U 90 81 D 90254.58164405 -.00004433 00000-0 -29423-2 0 214
2 20791 98.9369 289.1070 0010541 261.6883 98.3096 14.01180463 1191
1990 081E
1 20792U 90 81 E 90254.00524753 .00001224 00000-0 82321-3 0 72
2 20792 98.9420 288.5562 0014831 276.6233 83.3296 14.02104991 1111
1990 081F
1 20793U 90 81 F 90253.50940429 .00001557 00000-0 10542-2 0 51
2 20793 98.9342 288.0616 0013835 265.7236 94.2490 14.01387801 1046
RESURS-F9
1 20794U 90 82 A 90254.43863843 .00070508 13927-5 11686-3 0 106
2 20794 82.5735 173.9626 0009779 293.6097 66.4292 16.02861588 640
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1236. Where is Dove?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 00:15:32 UTC
From: steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep18.001532.7063@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 8447

I have been monitoring 145.825MHZ the last week and have not heard Dove.
Is this bird still flying? What is the schedule for the Digi-Talker?

-Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD
Kansas State University ARC

1237. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 00:31:29 UTC
From: michaelk@copper.WR.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <3556@wrgate.WR.TEK.COM>
Source record: 8448

In article <2523@naucse.cse.nau.edu> rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
(Robert Wier) writes:

"I have a question: If novices were required to use crystals to
generate the xmit freq, and assuming that you don't have a really
big selection of frequencys (i.e. crystals), then how would you
go about answering a CQ? "

Back then (as WH6FON), I had quite a few crystals... probably a half dozen
or so :-). Several on 15M, a couple on 40, and one or two 80m ones. 15m
was used primarily as I recall. Remember that other novices had the same
restrictions, so standard operating practice was to tune around your
frequency a fair bit. Also, back then, it didn't take ten turns of the
frequency dial to tune 10 khz (I exagerate to make a point). Also, "most"
operation tended to be in particular areas of the novice subsegment.

In fact, I tended to use only ONE crystal for most contacts, and had no
trouble (for a 12-13 year old) making lotsa contacts. Trivia quiz:
what issues of the Pop'tronix did my picture show up in?

I had dymo-labels on the top-end of my crystals for quick frequency
changes (ft-243 crystals were on the large side, and had plenty room for
labels).

I used a HT-40 transmitter during my novice days (as well as a string
of home-brew transmitters and converted ARC-5 stuff).... sigh... the
junk I used to have.... :-)

WB4IOJ
--
Mike Kersenbrock
Tektronix Logic Analyzers Division
michaelk@copper.WR.TEK.COM
Aloha, Oregon

1238. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 00:46:41 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009180046.AA11124@tilde>
Source record: 8449

You "one-wire" guys are spending too much time and money trying to commun-
icate! Better to use no wire at all and get voice transmission, to boot!
How? Laser beams? No-o-o. Light pipes? No-o-o. Just take an couple of
empty cans, some string and some wax. Wax the string, punch a hole in the
closed end of each can. Run the string through the holes and knot each end;
[C
Pull string taut and presto! Wireless, no-power voice transmission!
73, Dube N5PDK

1239. looking for lost Ham Radio magazine article...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 03:46:10 UTC
From: s-zeerox@steer.calstate.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep18.034610.1515@ucselx.sdsu.edu>
Source record: 8450
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Awhile ago I was in a radio store and I was reading through a magazine. I came accross a neat article, but I ended up not buying the magazine and then forgetting about the article. Now I find that this article might be very useful to me. Murphy's law... Anyways if you recognize the article that I am about to describe then please E-mail me. I would like to know the name of the magazine and the issue date. I would also be willing to pay for you to send a photo-copy to me.

The article described how to build a cheap video frame grabber for the Commodore 64 computer. The author was using the video digitizer as a sort of cheap slow scan TV system by transmitting the bit map via packet radio. I thought that the quality was rather poor, but the entire circuit was very simple and inexpensive. The article included a grainy picture of the author in his ham shack. I think info was included for ordering kits and PC boards. The surprising thing was that I have seen audio digitizers that looked more complicated than this video digitzer.

I am pretty sure that the magazine was Ham Radio, but I can't be certain. The issue date was late 1988 or early 1989. The local library does not have this magazine (or any other radio magazines).

If you can help, Thanks.

Noah Spurrier

E-mail me at "s-zeerox@steer.CalState.EDU". Please stick my name "4noah" in the subject field; two people are sharing this account...

1240. looking for lost Ham Radio magazine article.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 03:54:34 UTC
From: s-zeerox@steer.calstate.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep18.035434.2653@ucselx.sdsu.edu>
Source record: 8451
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Awhile ago I was in a radio store and I was reading through a magazine. I came accross a neat article, but I ended up not buying the magazine and then forgetting about the article. Now I find that this article might be very useful to me. Murphy's law... Anyways if you recognize the article that I am about to describe then please E-mail me. I would like to know the name of the magazine and the issue date. I would also be willing to pay for you to send a photo-copy to me.

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I am pretty sure that the magazine was Ham Radio, but I can't be certain. The issue date was late 1988 or early 1989. The local library does not have this magazine (or any other radio magazines).

If you can help, Thanks.

Noah Spurrier

E-mail me at "s-zeerox@steer.CalState.EDU". Please stick my name "4noah" in the subject field; two people are sharing this account...

1241. Mods for Kenwood R-2000 wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 04:15:20 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <184@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 8452
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I just received a Kenwood R-2000 and would like any mods for this unit.
This includes (but is in now way limited to) homebrew VHF converters, mods
to go lower/higher in frequency, ect....

All serious replies welcomed. Please e-mail and I will post a summary
if there is interest.
--

_____
Dan 'Sneakers' Schein / \ Quote:
Sneakers Computing \/\/ | Those who worked the hardest
2455 McKinley Ave. | (o)(o) are the last to surrender.
West Lawn, PA 19609 C .---_) -= Gary Ward =-
| |.___|
| __/
uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan /_____\ (or) dan%heimat@commodore.com

1242. Re: canecdote: those ubiquitous cans

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 04:30:54 UTC
From: pault@mlacus.oz
Message-ID: <628@mlacus.oz>
Source record: 8453

In article <1990Sep12.160936.2262@tc.fluke.COM>, chuckb@tc.fluke.COM (Chuck Bowden) writes:
>Herring Aid, crafted from a sardine can ?
>Or the ever-popular Sardine Sender.

Although I do not classify myself as an 'Olde Farte', I did
build a phasing SSB transmitter on an upturned baking dish,
called...

"The Tucker Tin"

(translation: 'tucker' is Australian slang for food.)
(Reference : Article by ZL1AMJ, Electronics Australia, circa 1975).

PS. The dish was seriously unstable mechanically, leading to a rampant
VFO. Perhaps a synthesized VFO would solve the problem!

de VK3BLY.

--

Paul Taylor (VK3BLY), Australian Centre for Unisys Software (ACUS).
pault@mlacus.oz

1243. Shuttle flight scrubbed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 04:45:34 UTC
From: crisp@mips.COM
Message-ID: <41565@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 8454
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I just heard that the shuttle flight has been scrubbed. Again it was due
to hydrogen leaks. Columbia's mission may be set aside so that
Discovery's October launch of the solar probe will happen on schedule.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 2-02 (408) 524-8177
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

1244. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 04:50:12 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <241@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8455

In article <39959@cci632.UUCP>, cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op) writes:
>
> The novice band is currently 3700-3750. I found myself spending a lot of time
> in this band when I held my tech license, and made my first-ever HF contact

No, the 80 meter Novice band is currently 3675 to 3725 KHz.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1245. Genie/Prodigy/Ham radio stuff

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 11:33:40 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9009181133.AA04144@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 8456

I had a free initial introductory offer to Genie and used my free hours up pretty quickly. If you are looking for ham radio and computer related stuff to download, it was a pretty good service. Anything that charges per minute is too expensive for me and I have found that I almost never use the software I do download. Most of the other interesting stuff on Genie cost extra money (stocks, news, etc.) and I am not into interactive CB channel stuff (wierd stuff), so that was all a big waste to me.

I have been using Prodigy for about a year and it is puny weak ham radio-wise. In fact, I wrote up a proposal for an expanded ham radio area and submitted to Prodigy HQ, but it was turned down. They are purposely (is that a word?) not targeting a techno/radio/CPU-nerd market (my words) and are going more for Harry and Hariet and Hillary Jr. Homeowner who have a home computer and got tired of putting recipes on it.

I actually enjoy Prodigy quite a bit, although I spend no more than 10% of my time in the ham radio area. Between work, packet, this stuff, and all my ham operating, enough is enough. I would rather read movie reviews or check stocks than download yet another morse code practice program.

1246. WANTED: Johnson Viking 500

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 12:03:03 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009181203.AA28343@tilde>
Source record: 8457

```
WANTED:
Johnson Viking 500
>>> Dead, or Dying <<<

William H. Jacobs WA8YCG
(304) 864-3679

Or E-Mail c/o
Bob West WA8YCD
rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
```

1247. Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 12:32:59 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <99@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 8458

In article <9009180046.AA11124@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
> Pull string taut and presto! Wireless, no-power voice transmission!
> 73, Dube N5PDK

Having not done any quantative work on these systems I wonder:

1) Do they work better with a button on the end of the string
or is knotted string better.
2) How much improvment does the wax make.
3) What is the attenuation per unit distance vs string
thickness/material.
4) Is it necessary to match the cans or does a larger
can make a better transmitter or receiver.
5) How well does an oatmeal box do compared to a coffee can.
6) Are the "synthetic" material cans any good, how about
the composite cans.
7) Are aluminium cans better than steel.
8) What effect does string tension have.

Ron, K3FR

1248. *NEW*??? Novice 80 meter band?!?!? (was Re: Novice operating in old..)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 13:23:32 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1391@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 8459

In article <237@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
> Actually, the 80 meter allocation for Novices has changed. Novices
> are now on 3675 to 3725 KHz. But that didn't happen until this year.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Ok, did I miss something???? I heard that "they" were discussing this, but
I didn't know that it had happened yet (I don't think that it has).

I have the 'need to know'... I am starting a Novice class the 25th of
September with the Derry (NH) Adult Continuing Education department.

Please provide quotes that establish this.

Rich (NM1D) (always the last to know)

/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

1249. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 14:13:15 UTC
From: beams@norvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <504@norvax.UUCP>
Source record: 8460

> My guess is that (1) converting to FM would be super expensive for airlines
> and general aviation aircraft owners and (2) the taxpayers won't foot the bill
> for the jillions it would cost to change all the ground stations.
> 73, Dube N5PDK

If memory serves me correctly, the principal advantage in retaining AM for aviation radios is that AM is superior to narrow-band FM for weak-signal detection. At low input signal-to-noise ratios, the output S/N ratio of AM will be superior to the output S/N ratio of FM due to the onset of spikes in the discriminator output (the FM threshold effect). Somewhere in one of my communications texts is a graph of the output S/N ratio vs. input S/N ratio of both AM and NBFM, and it does show the superiority of AM over FM for weak-signal work. Of course, now that I'm *looking* for the thing, I can't find it. The closest thing I can find is a graph in Taub and Schilling (Principles of Communications Systems, published by McGraw-Hill in 1971) which plots the relative output S/N ratios of FM (for several values of modulation index) and coherent detection of SSB or DSB-SC signals (see Fig. 10.1-1, p. 321).

This is probably one of those rare instances in which retention of old tech-nology actually has a technical rationale which coincides with the inertia of a large installed user base.

73, Dave KK9Y

--
UUCP: ...seismo!uwvax!astroatc!norvax!beams
US Mail: David Beams / Norland Corporation / Fort Atkinson, WI 53538-8999
"Let's stop this finger-pointing and get down to some serious name-calling!"

1250. Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 14:34:30 UTC
From: beams@norvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <505@norvax.UUCP>
Source record: 8461

>
>
> Back last fall, I talked with a rep from Bull and asked about
> Heathkit. What follows is the gist of our conversation.
> I DON'T KNOW IF ANY OF THIS IS TRUE ... TAKE WITH GRAIN OF SALT.
>
> I too am very nostalgic for Heathkit. My first amateur rig
> was an HW-16 code only rig. Was a big deal when the regs
> changed from being rockbound to being able to use a VFO. I
> immediately bought the VFO (was it $75?), and had great fun
> since I COULD ACTUALLY TRANSMIT ON THE SAME FREQ AS THE OTHER
> GUY WAS SENDING! WOW!

I remember the HW-16; quite a nice three-bander (80,40, and 15), aimed specifically at the Novice licensee (75W, CW only, crystal-controlled or usable with external VFO). I remember helping a kid down the block put one on the air--he was awaiting his Novice ticket, and he wanted me to give the radio a checkout. Worked a GI3 while he stared, bug-eyed.

A friend with whom I keep a semi-regular sked sent me a photocopy of a Heath ad from CQ, circa 1968. It was a two-page spread; talk about nostalgia! I had actually forgotten how extensive was the line of Heath equipment. For me, whose source of income was mowing lawns, dollars were very hard to come by; what little equipment I could afford usually came from Benton Harbor.

>
> Anyway, I hope that Heathkit is picked up by a company that will
> find a way to keep the company going and make a profit. I still
> do buy stuff from them, although not usually not kits.

> Anyone else have old Heathkit nostalgia?
>
>
> - Bob Wier
>
From what I have written above, Bob, it is obvious that I do.

I guess I can put in a plug for the Heath SB-1400 transceiver, which is really a Yaesu 747GX with a few cosmetic changes (and the name Yaesu does appear in a few places in the radio itself). The price of the radio and power supply bought separately were rather steep, but the combination price was better than the prices for which I could buy comparable radios and power supplies. I have thoroughly enjoyed this radio and would recommend it to anyone. My only apprehension is that if Heath should withdraw from amateur radio entirely, service may or may not continue to be available. If the latter, I hope that Yaesu would be willing to service the radio should it ever need it. The best-

case scenario would be that Heath would find a buyer actively interested in maintaining a presence in the amateur-radio market in the US.

73, Dave KK9Y

--
UUCP: ...seismo!uwvax!astroatc!norvax!beams
US Mail: David Beams / Norland Corporation / Fort Atkinson, WI 53538-8999
"Let's stop this finger-pointing and get down to some serious name-calling!"

1251. What are some of these? (was NASA Prediction Bulletins)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 14:36:44 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <10507@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 8462

I was wondering if anyone could tell me where I could find out what some of the different satellites listed in the NASA Prediction Bulletins are? I recognize some of them (such as some of the weather, the amateur radio 'birds', the Hubble Telescope, etc), but some of them are still unknown (and often cryptically named or not named at all). Is there some public information (or, even better, available online or via anon ftp) that has such information as this? Please e-mail and I'll summarize to the net.

Thanks in advance.

73 de BJ, KM4RB

--
BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON.BITNET | "There are a great many
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | people in this country
Clemson Univ. Division of | {...}!emory!hubcap!bjb | who, through no fault of
Comp. & Info. Technology | All usual disclaimers | own, are sane."

1252. Re: Why Aviation Uses AM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 15:28:04 UTC
From: g7ahn@compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <2273@gould.doc.ic.ac.uk>
Source record: 8463

In article <9009171231.AA01078@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:

>I'm interested; where in the World is FM the standard for aviation
>communication
>Bob, W3OTC

It is widely used worldwide in private air/ground channels in the VHF _mobile_ band, but not in VHF _airband_.

Costas Keallis G7AHN/SV1XV
London, UK

E-Mail: g7ahn@compulink.co.uk

1253. Re: Those Pesky European Envelopes...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 15:56:49 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120132@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 8464

I had a simular experience. I went to a office supply place that also had cards and such. After looking at the envelops I could not find the european size envelops. I notices several empty spots and as the clerk about the envelops I wanted. Again a blank stare. A freind of mine obtained some at another store of the same chain. Turns out they are with the CARDS, not the office supply envelops. Leason learned is don't look in the office supply section for the european envelops, look in the greeting card section. Also the clerks that work in these store dont know what a european sized envelop is, all they know is they are the funny sized envelops they only sell to the crazy people that talk on the radio late at night!
73's
Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.hp.com

1254. Alinco mobile 2m rig

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 18:05:05 UTC
From: andrem@pyrman2.pyramid.com
Message-ID: <127478@pyramid.pyramid.com>
Source record: 8465

Has anyone heard anything, good or bad, about the Alinco 2m mobile rig? I forgot it's model number. I believe it has 45 watts and extended receive coverage. My one previous experience with Alinco (I bought one of their original 2m ht's) left a little to be desired. This mobile rig looks to be a good buy if the quality is reasonable.

Any comments would be appreciated.

Andre Molyneux KA7WVV
andrem@pyrman2.pyramid.com
Pyramid Technology Corporation
1295 Charleston Road - Mountain View, CA 94043 - (415) 335-8229
"All the usual disclaimers"

1255. High-tension towers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 18:36:54 UTC
From: obrien@aero.aero.org
Message-ID: <85934@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 8466

I just passed the test for my ticket and am contemplating getting a nice TS440 to begin operations. However, I don't want to spend close to $1200 on something that will be a warm paperweight. Not that that model's junk, mind you - my problem is environmental.

I live in Venice, CA, about three buildings away from a major boulevard that's got a nice line of high-tension towers marching down it. I can hear the corona discharge buzzing from my bedroom, and broadcast channels 2 and 4 are pretty "sparkly".

Just to test the waters I threw a rudimentary longwire onto an old Hallicrafters I have lying around, and was surprised to be able to actually copy a few QSO's. They all seem to be local, but that's not surprising. I didn't hear a great deal of hash. I got WWV OK.

The question: Can anybody give me some idea of what to expect in the way of a QRN spectrum from those #*$@(&$# HT lines? I mean aside from the cancer, that is...

I own the house so I can put up pretty much any kind of antenna - no covenants in a neighborhood THIS old! But if I can expect all DX to be wiped out, mebbe I better concentrate on running mobile.
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

1256. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 18:41:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500736@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8467

Maybe we should ask the question: "why is NON-aviation NOT using AM?"

The narrower that FM gets, the less capture effect you get.

When two stations double on FM, they get all kinds of squeaking and howling noises, so the heterodyning problems of AM stations doubling is comparatively not so bad. At one time, land mobile and amateur FM was wideband, and the advantages of FM were good, and the frequency stability of small portable units was so bad as to need that much band width to even find the signal. Today we have the technology to slice out the correct H3E or R3E signal, if we were to use these modes (H3E is AM with one sideband gone, R3E is H3E with the carrier reduced requiring a syncronous detector).

I guess that's what they stole 220-222 MHz for (narrowband use) but it seems that they have failed in making it work (UPS wants to use narrow packet, not ACSSB and voice).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1257. Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winter ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 18:53:00 UTC
From: RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM
Message-ID: <9009181856.AA27614@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8468

Let's face it - none of us like to think about it, we hope it will never happen in our lifetime or that of future generations. But just in case, it's important to know...
Does anyone have any sources of information on radio propagation and effects on the ionosphere after a nuclear explosion or on a larger scale - during a "nuclear winter" ?
With all other services down, I would imagine Amateur Radio would be one of the only sources of communications.
Normally,I don't like bringing up old issues but while we're on the subject - was the context of the tape that was to be played on all Radio and television networks in the event of a nuclear attack ever made public either here or anywhere else ?

Rich
-=-=-=

1258. Re: what is homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 18:53:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500737@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8469

> Amen to that. But for me, anyway, it is also more fun than actually
> using the stuff, once built. I tend to make a contact or two with my
> new piece of gear, then say "Well, it works!", and let it gather dust
> from that point on.
>
> -Paul wb6cxc

Now that is the mark of a REAL homebrewer !!!

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1259. Re: International call sign assignment

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 18:58:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500738@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8470

I've heard the navy wanted N, and apparently got it... all of it. The Army (and later Air Force as well) were using A.

I guess that the US got stuck with some weird letters in exchange for having so many letters.

On the other hand, all of M for such a small country? But then again they were quite an empire at one time.

One can see some obvious things in some of the call prefix allocations.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1260. Re: Software postings in this group.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 19:39:40 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <275@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 8471

jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond) writes:

>- let the people who have a problem with software in
>this group fix the problem for themselves.

Passing the buck is not the same as solving the problem. It's no
sweat off your back to say "too bad" to others, is it?

>If someone running a mail gateway, say Brian for instance, thinks that
>his downstream sites would be so offended by or so driven to poverty by
>the transmission costs of software or other files in this group, then let
>that person fix the problem.

We are not talking about Brians opinion, we're talking facts. It is
unfortunate that your narrow view of the world only encompasses
Usenet. If you investigated the history of rec.ham-radio, you might
be surprised at the number of people who receive this newsgroup
via email. You might also be surprised to learn that the mailing list
was around long before the newsgroup was. And yes, some people DO pay
real money to read this traffic. (I have to wonder why sometimes.)
How do you suggest that those "driven to poverty" "fix the problem?"

>It is trivially easy to screen traffic on
>the basic of a) size and/or b) content (the leading "M" in uuencoded
>files is a dead givaway) and/or format (fixed length lines, for example).
>Using Deliver, that would be a 15 minute task. Then the rest of us who
>value such postings could continue to benefit from them. Of course, it
>IS much easier just to bitch about it....

Alright John, why don't you prove your point. Since it's trivial,
write the piece of code that will screen out source and binary postings,
and mail it to Brian. Please ensure that your program catches C, Fortran,
Pascal, Assembler (680x0, 80x86, 65xx, 68xx, Z80, 808x, VAX, Sparc, IBM 370),
and BASIC, in addition to uuencoded stuff. Oh yes, don't forget btoa.
We'll test it by letting you post your code to rec.ham-radio after Brian
installs the filter.

>Most hams use PCs and for the non-PC software, a
>simple keyword in the title line will differentiate it from the PC stuff.

Do you have any hard data to back that statement up?

> This group would be an ideal place for Phil's latest TCP/IP stuff as
>well as all the other ham oriented software. Perhaps Bdale could even be
>pursuaded to set up an automatic poster daemon for the IP stuff.

Have you met my friend John? What a guy! Always willing to appoint someone else to a job that will me his life easier! Tell me, John, do you know how many bytes of traffic would be involved if we were to transmit every update of NET and NOS (not to mention PE1CHL and the variants)? Get back to us when you do.

It sounds to me like John's ftp command is broken. To quote my most knowledgable friend, John:

">- let the people who have a problem with software in
>this group fix the problem for themselves."

>I say
>this, of course, because he stated a couple of years ago that it would
>take too much of his time for him to do so when I asked him to set up an
>automatic E-mail posting to me so I could redistribute to non- Internet
>sites.

So why didn;t YOU set it up?

>So here's my suggestion. In the interim, continue posting to rec.ham-radio.
>And in that interim, let's find someone to volunteer to hold a formal
>discussion and vote for a software newsgroup for ham radio. Any
>volunteers?

Ah yes. "I think we (sic) should do this!" "I think we (sic) should do that!" "I want! I want! I want!" "Who's going to do it for me?"

Here's my suggestion:

John, shut the fuck up!

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

1261. Re: International call sign assignment history?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 20:39:42 UTC
From: mingliu@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep18.203942.3779@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 8472
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <108363@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
|> Does anyone know the historical origin of the assignment of callsign prefixes
|> to various countries? Example: why did the USA get assigned W, K, N, and
|> part of A? Instead of some other letters? I can see A, for America, but what
|> would W match? West? Or (most likely) was the assignment at random?
|>
|> 73 de WA2ISE

As far as I know, K is used by stations west of the Mississippi and W by those east of the river, with one or two exceptions here and there. And then Canadian stations uses prefixes of CN (I believe) while stations in other countries don't have any callsign. I do know one example though. In Taiwan, there is a station named International Community Radio, Taipei which used to be the american military broadcasting station has a callsign of ICRT. (It broadcasts in English, most of the time). Therefore, I t

hink callsigns are only used by stations in North America.

-----> Ming2 Hsun1 Liu2

1262. Try Shunt Feeding your Tower!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 20:48:41 UTC
From: wayne_a._lightsey.RochXRC@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <900918-134906-1557@Xerox>
Source record: 8473

Ben, DL6RAI

The decoupling effect of bringing your coax et al down to the ground level of the tower presumes that ground level is also rf ground level and thus no rf will be conducted. As you discovered, that is not always the case.

Your coax and rotator lines may be acting as radials. RG213 size ferrite cores are fairly common, available from most ferrite core manufacturers (e.g. AMIDON), RADIO KITs in New Hampshire, some RADIO SHACK stores and many stocking distributors.

You may also try creating an air core rf choke by winding the coax feedline - about 6-12 turns (the lower the frequency you are trapping out = larger number of turns), 6-inch inside diameter - to form an rf choke after the coax departs the base level of the tower. Another method I have found effective in years past is to electrically and mechanically bond the coax shield to the tower at the base. The tower base should be grounded with one eight foot ground rod per leg close to the tower and another eight foot ground rod per leg at least six feet away from the tower - all rods connected to the tower base with 3/8-inch copper tubing or #6 ground wire. Although a physical connection is not usually required, I have found occasion when working with a hot tower that bonding was the only way to achieve the decoupling. A coax feedthrough connector (a long double female device with mounting nuts - can't remember the connector number) works well for this purpose when mounted to a small piece of right angle stock that is clamped to the bottom of a tower leg. If you want to get fancy with this arrangement, this is also a good point to use a gas discharge tube lightning arrester in lieu of the coax feedthru.

Any one of these solutions may cure your problem or all may be required. And there are no guarantees! Good luck and 73,

Wayne, KB6CSP

1263. Re: International call sign assignment history?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 21:21:46 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44939@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8474
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <108363@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
>Does anyone know the historical origin of the assignment of callsign prefixes
>to various countries? Example: why did the USA get assigned W, K, N, and
>part of A? Instead of some other letters? I can see A, for America, but what
>would W match? West? Or (most likely) was the assignment at random?

I don't know how the assignments were made, but I presume they were at
an international level *above* simply a telecommunications organization,
because they're used for more than radio/TV callsigns.

This first dawned on me last year when I saw a Thai Air plane with an
"HSxxx" number. Of course, I'd been seeing "N" on U.S. planes for years,
but it never occurred to me that there might be a link between those ID
numbers and the "N" used in ham prefixes.

So I await a definitive answer, also. Seems like it must be a "higher
authority" than the ITU--or at least a joint agreement between the ITU
and some other international organization(s).

Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

1264. QSL Information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 21:34:22 UTC
From: DXANDY%widener@UCSD.EDU
Message-ID: <5A091210072B007E-MTABWIDENER*DXANDY@widener>
Source record: 8475

Q
Hi!
I am trying to find out the QSL information for N1HAQ. I can't get a
response from the datapoint call book, and I don't have easy access to
a regular call book. If anyone could provide me with this information
I would be very grateful. I imagine N1HAQ would also be pretty grateful.
I had the honour of being his last state for the WAS award. I would really
like to get a card off to him ASAP.

I believe there is also a call book available via FTP, we just got FTP
access. Does anyone know about this?

Thanks in advance,
Andy Greenshields N3IGS
[dxandy@widener.BITNET]

1265. Re: International call sign assignment history?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 22:04:05 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <44943@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8476
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:

>This first dawned on me last year when I saw a Thai Air plane with an
>"HSxxx" number. Of course, I'd been seeing "N" on U.S. planes for years,
>but it never occurred to me that there might be a link between those ID
>numbers and the "N" used in ham prefixes.

Aha! another plane spotter! Ever since my kid days, I have been straining my eyes in movies that featured airplanes to see if a movie was indeed taken on location. Much fun. Also at airports.

Of course, back then, when you spotted a VS- plane you don't really know which of the six colonial outposts it was from. I never bothered to look for the HS/s -- too common a sight at the local airport :-) :-).

BTW, HS probably got assigned because at that point the country's official name was Siam.

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

1266. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 22:51:15 UTC
From: jack@swlabs.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Sep18.225115.4592@swlabs.uucp>
Source record: 8377

In article <22480016@hpcuha.HP.COM> jimallen@hpcuha.HP.COM (Jim Allen) writes:
>I would like to get an antenna system
>that would enable me to use my Novice
>frequency privileges to the fullest
>extent.
> .
> .
> .
>Is there a small non-dipole or a 70 ft.
>dipole that could fit the bill?

I really enjoyed my 40 meter dipole. Check your "Tune in the World...",
for the formula, but it was about 66 feet. It had the advantage of being
nearly resonant on 15 meters as well, and when 15 meters is open the DX
can be a real blast.

Actually, I averaged the length of a 40 meter dipole and 3 times a 15
meter dipole. Had reasonable SWR on both bands.

By the way, I have since ruined it. I thought that having 80 meters
would be nice, so I bought a pair of traps so I could make it a 40/80
meter dipole. Since the 40 meter traps act like an open circuit at
resonance, both 40 and 80 work fine. But the 15 meter capability is
lost. :-(

-Jack
--
Jack Bonn, KC1UH, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP)
jack@kc1uh (TCP/IP)
kc1uh@wb1cqo (AX.25)

1267. Re: Genie information systems, Ham Radio, and gateway to UUCP,

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-18 23:12:10 UTC
From: ckp@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <34034@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 8378

The GEnie Radio Round Table is well worth the cost of GEnie's Star Service monthly charge of $4.95. The Radio BBS is one of many conferences that will be available at no hourly charge - all you want for your $4.95. Keep in mind that the Radio BBS is but one of several features available in the Radio Round Table. There are a couple of dozen active discussions at this time, including the Middle East, Scanner Mods, a Newcomer's Corner and plenty more. There's a file library of radio-related files that has several hundred items available for download, as well.

The Sysop is Larry Ledlow, NA5E, formerly of 73 Magazine. He does a great job and the forum is well moderated, lively and informative. Some months ago, Havana Moon and I introduced the GEnie bunch to live DXing - something which is consistently found to be addictive and plenty of fun. GEnie now has monthly live DXing sessions and it has proved to be such a winner that Larry is planning to do a live session once a week.

By the way - I have no professional affiliation with GEnie - my comments are simply those of a happy customer.

/ckp

%%%

1268. Re: Mark Colosia and posting garbage

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 00:28:49 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Sep19.002849.12031@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 8379

```
As quoted from <1990Sep17.203047.27369@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu> by
cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (Conway Yee):
+---------------
| In article <9009171200.AA11161@ucsd.edu> MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
| >Posting source code is a ridiculous waste of net resources and
+---------------

That depends on *where* it's posted. (hint, hint)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR/KT on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

1269. Re: High-tension towers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 02:12:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500739@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8380

> I live in Venice, CA, about three buildings away from a major boulevard
> that's got a nice line of high-tension towers marching down it. I
> can hear the corona discharge buzzing from my bedroom, and broadcast
> channels 2 and 4 are pretty "sparkly".

I would recommend moving, for reasons other than the radio. If it is
buzzing that loud, something is definitely wrong. If you are a lot more
daring, you might get some incendiary devices.....[never mind]

> The question: Can anybody give me some idea of what to expect in
> the way of a QRN spectrum from those #*$@(&$# HT lines? I mean
> aside from the cancer, that is...

It may be varying with the weather, too. I can hear radio noise as high
as UHF coming from the primary lines going by my apartment. 160 meters is
useless most of the time, and 80 meters is much of the time.

> I own the house so I can put up pretty much any kind of antenna - no
> covenants in a neighborhood THIS old! But if I can expect all DX
> to be wiped out, mebbe I better concentrate on running mobile.

I guess moving won't be as easy. And of course none of the hams would
buy the place.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1270. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 04:01:01 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250230@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8381

>No, the 80 meter Novice band is currently 3675 to 3725 KHz.

I believe this is a proposal by the FCC that has not been enacted upon
yet. It was to relieve the novices of QRM from Canadian phone operation.

ARRL has counter-proposed to simply expand the band (now 3700-3750)
to 3675-3750.

AL N1AL

1271. Re: Try Shunt Feeding your Tower!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 04:06:55 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250231@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8382

Re: RF getting on the coax cables when shunt-feeding a tower.

My suggestion would be to:

#1. Connect the coax shields to the tower leg at the bottom. And:
#2. Make sure the bottom of the tower is at RF ground potential.
The easiest way to do this is to connect a couple (or more)
quarter-wave radials to the bottom of the tower. I realize so few
radials may not be suffcient to reduce ground losses, but at least
it should decouple the tower base and reduce your "RF in the shack."

AL N1AL

1272. international calls

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 04:56:45 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx
Message-ID: <37356@ut-emx>
Source record: 8383

charyd@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (david chary) says:

(this bit from Jim Price K6ZH)
>There is some logic to some of the basic pattern:
>
> D (part) Deutschland
> E (part) Espana

>And then there are basic letter allocations that don't track:

> P Holland and possessions

Actually, P does make some sense. In French, the official language
of the ITU, Holland is referred to as "Pays-Bas".

Very clever.... but then shouldn't the Germans have got the A series
instead of the D series?

I agree with the original poster (sorry, forget who it was now) who
mentioned whiling away time at international airports checking out
the 'calls' on airplanes. It can make you seem quite erudite to spot
a tiny piece of fuselage with "SV..." on it and casually say "hmm,
probably Olympic Airways", who says ham radio is useless? :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1273. Re: Try shunt feeding your tower!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 05:27:12 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1330@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8384

In article <4490@tuminfo1.lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de>
buettneb@lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de (Bernhard Buettner) writes:
>
>The shack is about 50 feet away from the tower and it is
>below the ground level (in the ceiling). The outside of the
>coax cables coming down from the tower carries the RF.
>How to get rid of the RF on the cable? I buried the cables
>under the tower. They now disappear in the ground below the
>tower and come out of the wall in the shack. But the RF is
>still there ...
>
>I could think of big ferrite cores but where can I get cores
>that are big enough for RG-213?
>
>Any other ideas?
>
>
>73 Ben, DL6RAI

Just skin back the outer insulation on your coax at the base of the
tower and bond it to the tower with a stainless steel hose clamp.
Pot the whole joint with roof cement to waterproof the connection
and no more RF on the cables. This also helps protect your shack
from lightning. An even better solution would be to use a commercial
lightning supressor at the tower base since that has an arc cartridge
to protect the inner conductor as well. Rotor cables can be bypassed
with .001 caps from each lead to the tower base ground. Again, commercial
lightning supressors are available for these cables as well. I've
shunt fed my tower, 60 feet with tribander on top, for 80 and 160
meters and it works well.

Gary

1274. Electret microphones (re: WB5AFG)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 11:41:09 UTC
From: MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU
Message-ID: <9009191148.AA13240@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8411

In reply to Paul, yes, electret capsules of the type sold at Radio Shack and elsewhere have a built-in FET preamp- sort of a solid state cathode follower. I've seen two types: One has two wires, and requires DC to be supplied on the signal lead, with a blocking capacitor between that lead and the output. The other type has three wires, and appears to have a built in blocking cap.

I've used these capsules in many rigs, from my long-gone DX-Handy to various HTs. But let me suggest that the *optimum* microphone for your Ten-Tec is not an electret- though Ten-Tec sells them- but a good ol' Astatic D-104. I've never had such good audio reports as when I use this combination.
mike edelman ke8yy medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu
medelma@waynest1

1275. DIgitrex, Argonaut...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 11:55:20 UTC
From: MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU
Message-ID: <9009191201.AA13653@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8412

Some time ago I promised this group a review of the DIgitrex all-HF QRP rig when it finally arrived. Well, after numerous delays for parts availability, problem fixes and so on, I finally cancelled my order about 10 months after I placed it. They are supposedly shipping now, and a friend still has one on order, so I'll still try to post his comments if and when his arrives.

In the meantime I found a used Ten-Tec Argonaut - an early one, judging from the SN- that I've been having a bit of fun with. 2 watts output on 80-10 SSB is a bit of a challenge. I've been playing with microphones in an attempt to get better audio, but the best I can get is "you sound like you're holding your nose under water". Anyone have experience playing with these? My next step is to wire up one of my D-104s, but this seems a bit large for what is intended to be (for me) a battery-portable rig.

mike edelman ke8yy
medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu
medelma@waynest1.edu

1276. Re: Software postings in this group.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 13:05:30 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <FV2.D.@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 8385

In article <275@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca> lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca (Lyndon Nerenberg) writes a good, if somewhat inflammatory, response to John DeArmond's call for continued software postings here. (Pot calling the kettle black? What, me flame? :-)

I, too, get this group by mailing list (not here, but at work). Software postings to the group fill my mailbox with no useful result. I'd like to see programs distributed by some other method.

Still, Lyndon's posting has one flaw:
>It sounds to me like John's ftp command is broken.

Not everyone has FTP access, either. There are Usenet groups for software distribution. Why don't we use them?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I can't believe I really wrote +--
this." - Henry Spencer, about awf, his nroff -ms subset written in awk

1277. Re: International call sign assignment history?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 13:10:36 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <LV2.CA@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 8386
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <44939@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes,
about aircraft registrations and callsigns sharing prefixes:
>So I await a definitive answer, also. Seems like it must be a "higher
>authority" than the ITU--or at least a joint agreement between the ITU
>and some other international organization(s).

I don't know if there's a formal agreement between the ITU and the
International Civil Aviation Organization, which assigns aircraft
prefixes. I suspect it's more along the lines of "if you don't have a
preference, we'll use the same one." There are some differences between
the two lists, most notably in the Communist world.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I can't believe I really wrote +--
this." - Henry Spencer, about awf, his nroff -ms subset written in awk

1278. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 13:17:41 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <TV2.JF@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 8387

In article <690@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM> kthompso@entec.UUCP (Ken Thompson) writes:
>Read my fingers Mark:

>Use your N key to go to the next article if you do not want to read this one.

That doesn't work for someone reading the Info-Hams mailing list postings.
Next?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I can't believe I really wrote +--
this." - Henry Spencer, about awf, his nroff -ms subset written in awk

1279. Using HTs in Airports

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 13:35:27 UTC
From: scxc3@tincan.sawyer.af.mil
Message-ID: <9009191335.AA11080@tincan.sawyer.af.mil>
Source record: 8415

I have travelled quite a bit carrying my HT in my briefcase. I have flown on both military and commercial flights. The only request I have had was from MAC Medevac flights to remove the battery pack from the radio. I have had both my Icom IC-2AT and Kenwood TR-2600 X-rayed dozens of times at airports, with no ill effectsathat I can determine. (It has never bothered my film either). I have even sat in the waiting areas and chatted on local repeaters whaile waiting for my plane. I have been through Atlanta, Portland, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Denver, Seattle, Dallas-Ft Worth, Minn-St Paul, Tampa, Orlando, and numerous other airports. I have demonstrated the radios several times, but only as a curiosity factor, never because there was a concern over the equipment. I also have never been told I could not operate the radio on the aircraft, but then again, I didn't ask or try. (Please let's not start up again about using radios on airplanes.)

My travelling has slowed down the past year or so, so there may be some increased paranoia at locations I haven't been to lately. Your mileage may vary. Maybe I have just been lucky over the years and haven't gotten a hard case security type.

At any rate, I would continue to carry my HT in my carry on stuff and use the appropriate discretion in using it.

73,
Michael

--

* Michael A. Barnes * Have a nice AFCC day, eh?
* Internet: LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL *
* SawyerNet: SCXC3@TINCAN.SAWYER.AF.MIL *
* HamNet: WA7SKG@N8IYB.MI.USA.NA * All standard disclaimers
* Bell Net: 906-346-2811 * apply.
* DSNet: 472-2811 *
* SnailNet: 410 BMW/SCX *
* K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI *
* 49843-6346 *

1280. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 13:52:12 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <12006@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 8417

In article <30500736@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1 writes:
>we were to use these modes (H3E is AM with one sideband gone, R3E is H3E
>with the carrier reduced requiring a syncronous detector).
>
>I guess that's what they stole 220-222 MHz for (narrowband use) but it seems
>that they have failed in making it work (UPS wants to use narrow packet, not
>ACSSB and voice).

With companded SSB, the pilot signal isn't a reduced carier, but a tone.
(not at the "zero beat" frequency).

According to one of our local experts, it works well for point to
point. With mobile, you can get signal phase reversals from the
constantly changing multipath and your audio just goes "splat" (his
term) whereas with FM you would just get a click.

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

1281. Re: Airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 14:49:00 UTC
From: MORRISTA%UCMCIC@UCBEH.SAN.UC.EDU
Message-ID: <CF1D213FD8A02052F9@UCBEH.SAN.UC.EDU>
Source record: 8416

I was a little rattled when I flew from Cincy to National/DC and back with my HT in my briefcase (it got x-rayed, I don't mind): I put the case on the belt and said, "I've got a radio in it," and they DIDN'T ask to see it work. Personally, I'd rather that flights going to our nation's capital be a LITTLE better inspected...(-: or)-:, I'm not sure!

Ted WB8VNV (MORRISTA@UCMCIC.OA.UC.EDU)

1282. Re: Why Aviation Uses AM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 14:49:32 UTC
From: al@qiclab.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Sep19.144932.4990@qiclab.uucp>
Source record: 8388

A recent posting says:
> All of the above, even though true, overlooks one fact - AM works. There is
> no compelling need to change every aviation radio in the world.
>
> Agreed as to the first part. However, it is simply not true that AM is a
> world standard. It is a US standard. There are plenty of places in the
> world where FM is the standard for VHF aeronautical communications.
> --
> Rob Stampfli / att.com!stampfli (uucp@work) / kd8wk@w8cqk (packet radio)

Well, I've worked as an avionics technician for about 4 years, including work on corporate jets that often fly internationally to Europe, Asia, Russia and South America. The standard for voice communication is VHF (118-150 Mhz) AM communications.. The only place FM is used on aircraft communications is on long range HF for ocean crossing and Flitephone. I'm not even sure the HF radios are FM...

While FM is a fine idea, at the present with "cheap" radios costing $3000 for general aviation planes, the cost of retrofitting to change would be way more than most owners would pay. BY the time the radios were installed and signed off, it would cost $6000-8000 per plane and the "old radios" would be worthless so there would be not trade-in to help defray the costs. Despite the view that all plane owners are "fat cats" most are just average joes, and many general aviation planes are worth less than $25,000 so this would be a very heavy burden. Of course we could demand retrofit of anticollision airbags to all cars!

--
Alan L. Peterman (503)-684-1984 hm
Airborne N33291 Cessna Cardinal RG
Net !tektronix!(psueaa,nosun,ogicse)!qiclab!al

1283. Help Needed!! (all opinions wanted)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 15:15:34 UTC
From: engage@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep19.151534.5786@uokmax.uucp>
Source record: 8389

I am working on a project at the University of Oklahoma. I need input
and this seems to be an efficient method to hear from people who know a
little more about electronics than I do (I'm an ME). We are developing a
portable, 100W remote power system that couples wind power and photovoltaics.
If you can spare a few moments, please answer the following questions...

1. What can a 100W system be used for? (camping, military, etc.)
2. Would you recommend 12V or 24V system? Why?
3. What would you consider to be maximum allowable weight? Why?
4. Do you think there is a market for such a device?

Even if you aren't going to answer, thanks in advance for reading this
far.
---
mail replies to: engage@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu

1284. HP Spectrum Analyzer 8558B Part Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 15:43:46 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4574@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 8390
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I have an HP 8558B Spectrum Analyzer that has a blown first mixer diode.
Does anybody know which diodes would be suitable replacement. HP gets
big $$ for a replacement pair.

I believe the diodes are germanium because of their low (.34V) forward
junction voltage. They also have to be microwave, since the mixer
operates around 2GHz.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

1285. Re: High-tension towers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 15:45:20 UTC
From: jayk@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500026@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 8391

Mike its a hard to say how bad the line noise will be at your QTH but thought I would pass along the experiences of a friend of mine.

My friend had high-tension lines directly behind his house. So close, in fact, that once when putting up a 65' vertical it came in contact with the lines (he was OK after several days in the hospital, but thats another story). He later put up a 70' tower with several yagis. He did have a fairly bad line noise but was able to make contacts easily. He entered a number of contests and was able to finish the the top 10 on several occasions. His line noise varied greatly from day to day, sometimes almost none, sometimes so much that most weaker signals were not readable. All in all, with a good antenna he was able to have a good time on the HF ham bands.

If you are planning to buy the radio, to run at least mobile anyway, it would be easy to put up a small inexpensive antenna (dipole) and see how bad the noise is before investing in a larger antenna.

Hope this helps,

Jay Kesterson K0GU
Hewlett Packard Ft.Collins, CO

1286. Re: hand held xcvr vs airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 15:49:18 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080009@col.hp.com>
Source record: 8392

I have owned an ICOM IC-2AT and currently an ICOM IC-32AT. I have always carried them on board in plain view without any trouble. I have had them x-rayed with no apparent problems, but normally, I simply hand it over for a visual inspection. Since the bombing in Scotland, many times they will ask that I power it up and unsquelch it to demonstrate that it is real.

Apparently, now with the proliferation of portable cell phones, the airlines are concerned with persons attempting to "make phone calls" during flights. I had one flight attendant ask if it was a cell phone. I assured her that it wasn't and that I had no intention of operating it during flight. That seemed to calm her down.

1287. Re: Try Shunt Feeding your Tower!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 16:09:32 UTC
From: jayk@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500027@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 8393

I also had the problem with the rotor box indicator going crazy. I had to put some bypass capacitors on the rotor control box terminals to ground to solve that problem.

Jay Kesterson K0GU

1288. POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 17:37:13 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9009191738.AA29900@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8394

Open your head a little bit, Ken. Some people read what you apparently see as rec.ham-radio as mail from info-hams, a digest (a number of messages sent as a single mail message to save network resources) and don't have undigestification software available.
There's more to the world than you know, apparently.
73, doug

1289. Re: hand held xcvr vs airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 17:39:55 UTC
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <9529.26f7752c@rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 8395

In article <3050@mrsvr.UUCP>, sdk@sol.med.ge.com (steve) writes:

I've travelled with HT's domestically & internationslly with no problems. I generally let them X-ray it (as well as HF rigs that I've carried on), with no ill effects. As a matter of fact, what problems do you forsee encountering if they are x-rayed?

I have had to turn it on & crack the squelch before, but sometimes it has actually made it easier to go into some concourses that I would probably not been allowed in. When meeting someone at the airport, I usually just unclip it from my belt & toss it directly on the X-ray belt. No problems so far.

73 de Mark

--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

1290. Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 17:55:33 UTC
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <8645@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 8396

Julian Macassey gave a very nice explanation of the reasons for the
decline in kit popularity.

Bill Gunshannon then asks:

>I am not saying HEATH should have been cheaper cause it was a kit.
>
>I am asking why it costs MORE than a comparable piece of equipment
>designed and built buy the same off-shore companies.

I suspect that the extra cost is due to 1) the time it takes to package
and check all of those little bags of parts and 2) the time and effort
that goes into writing an assembly manual that anyone can understand.

---Bob.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@cs.pitt.edu FAX: +1 412 624 8854

1291. Re: Re: "Long Distance" CPO (Code Practice Oscillator)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 18:06:04 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230037@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 8397

>Pull string taut and presto! Wireless, no-power voice transmission!

Well, it may be wireless, but it isn't "no-power"; I've used examples of this system, and it's been my experience that the transmitters at either end must be periodically fueled to keep it running. A cheeseburger was the fuel of choice, with a chocolate shake or a Coke for lubrication.

(There also seemed to be a need to periodically take the transmitters off-line, apparently to drain used lubricants. The transmissions would become increasingly garbled and unreliable if this were not done.)

Oh, yeah: :-) :-) :-)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

1292. Ham radio license...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 18:47:01 UTC
From: rabbani@EMUNIX.EMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <9009191847.AA10456@emunix.emich.edu>
Source record: 8398

Hello,

Since our university library being kind of hopeless, I
am wondering wether someone in the net-land can answer
this question for me.
Are there any kind of restriction on non-immigrants (I
am here in the States on a student visa) applying for
a ham radio license?

Thanks a lot.

--Daniel

E-Mail: rabbani@emunix.emich.edu
or geo_sa372476@emunix.emich.edu
or his_st372476@emunix.emich.edu
or ai_emu@emunix.emich.edu

======

1293. Re: Ham radio license...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 19:08:51 UTC
From: obrien@aero.aero.org
Message-ID: <86085@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 8399

In article <9009191847.AA10456@emunix.emich.edu>,
rabbani@EMUNIX.EMICH.EDU (Daniel Rabbani) writes:

|> Are there any kind of restriction on non-immigrants (I
|> am here in the States on a student visa) applying for
|> a ham radio license?

According to the FCC Rule Book, anybody can apply for a U.S.
radio amateur license, citizen or not. The only exception is for
"representatives of a foreign government". As long as you aren't
attached to an embassy or a consular staff you should be OK.
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

1294. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 19:37:50 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <247@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8400

In article <22480016@hpcuha.HP.COM>, jimallen@hpcuha.HP.COM (Jim Allen) writes:
> I would like to get an antenna system
> that would enable me to use my Novice
> frequency privileges to the fullest
> extent.
>
> My limitations are that the maximum
> length of dipole would be about 70 ft.
> Large non-dipoles are out as well as
> a lot of different dipoles (multiple).
> This is due to my location.
>
> Is there a small non-dipole or a 70 ft.
> dipole that could fit the bill?

Consider a dipole center fed with open wire or twinlead. Then use an
antenna tuner with a BALANCED output to tune it. You could make the
wire 1/2 wave on 40 meters (about 65 and a half feet), or you could
make it non-resonant and just extend it to the full 70 feet, and possibly
it will tune to 80 mtrs as well. If it doesn't tune to 80, you can
take the feeders and short them together, fed from the unbalanced
tuner output. This will operate as a Tee, or a vertical wire with
top loading.

If you use balanced feeders (like the popular 450 ohm ladder line)
you should be able to tune it on all of the Novice bands. This is the
classic multiband Zepp antenna, and you wont need any fancy traps or
multiple wires. On 10 meters it will be somewhat directional.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1295. Dipole antenna design

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 20:12:21 UTC
From: harding%b56vxg.dnet@kodak.com
Message-ID: <1366@eastman.UUCP>
Source record: 8401

I am a new Ham and am getting my feet wet in the VHF and UHF sandbox. I have converted a TV rabbit ear to a 2m dipole which seems to work fairly well. (Anything is better than the ducky which comes on the IC-24AT.) So now I want to build a 70cm dipole and thought the same approach would work. But I have some questions which were not answered by the HANDBOOK.

1) I have been told that the overall length of the antenna should be the half-wave length, yes?
2) At what point does the o.d. of the antenna elements become significant WRT frequency?
2) What is the relationship of the distance between the feedpoints to anything.
4) I read somewhere that the 70cm antenna has a much smaller signal collection area, so a dipole isn't a good idea. That a multi-element beam is better simply from the standpoint of "collection area".

Thanks for any help you you can offer.

N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J
| Jon Harding, N2KZJ * I don't represent KODAK by word or deed. * |
| 716-477-5944 |
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J

1296. Re: hand held xcvr vs airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 20:30:29 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <12025@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 8402

In article <9529.26f7752c@rsmas.miami.edu>, eakin@rsmas writes:
>In article <3050@mrsvr.UUCP>, sdk@sol.med.ge.com (steve) writes:
>
>I've travelled with HT's domestically & internationslly with no problems. I
>generally let them X-ray it (as well as HF rigs that I've carried on), with no
>ill effects. As a matter of fact, what problems do you forsee encountering if
>they are x-rayed?

X-rays can cause crystal defects in IC's. All things being equal, the
denser the circuit, the more prone they are to damage. As far as I
know, the effects are cumulative, so the upteenth exposure is more
likely to cause failure than the first. Arguments from the attendent
that the dose is near zero don't wash as long as they have the warning
sign to keep your hands out of the machine

For me, calculators*, electronically controlled cameras, etc are strictly
hand search or lead bag.

*The calculator part is left over from college days when my calculator
represented a huge investment. Now it wouldn't hurt me so much if one
died.. the risk is there, but the loss is less.

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

1297. Re: *NEW*??? Novice 80 meter band?!?!? (was Re: Novice operating in old..)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 21:20:15 UTC
From: jws@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500028@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 8403

This change is only a PROPOSAL at this time. Don't change your exams yet!

John Schmidt, NK0R, ARRL/VE

1298. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 21:28:38 UTC
From: jenkins@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9574@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV>
Source record: 8404

In article <9009191738.AA29900@ucsd.edu> faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>Open your head a little bit, Ken. Some people read what you apparently see
>as rec.ham-radio as mail from info-hams, a digest (a number of
>messages sent as a single mail message to save network resources) and
>don't have undigestification software available.
>There's more to the world than you know, apparently.

If they've got brain-dead software, that's their problem. The last
thing we need is enforced compliance with the lowest common denominator.

Undigestification (now *that's* a word) is just not that hard.

--
Steve Jenkins N6UNI jenkins@jpl-devvax.jpl.nasa.gov
Caltech/Jet Propulsion Laboratory (818) 354-0162

1299. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 21:57:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500740@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8405

> In article <30500736@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1 writes:
> >we were to use these modes (H3E is AM with one sideband gone, R3E is H3E
> >with the carrier reduced requiring a syncronous detector).
> >
> >I guess that's what they stole 220-222 MHz for (narrowband use) but it seems
> >that they have failed in making it work (UPS wants to use narrow packet, not
> >ACSSB and voice).
>
> With companded SSB, the pilot signal isn't a reduced carier, but a tone.
> (not at the "zero beat" frequency).

You can compandor the signal in any modulation mode. They chose to do it with SSB to help overcome the problems if interference. By having the variations in level be logarithmic instead of linear, the linear form of interference will be reduced upon uncompandoring.

Compandoring needs some sort of reference signal to set the levels to match the received strength. The pilot tone can do this better than the carrier since it can be set further from the audio, making separation easier and allow for poorer frequency tolerance. Now that you have a pilot tone, it can also server as the "clarifier" reference, and so the carrier is no longer needed. "ACSB" is the tradename owned by Aerotron, Inc., for their version of ACSSB that includes the pilot tone around 3.7 kHz. This is the narrowband mode they proposed to the FCC.

ACSSB and ACSB are NOT an R3E or H3E mode, but are really forms of J3E since the carrier is totally absent.

> According to one of our local experts, it works well for point to
> point. With mobile, you can get signal phase reversals from the
> constantly changing multipath and your audio just goes "splat" (his
> term) whereas with FM you would just get a click.

It can drive the compandoring nuts, I guess, since there would be some delay. Also the "auto clarifier" or "frequency lock" could get upset, especially at phase crossover.

I would like to encourage amateur experimentation with R3E and H3E. There might be places it is useful. If there are any, shouldn't WE be the ones to find it?

I would also like to see SW broadcasters make use of H3E on 5 kHz spacing. They could get a lot more stations in the bands they have with less mutual interference. If they settle on a particular sideband (such as upper) then a lot of the interference problems can be eliminated, such as overlapping sidebands from some of the exist 5 kHz spacings.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1300. Limited space antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 22:33:31 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Sep19.223331.5265@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 8336

Help!
After being inactive for ~10 years all of a sudden this ICOM-735 shows up
on my door step in a basket wrapped in a blanket (well almost).
Now this looks like a pretty nice little package and I'd love to use it but
I live in area where VISIBLE external antennas are a no no and therein lies
my problem. I've considered a few options to get back on the air which
follow and I'd appreciate any and all comments from knowledgeable sorts as to
feasibility, performance etc. by e-mail. If enuf responses are rcvd I'll
summarize to the net.

1. Is an attic installed limited space antenna a VIABLE solution for
10-80 meters e.g. a trapped dipole etc?.

2. Anyone have any experiences (good/bad) with the AEA ISOLOOP
either outside or in an attic?

3. In the problem description above I said VISIBLE external
antennas. Is it feasible to install a 10-80 meter VERTICAL on a
crank-up tower at the back of the house (against the house, not
in the yard) and crank it up above roof line after dark?
I seem to remember that verticals require good ground radials
still true?

4. Any other good solutions out there?

Thanks much and 73's

--
phil blais N6KXD AMA 12662 ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

1301. What's on 144.383 ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 22:49:15 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280017@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 8406

The title pretty much says it.. What is on 144.383, whatever it is it's pretty strong in the SF bay area. I hear it on two very different rigs in locations 40 miles apart. Sounds like some kind of telemetry.
Anyone know?

Henry Black G4NOC, KK6JR +1 415 857 6655 henryb@hpspd.HP.COM

1302. Re: Query About Electret Microphone Operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-19 23:11:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1335@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8407

In article <9009181958.AA01955@ucsd.edu> nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM ("MUPPET::NIX") writes:
>I'd like to hear from anyone who has some experience with the working
>of the `electret' type microphone. I've built an adaptor, to allow me
>to use the headset from my 2 meter FM hand-held with my Tentec Paragon
>HF transceiver, and am having some difficulties with high distortion.
>
>The Paragon (since Tentec sells electret microphones) has a low-level
>(about +8.4 VDC through 680 ohms) voltage available on one of the pins
>in the microphone connector. In a `universal' (small universe) adaptor
>box that I've built, I'm providing a portion of that voltage to the
>headset's connector, with a DC blocking capacitor in the audio output.
>
>A long time ago (but not so far away) I can remember reading some of
>the early `this is how they work' articles regarding electret microphone
>elements. `Back then' (as I remember), the early electrets were basic-
>ally a charged film suspended between two `screens'. A sound wave caused
>the film to vibrate and, since it was electrostatically charged, the
>mechanically vibrating film induced an AC voltage across the `screens'.
>
>Rather more recently (the last few months I think) I saw something
>on electret type microphones, and I believe (can't quite remember enough
>of the article to be sure) that the inferance was that current electret
>microphone elements incorporate a pre-amp within the housing of the
>microphone.
>
>If electrets do now incorporate internal pre-amps, then my problem is
>most likely that I've just dropped the DC voltage too low, and all that
>needs to be done, to cure the high distortion, is to reduce (perhaps
>eliminate) the series voltage dropping resistance, so that the electret's
>internal amplifier is operating in its linear region.
>
>I was cutting back (using series resistance) on the voltage, to try
>and set the electret's audio level to be comparable to that of my normal
>station microphone (so I wouldn't have to fiddle with the microphone gain
>on the radio). If the electret is a simple `charged-film' type device,
>then dropping the `polarizing voltage' should work to reduce the audio
>output. If there's an active amplifier within the microphone itself, then
>obvously dropping the impressed DC voltage across the element is not the
>way to reduce the audio output level, and an attenuator (isolated from
>the DC supply voltage) is called-for.
>
>Typing this now, it seems reasonable that a simple `film-type' electret
>element would show very high output impedance, and therefore the higher

>than expected (compared to my regular microphone) audio levels are a
>strong indication that there is some internal amplification being
>provided within the electret housing.
>
>Last night (Well OK, it in the wee-hours this morning), after several
>hours of checking-and-rechecking the wiring in my `universal mic adaptor'
>box, it was not nearly so obvious what was probably going on.
>
>The interface box serves to provide for 4 different types of microphone
>connectors, and also as a switch, to allow me to select either a micro-
>phone, or my PK-232, as the audio input to the radio. So, even though
>audio interfacing to an HF radio is pretty straightforward, there can
>get to be a fair number of wires going all over the place. Putting it
>all into a small diecast aluminum box, and working too many hours, can
>result in a situation where `obvious' things are not ....
>
>Thoughts & comments would be appreciated.
>
>Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

Electrets are indeed very high impedance and are coupled with a FET used primarily as a impedance transformer (source follower). Some electret microphones then follow the FET with a preamp, some don't. I know that the Icom and Yaesu headsets DO use a preamp following the FET. The preamp is located in the push to talk box while the FET is physically mounted with the electret element. There is a gain control on the preamp accessable through a small hole in the switchbox. Running the preamp at reduced voltage will indeed cause lots of distortion.

Gary KE4ZV

1303. Re: Alinco mobile 2m rig

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 01:25:21 UTC
From: baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <25685.26f7d431@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 8408

In article <127478@pyramid.pyramid.com>, andrem@pyrman2.pyramid.com (Andre Molyneux) writes:
> Has anyone heard anything, good or bad, about the Alinco 2m mobile rig? I
> forgot it's model number. I believe it has 45 watts and extended receive
> coverage. My one previous experience with Alinco (I bought one of their
> original 2m ht's) left a little to be desired. This mobile rig looks to
> be a good buy if the quality is reasonable.
>
> Any comments would be appreciated.
>

I owned one of the DR-110T's, and my only complaint was getting some intermod on several of the 2-meter frequencies when I was in high RF areas. However, this is a common occurrance with the broadbanded front ends that most of these modifiable receivers have.

I currently have their dual bander DR-510T. It is a great radio! The DR-510 like the 2-meter model can cover the 350-370 and 850-890 (I think that's right) band, so if you have trunked 800 mhz services in your area, you're able to receive these stations.

I can honestly give my DR-510T an A+ for operation, and I'll be buying more Alinco products as their customer service appears to be very oriented towards helping people.

1304. 007 NEED NOT APPLY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 01:53:09 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009200153.AA13123@tilde>
Source record: 8339

In <9009191847.AA10456@emunix.emich.edu>, rabbani@emunix.emich.edu asks:

> Are there any kind of restriction on non-immigrants (I am here in the States
> on a student visa) applying for a ham radio license?

Part 97 states that ANYONE EXCEPT THE AGENT OF A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT may apply
for a US Amateur Radio License.

73,

=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===
73, de ! "In order to accomplish the
Bob West WA8YCD ! impossible, you must attempt
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM ! the absurd!"
! -- Miguel de Animo y Jugo
P. O. Box 863069 !
Plano Texas 75086 !
214/917-1908 FAX 214/917-7519 !
=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===

1305. Earthwinds Balloon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 02:35:20 UTC
From: DXANDY%widener@UCSD.EDU
Message-ID: <5A0913151301033E-MTABWIDENER*DXANDY@widener>
Source record: 8337

I was reading an article in Popular Science this morning about the attempt to circumnavigate the globe in a helium balloon. Apparently, the balloon, called Earthwinds, will be transmitting on the amateur bands. The article only mentioned this in brief and gave absolutely no details. Does anyone know what bands/freqs. the balloon will be using?

73's
Andy Greenshields N3IGS
dxandy@cyber.widener.edu <----- new email address.

1306. (was callsign allocations)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 03:18:10 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <37390@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 8338

While you folks are digging back in your old QSTs looking for the earliest callsigns in the current series and all those other good things, can anyone tell me roughly how the total number of DXCC countries has changed over the years? I've been on the air for 3 years from this country, and during that time there have been several new countries added (Aruba, W. Sahara, Rotuma, Unpronounceable Island [4J1], Conway Reef, Banaba Island, Walvis Bay) and no deletions (we expect some deletions soon, due to mergings of the Yemens and Germanies, just as we expect more new ones, but I think the official score in the last 3 yrs is 7 added, 0 deleted). Is this just statistical noise, or have new ones been added at a faster rate than others have been deleted? I know that the current total is 324, and an article in QST earlier this year suggests that another 50 have been on the list but are now deleted.

I think it's obvious that regardless of the DXCC rules, there have been more 'political' countries created over the last few decades, by declaring independence, than there have been deletions by mergers or conquest - and while we are talking trivia here, Namibia was the 160th member of the United Nations earlier this year. For those hams who like to work "real" [U.N.] countries there is such an award (it comes in various levels, I have the #1 U.S. award for 120 U.N. countries, which says more about the obscurity of operating awards than it does about my DXing abilities :-))

So, do any of the OTs remember how many countries there were when DXCC was first started (obviously more than 100!), when did the total reach 300, etc? (No flames about how silly country chasing is, that's not the issue!)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1307. Re: Query About Electret Microphone Operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 05:42:02 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <243@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8409

In article <9009181958.AA01955@ucsd.edu>, nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM ("MUPPET::NIX") writes:
> I'd like to hear from anyone who has some experience with the working
> of the `electret' type microphone.
I've designed them into telephone circuits, and used them with radios. They are not my favourites for communications for several reasons: They are very sensitive to RF. They are Hi-Fi - cover lows and highs - not good for comms, especially in a noisy environment. They have no "threshold", unlike carbon mics, they will pick up noise a room away.

They have the following in their favour: They are cheap - $00.30 in quantity, carbons and dynamics cost about a dollar or more. They are small and light.

>
> The Paragon (since Tentec sells electret microphones) has a low-level
> (about +8.4 VDC through 680 ohms) voltage available on one of the pins
> in the microphone connector.
As I recall, depending on the model, Electrets want between 1.2 and 4.5 Volts MAX. They are polarity sensitive and just a sniff of voltage is all you need. Plantronics headsets, which use an electret, as I recall work fine with 3V though anything from 1.5 to 15 seems OK.

> Rather more recently (the last few months I think) I saw something
> on electret type microphones, and I believe (can't quite remember enough
> of the article to be sure) that the inferance was that current electret
> microphone elements incorporate a pre-amp within the housing of the
> microphone.
Yes, they all do as I recall. Also as I recall Panasonic seems to make most of them. There are 2 wire and 3 wire versions. The 3 wire are nifty cos you can use a seperate battery to power the mic and run the mic leads straight with no DC blocking etc. Rat Shack used to carry these mics somewhat over priced. You can salvage them from dead cassette recorders and answering machines, let alone dead $10.00 junk phones.

>
> If electrets do now incorporate internal pre-amps, then my problem is
> most likely that I've just dropped the DC voltage too low, and all that
> needs to be done, to cure the high distortion, is to reduce (perhaps
> eliminate) the series voltage dropping resistance, so that the electret's
> internal amplifier is operating in its linear region.

I would say the voltage is too high and the electret output may be overdriving your mic preamp. Plus, don't forget to RF proof that mic.

Bypass at the element with a 1 Nf cap and try ferrites and chokes on
the leads.

Isn't playing with audio fun, you can hear how you are doing -
instant feedback.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1308. Re: Ham radio license...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 05:51:41 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <244@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8410

In article <9009191847.AA10456@emunix.emich.edu>, rabbani@EMUNIX.EMICH.EDU (Daniel Rabbani) writes:
>
>
>
> Since our university library being kind of hopeless, I
> am wondering wether someone in the net-land can answer
> this question for me.
Maybe the University ham club should be able to answer this. They should have the info.

> Are there any kind of restriction on non-immigrants (I
> am here in the States on a student visa) applying for
> a ham radio license?
>
I suppose next to "Can I take my walkie-talkie on a commercial flight?" this is the next most often asked question. As the resident wetback I can answer:

Simply put, if you are not an agent for a foreign government and can produce a real photo ID (Passport, Drivers Licence, Student ID etc) you can take the exam. You don't even have to be in the US or have a US address to take the exam. So if there are any volunteer examiners amongst US troops in Saudi Arabia, they could administer exams for the locals so they could get US call signs. They may not be able to get Saudi Call signs and US citizens may not be able to get Saudi licences, but that is life and bureaucracy. It is also why I like the US so much. Civil servants in the US are here to help you not thwart you as they seem to want to do in the rest of the world.

Take the exam, get the licence, have a hobby for the rest of your life.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1309. ARRL BULLETIN 30

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 07:22:21 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <160.26F6B806@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8352

```
> From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
> Date: 17 Sep 90 08:59:13 GMT
> Organization: Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/9600(v.32)/PEP with MNP
> L5
> Message-ID: <1649@n8emr.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> ============================================================
> | Relayed from packet radio via |
> | N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
> ============================================================
>
> ZCZC AG39
> ARRL BULLETIN 30 ARLB030
> FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
> NEWINGTON CT SEPTEMBER 16, 1990
> TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS
>
> AT THIS TIME, THE BEST GUESS FOR THE NEXT LAUNCH DATE OF STS-35 IS
```

Anybody besides me getting a bit embarrassed by this Chinese fire drill called NASA????

```
--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

1310. Knucklehead of the Great White North (was Re: Software)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 07:22:27 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <4059@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 8342

WARNING: Following is a Grade A incendary posting. If your Nomex is
out of date, hit "n" now.

lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca (Lyndon Nerenberg) writes:

[massive blather deleted]

>We are not talking about Brians opinion, we're talking facts. It is
>unfortunate that your narrow view of the world only encompasses
>Usenet. If you investigated the history of rec.ham-radio, you might
>be surprised at the number of people who receive this newsgroup
>via email. You might also be surprised to learn that the mailing list
>was around long before the newsgroup was. And yes, some people DO pay
>real money to read this traffic. (I have to wonder why sometimes.)

Interesting, Lyndon, that you'd be speaking so learnedly about the
net, resource management, costs, and responsibility, considering
that you are posting from a freeloader account at a university.
Perhaps when you grow up, get a real job and pay some of the bills
yourself, you'll perhaps qualify to express an opionion that matters.

In case you are wondering, rsiatl.uucp is owned my myself and one
other person. We bought the equipment. We pay for the phones and
electricity. WE pay the long distance bills. And you know what?
I don't mind at all transporting data through my system that I have
no use for. It pleases me to know that I've served someone else's needs.
I guess you don't learn that concept until you attend the School
of Life for awhile.

>How do you suggest that those "driven to poverty" "fix the problem?"

Take some remedial classes and learn to read. Then reread my posting.
You'll get it eventually.

>Alright John, why don't you prove your point. Since it's trivial,
>write the piece of code that will screen out source and binary postings,
>and mail it to Brian. Please ensure that your program catches C, Fortran,
>Pascal, Assembler (680x0, 80x86, 65xx, 68xx, Z80, 808x, VAX, Sparc, IBM 370),
>and BASIC, in addition to uuencoded stuff. Oh yes, don't forget btoa.
>We'll test it by letting you post your code to rec.ham-radio after Brian
>installs the filter.

That's very easy, Lyndon. I won't fix the problem because I don't have
one. If I DID have a problem with net content, I WOULD fix the problem.

>>Most hams use PCs and for the non-PC software, a
>>simple keyword in the title line will differentiate it from the PC stuff.

>Do you have any hard data to back that statement up?

Idiot.

>> This group would be an ideal place for Phil's latest TCP/IP stuff as
>>well as all the other ham oriented software. Perhaps Bdale could even be
>>pursuaded to set up an automatic poster daemon for the IP stuff.

>Have you met my friend John? What a guy! Always willing to appoint someone
>else to a job that will me his life easier! Tell me, John, do you know how
>many bytes of traffic would be involved if we were to transmit every update
>of NET and NOS (not to mention PE1CHL and the variants)? Get back to us
>when you do.

Why don't you tell us. And then point out to us how much incremental
load that would be. I handle upwards of 40 mb/day through this system.
I suspect an addition meg every little while would not even be a blip
on my load map. I should not be too awfully hard on you for not
knowing this answer. After all, it's not your system.

>It sounds to me like John's ftp command is broken.

Works quite well, thank you. That is, when I have time to muck with
it. I don't have the liberty to sit around at others' expense babying
an interactive ftp session. It's much nicer to find the stuff already
on the machine compliments of that mystical, magical system called
usenet. And if I don't want it, expire and rm work rather well on
my machine too.

> ">- let the people who have a problem with software in
> >this group fix the problem for themselves."

>>I say
>>this, of course, because he stated a couple of years ago that it would
>>take too much of his time for him to do so when I asked him to set up an
>>automatic E-mail posting to me so I could redistribute to non- Internet
>>sites.

>So why didn;t YOU set it up?

To take your position for a moment, why should I? Not my problem, man.
I have Internet access. It's the people downstream of me who DON'T
have internet access who would benefit from such a service. To take
my position again, I'd be glad to set it up. Lots of work to set up
a cron job. Oh, I forgot, they probably don't let you use complex
utilities like cron. RTFM. Oh, one other thing, I'm sure that
if Bdale has a problem, he can speak for himself. I'm sure he
does not need a flatulant mouthpiece such as yourself doing it for him.

>Here's my suggestion:
> John, shut the fuck up!

Such elegance, such grace, such mastery of the English language. I'm
impressed. Tell us more, Nerd-berg.

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

1311. Looking for Intro/FAQ info on packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 07:32:10 UTC
From: dayger@penelope.Oswego.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU>
Source record: 8341
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

OK, I hope you read the summary line above. Here goes:

I've used networks, online services, and BBS's for years, but I've never really paid much attention to packet radio. This may change... depending on what kind of feedback I receive.

Basically, I'm starting from scratch, and need to have some idea of where to begin. I have a list of rudimentary questions like:

1) Just what *is* packet radio?
2) What kind of equipment due I need, and how do I use it with my PC?
3) How much technical (hardware) proficiency is requied to manage a packet radio system? (I have a general understanding of computer hardware, but am more comfortable programming.)
4) Just what's out there for me to access via packet radio? (This is VERY important. I'm not interested in this as a pure hobby, I'm more interested in the resource potentials.)
5) How much will a packet radio set-up cost me? How COST EFFECTIVE is packet radio?
6) What legal issues do I need to consider regarding packet radio? Do I need a license?
etc.

Pointers to reading materials such as books and magazines that my campus or local libraries might carry would be nice.

Personal comments and insights into the world of packet radio would also be appreciated. I've tried reading the ham-radio newsgroups, but a *lot* of it is Greek to me.

Any packet radio operators from central New York out there??

Thanks in advance,

-Tim

==
= Tim E. Dayger | Internet: dayger@oswego.oswego.edu =
= I.C.C. Operator | Bitnet: dayger@snyoswva.bitnet =
= SUNY College at Oswego | UUCP: sunybcs!oswego!dayger =
= Oswego NY | DECNet: soswva::dayger =
==

1312. Re: International call sign assignment history?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 07:59:58 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <27217@usc.edu>
Source record: 8340
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <44939@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>This first dawned on me last year when I saw a Thai Air plane with an
>"HSxxx" number. Of course, I'd been seeing "N" on U.S. planes for years,
>but it never occurred to me that there might be a link between those ID
>numbers and the "N" used in ham prefixes.

I've been noticing aircraft licenses for years, and noting where they
were registered. I see a lot of pictures of British, French, and Swiss
aircraft, and the other non-USA country that I see a lot of is Kenya.

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

1313. QCWA No-Code Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 10:43:42 UTC
From: ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <942@gvlv2.GVL.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 8344

Quarter Century Wireless Association recommendations in the matter
of FCC Docket PR 90-55:

"The Quarter Century Wireless Association, in consideration of the urgent need to bring many new persons into the scientific and engineering fields, because of the projected explosive, worldwide development in electronic communications and, in consideration of the significant role the Amateur Radio Service has traditionally provided as an entry to both technical and operational areas of electronics, physics, chemistry, engineering, and entrepreneurship, respectfully proposes modification of Part 97 of the Rules of the Federal Communications Commission to authorize an entry-class, no-code, Amateur Radio Service License. It is proposed that optional classes of entry-grade Amateur Radio Service licenses be adopted as follows:

Option 1. The Technician Class license would be retained with all present requirements and privileges retained except:

a: The Morse code requirement would be eliminated.
b: No privileges would be authorized below 30 MHz.
c. Special Group D call-signs would be assigned to all qualifying for the Technician class license issued without a Morse code requirement.

Option 2. The Novice class license would be retained with all present requirements and privileges retained except:

a. The name Novice class would be changed to Communicator class.

---

copied from the Fall "QCWA Journal" Volume 39, No. 3
---
73 de Ed, W3BNR@N3LA.#epa.PA.USA.NA QCWA # 13,930

1314. Re: DIgitrex, Argonaut...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 10:46:41 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1336@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8353

In article <9009191201.AA13653@ucsd.edu> MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU (Michael Edelman ke8yy) writes:
>
>In the meantime I found a used Ten-Tec Argonaut - an early one, judging
>from the SN- that I've been having a bit of fun with. 2 watts output on
>80-10 SSB is a bit of a challenge. I've been playing with microphones in
>an attempt to get better audio, but the best I can get is "you sound like
>you're holding your nose under water". Anyone have experience playing with
>these? My next step is to wire up one of my D-104s, but this seems a bit
>large for what is intended to be (for me) a battery-portable rig.
>
> mike edelman ke8yy
> medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu
> medelma@waynest1.edu

I had an Argonaut a few years ago with this same complaint. As I recall I found two problems. An electrolytic capacitor in the microphone amplifier had "dried out" or lost value messing up the frequency response of the amplifier. And the radio was out of alignment. The filter was not centered properly, referenced to the carrier oscillator. This is the first radio I have ever found to be out of alignment without a component failure. Anyway it had fine transmit audio after these two fixes.

I also had a receive problem with this radio, the audio would drop to a low level and become distorted. A sharp rap on the case would bring it back for a while. It turned out to be an oxidized connector to the mixer board. If your Argonaut is an older unit, do open it up and clean all the connectors. This is good advice with any "modular construction" equipment since manufacturers tend to cut corners here and not use gold flashed contacts. The solder coated connectors used in most equipment reacts badly to the sulfur dioxide generated by the catalytic converters on newer cars. That "rotten egg" smell you often notice from newer cars is the precursor of sulfuric acid which will react with the lead in the solder and turn it a black lead sulphate rather quickly in urban areas.

This rig has fine audio when it's working right. The input impedance for the microphone circuit is 600 ohms while your D-104 uses a ceramic cartridge with an output impedance of 50,000 ohms. If you intend to use the D-104, you'll need an impedance matching circuit and probably a preamp. I use a D-104 on an old B&W 6100 transmitter and have always liked it's "communications" frequency response characteristic. This is not a "HIFI" mike by any stretch of the immagination. Most electret microphones have a very flat frequency response of "broadcast" quality, that's why we've changed over to them almost completely in the broadcast business. Impedance matching is critical to good frequency response so

please take all steps necessary to match your microphone to your rig,
you'll be glad you did.

Gary KE4ZV

1315. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 10:56:55 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1337@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8354

In article <1990Sep18.225115.4592@swlabs.uucp> jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn) writes:
>In article <22480016@hpcuha.HP.COM> jimallen@hpcuha.HP.COM (Jim Allen) writes:
>>I would like to get an antenna system
>>that would enable me to use my Novice
>>frequency privileges to the fullest
>>extent.
>> .
>>Is there a small non-dipole or a 70 ft.
>>dipole that could fit the bill?
>
>I really enjoyed my 40 meter dipole. Check your "Tune in the World...",
>for the formula, but it was about 66 feet. It had the advantage of being
>nearly resonant on 15 meters as well, and when 15 meters is open the DX
>can be a real blast.
>
>Actually, I averaged the length of a 40 meter dipole and 3 times a 15
>meter dipole. Had reasonable SWR on both bands.
>
>By the way, I have since ruined it. I thought that having 80 meters
>would be nice, so I bought a pair of traps so I could make it a 40/80
>meter dipole. Since the 40 meter traps act like an open circuit at
>resonance, both 40 and 80 work fine. But the 15 meter capability is
>lost. :-(

This is so true. The only "all band" antenna that I know of that meets
your requirements was made by a company called Lattin Radio Labs in
Owensboro Ky. This was a 66 foot long multiband dipole tuned by stubs
with loading coils on each end for 80 meters. It was made of tubular
twinlead with shorts between the twinlead wires at the stub points.
It was a clever design and worked very well handling up to 1 kw on
all bands. I used one for several years until a storm finally broke
it. I haven't seen any ads for it in QST for some years and I believe
that Mr. Lattin has passed away. I thought of duplicating it using
12/2 house wire instead of twinlead but never did since I moved to
a QTH with enough room for a big antenna farm.

Gary KE4ZV

1316. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 11:59:00 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140020@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 8413

>Is there a small non-dipole or a 70 ft.
>dipole that could fit the bill?

One of the best all-band antennas is the center-fed zepp. It's a dipole fed with open wire feedline, and matched to the rig through an antenna tuner. I use one that is about 120' long, and it works very well on 160 through 10 meters. If you can make it 70' long, it should work well from 80 through 10. There is very little loss in this type of antenna system if you use good feedline. I have found that the commercial 450 ohm stuff is usually adequate. For me it worked fine on 80 through 10, but was quite lossy on 160 due to the extremely high reactive current in the feedline on that band. The commercial 450 ohm feedlines use #18 copperweld conductors, which wasn't adequate for the high currents I get on 160. I made my own feedline out of #12 wire, using 6" lexan dowels for spacers, and improved my signal on 160 about 3 - 4 db, but no perceptable difference on the other bands (I made field strength checks with a local ham before/after).

I have used this type of antenna at many different locations and have always had predictably good results with it.

wa2srq

1317. Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 12:10:33 UTC
From: MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU
Message-ID: <9009201219.AA04945@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8346

Phil Blais asks about hidden antennas. Well, when I was a novice I ran 35 watts CW on 80, 40, 15 and 10 from an apartment using an antenna tuner and a very thin piece of enamelled wire running across the room, out a window and up a tree. Invisible, but not the best antenna I'd ever used. Worked, though. What I'd suggest, however, are the following:

1. Run twin-lead up to aTV antenna mounted on your roof (if *that's* allowed) and from the end, stretch a thin dipole made of black wire to handy trees. Length is not important; make it long as you can and feed it with a tuner.

2. Same trick in your attic. Run the dipole along the ridge and droop the ends to get more length.

3. For the higher HF bands, the AES antenna in your attic might be good.

4. Make attic dipoles from mobile whip antennas- the helical wound fiberglas whip type. Problem is narrow bandwidth on 80 and 40.

5. Run a loop aound your attic; feed with twin lead.

A friend of mine, confined to an apartment, had a very thin and nearly invisable 10 meter full-wave loop stapled to his outdoor porch, and fed with a tuner. He made a lot of DX on SSB and AMTOR, on 10, 15, 20 and 40.

--mike edelman ke8yy medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu medelma@waynest1

1318. Re: High-tension towers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 12:11:00 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140021@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 8414

I have found that the local power company is very responsive to complaints about arcing and power line noise. If you can demonstrate the noise in an AM radio and show them approximately where it is coming from, they always make an effort to find and fix the problem.

Ed Gilbert, wa2srq
Hewlett-Packard Co, Rockaway, NJ

1319. Limited Space Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 12:45:29 UTC
From: scxc3@tincan.sawyer.af.mil
Message-ID: <9009201245.AA01278@tincan.sawyer.af.mil>
Source record: 8348

My how lucky to find an IC-735 on your step. Boy I would love to find one like that. At any rate, you are in luck as the Icom AH-2 tuner is one of the best there is and it was designed specifically for the IC-735. Since you found the 735 on your doorstep, then your ham fund should be pretty flush and the tuner should be no problem :-) :-).

The AH-2 tuner will tune anything to any frequency. Run a short coax jumper from the tuner box out the window and hook it up to the rain gutter (assuming of course you have metal rain gutters) and tune away.

I have used rain gutters many times with excellent results, especially in extremely low profile operations. Granted, it was with the old Collins tuner and a KWM-2A, which is a little more forgiving, but I still maintained good communications over a variety of distances. If you lack metal raingutters, perhaps a wire loop around the building, or a good long wire run wherever it is out of site will do.

Good luck es 73,
Michael

--

* Michael A. Barnes * Have a nice AFCC day, eh?
* Internet: LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL *
* SawyerNet: SCXC3@TINCAN.SAWYER.AF.MIL *
* HamNet: WA7SKG@N8IYB.MI.USA.NA * All standard disclaimers
* Bell Net: 906-346-2811 * apply.
* DSNet: 472-2811 *
* SnailNet: 410 BMW/SCX *
* K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI *
* 49843-6346 *

1320. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 13:24:20 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <12041@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 8345

In article <30500740@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1 writes:
>
>I would like to encourage amateur experimentation with R3E and H3E.
>There might be places it is useful. If there are any, shouldn't WE
>be the ones to find it?

The first thing that comes to mind is that ssb with pilot (companded or not)
would be handy for use on sattelites as it could automatically compensate for
changing doppler shift.

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

1321. re:limited space antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 14:03:10 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009201403.AA19948@lonex4.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 8347

If you have trees you have no problems.

1/4 wave at 80 meters is only about 60 feet or so. Build a vertical with wire and keep the wires close to the tree trunk and they will not be "visable".

QST had an article not too long ago about using a random wire tuner and a spike into a tree that would effectively use the tree itself as the antenna. The nice part about this type of vertical is that it already comes with its own radials :-).

Do you have a fence around your yard? Possibly you could set up a loop antenna around the top of the fence.

If you have a dog put up a zep and tell everyone it is a puppy run. (be sure to insulate the lead going to the dog ;-).

Are there lamp posts near your house? load one up, it may work. The lamp may turn on and off as you transmit so be sure to hide your antenna lead to keep the neighbors guessing.

when working with the above just remember that even though you may get a 1:1 SWR the antenna may not work resonate at all. (i.e. a dummy load has an swr of 1:1)

The only way to test for resonance is to hook it up and listen/transmit or use a noise bridge to determine the resonant frequency of your antenna and then trim it or change the feed point untill it works.

good luck
-buzz
kb2kkh

although I work for the government opinions like these will be claimed by nobody.

1322. Re: hand held xcvr vs airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 14:09:44 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <108543@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8418

In article <12025@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes:
>X-rays can cause crystal defects in IC's.

X-rays can also erase EPROMs. Which may be used in the uProcessor that
figures out what the radio is to do when you press on the various buttons.
If I remember right, nowadays EPROMs are cheaper than permanent ROMs, and I've
seen versions of EPROMs without the erase window.

73 de WA2ISE

1323. International call sign assignment history

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 14:14:33 UTC
From: wayne_a._lightsey.RochXRC@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <900920-071456-2335@Xerox>
Source record: 8349

International call signs and general regulations governing various radio services (Fixed, Broadcast, Marine Mobile, Land Mobile, Satellite, Aeronautical Mobile, etc.) are established by treaty through negotiations conducted by State Department representatives. Ham radio, represented by the ARRL domestically and the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) - an international lobby of ARRL-like organizations, is but one lobbyist at the WARC treaty meetings which come under the auspices of the United Nations.

At present, ARRL is preparing its views and is represented on the State Department committee formulating proposals for the upcoming WARC meeting. Ham radio is but one of many special interest groups lobbying. IARU is preparing worldwide proposals based upon input from ham radio organizations worldwide, etc.

The State Department representatives are diplomats and negotiators - not knowledgable technocrats in the radio communications field. Issues may arise at the negotiation sessions (whence ARRL, IARU, etc. are NOT present) that go beyond the scope of prepared materials. In such cases, our State representatives have agreed to changes without knowledge of the ramifications. For example, at the last WARC, a proposal was made to give a band of frequencies just above 4 MHz to Marine Mobile services. Having no prepared material (this was an impromptu proposal), State agreed - only to discover later that these frequencies are heavily used by the U. S. Military (including all MARS services). Although efforts are underway to renegotiate this point, the fact remains that it is law and if unchanged, the U.S. Government will have to relocate its military communications in this band to other frequencies.

It is more than coincidental that aircraft registration number prefixes coincide with radio callsign prefix designators - the aircraft numer is the radio callsign (except in the case of part 121 - scheduled commercial airline - flights where the flight number is used). Ships similarly carry callsigns, like land stations, that coincide with the radio prefix of their nation of registry. However, ships names long preceeded callsigns, so the registration number or name of a ship usually has nothing to do with the ships official radio identity. Informally, the ships name is used in radio calls but as with other stations, the licensed radio callsign is supposed to be given at appropriate intervals.

By international treaty, every radio station should have a callsign. Whether they broadcast it or not is a different matter. For example, few if any radar stations transmit their internationally recognized callsign - but they are all supposed to be licensed -- except, of course, those belonging to the military of various nations etc., etc., etc.

1324. Re: Why Aviation Uses AM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 14:41:04 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <245@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8419

In article <2273@gould.doc.ic.ac.uk>, g7ahn@compulink.co.uk (Costas Krallis G7AHN) writes:
> In article <9009171231.AA01078@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
> (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
> It is widely used worldwide in private air/ground channels in the
> VHF _mobile_ band, but not in VHF _airband_.
>

In the seventies, Kastrup Airport (Copenhagen) used to have an FM high band channel that carried tower to taxiway comms. It was a repeater crosslinked to the airband channel. The purpose of this was that ground crew could follow and communicate with the plane to ATC stuff on their Storno walkie-talkies. This is not FM air to ground but an interesting cross link, especially as this was about the only chance to hear English spoken on VHF FM comms stuff.

Still waiting for a list of countries that use FM for air to ground.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1325. Wanted: Comments on the SB-220

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 14:57:34 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1043@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 8350

Recently, I've been considering the purchase of a used SB-220.
I've been impressed with the fact that it uses two 3-500Z's and
it seems to be very reasonably priced compared to others in the
same design category (like the TL922).

Any comments or expericnces about this amplifier would be
appreciated.

Thanks,
de Fred, AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ flloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ |

1326. Re: HP Spectrum Analyzer 8558B Part Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 15:51:52 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250232@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8420

John
Sorry to post the reply but a direct reply seems to bounce.
I have an extra 8558-60004 first mixer assembly. I also have an extra
mixer board only but it also is missing the mixer (:>).
The diodes are no doubt Schottky and thus the lower junction potential.
I suspect that HP makes the diodes themselves. I might be able to
dig some up if I had a part number (I'd have to find someone on
the line that makes the mixer assembly or else thrash through a lot
of documentation). I suspect that a standard diode array from Metellics
or other manufacturer would also work fine. Should be under $10.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

1327. Something funny

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 16:07:21 UTC
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1665@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 8421

I read this in rec.humor.funny and I can not stop laughing / crying...

Taken from rec.humor.funny...

The following is an actual letter. The original
was typewritten, and all spelling and grammar has been carefully left
intact, including errors. I thought this was pretty funny.

To Mr. (name omitted)
District Manager for Alabama
Radio Shack
3300 N. Pace Blvd
Pensacola, FL. 32505

Dear Sire,
This letter is complain about the problems I have having with the ham radio
model number 19-1101 I had got from your company Radio Shack. I had this
shipped special to me from your store 1096 Eastdale Mall Montgomery
Alabama. I was got this because I think that i would get transmitt furthur
that I did with the TRC 217 40 channel walkie talkie.

The problem that had first was when I was going to hook this radio
HTX-1000 to the antenna the conektor on the radio was wrong it wouldn't
attach to my cable. I was able to hook it finally by making a small change in
in the connektor. As soon as I tried to use it there was no sound coming
at all. This happened for two days and I never did get to talk to anybody
the whole two days. That day the cable company came knocking my door and
said there was something causing problems at my house and disconnekted my
radio from the cable line. you knew when i brought the Radio that I was
going to use that for my antenne. You didn't tell me not to why not?

Next time I decided to put the HTX-1000 in my automobile I thought I would
see how it worked their. I hooked it to my CB-antenna and at least I
could hear people. But what happens now is no one wants to talk to me because
they says you have to have a licencs to talk to them. Why? I dont have to
have a licencs to talk on my CB. They'll talk to me there. Anyhow it dont
matter much anymore because somebody done took the radio HTX-1000 from my
automobile.

What I would like for you Radio Shack to do is refund my money because I
don't have the radio anymore and its not my fault i dont and I think you
should give me back my money. Also the cable company here says that I
hurt something in there line and want to be paid fix it. It will cost
$27482.98 to fix the equipment they say was damaged because you didnt
tell me not to hook it to the cable. Please remit to me the check for
$27758.53 for damages due. To save this matter from going to court the

check must be in my hand by June first or I will turn this over to my attorneys of law.

Thank you

name withheld
--

1328. Re: Ham radio license...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 16:45:30 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4094@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 8422

In article <9009191847.AA10456@emunix.emich.edu> rabbani@EMUNIX.EMICH.EDU (Daniel Rabbani) writes:

> Are there any kind of restriction on non-immigrants (I
> am here in the States on a student visa) applying for
> a ham radio license?

There are no restrictions whatsoever. Anyone, of any age, can apply for,
and get an amateur radio license in the US.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

1329. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 17:10:58 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <12055@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 8351

In article <1319@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <108167@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
> Is 3.579545Mhz in the novice band? (I don't have the allocations
>>memorized or handy). That freq would be a very common crystal, as it is the
>>color TV color info subcarrier. If it is, then that might be a contact freq.
>>
>>73 de WA2ISE
>
>3.58 Mhz is not in ANY ham band, thank goodness, or there would be incredible
>TVI problems.

I am glad we settled that it *is* in a ham band. Otherwise ARRL
would get a pink slip, as they use that frequency for announcements and
code practice.

That in itself would keep anyone in the northeast from buying a 3.58
(or 3.5795..) crystal for contacts.

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

1330. Re: Re: what is homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 17:14:36 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880284@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8423

> I also had the VFO tank toroid lying down on the ground plane, and my
>books disagreed about whether or not the "self-shielding" capability of
>toroids went quite to such an extreme; the Mark II had the toroid vertical
>and well away from other components.

In laying out circuits, I sometimes cheat and see how the commercial guys did it on a similar circuit. Part of the problem of homebrewing is that you don't have the extensive design rules database that the commercial guys do.

I've never seen toroids laying on a ground plane in frequency-sensitive circuits.

Perry/KF0CA

1331. Re: Limited Space Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 17:29:40 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880285@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8424

Re: dipoles

70' is almost ideal for a 1/2-size G5RV. It's mostly resonant, so you may avoid buying a transmatch. It is resonant on 40, 20, 15, and 10. As a novice, I don't think you can use 20 and 15 CW, but it gives you incentive to upgrade to tech. :)

The G5RV can be bought as a kit, but if you can find an Ernie, you can probably build one for free. If $$$ is a consideration, a transmatch can be built with the help of an Ernie. The commercial models, like the MFJ-949C are around $150 for transmatch, SWR meter, and dummy load.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1332. SWBC harmonics on 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 17:48:38 UTC
From: kb2glo@cbnewsj.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep20.174838.23661@cbnewsj.att.com>
Source record: 8425

This morning while driving to work I was tuning around the 10 meter band looking for a QSO. I had heard that 10 meters was doing pretty well over the last few days so I thought I'd give it a try durning my commuting time. Well I heard a lot of DX from Europe on the band and heard some classical music around 28.800. I wondered what jerk out there is playing music. Then I came across the carrier and realized it was AM. I of course figured it must be a harmonic and tuned to 9.600 MHz. I was right on my first guess. It turned out to be Radio Moscow. I was rather surprised of the S9 signal I was getting of their third harmonic with just a short Larsen 10 meter whip on the roof of the car. I called up the ARRL and reported the interferance to Luck Hurder which stated he'll be reporting it to the FCC. It appears he sends a monthly report of several hundred cases of interferance each month to the FCC. Of course we can't expect much to be done but at least it was reported. So I guess if you have one of those Uniden or Radio Shack 10 meter rigs and commute on the East coast you'll be able to enjoy Radio Moscow in the morning. I heard them from 1251 to 1300Z. They signed off at 1300Z and I don't know how early they were on... Happy listening :-(73 DE KB2GLO, Tom.

--
Tom Kenny, KB2GLO
uucp: att!lzatt!tek internet: tek%lzlup@att.att.com
packet: kb2glo@nn2z.nj.usa.na ampr: kb2glo@nn2z.ampr.org [44.64.0.10]

1333. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winter ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 18:57:57 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <291@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 8426

RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM ("RICHARD HAREL-CAL.LAB 7589") writes:

>With all other services down, I would imagine Amateur Radio would be one of the
>only sources of communications.

I would think that if someone dropped a nuke, The recipient of this
little gift would waste little time declaring a state of war. I think
that one of the first things to happen after that would be a suspension
of all amateur radio operating priv's.

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

1334. Re: Try Shunt Feeding your Tower!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 18:58:29 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880287@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8327

>Try Shunt Feeding your Tower!?

You must be a rocket scientist :) I've only heard stories about people doing this.... Neat stuff, though.

>I could think of big ferrite cores but where can I get cores
>that are big enough for RG-213?
>
>Any other ideas?
>
>73 Ben, DL6RAI

Maybe all the control cables on the tower are hot with RF. Try ferrite on ALL those cables before it goes into the shack. There should be a way to use a dip meter in absorption mode to see what cables are hot. It could be that the RG-213 is getting shield currents because the match is on the top. Are there ways to put the match on the bottom, and have less RG-213 on the tower ? My experience with 2-meter J-poles is that any feed line close to an antenna will develop RF on the outer conductor, which must be choked. Otherwise, you get screwy SWR depending on cable placement, not to mention less-than-clean patterns.

There is a linear choke described in the ARRL Antenna Handbook (or maybe the Handbook itself) that consists of a long mailing tube around the coax. The mailing tube is then stuffed with steel wool. Another possibility is making a choke out of a bunch of RG-213-sized cores - there are references to "bead baluns" in the Antenna Handbook. That sounds expensive, though.

Another possibility is to eat the .1 dB loss and use RG-8/X or (gasp!) RG-58/U on the tower or for the choke section.

Good luck. I'm amazed to hear of people actually shunt feeding a tower !

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1335. To Bob West (WA8YCD)...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 19:12:19 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080010@col.hp.com>
Source record: 8328

I was unable to mail to you direct. Please respond to this note in order to acknowledge receipt. Otherwise I'll try other methods...

Ken...

Hi Bob,

Primary repeaters in the Colorado Springs area would include:

146.97 (Pikes Peak) {wide area coverage}
147.03 (Cheyenne Mtn) {open, but with private patch facility}
147.345 (Cheyenne Mtn) {open, but with private patch facility}
146.910 (location?) {open, Springs link to "Colorado Connection"}

In addition, 146.52 is a very commonly used simplex channel here. Your best bet would be the '97 machine as most of the locals use it a great deal more than others. In emergencies, you may be able to get a member of the two patch machines to dial for you. They are usually happy to help out.

The Colorado Connection is a system of linked repeaters throughout much of Colorado. System quality is marginal-to-adequate, but use is free.

If you are able to spend some extra days I would suggest taking the time to drive up Pikes Peak (14,110'), drive through the Garden of the Gods, or out to the gold camp of Cripple Creek. There is good shopping along the main street of Manitou Springs. This time of year is also the primr time to observe the aspen trees turn their fall colors.

Hope to here you on the air... 73 Ken

1336. Re: Uniden 2510 ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 19:13:54 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080011@col.hp.com>
Source record: 8329

I'd like to have that info also! Thanks...

Ken (kenw@hpcsqa.hp.com)

1337. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 20:34:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1341@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8330

In article <TV2.JF@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>In article <690@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM> kthompso@entec.UUCP (Ken Thompson) writes:
>>Read my fingers Mark:
>
>>Use your N key to go to the next article if you do not want to read this one.
>
>That doesn't work for someone reading the Info-Hams mailing list postings.
>Next?

I agree that programs should go to the existing binaries groups. Now with that out of the way, I don't see the problem with mailing lists other than the volume running up the phone bill. At least at my site, I can read mail one page at a time with mailx or I can save without reading the mail to the mbox and use vi on the mbox to read the parts I want to read. I save out the parts I'm interested in and delete the rest. Surely anyone with any reasonable Email system can do the equivalent of this.

Gary KE4ZV

1338. Alinco DR-110T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 20:35:05 UTC
From: andrem@pyrman2.pyramid.com
Message-ID: <127702@pyramid.pyramid.com>
Source record: 8331

Since making a request for information on the Alinco DR-110T 2m mobile transceiver, I've received a couple of requests to post any comments I receive. I got three responses from hams who have first-hand experience with this rig. Comments were very favorable on the whole. The only problems indicated were susceptability to intermod in high-RF areas (but no more than similar radios from other manufacturers) and difficulty in seeing the LED display in daylight.

The comments were favorable enough that I drove up to Ham Radio Outlet in Burlingame to get one. They had the DR-110T on sale for $289.99. I also found the DR-112T (same as the DR-110T but with an LCD display) for $319.99. I decided that being able to see the display in daylight was worth the extra 30 bucks and walked out with the DR-112T.

The radio is nice and compact. I haven't had a chance to hook it up yet so I can't vouch for its performance. If anyone's interested, I'll post a review of the radio after I've given it a workout.

By the way, one of the hams who replied to me gave me the mod to get extended coverage. I assume that it has probably already been posted here so I won't repeat it unless I'm requested to do so. I won't try it myself until I'm satisfied that the radio is fully functional (wouldn't want to void that warranty too soon).


```
+-------------------------------------------------+-------------------------+
| Andre Molyneux KA7WVV andrem@pyrman2.pyramid.com |*** GENERIC DISCLAIMER ***|
+-------------------------------------------------+-------------------------+
| -=-------- PYRAMID TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION |All the usual disclaimers |
| ---==------ 1295 Charleston Road |apply although, as far as |
| -----=====---- Mountain View, California 94043 |I can tell, my employer |
|------=======-- (415) 965-7200 |doesn't care what I think!|
+-------------------------------------------------+-------------------------+
```

1339. Re: Limited space antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 20:40:21 UTC
From: svec@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4659@feldspar2.UUCP>
Source record: 8366

How about a ground mounted vertical for 10,15 and 20 mounted
inside a piece of white PVC pipe... tie-wrap (don't use wire)
an American flag on it and be the most patriotic person on the block!
If I'm not mistaken, I have seen some of those kind of verticals
that are about 15 feet long and are slim enough to do this.
You can bury the radials at night when no-one's looking...
Not only will noone know you have the antenna but you won't be
blamed for TVI every time someone gets a glitch on their TV
even when you are not operating!
--
Larry Svec - KD9OF (good in 1987 or newer callbooks)
home: 708-526-1256
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -3741
e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl

1340. Re: QSL Information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 21:15:43 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880288@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8332

> I am trying to find out the QSL information for N1HAQ.

Likewise, since you raised the question, I'd like the address for N4YVP.
He said he was in the callbook, but he's not in the 2/90 on-line copy I
have here, and I don't have the paper supplement. I promised a postcard...

Now this is a silly question to bother the whole Net with, so... how
about only bother to answer (by mail) if you have the supplement AND you
are in region 4? That should narrow down the responses. Thanks!

(From now on, I ask WHICH CALLBOOK?)

1341. Re: Dipole antenna design

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 21:26:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1342@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8333

In article <1366@eastman.UUCP> harding%b56vxg.dnet@kodak.com writes:
>I am a new Ham and am getting my feet wet in the VHF and UHF sandbox. I have
>converted a TV rabbit ear to a 2m dipole which seems to work fairly well.
>(Anything is better than the ducky which comes on the IC-24AT.) So now I want
>to build a 70cm dipole and thought the same approach would work. But I have
>some questions which were not answered by the HANDBOOK.
>
>1) I have been told that the overall length of the antenna should be the half-
> wave length, yes?

The overall length of a half wave dipole is approximately a half wavelength.
There are other effects that come in to play, end effects, etc, but basically
it's a truism that a half wave antenna is a half wavelength long.

>2) At what point does the o.d. of the antenna elements become significant
> WRT frequency?

The rule of thumb is that while the length to diameter ratio is 1000 or
greater, the diameter is unimportant except in a structural sense. As
the antenna becomes "fatter" than 1000/1 the bandwidth increases. Eventually
this can reach a point where the resonance peak becomes so small that you
have a nonresonant antenna for all practical purposes. An L/D of less than
10 would be an example of a nearly nonresonant antenna.

>2) What is the relationship of the distance between the feedpoints to anything.
>4) I read somewhere that the 70cm antenna has a much smaller signal collection
> area, so a dipole isn't a good idea. That a multi-element beam is better
> simply from the standpoint of "collection area".

If the feedpoint separation becomes an appreciable fraction of the length of
the dipole, say 5% or more, then the directional properties of the antenna
will change. On the subject of capture area, given two dipoles, one cut for
say 100 Mhz and another cut for 200 Mhz, the 100 Mhz antenna will present
twice as many microvolts at the feedpoint than the 200 Mhz antenna for the
same transmitted strength. This is because the 100 Mhz antenna is twice as
large and intercepts twice as much of the wavefront. Signal "path loss" is
said to be inversely proportional to frequency due to this effect. If you
erect two dipoles side by side in a broadside array at 200 Mhz, their
combined feedpoints will deliver the same number of microvolts as the 100
Mhz antenna, neglecting matching losses, while being the same physical size.
Similarly, a classic yagi of two elements would intercept the wavefront
twice and give the same result. There is one fly in this ointment however,
the radiation pattern of two half wavelength sections will be different than
a single section. The antenna pattern will become more directional as elements
are added, exhibiting "gain" in a preferred direction. This gain will be
proportional to the physical size of the antenna array. The actual physics

of antenna radiation is more complex than this, but this is a convienent way to think about the situation.

Gary KE4ZV

1342. Re: Limited Space Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 21:39:42 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500029@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 8334

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) / 11:29 am Sep 20, 1990 /
Re: dipoles

70' is almost ideal for a 1/2-size G5RV. It's mostly resonant, so you
may avoid buying a transmatch. It is resonant on 40, 20, 15, and 10.
As a novice, I don't think you can use 20 and 15 CW, but it gives you
incentive to upgrade to tech. :)

The G5RV can be bought as a kit, but if you can find an Ernie, you can
probably build one for free. If $$$ is a consideration, a transmatch
can be built with the help of an Ernie. The commercial models, like the
MFJ-949C are around $150 for transmatch, SWR meter, and dummy load.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

Ok Perry, I'll quit being so bashful and post this (some details may be
inaccurate - but generally it should be close):

A Zepp antenna is a single section of wire a quarter wave (1/2?) end fed with
open wire line. A douple Zepp is the same antenna with two sections of wire -
one on each side of the feed line.

The standard G5RV is a shortened douple Zepp fed with a magic length of open
wire line that (usually/sometimes) gives a usable match across most of the
hf ham bands. The standard G5RV is 102' long center fed with 30-33 feet of
open wire line followed by 50 ohm coax to the radio. It will match (with some
trimming of the feed line) on 80, 40 20, 15 and 10. The shortened size,
multiple bands and lack of a tuner make it really neat. By proper scaling
a half sized version will work from 40 meters down. If nobody else has the
exact dimensions handy I'll look them up and post them in a couple days.

Here's where I'm going to stick out my neck. The G5RV is a non-resonate
antenna. It matches in the ham bands (i.e. provides a 50 ohm load) but is
not resonate there. A true douple zepp antenna would be resonate (1/2 or a
full wave) for the frequence of use.

It's possible to use a douple zepp as a non-resonate antenna by putting up as
long of a wire as possible fed in the center with good quality open wire line.

The very-low-loss wire line is needed so the 1.zillion to 1 S.W.R. from the
ludicrous mismatch of impedance between the feedline and antenna (at
non-resonance) doesn't cause any significant signal loss. A high S.W.R. only
causes losses by increasing the loss in the feedline. Open wire line has such
low loss (compared to coax) it's effectively non-existant.

As a general rule the antenna length should be greater that 1/2 wave on the lowest band of interest. i.e. It should be over 130' for 80 meters up, over 66' for 40 meters and up, etc. At the higher frequencies (20, 15, 10) this antenna will start to show some gain. The longer the antenna - the greater the gain.

It can also be used at lower frequencies by tying the two ends of open wire line together and feeding it against ground as an end fed antenna.

The extended (very long) douple zepp is one of my favorite non-resonant antennas. I used to have one vee shaped, 40' at the top with 150' on each side. I fed this antenna with a real balanced line tuner (Johnson Matchbox). Cowabunga!

Also note that a Novice/Tech does have permission to operate cw on 15mtrs from 21.100 to 21.200. A really great band when it's open. Easy to work across the U.S. and DX, not crowded and only a short antenna is needed. I've actually operated on 15 with a 1/4 wave piece of wire (11') as a vertical plugged directly into the coax connector on the back of my transmitter and thumbtacked to the wall.

That's not recommended with uninsulated wire. And regardless of what the experts say - I wouldn't do that again with very much power - too much RF too close to the body.

And as for the original question about hidden antennas - I'd recommend a wire loop. There are two types: Use a balanced feedline (450 ohm good stuff or 300 ohm TV twinlead) with a tuner and make the loop as large as possible for a multiband antenna. Or cut the dimensions exactly for a single band and use a 1/4 wave matching section from 75 ohm coax. Most ARRL antenna literature has a 40 mtr full wave loop example that can be scaled to the band of interest.

Mount the antenna as high and as in the open as possible. I've had a 15mtr single band version made from a $1.49 pak of Radio Shack 22 gauge buss wire hanging from the upper to lower balcony at an apartment. It was nearly invisible and worked well. The third contact was Japan.

Another invisible antenna I've used was a loop of 150' of bell wire around the eaves of the house I'm currently living at fed with the plastic covered 450 ohm feedline run into a MFJ 949 tuner. It listened great. No contacts to report as I didn't staple it down very well and the winds blowing out of the Rockies disconnected the feedline and rearranged the antenna before I had a chance to use it.

Bill "Someday I'm going to really learn about antennas" Vodall
WA7NWP

p.s. Somebody ask Perry about the antenna he used to work Austrailia from a houseboat on Lake Powell, Utah.

1343. Re: ARRL BULLETIN 30

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 21:41:18 UTC
From: cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep20.214118.19450@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 8367

In article <160.26F6B806@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >
> > AT THIS TIME, THE BEST GUESS FOR THE NEXT LAUNCH DATE OF STS-35 IS
>
>Anybody besides me getting a bit embarrassed by this Chinese fire drill called
>NASA????

If what you mean by this statement is that you are embarrassed by the constant scrubs, then I would have to disagree. I would prefer to delay the launch than to see the thing blow up. It is much better to err on the side of caution.

Conway Yee, N2JWQ

1344. Re: Limited space antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-20 21:49:01 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1344@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8335

In article <1990Sep19.223331.5265@dcdwest.uucp> plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
>Help!
>After being inactive for ~10 years all of a sudden this ICOM-735 shows up
>on my door step in a basket wrapped in a blanket (well almost).
>Now this looks like a pretty nice little package and I'd love to use it but
>I live in area where VISIBLE external antennas are a no no and therein lies
>my problem. I've considered a few options to get back on the air which
>follow and I'd appreciate any and all comments from knowledgeable sorts as to
>feasibility, performance etc. by e-mail. If enuf responses are rcvd I'll
>summarize to the net.
>
> 1. Is an attic installed limited space antenna a VIABLE solution for
> 10-80 meters e.g. a trapped dipole etc?.

Any antenna is better than no antenna. :-) If you can make the antenna
full size and you have the typical wooden decking and shingles roof, then
it should do fairly well. Unless your house is really long, you'll probably
have to forego 80 meters. A shortened, loaded dipole won't work great in
an attic. Try to keep the wire straight. You'll probably also suffer from
RF induced in your house wiring and will have to do some suppression to
prevent getting into all your appliances.

> 2. Anyone have any experiences (good/bad) with the AEA ISOLOOP
> either outside or in an attic?

Others on the net seem to like this antenna. I'll let them comment.

>
> 3. In the problem description above I said VISIBLE external
> antennas. Is it feasible to install a 10-80 meter VERTICAL on a
> crank-up tower at the back of the house (against the house, not
> in the yard) and crank it up above roof line after dark?
> I seem to remember that verticals require good ground radials
> still true?

Still true. If you're dealing with restrictive covenants here, you could
be treading on thin ice. If someone did complain, you would be out a
considerable sum to remove the crankup.

> 4. Any other good solutions out there?

A better solution is a disguise antenna. People have put up 66 foot metal
flagpoles and proudly flown Old Glory while secretly transmitting to the
the ends of the earth. I have never heard of a restrictive covenant that
prohibits displaying our national symbol.

Another disguise antenna is a traditional long wire strung high in your trees made of thin magnet wire. This stuff will handle the power level you will be running and is practically invisible from the ground.

Gary KE4ZV

1345. HP Spectrum Analyzer 8558B Part Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 02:28:22 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009210228.AA24812@tilde>
Source record: 8373

John Moore asks about a replacement for blown diodes, but then reports that the fwd voltage drop is .34 volts. If you have measured this drop across the diodes, how do you conclude that they are blown? Anyway, how about trying a 1N64B? I think these are germanium uWave items.
73, Dube N5PDK

1346. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 02:53:16 UTC
From: res@cbnews.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep21.025316.1069@cbnews.att.com>
Source record: 8343

In article <241@bongo.UUCP>, julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
> In article <1990Sep15.042855.19812@cbnews.att.com>, res@cbnews.att.com (Robert E. Stampfli) writes:
> >
> > Agreed as to the first part. However, it is simply not true that AM is a
> > world standard. It is a US standard. There are plenty of places in the
> > world where FM is the standard for VHF aeronautical communications.
> > --
> If this is so, perhaps someone can list these countries. I
> assume they must be listed in Jeppesons (sp?). Also, does this mean
> that to fly internationally I need an extra radio in the cockpit? Or
> do they now make AM/FM air VHF radios? How do air traffic control
> tell you that when you next QSY that you will have to use FM?

I have been faithfully e-mailing the following to people who inquired about just where I got my information. Since it has generated more than a little interest/dispute, I will post the story here for everyone to read. If this is in error, I would appreciate someone setting the record straight:

I am the poster of the original note. Last year, I took a trip to New Zealand, and had the opportunity to take a small plane from Queenstown to Milford Sound. I spent some time chatting with the pilot and ATC people. (It was very informal at Milford Sound -- they get about a half-dozen planes a day there, and let me up in the tower.) Since I am a ham, I inquired about their radio gear. They use VHF FM and a lot of HF SSB over there. (New Zealand is mountainous in places, making VHF almost unuseable.) I was led to believe it is a standard not only for New Zealand, but for the Australian arena as well. When I mentioned we still used AM for ATC back in the States, they were dumbfounded -- holding the opinion it was an outmoded and inferior standard. They said New Zealand had converted to FM years ago.

For what it is worth, I suspect if we could reinvent the wheel at this point we would invent it with FM. However, I think that, given the constraints under which aircraft operate, that AM is not a problem. I would agree that it would hardly make sense to convert at this point, and if it ever comes about, it would have to be with dual frequencies and a phase in period, to the detriment of everyone's pocketbooks.

My two cents worth...
--
Rob Stampfli / att.com!stampfli (uucp@work) / kd8wk@w8cqk (packet radio)
614-864-9377 / osu-cis.cis.ohio-state.edu!kd8wk!res (uucp@home)

--
Rob Stampfli / att.com!stampfli (uucp@work) / kd8wk@w8cqk (packet radio)
614-864-9377 / osu-cis.cis.ohio-state.edu!kd8wk!res (uucp@home)

1347. Re: Ham radio license...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 06:59:12 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <259@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8237

In article <9009191847.AA10456@emunix.emich.edu>, rabbani@EMUNIX.EMICH.EDU (Daniel Rabbani) writes:
> Are there any kind of restriction on non-immigrants (I
> am here in the States on a student visa) applying for
> a ham radio license?

No. None. All you need is a USA mailing address. No proof of citizenship is required.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1348. Re: AEA's PK-88 TNC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 07:02:46 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <246@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8355

In article <4532@crash.cts.com>, mikey@pnet01.cts.com (Mike Shirley) writes:
>
> Oh ya, the question...is the 88 worth the money? Any experiences
> with the 88 you'd care to pass along would be appreciated.

I have a PK-88, amongst other TNCs. It works as advertised. Seems to run a tad warm for my liking. If I was putting it on a hill that gets warm, I would put a better heatsink on it and punch some ventilation holes in it. I did that with my TNC-1 in Gucci box, it made both of us happier.

And where is lakeside? Knowing Californian geography, it probably isn't near a puddle let alone a lake.

Yours from where there are no woods and no holly grows here, although I once saw a couple of bushes in Studio City. But then Studio City having no cathedral isn't a city. And Cathedral City outside Palm Springs has neither a cathedral or a city, just a bunch of waterbed shops and gas stations. But I digress.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1349. Re: DIgitrex, Argonaut..(Connectors etc)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 07:19:09 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <247@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8356

In article <1336@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

Mucho stuff flushed.
> It turned out to be an oxidized connector to the mixer board. If
> your Argonaut is an older unit, do open it up and clean all the connectors.
See below for connector cleaning tips.

> This is good advice with any "modular construction" equipment since
> manufacturers tend to cut corners here and not use gold flashed contacts.
> The solder coated connectors used in most equipment reacts badly to
> the sulfur dioxide generated by the catalytic converters on newer cars.

The coating on cheapo connectors is tin, not really solder. Tin
contacts work fine if they get excercised and kept away from moisture
and such. But if you can avoid them do so. They always get noisy. I
prefer silver. Although silver tarnishes (yes sulphur again - never
eat boiled eggs with a silver spoon, it annoys the butler), the
tarnish is conductive. Tin oxides and sulphides are not conductive and
gold stays shiny no matter what and it will never make your fiancees
finger green.

> That "rotten egg" smell you often notice from newer cars is the precursor
> of sulfuric acid which will react with the lead in the solder and turn
> it a black lead sulphate rather quickly in urban areas.
The the rotten egg gas is hydrogen sulphide which is now considered
toxic and when I was a schoolboy was considered to be great stuff that
also gave adults headaches. Most tarnishing in urban areas is caused
by sulphur dioxide. This is a by product of coal and oil combustion. It
is also found in wine so try not to spill the Ripple into the
electronics.

For those of us lumbered with budget tin and even zinc connectors, I
suggest some prophelatic treatment with Cramolin Blue and Red. The
blue cleans off the crud and the red protects. But you can also clean
off with denatured alchohol and coat with Electrolube.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1350. International Call Sign Assignments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 12:28:50 UTC
From: rc@cmr.LOCAL
Message-ID: <9009211228.AA11511@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 8233

Actually: Aircraft IDs.

For a number of years I've been seeing an Air France 747 with an N....
registration! Presumably dryleased from some US outfit. The Air France
737s in the Carribean had N... registrations, but they have been replaced
by 727s with F.. registrations. I recall hearing of some US local service
airline operating with G-registered planes until they got US certification.
Could this be true?

73, Bob W3OTC

1351. STS-35 delays and NASA-bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 13:07:51 UTC
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <9009211307.AA22241@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8234

All the current NASA-bashing is really getting to me...

Someone locally predicted that everyone would completely forget that the current series of launch scrubbings would be for safety reasons, and would instead focus on the fact that we'd scrubbed. From Jim Grubs' comments here, as well as others I've heard just about everywhere I listen, they're completely right.

_I_ am getting tired of the double standard here: first NASA is shot at for trying to launch too quickly, and cutting corners on safety in the aftermath of the Challenger accident, and then they're shot at for taking precautions for safety reasons and delaying flights. You can't have it both ways!

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

1352. Re: ARRL BULLETIN 30

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 13:23:52 UTC
From: svedberg@cs.umn.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep21.132352.6810@cs.umn.edu>
Source record: 8235

cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (Conway Yee) writes:

>In article <160.26F6B806@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
writes:
>> >
>> > AT THIS TIME, THE BEST GUESS FOR THE NEXT LAUNCH DATE OF STS-35 IS
>>
>>Anybody besides me getting a bit embarrassed by this Chinese fire drill called
>>NASA????

>If what you mean by this statement is that you are embarrassed by the
>constant scrubs, then I would have to disagree. I would prefer to delay the
>launch than to see the thing blow up. It is much better to err on the
>side of caution.
> Conway Yee, N2JWQ

Well, you could say that. I think he meant that he's embarrassed by the fact
that we can't get a rocket in the air because of techincal problems, not because
it looks wimpy to cancel a launch.

eric

--
Eric J. Svedberg - University of Minnesota Computer Science System Staff
svedberg@cs.umn.edu - !rutgers!umn-cs!svedberg

1353. Southern California News access

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 13:27:49 UTC
From: n6vbg@n6vbg.hamavnet.com
Message-ID: <53.26fa1556@n6vbg.hamavnet.com>
Source record: 8357
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Hello, fellow netters,

If you're looking for a site that will alow you to read (and post) Usenet News, and exchange Internet mail, in Southern California, look no further. I've made my system available to the public. The phone # is 714-989-4276, up to 2400 baud, MNP5, online 24hrs a day, every day. Log in as NEW when asked for Username:, and follow the prompts from there.

Good luck,

Javier Henderson
N6VBG

1354. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 13:35:42 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <40047@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8238

In article <12055@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes:
>Otherwise ARRL
>would get a pink slip, as they use that frequency for announcements and
>code practice.
>
>That in itself would keep anyone in the northeast from buying a 3.58
>(or 3.5795..) crystal for contacts.

But, that's one of my favorite tricks -- after W1AW is done, the
frequency is "clear" for a few moments, and lots of people haven't
finished reaching for the knob yet..._somebody_ will call CQ, and
if they don't, I sometimes do, and I've made a lot of WAS contacts
that way by calling CQ to a particular state.

See you in London!

Chris/WZ2B

1355. Re: AEA's PK-88 TNC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 14:04:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1346@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8242

In article <4532@crash.cts.com> mikey@pnet01.cts.com (Mike Shirley) writes:
>OK, I know I'm behind the times, but am taking the plunge into Packet Radio
>and am planning to fund it on a shoestring with the $120 PK-88 and an old Icom
>02AT 5W walkie. I have no initial interest in all the other goodies
>available from the PK-232.
>
>Oh ya, the question...is the 88 worth the money? Any experiences with the 88
>you'd care to pass along would be appreciated.

The PK88 is ok. Most TNCs are ok. We've used a lot of MFJ1270s in our network and have found out the little tricks to make them rock reliable at unattended sites. Currently we are installing only Pac-Comm Micropower Tiny 2 TNCs. They are very low power, have high integration, are cheap, and our reliability track record with them has been extremely good.

You may find that interfacing the Icom HT right is a little tricky. Implementing PTT properly on this series requires a careful choice of pulldown resistor and coupling capacitor to get both good frequency response and good PTT key up delay. The radio tends to key very slowly if you use too large a time constant and tends to have lousy audio if you use too short of a time constant. Start with a .1 mfd cap and a resistor in the 2-3 kohm range and adjust for best results.

Gary KE4ZV

1356. Re: Something funny

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 14:05:23 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Sep21100523@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 8358

Gee, what was so funny? I spent 9 years with Tandy and that was about par. Too bad the REALLY good ones are put into a Dave Barry book!

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

1357. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 14:30:20 UTC
From: jimallen@hpcuha.HP.COM
Message-ID: <22480017@hpcuha.HP.COM>
Source record: 8359

I would like to thank everyone
that has responded to my question.
I sent a personal thanks to all
of you but a few didn't make it
through "the gate".

Best Regards,

Jim Allen

1358. Re: SWBC harmonics on 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 15:26:30 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8429@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8236

I wouldn't bash Radio Moscow to badly if I were you. Our own house isn't exactly clean.
When I lisved in Newburgh, NY, I used to be able to tell when the finals of a radio station in NE PA were going soft. Their 3rd harmonic at 4020 came in clear as a bell and interfered with various MARS operations along the east coast. You can only pick up the fundamental about 30 miles from the station so I would say that a 3rd harmonic that strong 250 miles (and more) is somewhat of a problem. Complaints were filed both with the FCC and with the applicable Military agencies. No action was ever taken to my knowledge.

bill KB3YV

1359. 10 M Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 15:56:28 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1134@larry.sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 8240

From my urban QTH, I consistently hear a number of closely spaced carriers centered on 28.500 MHz. They seem to be coming from several different directions. All are quite weak, but must be local since they are present even when the band is completely dead. Has anyone else heard these signals? Is there some consumer device that uses a 28.5 MHz oscillator? (These are REAL signals, not artifacts of my receiver, or anything like that.)

Scott Ellington, K9MA
sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu

1360. Illinois law change affects hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 16:29:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500741@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8239

SB-1550 KEATS

(Ch. 95 1/2, par 12-610)

Amends the Illinois Vehicle Code. Exempts from provisions which prohibit the wearing of headset receivers while operating a motor vehicle on a highway in this State, single sided headset type receiving and transmitting equipment used for providing two-way radio vocal communications by a person licensed to do so by the Federal Communications Commission. Effective Immediately.
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1
Provides a person may operate a motor vehicle while using a single sided (one ear) headset type receiving equipment if the person has an amateur radio operator license plate.

Mar 07 1990 First reading

May 08 1990 Amendment No. 01

May 09 1990 Passed 051-004-000

Jun 14 1990 Passed 115-000-000

Jul 12 1990 Sent to Governor

Aug 29 1990 Signed by Governor

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1361. RTX-2000, RS-14, P-III-D

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 16:29:45 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <778@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 8244
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Howdy:

Recently I place a call for help in getting development tools for the Harris RTX-2000. As I told you later, the response was great and I wish to thank one in particular. Tom Sefranek, WA1RHP, has made an indefinite loan of his RTXDS and development tools to AMSAT for the development of code for this engine. The RTX-2000 wil fly soon on RS-14 (RO-21 after launch) and on Phase III-D (the follow on to Oscar 13). AMSAT-NA, AMSAT-DL, and well all of us thank Tom for this kind loan.

Bob McGwier
<N4HY>
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

1362. Re: HP Spectrum Analyzer 8558B Part Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 16:39:47 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4616@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 8360

In article <9009210228.AA24812@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
]John Moore asks about a replacement for blown diodes, but then reports that
]the fwd voltage drop is .34 volts. If you have measured this drop across the
]diodes, how do you conclude that they are blown? Anyway, how about trying
]a 1N64B? I think these are germanium uWave items.

Only one of the two diodes was blown. I measured the surviving one.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

1363. Re: STS-35 delays and NASA-bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 16:49:00 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4617@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 8361

In article <9009211307.AA22241@ucsd.edu> jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard) writes:
]All the current NASA-bashing is really getting to me...
]
]Someone locally predicted that everyone would completely forget that the
]current series of launch scrubbings would be for safety reasons, and would
]instead focus on the fact that we'd scrubbed. From Jim Grubs' comments here,
]as well as others I've heard just about everywhere I listen, they're completely
]right.
]
]_I_ am getting tired of the double standard here: first NASA is shot at for
]trying to launch too quickly, and cutting corners on safety in the aftermath
]of the Challenger accident, and then they're shot at for taking precautions
]for safety reasons and delaying flights. You can't have it both ways!

Jay, the real problem is that NASA sold the shuttle system to congress
and the public as a reliable, cheap launching system. Pressure to meet
that promise caused the Challenger accident. They still can't admit
that the shuttle program has been an unmitigated disaster.

It has greatly reduced america's space launch capability. It has led
to such potential disasters as a several year window when we could not
launch any KH series spy satellites, when only one KH-11 was functional.
We currently have only one working geosynchronous meteorological satellite,
when we are supposed to have two active and one in-orbit space. Now we
find that the replacement (which was supposed to be launched years ago)
has defective mirrors and would not work. Then there's the Hubble
telescope.

Yes - NASA has a lot to answer for. As with any government bureaucracy,
NASA has become barnacle encrusted, and has replaced engineering decisions
with political decisions.

On the other hand, I have great respect for the technical people in NASA.
Many of these people are incredibly well educated, very bright and
yet accepting relatively low government pay because of their devotion
to the space program.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

1364. Re: Illinois law change affects hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 17:08:16 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8431@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8241

The ACLU should have a field day with this one!!!!!

bill KB3YV

1365. Abreviations for Units (Questions)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 17:44:19 UTC
From: rc@cmr.LOCAL
Message-ID: <9009211744.AA01345@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 8243

I earnestly seek comments on abreviations for some units we all commonly
see:

Quantity Unit Abrev. Remarks
---

storage capacity binary character bit This doesn't look like an
abreviation to me, but "b"
is already used for "bar" or
"barn". What else would you
suggest?

storage capacity byte (eight binary by or would you rather have
characters) "octet" and "o"?

modulation rate baud Bd named for Baudot

digit rate digit per second ? bit/s suggested, however what
do you all think about naming
it for Claude Shannon? Thus
the unit would be the "shannon";
the abreviation would be "Sh".

Remember that these units and abreviations have to work in a lot of languages.

Tnx, 73 Bob W3OTC <rc@cmr-ncsl.nist.gov>

1366. QSL info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 17:45:54 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <37446@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 8245

beams@norvax.UUCP (David Beams) asks about QSL information:

--The mailing address for 7X3DA was reported in an earlier issue of the W6GO QSL Managers List (issue 125, I think). Does anyone have access to this list who could e-mail me the address?

The address in the W6GO/K6HHD Managers' List is:
A. Djoudi, Box 1033 LM, Laghouat 03000, Algeria.

The address on his QSL card is:
Abdelhamid Djoudi,
Avenue des Freres Menouar,
Lotissement Bouameur,
03000 Laghouat (Algeria).

--I recently worked UM8MBA who requested that QSLs be sent direct. My '89 Callbook has no address for him; does his address appear in the '90 edition?

I also have a card from him, it came via the bureau (not in response to mine, although I sent one that way). The only address on the card is your friend and mine, Box 88 Moscow. His address in the '90 CB is:

Ivan Udovin, Box 745, 720017 Frunze.

I have also found W3HNK very helpful in getting some USSR cards. Send him your card, an SASE (25c stamp) and $1, and he can often get the card for you. Some come quickly, some come slowly, some never come, but that is not his fault. The Managers' List sepcifically mentions that W3HNK can get "any UM8 card".

--And, on the subject of QSLs sent direct to the USSR: what does one include for return postage? Does the USSR now exchange IRCs? Or is it customary not to provide return postage for a direct QSL into the USSR? I have never sent a direct QSL to the USSR; I always used Box 88.

If you send anything direct to Box 88, make it just a card (no IRCs, no filthee Yankee money - that can cause trouble for the cardee). I have sent IRCs to the USSR many times and they are clearly acceptable, since I nearly always get a card in response. I suspect that the IRCs are used to send to other (non-USSR) hams so that the USSR guys themselves can collect DX cards. I have had USSR hams tell me that they received my card without the IRCs originally enclosed; in cases like this they always send me a card anyway, and I always send them a couple more IRCs. They then sometimes write to tell me that the second lot reached them OK! However, I don't think they can obtain IRCs by going along to the local post office, so they are probably not directly cashable there. One thing

you could try is to offer to get a card or two from a US manager for the USSR guy if he is a DXer.

--This question may appear rather juvenile to the more-avid DX enthusiasts of the net community, but I am an occasional DX'er and my most formative DX experiences came in the years when Box 88 was the *only* way to get a QSL into the USSR.

Seems a perfectly sensible question to me. The net has some Big Time DXers on it, some novice DXers and lots of people in between. I regard answering some of these queries as serving the Public Service aspect of my license :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1367. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 17:52:02 UTC
From: adrian@ntmtv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1614@ntmtv.UUCP>
Source record: 8362

From article <44784@apple.Apple.COM>, by chuq@Apple.COM (The Wandering Phew):
>>>My guess is that (1) converting to FM would be super expensive for airlines

> Actually, it's simpler than that. Safety. If you have two AM radios on
> the same frequency, they'll garble each other. FM is more likely to

Are you sure this is the reason? Why then don't all critical transmissions
take place on AM? I scan local police regularly. When they have broadcasting
collisions they are always quite noticeable and they're using FM...

--

Adrian Brandt (415) 940-2379
UUCP: {amdahl|ames|hplabs}!ntmtv!adrian
ARPA: ntmtv!adrian@ames.arc.nasa.gov

1368. Re: Abreviations for Units (Questions)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 18:29:06 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45023@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8246

rc@cmr.LOCAL (Robert Carpenter) writes:

>I earnestly seek comments on abreviations for some units we all commonly
>see:

>Quantity Unit Abrev. Remarks
>---
>storage capacity binary character bit This doesn't look like an
> abreviation to me, but "b"
> is already used for "bar" or
> "barn". What else would you
> suggest?

"bit" sounds good. And it *is,* afterall, already a contraction from
"binary digit." An early mention of this appears in Shannon's 1948 paper.

>digit rate digit per second ? bit/s suggested, however what
> do you all think about naming
> it for Claude Shannon? Thus
> the unit would be the "shannon";
> the abreviation would be "Sh".

Hurray! This is a grand idea. Claude E. may finally get a unit named
after him! Now, Bob, all you need is to find something to name after
Nyquist, too. 1/2 :-)

73,
Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

1369. AR1000 Programming Shortcut

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 18:39:47 UTC
From: stone@apple.com
Message-ID: <10357@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8363

Hi,
I mentioned in my comparison of the R1 and AR1000 that there were a couple
os short cuts for programming it. One thing to note, my unit came with
newer documentation than my friend's, and covered some things not in his doc. I can't
remember the differences, but below are some hints not covered in any of the docs.

To program in a frequency to a scan channel, get to the channel of
choice, type in the frequency, hit enter, then select
AM or FM. Hit the AM/FM or WFM even if you didnUt need too
For some reason, the frequency is now programmed in. Then to go up in
sequential order I just hit the manual button which advances up to the
next channel. Note that if you don't
hit the FM/AM or WFM key you can listen to that channel with-out adding it
to the scan memory. You can also manually search up or down from there. The
problem is if your not in the right recieve mode (AM/FM/WFM) and you change modes then that
freq. is stored. I always leave channel 000 as a scratchpad location to do manual searching
and direct frequency entering... I find this a plus feature.

There is no way (that I know of) to simply review the limits set
on search banks. One hack is to enter the search, which always starts
at the beginning and then search down (manually), this wraps around to the
upper limit.

Remember to make use of the freq. lockouts in the search mode. For example
I use only one search bank to search a range of freqs. that has some annoying signaling
channels in the middle of the range. The other, less optimum solution, is to use two search
banks and link them together.

Glen

1370. Re: Wanted: Comments on the SB-220

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 19:39:01 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <261@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8364

In article <1043@west.West.Sun.COM>, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
> Recently, I've been considering the purchase of a used SB-220.
> I've been impressed with the fact that it uses two 3-500Z's and
> it seems to be very reasonably priced compared to others in the
> same design category (like the TL922).

The SB220 is a nice amplifier. Mine still works great, and I built it from a kit over ten years ago. It is rugged, and I even use it on RTTY with 500 watts out.

You might check out the mod that involves replacing the diode string in the power supply with higher rated diodes, and equalizing resistor/cap in parallel with each one. I also operate mine without the green cover (there is still internal shielding) and I have several surplus muffin fans sitting on top to provide additional cooling for RTTY operations.

It is a nice rugged amp, although there are other amps like the Henry 2K that use 3500Zs and have a beefier power supply. I sure would prefer it to Heath's new version that has just one tube.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1371. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winter ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 19:48:16 UTC
From: cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep21.194816.27483@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 8365

In article <291@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca> lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca (Lyndon Nerenberg) writes:
>RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM ("RICHARD HAREL-CAL.LAB 7589") writes:
>
>>With all other services down, I would imagine Amateur Radio would be one of the
>>only sources of communications.
>
>I would think that if someone dropped a nuke, The recipient of this
>little gift would waste little time declaring a state of war. I think
>that one of the first things to happen after that would be a suspension
>of all amateur radio operating priv's.

True, but this assumes that there will still be a government still in control of the situation. After a massive nuclear attack, there may not be a government left worth mentioning. A state of chaos would exist on both sides of the conflict; neither side would be able to mount a followup assault. Thus, the war would be effectively over.

Conway Yee, N2JWQ

1372. High speed CW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 19:56:54 UTC
From: steiner@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <6286@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 8248

I have been off the air for many years and have been
thinking about getting on again. Back in the 1960's(when
I last operated) there were weekly sessions of high-
speed code practice(usually 40-65 wpm) sent out by
several stations with proficiency qualifiers every
month or so. Are there any stations(other than the
usual practice from W1AW) which still send high
speed code practice?
Ray Steiner W8JIC
--
steiner@andy.bgsu.edu

1373. Re: RTX-2000, RS-14, P-III-D

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 20:15:58 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45030@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8247
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <778@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>Recently I place a call for help in getting development tools for the Harris
>RTX-2000. As I told you later, the response was great and I wish to
>thank one in particular. Tom Sefranek, WA1RHP, has made an indefinite
>loan of his RTXDS and development tools to AMSAT for the development of code
>for this engine.

Uh, Bob, what's an RTX-2000? I see the phrase "DSP" in your
keywords, so maybe it's a DSP microprocessor? If so, what will
it do on the satellites?

>The RTX-2000 wil fly soon on RS-14 (RO-21 after launch)

This is the first time I've seen a Soviet ham satellite called
anything other than "RS" when it's in orbit. Why will this one be
called "RO"? What does that stand for? And why "RO-21" when the
current transponders are RS-10/11? (I guess RS-12/13 is still waiting
in the wings?)

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

1374. Re: 10 M Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 20:50:06 UTC
From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <9499@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 8368

Speaking of mysterious carrier signals, how about the one at 28.626?
It is the 8th harmonic of the TV colorburst frequency. Those TV sets
that surround us are quite strong even at the 8th harmonic.

1375. Re: QSL Information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 21:14:38 UTC
From: martin@cellar.uucp
Message-ID: <27112@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 8369

In article <7880288@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>He said he was in the callbook, but he's not in the 2/90 on-line copy I
>have here, and I don't have the paper supplement. I promised a postcard...

Is the 2/90 callbook available on any of the internet servers?
If so, which?

Martin Harriss kb2jyz
martin@cellar.bae.bellcore.com

1376. Re: Novice operating in old days, was Re: Heatkit to be sold?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 21:54:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <19151@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 8370

In article <1250230@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
> >No, the 80 meter Novice band is currently 3675 to 3725 KHz.
> I believe this is a proposal by the FCC that has not been enacted upon
> yet. It was to relieve the novices of QRM from Canadian phone operation.

Ah, gee! I once had a lot of fun working a VE7 phone operator in the Novice
band!

--
John Woods, Charles River Data Systems, Framingham MA, (508) 626-1101
...!decvax!frog!john, john@frog.UUCP, ...!mit-eddie!jfw, jfw@eddie.mit.edu

1377. Re: Knucklehead of the Great White North (was Re: Software)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 22:07:35 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <299@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 8371

jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond) writes:

>Interesting, Lyndon, that you'd be speaking so learnedly about the
>net, resource management, costs, and responsibility, considering
>that you are posting from a freeloader account at a university.
>Perhaps when you grow up, get a real job and pay some of the bills
>yourself, you'll perhaps qualify to express an opionion that matters.

Sorry, John, but Lyndon is staff here & definitely pulls his weight.
I am his boss, I guess I might know.

--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq

1378. Re: Abreviations for Units (Questions)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 22:44:48 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep21.224448.25072@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 8372

Hmmm, well I've always used 'b' for bit and 'B' for byte. Baud is really
s^-1. bps instead of bs^-1 is probably the better of the two....

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/VK2WYX | "TEXAS! Has a USENET in it... (Lord have Mercy
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | on us all!)" -- _The Best Little Net in Texas_

1379. Re: hand held xcvr vs airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 23:37:51 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880289@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8374

> Let'em blast it. The X-rays won't hurt it.

Well even if it would cause crystal defects, the innards are inside a metal case, right? At least in the case of my FT411. Of course the X rays might bother the LCD, or perhaps a strong magnetic field would injure something... ?

> ...embarressing if you don't know any of the local repeater freqs.

Just do a memory scan?

1380. Re: Ham Radio Liscence

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-21 23:40:24 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880290@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8375

> I would like to get a license to use a ham radio. What do I have to do?

Study and take the test at the next local hamfest or periodic exam date,
usually sponsored by a local repeater club.

> Do I have to know Morse code or has that changed?

Yeah, unfortunately, 5WPM. Pick up a copy of "Tune in the World with
Ham Radio" (did I get the title right this time? :-) and the tapes that
go with it, from a local radio/electronics store, or order through a
bookstore. It will give you what you need. Good luck, have fun.

Alan, N0MFW

1381. On being a ham (was homebrew,magmounts,etc)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 00:02:00 UTC
From: BA01@SWTEXAS.BITNET
Message-ID: <9009220002.AA00220@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8376

Hello. I have been a ham since the fall of '88 and received my Technician ticket last October. I've gained some interesting info and have refrained from jumping in the fray on the numerous long-winded debates on this list. However, there are some opinions I would like to voice.

It's extremely unfortunate to read the large number of messages from hams who apparently have not only decided what the hobby means to them but have decided that it should mean the same thing to all others. For example, you're only a "real" ham if you punch a hole in your roof to mount your antenna and build/repair/modify your equipment.

This sounds extremely elitist. Hey, I know these folks don't know me and it's probably not personal. However, it is insensitive and it doesn't do anything for the hobby...especially on a list like this which is subscribed to by many different people.

What I got into ham radio for was the communication and the friendly atmosphere -- not something you can (or are meant to) find on any other communications service. I wasn't interested in the technical aspect at the time other than to operate my equipment safely and competently.
And if I had been given an attitude by hams around me that I could only be a part of amateur radio by being a "techie" I probably wouldn't have bothered. That's why I got into it. Others probably have different reasons. I don't expect anyone else to espouse mine.

That's the nice thing about hobbies: you can get what you want out of it and participate to whatever degree jazzes you.

Thanks for your attention.

Bernie, N5PQY

Bernie Asher "Just machines to make big decisions,
Administrative Data Processing programmed by fellows with compassion
Southwest Texas State University and vision" - Donald Fagen, "I.G.Y."
San Marcos, Texas 78666

ba01@swtexas.bitnet *The views expressed by me are not*
512-245-2271 *necessarily those of my employer.*

1382. Mods to MFJ 1270

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 00:19:40 UTC
From: scxc3@tincan.sawyer.af.mil
Message-ID: <9009220019.AA10575@tincan.sawyer.af.mil>
Source record: 8227

Sorry to post this to the net, but I can't get there from here.

For GARY, KE4ZV:

Could you post or E-mail me information about the mods you did to MFJ-1270 TNCs? I have had some problems with my 1274 (same thing with LED display) that your mods may fix or improve on.

Thanks and 73,

Michael

--

****
* Michael A. Barnes * Have a nice AFCC day, eh?
* Internet: LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL *
* SawyerNet: SCXC3@TINCAN.SAWYER.AF.MIL *
* UseNet: sharkey!lopez!mabarnes *
* HamNet: WA7SKG@N8IYB.MI.USA.NA * All standard disclaimers
* Bell Net: 906-346-2811 * apply.
* DSNet: 472-2811 *
* SnailNet: 410 BMW/SCX *
* K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI *
* 49843-6346 *
****

1383. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 01:36:09 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009220136.AA01447@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 8228

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #751 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90257.90283838 .00000197 00000-0 22678-3 0 3409
2 00424 80.4619 197.6140 0024612 42.8290 317.4765 13.67386459394953
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90258.36603658 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4156
2 03029 13.3146 20.4295 0015486 211.1474 148.8691 1.00272657 83693
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90263.49644439 .00074321 17839-4 39621-3 0 1000
2 04966 51.5367 357.1268 2220237 328.9857 19.6589 11.17352137602306
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90261.05464745 -.00000040 00000-0 16291-4 0 976
2 07646 49.8230 152.0460 0206507 138.0743 223.6168 13.82141633788626
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90262.37658810 .00000003 00000-0 00000 0 0 1040
2 08820 109.8598 27.3760 0044704 218.1509 141.5813 6.38664433 79956
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90259.68120828 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 4974
2 10684 63.7114 86.7355 0119711 196.5529 163.1379 2.00555667 77688
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90262.65579206 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2300
2 10893 64.3418 327.4880 0165228 25.2929 335.5806 2.00541236 90567
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90262.67491323 .00000105 00000-0 99999-4 0 9495
2 10953 7.1687 65.3084 0009578 84.5628 275.7454 1.00281093 5640
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90263.21583862 .00000900 00000-0 35330-3 0 3757
2 10967 108.0211 156.3217 0002137 247.5195 112.5834 14.35853377640098
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90257.44628020 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2603
2 11054 63.8744 323.8945 0060109 121.0583 239.6004 2.00568638 87473
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90260.66757091 .00000083 00000-0 10485-3 0 6922
2 11080 99.1837 163.4486 0008372 193.2656 166.8282 13.83456985600824
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90262.53783928 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 4328
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2 11141 63.7523 86.5185 0057827 315.9749 43.6239 2.00553070 86278
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90260.68460779 .00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 123
2 11690 64.2758 88.7170 0118740 202.6487 156.8843 2.00553913 92095
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90262.98506506 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2089
2 11783 63.6678 323.2564 0150882 60.4207 301.1489 2.00559896 76223
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90260.50468909 -.00000062 00000-0 99999-4 0 9781
2 12472 3.6965 74.7457 0000976 31.6839 328.7349 1.00203982 33156
DE 1
1 12624U 81 70 A 90262.64683732 .00000115 00000-0 31509-3 0 5263
2 12624 88.9773 146.9780 6220053 250.8509 35.2787 3.51020342265501
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90262.06644749 .00076924 00000-0 98717-3 0 8313
2 12887 97.6257 315.6564 0002104 58.4386 301.7107 15.58878786495858
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90263.66386879 .00083704 00000-0 59993-3 0 5092
2 13138 51.5992 177.9980 0001817 121.7687 238.2814 15.72961239479833
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90253.98015504 .00000119 00000-0 12808-3 0 5956
2 13301 82.9268 237.8843 0026347 287.2734 72.5521 13.67845084409400
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90264.05875408 -.00000127 00000-0 -23071-4 0 4564
2 13367 98.1571 324.6594 0003933 173.7441 186.3823 14.57128959435263
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90260.33612455 .00000507 00000-0 37587-3 0 8103
2 13777 99.0229 95.6958 0013571 129.0542 231.1831 13.98820161 59822
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90254.04809813 .00000121 00000-0 11709-3 0 7417
2 13916 82.9481 308.5923 0036546 261.5243 98.1763 13.74060029374461
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90262.66096087 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 945
2 13969 4.6950 65.1043 0002743 141.2680 219.0879 1.00277074 285
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90260.60399889 .00000119 00000-0 99999-4 0 2549
2 14050 2.4573 77.0786 0001812 145.7124 214.9274 1.00270317 1072
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90260.93187818 -.00000058 00000-0 00000 0 0 5497
2 14129 26.0092 184.3937 5954699 176.6918 190.5773 2.05881694 26641
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90260.95229023 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 8287
2 14189 63.4018 84.9615 0148143 219.6048 139.3595 2.00700803 52621
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90264.01880682 .00001067 00000-0 24674-3 0 3184
2 14780 98.1976 322.6219 0000737 133.6010 226.5245 14.57133519348671
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90263.05787261 .00001741 00000-0 32810-3 0 7822
2 14781 97.9427 312.4814 0012080 310.4834 49.5399 14.65679215349863
GPS-0009
```

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1 15039U 84 59 A 90257.11398166 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 414
2 15039 63.1669 84.2416 0022774 227.3135 132.5561 2.00611139 45826
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90256.79682746 .00000111 00000-0 10750-3 0 9457
2 15055 82.9576 356.9826 0029220 75.9721 284.4682 13.73375430312231
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90260.53957593 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 8980
2 15271 63.1804 322.8445 0107150 328.0035 31.4250 2.00559543 43008
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90263.98612052 .00001758 00000-0 23644-3 0 3564
2 15331 82.5346 272.0943 0024441 22.3527 337.8767 14.78565689322249
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90262.04297155 .00000603 00000-0 34612-3 0 6242
2 15427 99.1736 264.0809 0016121 104.9778 255.3181 14.12670897297235
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90262.71090210 .00043001 00000-0 31427-3 0 7599
2 16095 51.6017 182.8927 0001104 167.0715 193.2684 15.72779644479682
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90261.25057858 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 5746
2 16129 63.9257 85.1723 0126182 148.2858 212.5349 2.00509250 36227
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90263.65971894 .00037792 00000-0 47476-3 0 9453
2 16609 51.6105 208.7672 0026921 66.6844 293.6900 15.58878456 5717
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90264.04077012 .00000881 00000-0 43185-3 0 1042
2 16613 98.7276 337.2066 0000373 294.3262 65.8165 14.20031867 77531
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90261.85028982 .00003809 00000-0 52156-3 0 1497
2 16881 82.5145 333.0249 0025037 37.9567 322.3403 14.78057880222987
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90260.60311584 -.00000014 00000-0 20654-3 0 2449
2 16908 50.0090 331.8807 0011362 71.2649 288.9418 12.44389410186362
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90264.06783281 .00000563 00000-0 26333-3 0 4697
2 16969 98.5959 289.8498 0013757 355.7540 4.3525 14.23732694208255
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90258.09236924 -.00001276 00000-0 -93793-3 0 6646
2 17527 99.0998 329.4636 0000591 113.3468 247.6023 13.94855902181798
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90261.27932576 -.00000110 00000-0 99999-4 0 5930
2 17561 0.0692 282.9902 0004733 105.6840 331.3629 1.00276426 6508
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90262.89043358 .00047727 00000-0 59809-3 0 2592
2 17845 51.6120 212.6289 0027325 64.1979 296.1609 15.58820918197633
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90263.99942673 .00000000 00000-0 99999-5 0 7063
2 18123 98.8129 93.3171 0015612 109.0046 251.2857 14.14145041167945
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90263.03858395 .00000087 00000-0 89071-4 0 3275
2 18129 82.9210 258.4411 0010993 209.5990 150.4532 13.72109867162458
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Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90260.38091237 .00000220 00000-0 18868-3 0 4919
2 18312 82.5451 217.1953 0014252 358.9511 1.1616 13.83674549155732
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90262.58957725 .00000105 00000-0 88860-4 0 3564
2 18820 82.5414 275.4140 0018327 61.1687 299.1263 13.84371137133241
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90263.99963088 .00000655 00000-0 31650-3 0 6390
2 18822 98.6337 140.9864 0007101 2.4085 357.7185 14.21556988136431
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90262.93676774 .00000020 00000-0 99999-3 0 9676
2 19163 64.9081 155.9279 0007126 191.2917 168.7693 2.13102424 18169
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90262.99384907 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 9758
2 19165 64.8928 155.9231 0004130 331.5397 28.5138 2.13102764 18165
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90263.62168524 -.00000120 00000-0 99999-4 0 1462
2 19216 56.8713 134.9262 7029521 236.1311 37.1395 2.09702232 17408
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90260.11955001 .00002566 00000-0 35679-3 0 9474
2 19274 82.5133 73.3017 0022155 178.8781 181.2576 14.77333897118498
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2 19548 0.3280 87.1722 0002716 93.3702 179.4638 1.00267499 1130
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Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90263.26318906 .00028580 00000-0 16833-2 0 7524
2 19822 75.0943 192.1286 4162394 161.0199 220.9751 7.14838693 6615
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2 20305 82.5554 155.5157 0016446 103.8671 256.4274 13.15863357 42601
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2 20510 82.5281 13.0675 0019252 341.0331 19.0301 14.73471351 29609
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2 20523 28.3440 355.6781 0015043 126.7191 233.4920 15.02724915 28874
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2 20533 55.1112 13.2388 0036349 103.5071 256.9366 2.00552057 2945
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1 20620U 90 45 B 90262.60415087 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1616
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2 20635 51.6120 212.6296 0027277 63.6522 296.7116 15.58818925 17440
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2 20638 52.9763 347.7795 0014588 256.7752 103.1771 14.98259655 16556
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1 20670U 90 57 A 90263.88140721 .00000186 00000-0 15837-3 0 518
2 20670 82.5453 212.6967 0017148 23.8882 336.3083 13.83852215 11757
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1990 038G
1 20749U 90 38 G 90263.24875934 .21887974 31711-5 91881-2 0 662
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2 20770 62.9261 40.6772 7343672 318.3819 4.4913 2.03421212 407
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2 20794 82.5728 163.6722 0009903 269.2133 90.7334 16.03447118 2126
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1 20809U 90 80 G 90260.09401043 .18413636 -55138-5 73458-2 0 62
2 20809 82.2896 106.4406 0052474 323.1114 38.5027 16.19945626 2695
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1 20811U 90 65 C 90261.50702340 .00001152 00000-0 14431-2 0 75
2 20811 18.2919 24.9852 7119255 241.0751 31.5595 2.43429308 1345
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1 20812U 90 72 C 90263.33852332 .00490227 00000-0 35766-2 0 40
2 20812 51.6127 210.2280 0024018 301.7158 124.0430 15.70908220 5667
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1384. Re: Ham radio license...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 01:53:32 UTC
From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <a65011.1a00@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 8229

julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:

> [...] You don't even have to be in the US or
>have a US address to take the exam. [...]

BUZZZ Sorry, but thank you for playing. :-)

You must have an "official" station location within the jurisdiction
of the FCC. You don't actually have to have a station there, but you
must have an X drawn in the dirt that you can call your own somewhere
in the states, territories or protectorates.

--
Nick Sayer | Disclaimer:
N6QQQ [44.2.1.17 soon] | "Just because you're reading my post doesn't
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | mean we're gonna take long showers together."
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | -- Gunnery Sgt. Thomas Highway

1385. this net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 02:26:00 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <37473@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 8230

BA01@SWTEXAS.BITNET (N5PQY) laments -
(edited, but not in a malicious manner)
>>It's extremely unfortunate to read the large number of messages from hams
>>who apparently have not only decided what the hobby means to them but have
>>decided that it should mean the same thing to all others. For example,
(etc)
>>This sounds extremely elitist. Hey, I know these folks don't know me and it's
>>probably not personal. However, it is insensitive and it doesn't do anything
>>for the hobby...especially on a list like this which is subscribed to by many
>>different people.

>>What I got into ham radio for was the communication and the friendly
>>atmosphere -- not something you can (or are meant to) find on any other
>>communications service. I wasn't interested in the technical aspect at the
>>time other than to operate my equipment safely and competently.

>>Bernie, N5PQY

Bernie - don't take it too seriously. Reading this net is a bit like tuning
across the ham bands. There's a lot of funny noises, and different convers-
ations going on about all sorts of aspects of the hobby. Do what you do on
the bands, tune past anything that isn't to your liking, but listen to the
stuff that interests you and join in if you feel like it. I've met some
really nice people through the net, we correspond (mainly about DXing) on
an almost daily basis. Just as the loudest signals on the air are not
necessarily the people you want to work, you can ignore anything you want
to on the net - works for me! This is a pretty friendly and helpful net
on the whole, it's just a bunch of real people airing their views, which
don't always interest all possible recipients. But don't take anything
personally, it's rarely meant that way by anyone on this net!

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
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Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1386. 2m to Mexico?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 03:14:53 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <445@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 8231

I suppose it is the "curse of the net" to have newcomers post the same questions over and over... but, since I can't seem to find a coherent answer elsewhere, here goes.

While I'm waiting for the FCC to process my paperwork (!), I'm shopping for a 2m handheld (which one to buy is another one of those questions.. but later, perhaps). My family and I will be traveling to Baja for the '91 eclipse and I'd like to use the rig while down there. Locating any holes in potential cloudcover would be the primary use, but its emergency potential would be a comfort too. I ramble.. so, what problems am I likely to encounter with the Mexican authorities? Will I need some sort of permit? Do I have to retake the code test in Spanish? :-)?

Thanks in advance!

-Rick-

--

| Richard Hyde | RaH@btr.com | I don't need a disclaimer |

1387. Re: BASIC (was "antenna gain figures for QST")

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 04:14:23 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009220414.AA21076@tilde>
Source record: 8232

I realize that I may get flamed by the "real" programmers (the "Extra Class" of softwaredom), but here goes. BASIC isn't a "toy" language for the average joe who wants to do something with his computer without getting a CS degree. Because it is plain english (sort of), I can whomp out an occasional program that fits my needs. For my more advanced needs, I can look to the professionals. Looking down one's nose at BASIC users is tantamount to looking down one's nose at Novices.
Nomex suit on.
73, Dube N5PDK

1388. Re: STS-35 delays and NASA-bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 13:45:04 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1347@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8249

In article <9009211307.AA22241@ucsd.edu> jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
>_I_ am getting tired of the double standard here: first NASA is shot at for
>trying to launch too quickly, and cutting corners on safety in the aftermath
>of the Challenger accident, and then they're shot at for taking precautions
>for safety reasons and delaying flights. You can't have it both ways!

Sure you can Jay. Shoddy workmanship and poor design lost Challenger after NASA cut safety corners due to launch pressure. Shoddy workmanship and poor design have caused numerious launch scrubs after NASA started paying attention to safety again. The problem is still shoddy workmanship and poor design either way.

There is plenty of blame to go around. Congress is at fault for an erratic budget process that played hell with the design of the shuttle. The current shuttle is certainly not the shuttle NASA wanted to build. The contractors are certainly at fault for letting bottom line pressure cause shortcuts in the design and manufacturing process. And don't forget that Rockwell contract employees, not NASA employees, prep the shuttle for launch since budget cutters decided to privatize launch services to the lowest bidder.
NASA is at fault for continuing to beat a dead horse.

The shuttle was originally sold as a way to reduce the OPERATIONAL costs of launching things into space. Unfortunately, political decisions were made in Congress to cut the design and procurement costs instead. This resulted in a vehicle that is not cheap to OPERATE nor safe to OPERATE nor reliable to OPERATE.

Bandaids aren't going to solve this problem. It's time for NASA to claim that the EXPERIMENTAL shuttle has been a sucess in teaching us what not to do and now it's time to start over with a clean sheet of paper to design a real, workable, operational shuttle.

Gary KE4ZV

1389. Re: Limited Space Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 16:41:21 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <264@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8256

In article <7880285@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> Re: dipoles
>
> 70' is almost ideal for a 1/2-size G5RV. It's mostly resonant, so you
> may avoid buying a transmatch. It is resonant on 40, 20, 15, and 10.
> As a novice, I don't think you can use 20 and 15 CW, but it gives you
> incentive to upgrade to tech. :)
>

Better than that....feed the center of the 70 foot dipole with open wire line or twinlead (the 450 ohm transmitting type ladder line is neat) and tune it with an antenna tuner that has a balanced output. You then have the classic center-fed Zepp antenna.

70 feet is not really half of a G5RV, as the G5RV is 102 feet long. The G5RV is really a special case of the center-fed Zepp, with convenient length and matching sections so that it will operate on all bands. Feeding it with twinlead and a tuner is a lot less lossy and a lot less tricky to set up.

The classic length for the center-fed 80-10 mtr Zepp is 120 feet, but you can make it any convenient length. It probably works best if the length at least approaches 1/2 wavelength on the lowest frequency. The open wire type feed has such low loss that almost any mismatch at the feedpoint can be matched with a balanced tuner in the shack, with little loss of efficiency. This trick does not work with coax.

Oh, and one more thing....Novices can use 15 CW, and upgrading to Tech makes no difference.....Novice and Tech allocations on HF are the same.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1390. Band planning, packet, ATV, FM, etc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 17:41:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500742@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8253

[copied over from rec.ham-radio.packet due to general applicability]

> >The ARRL national bandplan has ATV in 438-444 Mhz and FM repeaters in 442-445
> ^^^ this is the problem... ^^^
> The official band plans overlap by 2 Mhz... Why I feel 1 ATV pair in 440
> is good enough. I think there is enough room also for a simplex freq also.
>
> I have no problems with 438-442, if it is used appropriately. I still think
> split freq is better.

What is a good alternative? The "usual" bandwidth is 6 Mhz when the
suggested vestigial sideband is used. You could trim things even tighter,
but no one makes anything to do that yet, and the best you could hope for
would be about 4.8 MHz. Suggest a place to fit that in.

> AEA is one of the culprits. From what I understand, the AEA unit will
> not work on a non-interefence basis below 442. (IE, it's output will
> still be in the FM band.) This is from a discussion with several hardcore
> ATV'ers at Dayton.

No, AEA is NOT the culprit, but rather the culprit is the bandplan which
puts the carrier at 439.25 MHz and that will generate signals all the way
up to nearly 444 MHz even if the filtering is working correctly.

> I asked how I could run an ATV rptr in my area, while coexisting with 443+
> fm rptrs. They named one unit that would work. It was not AEA. They liked
> AEA package & price, but indicated it did not filter as well as it should.
> This is their viewpoint. I would be interested in knowing more, as the AEA
> will prob be the most popular.

The AEA unit may or may not be filtering well, but even with a theoretically
perfect filter, you will be affecting more than half of one side of the FM
repeater subband.

> Actually, the ATV rptr output is usually the higher freq, due to not
> having the FM rptrs key it up. The ATV rptr will be the one needing the
> extra filtering. Is this correct?

Probably.

> >If I do a repeater it would be on the higher bands. But I would be using
> >70cm for ATV DXing because that is where everyone is. Remember, "low bands
> >are for DX-ers" :-)
>
> Ok by me... ATV simplex seems like weak signal to me.. I do think we need
> to use the 420-440 area more.

Not everyone can use that. Remember that 420-430 is not available in all parts of the country. Try fitting just ONE ATV channel in 430-450 MHz that can be used for repeater operation. You do NOT want to put it on 432 MHz and you cannot put it on 435-438 MHz.

The 70cm band is currently very poorly fragmented.

This issue, while being certainly packet related since packet needs to definitely deal with coordination problems, should be moved over to the main rec.ham-radio group.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1391. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winte

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 18:16:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500743@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8250

One nuke will not cause a nuclear winter. Many have been explode above ground since the 1940's and there is no nuclear winter. The problem that could cause that is a massive release of enormous numbers of the larger ones that exist now.

One nuke WILL cause a WAR. That will result it shutting down of ham radio and resultant military conflict. That conflict might be massive nuclear and could result in nuclear winter and shutting down of government. What will result, if anyone is left, is PIRATE radio.

The original question about the effect of nuclear winter on propogation is fine and applicable in such a context.

We can speculate on what will happen, but I don't think we will know what actually will happen unless we get this scenario to try things out on.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1392. Re: hand held xcvr vs airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 18:23:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500744@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8251

With talk now of Iraqi based terrorism, expect to see at least some increase in the level of security check.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1393. Re: POSTING PROGRAMS TO THIS NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 18:44:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500745@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8252

This ham radio discussion group is as widespread as it is just because we are addressing (nearly) the lowest common denominator. If someone wants to address only those running a higher level of software perfection, then I suggest you create your own network and let us know how well it does.

What might be to you as excellent quality software might not even work on some other platform, and might be very unfriendly in other regards such as customizing the user interface.

The solution to this problem is quite a simple one:

If you have public domain or freeware software to distribute:

1. Announce about it on the appropriate topical group, describing what it does and where it can be obtained. Keep its size to the limit used by other items on the newsgroup.

2. Make it available by as many of the following means as you can:

a. Post it on the appropriate software distribution newsgroup. If your site does not have access to these groups, maybe you can contact someone who can post it for you.

b. Make it available for FTP access. If you have FTP client access only, FTP it to vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (cd phil.512) and leave it there. Everyone has write/delete privileges. If you have no FTP access, maybe you can E-mail to someone who does.

c. Make it available on an E-mail based fileserver if you have access to one.

d. Offer to email to anyone requesting it if you have the time and resources to do this. Urge that requests be E-mailed rather than posted.

e. If you are willing, offer to smail-mail the software on the appropriate media, in exchange for cost of time and materials.

f. Submit copies to distributors of public domain software (with a signed release stating you are releasing it to the public domain).

g. Send copies to applicable magazines. They might write a review of it.

DO NOT post the actual software to a talk newsgroup unless it is very short (under 72 lines might be a good limit).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1394. Re: My PR 90-55 Filing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 19:33:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500746@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8255

> Others also complained of my lack of statistical rigor. I admit to not
> considering the code/no-tech and tech/no-code combinations, since there is no
> US experience (see below). I omitted one or two no-code/no-tech (unlicensed)
> people from the AMSAT and CSVHF numbers, sorry.
>
> I suspect that the data, not my lack of rigor, displeases you.

That, too.

> I don't think I ever claimed that high-tech people are ATTRACTED to ham
> radio by the 13- 20-wpm CW requirement, but I do think that I demonstrated
> that amateur radio technical leaders usually are proficient in CW.
> Are you unwilling to concede this?

What you phrased may be correct, but this is how statistics is manipulated.

You state "...amateur radio technical leaders..." which implies those who
are ALREADY involved in amateur radio. Whether or not I concede, and
whether or not your statistics are correct, does not even matter since the
issue is NOT how to get currently licensed hams to gain a code proficiency.

The issue is how to get people who are NOT now licensed hams into being
licensed hams and eventually becoming "amateur radio technical leaders"
(among other things).

It is asserted by us no-coders that there is a group of people out there
who would become hams if the code restriction were lifted, such as by
having a new license class w/o a code requirement. While this assertion
has not been proven, it is not disproven either, and methods of studying it
statistically would be too expensive anyway (one would have to survey a
significant portion of the whole population).

Clearly, if the above assertion is correct, and if such a licensing system
is enacted, and if lots of these people become "amateur radio technical
leaders", then the statistics regarding the level of code proficiency will
change. There will be more of them who don't know code at all.

So the CORRECT way (we believe) to phrase the statistical question would be
more like:
What is the potential CW proficiency of the combined population
of current "amateur radio technical leaders" and potential "amateur
radio technical leaders"? And does it matter?

The CW test acts as a filter. Your statistics studied the characteristics
of those who pass the filter and ignore those who are rejected by the filter.
Additionally it ignores those who avoid the filter for whatever reasons
such as being confused about what ham radio really is since it still

requires a Morse Code test (seen as antiquated by many) or standing on
principle of just not attempting to do something that has no bearing or
relationship to what they might do as "amateur radio technical leaders".

While the points about why people don't or can't become hams are arguable,
it remains a fact that there are people who are not hams for reasons they
believe to be applicable and appropriate.

The statistics that would make more sense in determining what to do would
be ones that study the people who will become hams under proposed changes,
and those who won't or can't under proposals to stop or limit such changes.

Many of the current "amateur radio technical leaders" are proficient in CW
and this I will concede. But I do not concede that such a fact is important
to the issue since I believe it to be irrelevant.

> I had expected that Technicians would show up in much greater numbers.
> If I had found that any substantial number of the technical leaders were
> Techs or Novices, I would agree that CW is so offensive to techies that they
> just learn the barest minimum CW and it is a serious hurdle. Do you suppose
> that the distribution is bimodal - most high-tech hams find CW no big deal,
> but most high-tech non-hams are kept out of ham radio by the code?

One of the things that it shows is that once one does overcome the hurdle
of CW, that it shows that those who are "amateur radio technical leaders"
tend to find that HIGHER SPEEDS are not a hurdle.

But still, your statistics DO NOT address those who have not overcome the
hurdle nor those who refuse to "jump through the hoops". And it is THESE
people we are trying to address in no-code proposals.

If the issue was one of lowering the CW requirement for EXTRA down to just
5 WPM, then your statistics would be good evidence that such a thing should
not be done because it shows that those who already pass 5 WPM can, in at
least some numbers, go on up to 20 WPM. I believe that I can do it, though
I have not done it.

In any event, those interested in doing their technical leadership on the
VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF bands, where most technical pioneering is taking place,
are not benefitted at all by the privileges of the Extra class license.

> The British have issued no-code licences since 1964. Has their
> no-code licence brought in a lot of techies? I looked through the Feb, Mar,
> Apr, May, Jun and Aug 1990 issues of Rad Com (the main G ham mag) (can't find
> July) and find the following breakdown of authors of their (generally good)
> technical articles:
> Class A (code) 18
> Class B (no-code) 1 (~ half of all G's are Class B)
> Unsigned Q&A Article 1
> Also, the Brits are so concerned about the aging of
> THEIR ham population that they have announced Novice licencing.
> I'm not convinced that the British no-code licence has brought in either:
> 1) lots of young people, 2) lots of high-tech people.

A no-code license ALONE certainly will NOT make any such achievements, either in Great Britain, or in the United States. It **MUST** be combined with the appropriate promotion of amateur radio to those who would be such technical people, as well as the general acceptance if such licensees on the part of all other hams.

In my efforts to recruit people to ham radio, the greatest stumbling block is in justifing the code test (which I cannot do) to someone who is convinced that they are not going to use code. I've already posted my scenario of how I try to do this, where I explained how I learned and forgot code, and found the potential ham arguing the merits of trying to learn something you expect to forget. I cannot justify it.

The people I have tried or considered recruiting are not all the technical types, but are people who would make some contribution. They won't be developing digital signal processing technologies to make HT moon-bounce possible. They might put up a digipeater in a useful location. They won't be writing articles in a technical ham radio journal. They will, instead, be helping us conduct local emergency radio communications.

Tell me you DON'T want these people.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1395. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winte

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-22 22:46:32 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <12102@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 8254

In article <30500743@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1 writes:

>One nuke WILL cause a WAR. That will result it shutting down of ham radio
>and resultant military conflict. That conflict might be massive nuclear
>and could result in nuclear winter and shutting down of government. What
>will result, if anyone is left, is PIRATE radio.

How do you know ham radio would be shut down? It was during WWII. Since
then the US has been in several situations that weren't "official", but
sure seemed like wars (ie Viet Nam, Korea) without pulling priveledges.

If there is a nuclear war, I don't think cancelling ham radio will
be a high priority action item in the 2 hour war scenario.

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

1396. STS-35 delays and NASA-bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-23 00:03:16 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <168.26FBFC01@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8258

> From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
> Date: 22 Sep 90 13:45:04 GMT
> Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
> Message-ID: <1347@ke4zv.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <9009211307.AA22241@ucsd.edu>
> jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard) writes: > >_I_ am getting
> tired of the double standard here: first NASA is shot at for
>
> Bandaids aren't going to solve this problem. It's time for NASA to claim
> that the EXPERIMENTAL shuttle has been a sucess in teaching us what not
> to do and now it's time to start over with a clean sheet of paper to
> design
> a real, workable, operational shuttle.

Precisely my point. It is not the question of whether NASA is too quick or too slow at scrubbing for safety reasons, it's the fundamental management flaw in start to finish quality control.

I think it is too easy to blame Congress. They didn't knowingly do a poor job. They did the best they could with the sense they were able to make of the deliberate snow job NASA did on them.

Why shouldn't we bash NASA? They deserve it. This is no time for sweeping things undeer the rug.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1397. Ham radio license...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-23 04:14:27 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <167.26FBFBFB@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8257

```
> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 21 Sep 90 06:59:12 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <259@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <9009191847.AA10456@emunix.emich.edu>,
> rabbani@EMUNIX.EMICH.EDU (Daniel Rabbani) writes:
> > Are there any kind of restriction on non-immigrants (I
> > am here in the States on a student visa) applying for
> > a ham radio license?
>
> No. None. All you need is a USA mailing address. No proof of
> citizenship is required.

I thought you had to be a Citizen or Permanent Resident Alien, which leaves
out tourists, students, etc., who presumably have to go the reciprocal
agrement route????

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

1398. Packet Games

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-23 09:55:02 UTC
From: akcs.dunnbri@vpnet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <26fc6203-69arec.ham-radio@vpnet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 8259

Is it legal for a packet radio station to run 'online games'? If so, has anyone prepared any games for use with packet radio?

The ability to have up to 16 connections to the same machine at one time makes for some interesting possibilities...

I'm reasonably close to finally getting a ham license, and the answer to these questions will partly determine whether I start off with HF or VHF.

Does anyone get a little nervous at the thought of packet games filling the frequencies???

1399. AMSAT Bulletins, 9/22/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-23 19:07:34 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <270@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8266

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-265.01
SAREX/STS-35 MISSION DELAYED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 265.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

STS-35/SAREX Mission Delayed; Rescheduled Launch Date Planned For Dec. 1, 1990

NASA officials were forced to scrub the launch of STS-35 on Sept. 11, 1990 due to the recurrence of a hydrogen leak in the aft engine compartment. Because this leak appeared to be much worse than leaks previously encountered, NASA officials will again roll the Shuttle Columbia back to the "hanger" to perform needed repairs. During the time that the repairs are being performed on Columbia, the Shuttle Discovery will be made ready for lift-off. Discovery carries a "time-critical" payload, known as Ulysses, which must be launched within a thirteen day period beginning Oct. 5, 1990. After the Ulysses mission comes a classified DoD launch on the Shuttle Atlantis. This mission is planned for November 10, 1990. NASA planners are working on a December 1, 1990 launch for STS-35/SAREX. Although four launch attempts would try the patience of even the most stalwart SAREX enthusiast, it is evident that NASA remains committed to completing the STS-35 mission goals. AMSAT would like to thank the many dedicated volunteers who have worked so hard to make the Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment a reality. As the launch of STS-35 approaches again, AMSAT and the ARRL will start to again publish the necessary information for the SAREX mission. Watch for bulletins from the AMSAT News Service (ANS) and W1AW bulletins in mid-November for updates on the progress of the STS-35/SAREX mission.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-265.02
FO-20 UPDATE/SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 265.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Latest Japanese Bird Still Experiencing Temperature Problems

The FO-20 Command Team at JARL report that FO-20 is continuing to experience high temperature problems which is forcing a drastic reduction of operations on the Bird. Unfortunately, because FO-20 is currently experiencing a period of eclipse-free orbits, the natural cooling off of the satellite during eclipse is not occurring. Therefore, the reduction of transponder operation availability is one way to reduce the internal temperature build up.

Although subject to change at any moment, this list is the current schedule
of operation for FO-20:

From To Mode
+-
25 Sep 90 0700 26 Sep 90 0910 JD, on demand
27 Sep 90 0740 28 Sep 90 0950 Continuous JD
01 Oct 90 0900 02 Oct 90 0910 PSK Telemetry acquisition
04 Oct 90 0955 04 Oct 90 2330 JA
08 Oct 90 0920 08 Oct 90 1110 JA and JD
11 Oct 90 0825 12 Oct 90 0850 JD

The above dates and time are in UTC.

The FO-20 Command Team will be monitoring satellite performance and operations
during these times and may turn off the transponder if they determine that the
satellite is in danger.

[ANS thanks the FO-20 Command Team for the information in this bulletin]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-265.03
AMSAT SYMPOSIUM TALKS, PT 1

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 265.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Wide Variety of Topics to be Presented at AMSAT Symposium

This year's AMSAT Symposium will be held during the weekend of October 19, 20,
and 21 at the Johnson Space Center (JSC) Visitors Center. Presentations will
be held in the Visitor's Center Auditorium, and have been scheduled for all
three days of the weekend. The talks have been scheduled in serial alignment
so that you will not have to choose between two talks at any given time.

Friday's talks, which begin at 3:00 PM include: Satellite Image Processing for
the Amateur, AMSAT-NA Education Activities and finishing with AMSAT Orbital
Data Management. Saturday's activities begin at 8:00 AM. A scan of the
program lists talks on such topics as:

The Decoding Telemetry from the Amateur Satellites
In-Orbit Performance of 4 Microsat Spacecraft
A discussion of AO-13's Orbit
A report on the Phase 3D Project
Phase 4 Technology as it Applies to Phase 3D
Macromets and Microsats
A Pacsat Demonstration
Microsat Motion, Stabilization, and Telemetry
Full Motion Digital Video Via Amateur Satellites
SAREX Hardware for STS-35 and 37
Astronaut Deployable Satellites
Webersat Operations and Experiment Results
AMSAT-NA Operations Organization

The Development of 2 DSP Modems

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-265.04
AMSAT SYMPOSIUM TALKS, PT 2

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 265.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Saturday evening's activities will be held at the JSC Employee's Recreation Center and with the ever-popular Attitude Adjustment Hour which is followed by a Texas Bar-B-Que Dinner. AMSAT is very fortunate to have as its Guest Speaker Mr. Aaron Cohen, Director, Johnson Space Center. Following Mr. Cohen's address the AMSAT-NA Annual Meeting will be held.

Sunday's activities begin at 9:00 AM and the topics to be presented will be: Getting Started in Amateur Satellites, Building a Versatile Homebrew Satellite Ground Station and Poor Boy Satellite Station. For those who can delay their departure time until late Sunday, there will be a chance to attend an open house (starting at 1:00 p.m.) at the world's largest amateur antenna, W5UN, the station that brought DO-17 (Dove) back to life.

When making airline reservations, please note that Hobby Airport is MUCH closer to JSC than Houston Intercontinental Airport. Contact AMSAT Headquarters at 301-589-6062 for further information on Symposium registration and accommodations.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-265.05
SAT ACTIVITY FROM ZIMBABWE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 265.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Final weekend for Four Special Callsign Stations

You have only one more weekend to pick up on four special prefix callsigns sponsored by OSCAR enthusiasts from Zimbabwe. Z21HJ/R and Z21GH along with the active support of the Zimbabwe Amateur Radio Society have been sponsoring four separate satellite stations operating from four different locations around Zimbabwe. These stations have been issued the call-signs: Z21SAT, Z22SAT, Z23SAT and Z24SAT (pre-fix hunters should find some interest in these calls). The stations have been found on Mode B around the frequency of 145.905 MHz.

Special QSL cards will be available for each of the four stations. ANS has been informed that QSLs will be sent either via the bureau or, if a speedier reply is desired, the standard DX-QSL protocol of including an IRC will hasten the card reciprocation.

In addition to the special QSL cards, those stations who have worked at least two of the four call signs will qualify for the "ZIMBABWE SATELLITE

ACHIEVEMENT AWARD 1990". This beautiful award is based on African culture and shows the famous Victoria Falls in the background. The award will be available for a nominal donation. Further information on QSLing and the award should be available from the stations during the operation.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-265.06
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 258.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule Announced

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950. Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date Phs mode UTC NCS Alt. U.S. day

28 Sep 90 171 J/L 0100 KA5SMA N5BF Thursday
9 Oct 90 172 J/L 0015 WD0E WB9ANQ Monday

- 15 October 90 reorientation to 180/0 -

21 Oct 90 98 J/L 1800 WB6LLO W5RRR* Sunday
27 Oct 90 135 B 1300 WB9ANQ KA5SMA Saturday

* Most NCS operators will be at the AMSAT Symposium at JSC in Houston, TX on 21 October 90. As a result, this net may be cancelled.

Nets are scheduled for North American geographic coverage and time zones although other parts of the world are often within the footprint and checkins from everywhere are welcome. Those who don't have adequate and convenient coverage from this net are encouraged to schedule their own nets via AO-13.

Write to AMSAT Headquarters with your schedule and we will run it in ANS.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-265.07
AO-13/AO-10 TRANSPONDER SKED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 265.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

A new Transponder Schedule for AO-13 was put into effect on September 8 which is planned to continue through October 17.

Mode S operation has been eliminated for the time being since relatively poor solar panel illumination does not allow sufficient power for proper battery maintenance during Mode S and S/B periods. Satellite reorientation (a.k.a. magnetorquing) is scheduled to commence on October 15 and once it has been completed, it is expected that Mode S will be returned to service.

The present transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 003 to MA 165
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 195
Mode-B : MA 195 to MA 240
Off : MA 240 to MA 003 (Mode B Beacon On)
Omni Antennas : MA 240 to MA 060

The September 10 attitude estimate is:

BLON = 205 and BLAT = -7

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears NOT TO have been receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. Both beacon and transponder signals show signs of FMing. Until further notice please DO NOT use AO-10's transponder.

It is expected that AO-10 may once again receive sufficient solar illumination to support Mode-B transponder operation by sometime in November.

/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1400. AMSAT Orbital Elements, 9/22/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-23 19:20:51 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <271@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8267

```
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-265.O
Orbital Elements 265.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90260.93187818
Element set: 549
Inclination: 26.0092 deg
RA of node: 184.3937 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5954699
Arg of perigee: 176.6918 deg
Mean anomaly: 190.5773 deg
Mean motion: 2.05881694 rev/day
Decay rate: -5.80e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5464

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90263.05787261
Element set: 782
Inclination: 97.9427 deg
RA of node: 312.4814 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012080
Arg of perigee: 310.4834 deg
Mean anomaly: 49.5399 deg
Mean motion: 14.65679215 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.741e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 34986

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 90263.03858395
Element set: 327
Inclination: 82.9210 deg
RA of node: 258.4411 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010993
Arg of perigee: 209.5990 deg
Mean anomaly: 150.4532 deg
Mean motion: 13.72109867 rev/day
Decay rate: 8.70e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 16245
```

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90233.10507939
Element set: 144
Inclination: 56.9230 deg
RA of node: 139.8507 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7012370
Arg of perigee: 234.0055 deg
Mean anomaly: 39.5251 deg
Mean motion: 2.09695679 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.46e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1676

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90261.57386249
Element set: 104
Inclination: 99.0356 deg
RA of node: 290.4267 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0540429
Arg of perigee: 196.9758 deg
Mean anomaly: 161.2629 deg
Mean motion: 12.83160374 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.10e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2872

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-265.D
Orbital Elements 265.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 90260.20204198
Element set: 206
Inclination: 98.6921 deg
RA of node: 336.0173 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010587
Arg of perigee: 247.2221 deg
Mean anomaly: 112.7870 deg
Mean motion: 14.28713631 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.34e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3400

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90262.35603265
Element set: 109
Inclination: 98.6989 deg
RA of node: 338.3236 deg

Eccentricity: 0.0010587
Arg of perigee: 240.3301 deg
Mean anomaly: 119.6856 deg
Mean motion: 14.28818352 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.20e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3431

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 90262.48899265
Element set: 119
Inclination: 98.6980 deg
RA of node: 338.4725 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010831
Arg of perigee: 238.5002 deg
Mean anomaly: 121.5125 deg
Mean motion: 14.28870468 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.09e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3433

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90262.47193229
Element set: 112
Inclination: 98.6989 deg
RA of node: 338.4860 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011307
Arg of perigee: 240.3118 deg
Mean anomaly: 119.6943 deg
Mean motion: 14.28959304 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.07e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3433

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90262.11028622
Element set: 114
Inclination: 98.6992 deg
RA of node: 338.1523 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011638
Arg of perigee: 242.1403 deg
Mean anomaly: 117.8609 deg
Mean motion: 14.29028693 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3428

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-265.M
Orbital Elements 265.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 22, 1990

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 90262.58378181
Element set: 508
Inclination: 51.5993 deg
RA of node: 183.5414 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0001763
Arg of perigee: 138.1806 deg
Mean anomaly: 221.9186 deg
Mean motion: 15.72790365 rev/day
Decay rate: 8.9028e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 47966

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 90262.76222238
Element set: 944
Inclination: 51.6119 deg
RA of node: 213.2738 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0027305
Arg of perigee: 63.2650 deg
Mean anomaly: 297.1329 deg
Mean motion: 15.58815470 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.1764e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 26288

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 90262.34720469
Element set: 217
Inclination: 28.4740 deg
RA of node: 10.3551 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0006053
Arg of perigee: 26.0135 deg
Mean anomaly: 334.0724 deg
Mean motion: 14.85024567 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.994e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2198

Satellite: BADR-1
Catalog number: 20685
Epoch time: 90263.12160915
Element set: 81
Inclination: 28.4853 deg
RA of node: 228.1286 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0432617
Arg of perigee: 117.3476 deg
Mean anomaly: 247.2614 deg
Mean motion: 15.23631543 rev/day

Decay rate: 3.6958e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 997

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-265.W
Orbital Elements 265.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90262.04297155
Element set: 624
Inclination: 99.1736 deg
RA of node: 264.0809 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016121
Arg of perigee: 104.9778 deg
Mean anomaly: 255.3181 deg
Mean motion: 14.12670897 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.03e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 29723

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 90260.06200185
Element set: 468
Inclination:
98.5960 deg
RA of node: 285.9349 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013987
Arg of perigee: 6.9353 deg
Mean anomaly: 353.2019 deg
Mean motion: 14.23726362 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.95e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 20768

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90262.58957725
Element set: 356
Inclination: 82.5414 deg
RA of node: 275.4140 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0018327
Arg of perigee: 61.1687 deg
Mean anomaly: 299.1263 deg
Mean motion: 13.84371137 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.05e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 13324

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 90261.33714738
Element set: 581
Inclination: 82.5435 deg
RA of node: 211.5097 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0018686
Arg of perigee: 76.8258 deg
Mean anomaly: 283.4912 deg
Mean motion: 13.16906182 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10321

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90261.30044454
Element set: 348
Inclination: 98.9896 deg
RA of node: 209.7447 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012659
Arg of perigee: 26.5031 deg
Mean anomaly: 333.6785 deg
Mean motion: 14.11713361 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.30e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10210

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 90263.09216406
Element set: 314
Inclination: 82.5276 deg
RA of node: 152.8631 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016421
Arg of perigee: 99.4178 deg
Mean anomaly: 260.8969 deg
Mean motion: 13.84004499 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.22e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7869

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90256.80007755
Element set: 214
Inclination: 82.5554 deg
RA of node: 155.5157 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016446
Arg of perigee: 103.8671 deg
Mean anomaly: 256.4274 deg
Mean motion: 13.15863357 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.00e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4260

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90258.02488943
Element set: 50
Inclination: 82.5443 deg
RA of node: 217.3445 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017335
Arg of perigee: 39.8995 deg
Mean anomaly: 320.3449 deg
Mean motion: 13.83849208 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.11e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1094

Satellite: FENG YUN 1-2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 90263.08835276
Element set: 26
Inclination: 98.9370 deg
RA of node: 297.4158 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0009563
Arg of perigee: 220.0560 deg
Mean anomaly: 140.8809 deg
Mean motion: 14.00446027 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.647e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 239
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1401. Re: Ham radio license...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-23 21:59:48 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <27263@usc.edu>
Source record: 8260

In article <167.26FBFBFB@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > No. None. All you need is a USA mailing address. No proof of
> > citizenship is required.
>I thought you had to be a Citizen or Permanent Resident Alien, which leaves
>out tourists, students, etc., who presumably have to go the reciprocal
>agrement route????

Nope. The original poster was correct. You don't have to be a citizen.
You don't have to be a permanent resident. You can be a tourist or a
student. The only restriction is you can't be a representative of
another government. (We shouldn't be concerned about tourists, but
maybe a restriction against terrorists would be good! :-)

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

1402. Limited Space Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-23 22:17:29 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <170.26FD3808@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8270

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 22 Sep 90 16:41:21 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <264@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <7880285@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)
> writes:
> > Re: dipoles
> >
> > 70' is almost ideal for a 1/2-size G5RV. It's mostly resonant, so you
> > may avoid buying a transmatch. It is resonant on 40, 20, 15, and 10.
> > As a novice, I don't think you can use 20 and 15 CW, but it gives you
> > incentive to upgrade to tech. :)
> >
>
> Better than that....feed the center of the 70 foot dipole with open wire
> line or twinlead (the 450 ohm transmitting type ladder line is neat) and
> tune it with an antenna tuner that has a balanced output. You then
> have the classic center-fed Zepp antenna.

Which works even better if you use two or more wires on each side of center spread a foot or more apart at the ends. It then approximates a biconical dipole, which doesn't have the extreme feedpoint impedance variations of the single, thin conductor version. That makes the job of the tuner at the radio end of the ladd line much easier.

I have a friend who tried 4 wire ladder line. Works even better than the 2 wire kind. The line radiation losses are much less than all but the most expensive co-ax. He tells me that in the hills of Kentucky, where he lives, people living at the bottom of a hill put their TV, CB and ham antennas on top of the hill and run 4 wire lines several hundred feet to the bottom of the hill with great success.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1403. RTTY DX Notes 9/21/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-23 23:51:52 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1658@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 8268

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0921
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 9/21/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 21st September 1990
BID: $RTDX0921
Part 1 of 3.

Despite the remarks of packeteers about the slowness of AMTOR (and for
that matter RTTY), it would appear that someone has their figures
badly wrong. I have seen packet messages take 12 to 14 days to get
across the USA and another 5 days to be delivered to Sydney. As a
matter of interest and test, I asked a station in New York to send me
the same message by AMTOR and packet. I received the AMTOR message in
12 hours and the packet message via APLINK in 9 days. Oh, heck.
Possibly my calculator was wrong. All this to say that there appears
to be more and more stations using AMTOR to pass their traffic. One
wonders if they are realizing that after all, on HF, AMTOR is best.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN Cluster, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT, W2JGR,
W6/G0AZT and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster Network. Thank you all
for the informative DX Notes.

Bandpass

Friday 14

TA3D 14090 at 0520Z QSL
9J2BO 21089 at 1422Z
BY4QH 14089 at 1523Z
UJ8HCQ 21093 at 1617Z
YC1YMN 21084 at 1618Z
FR4FR 21072 at 1620Z ARQ
TY1PS 21086 at 1911Z
S79NBD 21089 at 1925Z QSL
9Q5UN 21085 at 2105Z
ZD8GT 21087 at 2107Z
V51P 21087 at 2343Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0922
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 9/21/90
```

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 21st September 1990
BID: $RTDX0922
Part 2 of 3.

Saturday 15

5N8ALE 14077 at 0511Z FEC
TU2BB 21074 at 1128Z ARQ
J28TY 21092 at 1317Z QSL
9Q5TE 21087 at 1328Z
SU1ER 21080 at 1354Z ARQ
EA9AN 14073 at 1731Z ARQ
TS6PZD 14088 at 1745Z
FM5FA 21075 at 1836Z
VU2SJV 21091 at 1857Z
S79NBD 21089 at 1955Z
YS1RJ 21089 at 2100Z QSL
CU3AY 21094 at 2115Z
5W1KT 28088 at 2346Z QSL

Sunday 16

VP8BFH 21093 at 0007Z
J73WA 14090 at 0020Z
HV3SJ 14085 at 0156Z QSL
GW4ZAT/5B4 14075 at 0630Z ARQ
9H4C 14077 at 0632Z ARQ
FK8BG 14074 at 0632Z ARQ
9Q5UN 21073 at 0844Z
5W1KT 14084 at 1015Z
ZD8BOB 21082 at 1115Z
EA8ATE 21087 at 1116Z
SV9TJ 21073 at 1242Z ARQ
YC1YMN 21079 at 1347Z
J28TY 21075 at 1800Z ARQ
V63AR 21088 at 2240Z QSL

Monday 17

5N8ALE 14075 at 0516Z ARQ
V63AR 14092 at 1230Z
YC1YMN 21083 at 1410Z
TR8AHO 21091 at 1659Z
TK/OE1GAS 21084 at 1727Z
TL8TM 21072 at 1728Z ARQ
FR4FR 21072 at 1728Z ARQ
V85RA 21086 at 1756Z
ZD9BV 14086 at 1945Z

Tuesday 18

SV2WT 14089 at 0515Z
TK/OE1GAS 14090 at 0516Z
V63AR 14092 at 1230Z

UZ9CZM 21084 at 1300Z
J28TY 21087 at 1929Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0923
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 9/21/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 21st September 1990
BID: $RTDX0923
Part 3 of 3.

Wednesday 19

CE0ZIG 21074 at 0148Z ARQ
5B4AA 21075 at 0910Z ARQ

Thursday 20

FR4FR 21072 at 1618Z ARQ
ZD9BV 21083 at 1940Z

QSL Information.

TA3D informs us that his QSL address is Box 963, Izmir, Turkey.

S79NBD is JG1NBD when he is at home.

5W1KT says to QSL to Box 1672 Apia, West Samoa.

YS1RJ collects his cards from Box 792, San Salvador, El Salvador.

J28TY QSL address is Box 2417, Djibouti.

HV3SJ says to QSL for this contact to I0DUD.

Cards for the latest 3DA0BW operation go to Paul, Box 57 Big Bend
Swaziland, not to AK1E as for previous operators.

V63AR is JA2NVY when he is at home. QSL via callbook address.

Notes of Interest.

JH1QDB, Kuni, will operate from Ogasawara JD1 from September 23rd to
30th. QSL to his home call.

W6/G0AZT has told us that he will be signing ZF1RY from 27th September
and through the CQWW RTTY Contest. QSL to his home address.

Juan Fernandez. F2JD expects to be signing CE0ZZZ mid November for a
period of about one week. RTTY gear by IRDXA.

Malpelo (HK0) is still indicated for 2nd November. Financial
assistance should go to HK3BED at his callbook address.

South Sandwich VP8SSI and South Georgia VP8SGI are still on track for
November 26th and December 1 respectively for a week or so operation,

RTTY of course. Financial assistance should go to AA6BB/7 or KA6V/7.
Callbook address is OK.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1404. Re: Eico dip meter - Help!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 00:33:50 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <4049@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 8264
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <3110@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu (EVENSONG) writes:
> I just got one of those "deals you can't pass up" at the local flea market
> on a grid dip meter by Eico. The catch: no coils. I got the thing for
> $2 though.

I guess we all basically get what we pay for. :-)

> I was wondering if anyone might know where I might get some coils, or how I
> may go about making some perhaps?

I have an EICO Model 710 Grid Dip meter, which is probably what
you have. I have no manual for it, however. I will tell you what I know
about the coils, and perhaps other readers can add to it.

The EICO model 710 uses eight coils labeled "A" to "H" to cover
the frequency range of 0.4 to 250 MHz. The lower frequency coils have
a tapped winding, while the upper frequency coils do not. The following
chart tells you all I know:

COIL FREQUENCY TAP DESCRIPTION OF COIL
"A" 0.4 - 0.7 MHz yes lots of turns of Litz wire & tuned slug
"B" 0.7 - 1.38 MHz yes lots of turns of Litz wire & tuned slug
"C" 1.38 - 2.9 MHz yes lots of turns of Litz wire & tuned slug
"D" 2.9 - 7.5 MHz no approximately 30 turns of 28 AWG enamel
"E" 7.5 - 18 MHz no approximately 15 turns of 24 AWG enamel
"F" 18 - 42 MHz no approximately 6 turns of 20 AWG enamel
"G" 42 - 100 MHz no approximately 2 turns of 18 AWG enamel
"H" 100 - 25 MHz no 1/2 turn U-shaped 0.125" wire loop

The coil forms for "A" to "G" are all 0.75" plexiglass, with
the coil winding being about 2" from the pins.

Armed with the above information and some trial and error, you
could probably duplicate the required coils.

Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. "Have you hugged your cat today?"
VOICE: 716/688-1231 {boulder, rutgers, watmath}!ub!kitty!larry
FAX: 716/741-9635 {utzoo, uunet}!/ \aerion!larry

1405. Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 01:10:47 UTC
From: norlin@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep24.011047.8509@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 8265

Several years ago, I obtained a Novice license. Being 12 at the time and having no money, I never managed to purchase any equipment nor was I skilled enough to build anything that worked. My license expired.

Now, in college with a little (emphasis on little) money of my own, I have begun to look at the hobby with renewed interest. Although I still do not have money to burn, the hobby is not as unreachable as it was before. But before I consider getting a license, I am again faced with the problem of how to get on the air, cheap.

It seems to me that the most inexpensive, educational, and satisfying way of getting one's equipment is to build it oneself from circuits in magazines, books, and the like. Performance, however, is always a question. Is it realistic to expect to be able to have any communication at all with, for instance, a one or two transistor crystal oscillator? In almost every publication I have seen, a crystal oscillator is shown as the simplest "transmitter," but no indications of actual useability are given. Has anyone out there gotten reasonable performance out of a one/two transistor oscillator?

On a similar note, is it feasable to build a useable (in terms of CW selectivity/sensitivity) simple receiver? (For me, "simple" means the circuit diagram will fit easily on one page -- a couple of transistors and IC's.) I have experimented very briefly with a regenerative circuit but it left much to be desired.

Any pointers on where to find circuits for good, simple receivers/transmitters (if such circuits exist!) would be greatly appreciated. Thanks in advance!
--
\ /\/\ /\/\ +----------------------------+ /\/\ /\/\ /./
\\ /./\\\ /./\\\ /====|Norman Lin/norlin@129.15.20.2|===/./\\\ /./\\\ /./
\\\/./ \\\/./ \\\/./===| norlin@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu|====/ \\\/./ \\\/./
\/\/ \/\/ \/\/ +----------------------------+ \/\/ \/\/

1406. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 01:52:42 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <249@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8261

In article <1990Sep21.025316.1069@cbnews.att.com>, res@cbnews.att.com (Robert E. Stampfli) writes:
>
> > In article <1990Sep15.042855.19812@cbnews.att.com>, res@cbnews.att.com (Robert E. Stampfli) writes:
> > >
> > > Agreed as to the first part. However, it is simply not true that AM is a
> > > world standard. It is a US standard. There are plenty of places in the
> > > world where FM is the standard for VHF aeronautical communications.
> > Stuff deleted for brevity.
>
> I am the poster of the original note. Last year, I took a trip to New
> Zealand, and had the opportunity to take a small plane from Queenstown to
> Milford Sound. I spent some time chatting with the pilot and ATC people.
> (It was very informal at Milford Sound -- they get about a half-dozen planes
> a day there, and let me up in the tower.) Since I am a ham, I inquired
> about their radio gear. They use VHF FM and a lot of HF SSB over there.
> (New Zealand is mountainous in places, making VHF almost unuseable.)
> I was led to believe it is a standard not only for New Zealand, but for
> the Australian arena as well. When I mentioned we still used AM for ATC
> back in the States, they were dumbfounded -- holding the opinion it was
> an outmoded and inferior standard. They said New Zealand had converted to
> FM years ago.
>
Ah, New Zealand. So now we have a named country that is supposed to use FM in the aviation band. A lead I can follow up on. Time to work some DX and get this confirmed. So I reach over and grab my 2500 set (AT&T of course, none of this imported stuff). Dialing 011649NNNNNNN I call Ian Ashley, ZL1AOX in Auckland. This is the ZL1AOX of Amsat fame. He is at work, so his Mrs tells me he will be back after lunch.

Ian is a senior pilot at Air New Zealand. A pilot and radio amateur, who better to answer the FM in the air bands question. I asked Ian if they used FM in the Anitpodes. He was to say the least, dumbfounded. He said that the airbands use AM all over the world, even in New Zealand. Yes, on HF, it is now SSB, but all the VHF stuff is AM. Ian flew domestic Air New Zealand flights for years. He now flies internationally. Next month he will be flying out of LAX (Los Angeles) until December.

He agreed, that having some areas FM and some AM would require all planes flying internationally to carry an FM radio, just in case.

So it appears, that AM is the world standard still. Maybe the ATC in NZ assumed his radio was FM, assuming that FM means VHF, as it does to

many people.

Ian did also say that some carriers may use FM business band for
company messages air to ground, but all ATC "Air Band" stuff is AM.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1407. Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 01:56:37 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <303@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 8262
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I've received about 15 requests for this info, so far. It's getting a
bit out of date, so I suggest you contact Norsat for current info.

Note that I don't use their product or services. From what I can see
in the B.C. map files, they don't have the greatest Usenet connectivity.
(They don't appear in Brian Reid's top 1000 sites, either.) I've edited
as much of the commercial hype out of this as I could without loosing
too much of the technical info.

They broadcast on ANIK-D1 and GE-K2.

What MICROSAT II is:

MICROSAT II is an audio/video/data satellite receiver you can install in an
XT/AT bus personal computer. By integrating several functional units onto a
single PC expansion card, and using the computer for control and data
capture, Microsat brings reduced cost and size of satellite downlink
equipment to users of satellite communications.

You don't need an external satellite receiver to use MICROSAT II or to
receive data directly to your computer, MICROSAT does that for you!

What MICROSAT II does:

With an appropriate antenna/LNB, Microsat can be tuned to receive signals
at any frequency in either C or Ku Band. The tuning functions are controlled
directly from the computers bus, or can be set in hardware to ignore the PC's
commands. Video and stereo audio outputs are provided, and data received is
routed to an RS-232 standard serial port.

What you receive using MICROSAT II:

Satellite TV broadcasts, stereo radio stations carried on subcarriers, VC-II
encoded broadcasts (when equipped with a VC-II descrambler).

The full USENET news broadcasts including ... alt, bionet, biz, can, comp,
control, general, gnu, misc, net, news, pubnet, rec, sci, soc, talk, to, u3b,
unix-pc and vnet.

What Hardware Is Required:

MICROSAT II and CYCLONE work best together in a computer with at least:
1 AT/XT Bus computer, (standard PC)
1 hard drive (10 Meg or more)

1 video card (most types supported)
1 asynchronous serial card (standard RS232)
1 satellite dish (for C or Ku Band)
1 MICROSAT
1 floppy drive (for the distribution diskettes)
or
1 modem (fetch software via BBS or uucp)

What Operating Systems are supported:

Currently "DOS" version 2.11 or higher is required for the CYCLONE receive software, while the transmit software runs under SCO XENIX 2.3.1.

A UNIX version of the CYCLONE receive software is scheduled for release mid-August 1989.

What Software Is Provided:

The MICROSAT II comes complete with the CYCLONE receive software, which depacketizes the satellite data and performs the forward error correcting and detecting functions. Data integrity is ensured by standard CRC-32 error detection algorithms and is corrected BEFORE it lands onto your computer.

The CYCLONE software uses a forward error correction scheme loosely based on existing error correction schemes like Reid-Solomon and BCH coding but is optomized to provide low overhead on the receiving computer with the calculation intensive tasks being done on the transmitting computer.

Resource Management:

The CYCLONE software is designed to make the best use of your computers resources and to minimize maintenance. All data arriving on the computer includes addressing information such as NET, GROUP, USER, MAJOR and MINOR classifications as well as complete file system information about the file.

Incoming data can be selectively routed to subdirectories on the hard disk, printers, comports, networks, or fed as input to programs that may be dynamically configured according to the type of file being received. CYCLONE keeps track of how much data is delivered to each resource and honors the limits you specify in the configuration file.

Files can be selectively received based on classification, age, and to some degree content itself (header packet information).

How To Get More Information:

You can contact NORSAT International conventionally via phone/fax or Mail or you can request information via uucp or the support BBS.

mail: ATTN: David Binette
NORSAT International Inc.
302-12886 78th Ave.

Surrey, British Columbia
CANADA V3W 8E7

There is an anonymous uucp account available on our system.
Login as nuucp, no password.

We are running SCO XENIX 2.3.1 and HoneyDanBer uucp-g.
No Parity, 8 databits, 1 stopbit
The login sequence is 2400-1200-9600(PEP)-300
The Phone # is (604) 597 4361

Anonymous uucp requests have access to the following directories:
Area Content
--- ---
/usr/spool/uucppublic allfiles.doc (listing of files)
Updated automagically every day
/usr2/bbs/bul Bulletins
/usr2/bbs/fil/microsat/new New MicroSat Files
/usr2/bbs/fil/microsat/doc MicroSat Text Files
/usr2/bbs/fil/microsat/prg MicroSat Programs
/usr2/bbs/fil/microsat/src MicroSat Source Code

Detailed descriptions of the files in each area are in .files.bbs
for example... /usr2/bbs/fil/microsat/prg/.files.bbs

Thank you -end-

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

1408. Re: Where is Dove?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 03:20:25 UTC
From: root@gsy1.UUCP
Message-ID: <55@gsy1.UUCP>
Source record: 8263

steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn) writes:

>I have been monitoring 145.825MHZ the last week and have not heard Dove.
>Is this bird still flying? What is the schedule for the Digi-Talker?

>-Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD
> Kansas State University ARC

Yes, Steve, it's still quite active. I just copied it today for the morning
and evening passes, and just scanned the captured data again. I don't see
anything new on the digitalker in the bulletins...Still the same
text about the AIAA/US small satellite conference.

If you hear the digitalker, please drop me a line...don't want to miss
that one.

--
Scott Yates, N4BBB o o DOMAIN: gsy@gsy1.JOBSOFT.COM
Yates Pest Control \ / UUCP: ....uunet!mjbtn!gsy1!gsy
Rockvale,Tennessee (OO) TCP/IP: 44.34.50.24 HAM: n4bbb@ampr.org
Navy MARS NNN0XRI <> VOICE: (615) 274-2156 / (615) 459-2636

<<< "Bugs Are my Life " >>>

1409. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 14:07:05 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <108811@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8269

In article <1990Sep24.011047.8509@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu> norlin@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu (Norman Lin) writes:
>On a similar note, is it feasable to build a useable (in terms of CW
>selectivity/sensitivity) simple receiver? (For me, "simple" means the circuit
>diagram will fit easily on one page -- a couple of transistors and IC's.)

I've seen descriptions of modified AM (0.54-1.6Mhz) radios for ham band reception. Basically, you treat the radio as a tunable intermediate frequency amplifer, and you put a downconvewrter stage in front of the radio's front end. You need to put the radio's loopstick in a shielded can, so you don't continue to receive AM radio stations. You will also need to build a Beat Frequency Oscillator (BFO) to inject into the radio's IF strip. This is an oscillator running at the same freqency as the IF amp, and acts as a substitute for an AM radio station's carrier. Inject it at the diode detector stage, so you won't confuse the radio's automatic gain control. Now, you can hear "dit-dah-dit-dit", instead of "hiss-hissss-hiss-hiss".
Old copies of the ARRL handbook (or old QSTs) I think had diagrams of this sort of thing.

Over the weekend, there was a "public safety" expo at the local mall. Got talking to one of the aux communications guys, after noticing some ham HTs on display. Mentioned about the discussion we had on this net about 6 months ago about hams using their modified HTs to contact police depts on police radio frequency. He said that we should *never* do that unless it is an extreme emergency (where someone is about to die, like in a car accident) and you have tried all other methods of communications (like the ham repeater, knocking on house doors to get them to call the police for you, etc.). The FCC may say that it is OK, but the police will not like it, unless it was an extreme emergency, and you tried other methods first (and they still won't be happy).

1410. Re: 2m to Mexico?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 14:49:35 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080012@col.hp.com>
Source record: 8281

Excerpts from the ARRL handout on operating in Mexico
[dated June 1988, approx.]

The United Mexican States has not entered into a reciprocal licensing/operating agreement with the United States (though the two countries share a third-party traffic agreement).

Mexico, however, issues operating permits to U.S. amateurs on a courtesy basis. Upon arrival in Mexico, visit the nearest Delegacion Regional de Concesiones y Permisos de Telecomunicaciones. There are many offices througout the country, and a list of them is available from the ARRL Regulatory Information Branch for a business-size SASE.

You should take the following:

- A written request for a temporary operating permit, which contains information on your equipment, address in Mexico (friend or hotel/motel) and automobile.

- A copy of your tourist card or visa (issued free of charge by the Mexican consulate located in many U.S. cities or by the immigration office in Mexico).

- An HD-1 tax receipt for a license fee (37,000 pesos, or $26, as of September 1987) paid by you at the nearest Office of Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico.

- A copy of your FCC license

[stuff deleted]

Guest operation by foreign amateurs of XE stations is permitted.
[stuff deleted]

Phone patch operation is discouraged except in emergency communications.

The following are editorial comments by KB0CY (based on talking to several US amateurs who hold XE licenses)

* The actual procedures seem to vary, depending on where you are in Mexico.

* The license is good for the same length of time as your tourist card which is usually 6 months. It is not easily renewed -- it requires the same fee & hassle all over again.

* It takes about 1/2 day to obtain the license (if things go well).

* The latest info can be obtained from the ARRL for an SASE.

* Contacting a local amateur or someone who has obtained a license recently is very helpful.

1411. RadioMobile 100

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 15:27:43 UTC
From: mrjp@wpi.WPI.EDU
Message-ID: <15938@wpi.WPI.EDU>
Source record: 8277

I was refered to this group by some on reading another group I had posted this in. I am in quiring about a British made radio for the 1947 Bently Mark VI. It's frequencies are measured in metres and it was made from 1946-1951. I have info on who rebuilds these things but I also would like some technical info should I want to rebuild it my self. Can anyone help. Thanks!
~.signature

1412. Re: Eico dip meter - Help!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 15:40:19 UTC
From: swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <3113@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 8276
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Hey! The 710 is the very animal that I have. (Eico 710, 8 bands from .4-250 MC)

Any one have any hints on how to create and tweak coils for this animal?
Pretend I don't know anything about building resonant coils for dip meters,
and you won't be far from off. (I have had a lot of work with resonant
loads, from antennas to resistance networks, but have never worked with
dip meters - perhaps I would have been more successful if I had)

Thanks.

swood

1413. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 16:13:51 UTC
From: elliott@optilink.UUCP
Message-ID: <4516@optilink.UUCP>
Source record: 8286

In article <1990Sep24.011047.8509@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>, norlin@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu (Norman Lin) writes:
> Is it
> realistic to expect to be able to have any communication at all with, for
> instance, a one or two transistor crystal oscillator? In almost every
> publication I have seen, a crystal oscillator is shown as the simplest
> "transmitter," but no indications of actual useability are given. Has
> anyone out there gotten reasonable performance out of a one/two transistor
> oscillator?

You can have quite good results with power outputs in the 100 mW to 1 W range; easily obtained with a couble of transistors. Crystal control is easier to design and get stable operation with, but it really isn't that much more difficult to get a VFO running.

> On a similar note, is it feasable to build a useable (in terms of CW select-
> ivity/sensitivity) simple receiver? (For me, "simple" means the circuit
> diagram will fit easily on one page -- a couple of transistors and IC's.)
> I have experimented very briefly with a regenerative circuit but it left much
> to be desired.

Don't bother with the regenerative receiver, except as an exercise in history. The simplest receiver is the "direct conversion", and while it has it's drawbacks, it is entirely usable.

Be careful that you don't set unnecessarily stringent performance requirements for your rig. It is nice to have a real hot-dog high-tech multiband transceiver with 120 dB 3rd order IMD, 250 Hz CW filters, 1 Hz resolution synthesized VFO, etc., but neither you nor I can afford one of those. To compensate, I have occasionally set as a goal something like this:
"Design and get working the cleanest 40 meter CW transceiver possible, using less than 100 mA @ 12V, and fit it on a 3" x 5" circuit board."

This gets me on the air, and instead of feeling ashamed of my rig, I am (justifiably) proud of it. Just get on the air!

One of the best sources of information on homebrewing (especially small-scale homebrewing) is _Solid_State_Design_For_The_Radio_Amateur_ , by Wes Hayward and Doug DeMaw, published by the ARRL. The cover price on my issue is $12.00, and it has more usefull information than most $50.00 textbooks. _The_ARRL_Handbook_ is also an essential source for the homebrewer.

If you, (or anyone else,) would like to brainstorm some more on the topic of homebrewing, let me know. My "hot buttons" are SIMPLICITY, ELEGANCE, SMALL SIZE, LOW COST, and the ever elusive WOW, THAT'S *NEAT!* factor.

-Paul, wb6cxc

--
Paul M. Elliott Optilink Corporation (707) 795-9444
{uunet, pyramid, tekbspa}!optilink!elliott
"an archetypal entity..., superimposed on our culture by a cosmic template."

1414. Trap Antenna VS. Random Wire/Tuner?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 16:58:46 UTC
From: stoppani@rust.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1323@rust.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 8284
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I currently have an ICOM R70 connected to a 70' wire antenna
and am wondering what is the best step to take toward a better
antenna system. The choices that I've considered are the
following:

1) Get an antenna tuner and use it with the 70' wire.

2) Get an antenna with traps (Alpha Delta Sloper).

3) Cut my wire antenna to the most useful length for
the broadcast bands (vs HAM bands where it seems that 66'
is a popular length).

What I'd like to know is what are the advantages/disadvantages
of each option and which one will get me the most bang for
the dollar?

Also, what do others do about protecting their radios from
spikes from the antenna caused by static electricity and lightning?

Thanks in advance.

--
Pete Stoppani	stoppani@decwet.dec.com
DECwest Engineering	decwrl!fungus.enet!stoppani
Bellevue, WA	stoppani@fungus.zso.dec.com
"The wise learn more from fools than fools learn from the wise."

1415. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 17:12:24 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <57680@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 8278

What about buying older tube-type gear and then rebuilding it?
There are some excellent tube-type rigs out there (Collins, etc.)
that you could buy and repair. IMHO, it would be much less trouble
than building from scratch, although a successful homebrew IS very
satisfying.

73, Mike N6MZ

1416. UK No-code license and technical ability.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 17:13:18 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <24.Sep.90.18
Source record: 8280

Robert Carpenter <rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> makes the following points...
>
>
> NO-CODE LICENSEES LOWER TECHNICAL LEVEL IN GREAT BRITAIN
>
>17. The experience in Great Britain seems to disprove the conten-
>tion by Philip Karn, Brian Kantor, and others, that a no-code
>license would bring in many highly technical amateurs. The Brit-
>ish have had a no-code, VHF-and-up license for more than 25
>years. It has the same written exam as their full license. I
>understand that there are approximately equal numbers of no-code
>and with-code licensees. I have totaled, by license class, all
>of the authors of all the technical articles in all the 1989 is-
>sues of Radio Communication, the most important British amateur
>radio journal. There were 57 technical articles, 3 were written
>by no-code licensees, 4 were by foreign hams (most/all held full
>licenses) and one was written by an unlicensed person. The other
>49 were written by full-code (12-wpm) licensees. In fact the au-
>thors of over half the papers (29) were licensed before 1964, the
>date the first British no-code license was issued, and thus could
>not have even entered amateur radio by the no-code route! If 50%

See later comment about RSGB being elitist clique

>of the British amateurs are no-code licensees, yet they write
>only 5% of the technical articles, I conclude that the British

How does the saying go? 'Those that can, do; those that can't, write'

>no-code license is a refuge for less-technically-capable people,

I feel insulted by the above statement. I do not consider myself
'Less technically capable' just because i am unable to behave as
a rather inefficient modem!

>even though the minimum entry level is set by the same written
>examination as for their full license. I doubt that a no-code

The RSGB only represents about 1/2 of the amateur population in the
UK. Many UK Hams consider the RSGB to be an elitist clique.
The 'Technical articles by no-code licensees' are ghettoised into
the Packet and Microwave Newsletters (available at extra cost!) and
so will not appear in the citation-counting referred to above.
The RSGB do NOT represent the whole of the UK ham population by
any means.
(BTW, I am a member of the RSGB; trying to change the organisation

from within)

>
>25. While researching the technical level of no-code licensees in
>Great Britain, I came across a requirement of the British licens-
>ing regulations that must become part of the US regulations,
>should the Commission adopt a no-code license. The British

But you dont *HAVE* to slavishly copy *ALL* our mistakes!

>correctly assume that, since their no-code licensees have not
>demonstrated their knowledge of the Morse code, the code they
>send may be unreadable. Thus, the British require no-code licen-
>sees to identify their code transmissions by voice. This means
>that no-code licensees may only use code in those band segments
>also authorized for voice.

There are no such 'Voice-only' bands in the UK!!.
The 'band plan' is entirely voluntary. We are allowed to identify
using voice *OR* Morse (and are required to do so when operating
Packet/SSTV/RTTY/FAX *IRRESPECTIVE OF THE CLASS OF LICENSE HELD*)
To us Europeans, the idea of 'CW-only', 'Voice-only' etc subbands
looks like restrictive and Stalinesque behaviour by the FCC.

IMHO, denigrating us no-coders because we fail to write/publish articles in
RADCOM is false... Are you similarly going to denigrate all those who are
involved in radio but who dont hold Ham licenses as being 'second class
citizens' because they dont take the Ham exam?
I fail to see how learning CW would in any way further my ham radio interests
since even if forced to learn it, I would be unlikely to ever make use of it.
(Machines are so much better at reliably copying digital data, whether it
was originally generated by man or machine ; damn it, they can even do it
when i am not there!).
Why should i have to be a modem? You might as well expect me to generate
RF direct without the intervention of electronics.
(Maybe that will be the next thing in incentive licensing; proven
ability to hold QSOs by telepathy?)

Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613
(a no-code, 'technically-less-competent' Ham; and proud of it!!)

1417. Re: High-tension towers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 18:55:37 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720081@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8289

In addition to the other comments, I'd add that the Hallicrafters you made your tests with probably has no noise blanker. I would expect the impulse-type noise from the corona to be a good candidate for elimination/great reduction by a noise blanker. In fact, you might want to see if you can get your hands on some various modern radios with blankers to try: some are much more effective than others...

73,
K7ITM

1418. Re: QSL Information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 19:32:16 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880291@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8271

> Maybe he meant the 1991 Callbook?

Possibly. Who knows?

> N4YVP is not in the 1990 Callbook, and just missed the Callbook
> supplement. The last N4 in the supplement for this year is N4YVM.

Thanks!

> If he is in the callbook, you probably didn't copy the call correctly.

Unlikely, but possible. Se la vi. The postcard sits for a while.

1419. Jennings Radio vacume variable capacitor info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 19:35:25 UTC
From: jak@mtune.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <805@mtune.ATT.COM>
Source record: 8272

In helping the wife of a local silent key dispose of his shack, I have come across a new (unused) Jennings Radio vacume variable. It is a double (gang?) cap with a chain drive linking the two sides. THe entire unit measures about 18" x 18" x 4". It is marked 15,000V and T85Q?A25060 (some digits are blurred and one is unreadable).

Does anyone have an old Jennings Radio catalogue? WHat did this thing cost new? What do they go for in flea markets these days?

Thanks for any info.

73, Jim KY2D
jak@mtune.att.com

1420. Making capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 19:42:27 UTC
From: MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU
Message-ID: <9009241951.AA07406@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8279

Anyone out there ever built their own capacitors? I need a few ufd (maybe 2-10?) at 10-20Kv, with low impeadance. I'd rather avoid oil dialectric (messy) if possible. DIalectric suggestions welcome.

I also need a good, fast high-v switch, something easily obtainable that won't require a license (:)). I'm contemplating building my own triggered spark gap switch using a trigger transformer...

mike ke8yy medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu medelma@waynest1

1421. Re: SWBC harmonics on 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 19:51:19 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4102@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 8287

In article <1990Sep20.174838.23661@cbnewsj.att.com> kb2glo@cbnewsj.att.com (thomas.kenny) writes:
}time. Well I heard a lot of DX from Europe on the band and heard some
}classical music around 28.800. I wondered what jerk out there is playing
}music. Then I came across the carrier and realized it was AM. I of course

Amateurs in certain other countries can legally broadcast music on the ham bands...

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

1422. Re: To Bob West (WA8YCD)...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 20:01:02 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880292@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8273

> Primary repeaters in the Colorado Springs area would include:

Complete list (as I know it) is below, FYI, from my on-line data.

> ...drive up Pikes Peak (14,110')...

While there, try to hit:

145.115 -0.600 Fort Collins (W), Horsetooth, 7255', NCARC 100.0Hz
147.360 +0.600 Fort Collins, Durward Hall, CSUARC 100.0Hz

It's about 120 miles, line of sight, but I've heard it done from an HT.

145.130 -0.600 Colorado Springs
145.235 -0.600 Colorado Springs
145.310 -0.600 Colorado Springs
145.340 -0.600 Colorado Springs
146.760 -0.600 Colorado Springs
146.910 -0.600 Colorado Springs, COLCONN
146.970 -0.600 Colorado Springs (W), Pikes Peak
147.030 +0.600 Colorado Springs
147.105 +0.600 Colorado Springs
147.135 +0.600 Colorado Springs
147.180 +0.600 Colorado Springs
147.270 +0.600 Colorado Springs
147.345 +0.600 Colorado Springs
147.360 +0.600 Colorado Springs
147.390 +0.600 Colorado Springs

145.460 -0.600 Cripple Creek (west of Colorado Springs)
145.160 -0.600 Woodland Park (northwest of Colorado Springs)

1423. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 20:05:30 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250233@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8274

Yes, you can build simple receivers and transmitters that work well enough to make lots of contacts on the air. Direct-conversion receivers have the advantage that the local oscillator can be used as the vfo for the transmitter.

On the other hand, the time spent building, testing and troubleshooting the equipment adds to the time before you can get on the air. And you can spend lots of time and never get it working properly which can be very discouraging. I recommend you buy some used equipment to get on the air. For $100 or $200 you can buy a HW-101 with all needed accessories. Now at least you can get your feet wet transmitting while you experiment building equipment.

AL N1AL

1424. Help with AEA PK-232 and Ka9q package. . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 20:10:30 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep24.201030.23612@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 8283
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Was wondering if anyone in net-land could help me with this.

I have packet station consisting of a MacSE, AEA PK232 and a Kenwood 731A. I'm trying to get the ka9q TCP package to work. The software starts up fine on the Mac - no problem. But, I'm unable to make any connections. Specifically, my first attempt, as a test, was to try to get the AX.25 protocol to work to connect up to my local Net/ROM node - CAPRA (Chicago Area Packet Radio Assoc.)

The ka9q software will not key the transmitting and I'm stuck in a "connection pending" condition. I have some thoughts on this and think the problem is that I have not entered KISS mode on the PK232 with the correct parameters.

As far as "nornal" packet operation is concerned... evertthing works fine so I know I have the connections (cables) set up properly.

I have PK232 firmware dated 19.Jul.90. The Tech manual gives a set of instructions for what paramters need to be set before going KISS. The 19.Jul.90 firmware revision says all I need to do is say "KISS ON" and warns that entering KISS mode sets certain parameters.

So, if anyone out there has any insight on this - I'd appreciate it. If anyone has a PK232 and a MacSE running ka9q ... can you verify that in fact this works... or does not work... or disclose the incantation that will make it work.

Thanks,
Gary (New packet user)
--
Gary Buchholz gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago xasgary@uchimvs1 [BITNET]
Academic and Public Computing N9KAW [real aether-net]
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

1425. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 20:50:10 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <30061@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 8285

In article <1614@ntmtv.UUCP> adrian@ntmtv.UUCP (Adrian Brandt) writes:
>From article <44784@apple.Apple.COM>, by chuq@Apple.COM (The Wandering Phew):
>>>>My guess is that (1) converting to FM would be super expensive for airlines
>
>> Actually, it's simpler than that. Safety. If you have two AM radios on
>> the same frequency, they'll garble each other. FM is more likely to
>
>Are you sure this is the reason? Why then don't all critical transmissions
>take place on AM? I scan local police regularly. When they have broadcasting
>collisions they are always quite noticeable and they're using FM...

From what I remember, most narrow band FM receivers will capture only
one of the transmissions if it's approximately twice as strong as
the other (3dB). If it's more than 3dB down, the interfering signal
may still cause some distortion of the stronger signal, but to a lesser
degree. The weaker the offending signal is compared to the stronger
signal, the less noticible the interefernce will be.

In your local police example, the various officers are almost
always within DFQ range of the repeater, so typically collisions will
be heard since the signal strengths are relatively close. In an
aviation situation, one plane may be nearing the runway while
another is 100 miles out. In this case, the nearby plane would
probably totally mask the other on FM, but on AM, there would
still be noticible distortion.

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

1426. Cleaning old capacitor gears

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 21:30:52 UTC
From: gb@sunpix.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <112@sunpix.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 8275

I have a surplus tuning capacitor whose worm drive and anti-backlash gearing is pretty gummed up with grease that has gotten some grit in it. I'd like to remove all the grease and grit and replace it with new clean grease. I have two questions:

1) How should I remove the old grease? I could dip just the gears in a solvent of some sort without exposing the capacitor itself. What solvent do you recommend?

2) What sort of grease should I use to replace the old?

73, wa4fut

1427. For Commodore Computer Users

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 22:08:39 UTC
From: grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep24.170839.1740@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 8282

I am offering to anyone who has a Commodore 64 or a Commodore 128 and a Pro-2005/4 a program that will help you keep track of your scanner memory. The c64 version is compiled and runs as fast as the C128 version in 2Mhz. If anyone is interested send E-Mail directly to me and we'll make arrangements for transfering the program.....Both are rather short (about 25k), but offer features that a program of such nature should include. They are being released on the shareware concept. Since I am not able to keep up with this newsgroup, I am asking that all responces are directed to me.

Thanks,

Tony
--
Grx0644@UofT02.utoledo.edu

1428. Re: Eico dip meter - Help!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-24 23:12:53 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <4052@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 8297
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <3113@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu (EVENSONG) writes:
> Hey! The 710 is the very animal that I have. (Eico 710, 8 bands from
> .4-250 MC)
>
> Any one have any hints on how to create and tweak coils for this animal?
> Pretend I don't know anything about building resonant coils for dip meters,
> and you won't be far from off.

Get some 0.75" OD plexiglass tubing and cut it in 2.5 inch lengths.
You'll have to use some ingenuity in fabricating pins to fit the socket
on the end of the grid dip meter. Heavy solid wire, like some tinned
12 AWG may be about right.

The grid dip meter is tuned *solely* by the inductance of the
coil; there is obviously no bandswitch on the instrument. While the
3 lower frequency coils may be tricky since they are tapped and I cannot
estimate the turns, the higher frequency coils from 2.9 MHz to 250 MHz
should be easy to build.

Just start with winding a coil based upon the description in
my previous article. All you need to test is a sensitive frequency
counter. Set the scale on the grid dip meter to a given frequency.
Take the test leads from the counter and loosely wrap a turn around
the coil form for inductive coupling. Merely add or remove turns on
the coil until the grid dip meter calibration matches the reading
on the frequency counter.

These coils, by the way, are not exactly hi-Q, so I wouldn't
sweat your fabrication technique.

I can't do much more than tell you the above.

Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. "Have you hugged your cat today?"
VOICE: 716/688-1231 {boulder, rutgers, watmath}!ub!kitty!larry
FAX: 716/741-9635 {utzoo, uunet}!/ \aerion!larry

1429. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 01:55:01 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009250155.AA17181@tilde>
Source record: 8293

From: CPDVAX::DUBE 24-SEP-1990 00:13:57.70
To: INFOHAMS
CC: DUBE
Subj: radio prop. in a nuclear war

Don Perley writes:
> If there is a nuclear war, I don't think cancelling ham radio will
be a high priority action item in the 2 hour war scenario.
I don't think that what is meant is to cancel it. Propagation will be
totally disrupted, and cancelling won't be necessary. Probably tyhe only
radio contacts would be by very low frequency ground wave propagation. But
you have a good point in that within a short time the point would become
moot following a full-scale nuclear exchange. World powers are aware of
this and are gravely concerned about it, botu I'm not so sure of "emerging"
and third-world countries. Are there any ham bands below 100 kHz?
73, Dube N5PDK

1430. Re: Eico dip meter - Help!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 01:55:15 UTC
From: whit@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <8066@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 8290
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <4052@kitty.UUCP> larry@kitty.UUCP (Larry Lippman) writes:
>In article <3113@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu (EVENSONG) writes:
>> Hey! The 710 is the very animal that I have. (Eico 710
>
> Get some 0.75" OD plexiglass tubing and cut it in 2.5 inch lengths.
>
> The grid dip meter is tuned *solely* by the inductance of the
>coil; there is obviously no bandswitch on the instrument. While the
>3 lower frequency coils may be tricky since they are tapped and I cannot
>estimate the turns, the higher frequency coils from 2.9 MHz to 250 MHz
>should be easy to build.
> ... [more helpful information, followed by]
>
> I can't do much more than tell you the above.

But if you've got a working grid dip meter, you can tell him
the inductance of the taps on the coils; just clip a capacitor
onto the taps and measure away with ... a grid dip meter. Since the things
are low frequency coils with the inbuilt tuning capacitor (circa 50 pF),
this will likely require using either another grid dip meter, or measuring
only the higher-frequency tapped coils ('cuz you're unlikely to be able
to estimate the stray capacitance better than a large fraction of
that 50 pF.)
The inductance, of course, goes as the square of the turns
ratio.

John Whitmore

1431. Re: Ham Radio Liscence

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 02:56:59 UTC
From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <a66130.1f72@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 8298

ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:

>> Do I have to know Morse code or has that changed?

>Yeah, unfortunately, 5WPM.

Actually, no. You have to pass a 5 WPM test, but that has little to do with actually being able to copy code at 5 WPM. Here's what you do:

Learn as many as you can: E, T, R, I, N, O, A, and S is a good start. Also learn the numbers pattern.

During the playing of the tape, write down the dot-dash sequences, rather than the letters. The tape goes so painfully slow that this is actually a workable strategy.

After the tape is over, you have as much time as you want to play "fill in the blanks." Fill in the ones you memorized, then try to figure out some of the words. "T _ E" is likely to be "THE". Then if you find the same pattern as the "H", try putting an H in those other spots as well.

Most VEs give you a choice of passing by 1 minute of solid-copy, or getting 7 out of 10 on a multiple-choice content quiz.

Using my "learn 8 letters and bulls__t" method, 5 out of 6 people I've recommended the method to passed on their first try. The remaining one did it on his second try. Can any of these guys work CW? Probably not. All of them immediately went on to Technician and are 2 meter and packet operators, so they really could care less.

Is this against the spirit of the rules? I suppose. Is it illegal? Heck no, unless the FCC decides to change the test requirements. Is it blasphemous? That depends on how much flame-mail I get from this post, doesn't it? :-)

My stance on no-code? Two licenses: Technician and General. Technician has a 50 question mostly rules test, but grants no HF privs. General has a 12 wpm code test and a 20 question mostly theory test, and grants current Extra privs. The ARRL would probably freak, but anyone who's seen my QSL card knows what I think of them... :-)

Well, let me mosey on over to the fire extinguisher and don my asbestos long-johns...

--
Nick Sayer | Disclaimer:
N6QQQ [44.2.1.17 soon] | "Just because you're reading my post doesn't
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | mean we're gonna take long showers together."
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | -- Gunnery Sgt. Thomas Highway

1432. Mass Thanks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 03:29:00 UTC
From: dayger@penelope.Oswego.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Sep25.032900.23860@oswego.Oswego.EDU>
Source record: 8299

Thanks are extended to those sent replies to my request for information:

jimv@East.Sun.COM (Jim Vienneau - Sun Microsystems)

tjonz@Corp.Sun.COM (Todd Jonz, KB6JXT)

larson@snmp.sri.com (Alan Larson)

Clark Savage Turner <turner@ICS.UCI.EDU>

stevew@wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303)

!edg@acsu.buffalo.edu (Edward Greenberg)

william@acsu.buffalo.edu (Bill Buhnerkempe)

mikey@acsu.buffalo.edu (Mike Shirley)

- Tim
dayger@oswego.oswego.edu

1433. Re: RTX-2000, RS-14, P-III-D

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 05:14:39 UTC
From: tbell@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Sep25.051439.7891@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 8307
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <45030@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>In article <778@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>>Recently I place a call for help in getting development tools for the Harris
>>RTX-2000. As I told you later, the response was great and I wish to
>>thank one in particular. Tom Sefranek, WA1RHP, has made an indefinite
>>loan of his RTXDS and development tools to AMSAT for the development of code
>>for this engine.
>
>Uh, Bob, what's an RTX-2000? I see the phrase "DSP" in your
>keywords, so maybe it's a DSP microprocessor? If so, what will
>it do on the satellites?
>
>Patty

Well Bob what ever your new widget is please pass along THANKS to Tom,
WA1RHP for getting you what ya needed. Look forward to hearing about it.
73 es GUD LUCK!!
Terry
ps. Hi Patty

--
****
Terry Bell N8HSP@WA8BXN.OH AMSAT-NA N8HSP.AMPR.ORG [44.70.4.10]
UUCP: usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!tbell Internet: ab617@cleveland.freenet.edu
****

1434. Where is Dove?!? : The summary

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 06:58:17 UTC
From: steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep25.065817.11133@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 8302

I would like to thank everyone for their replies. Yes, DOVE
still seems to be on the air, but without the digitalker.
Here is the best scoop I got by mail:

>From: John Magliacane <kd2bd%ka2qhd.de.com@RELAY.CS.NET>
>
>Try listening between the hours of 10 to 1 o'clock AM/PM. Yes, DOVE is still
>operating and it's running about 3 watts at the present time. I just copied
>telemetry last night. Be advised that a software upload will be occurring
>sometime soon, so it'll be off the air during that time. I would assume that
>after the upload is complete, it'll be talking.
>73, de John, KD2BD

I have never got a successful copy of any data off of DOVE (Packet
gear bleeds onto the DOVE frequency), but am going to keep trying.

Tanks for all the replies.

-Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD
Kansas State University

1435. Re: sw Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 13:46:32 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <108997@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8288
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <9499@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> (John P. Shalamskas) writes:
+
+Speaking of mysterious carrier signals, how about the one at 28.636?
+It is the 8th harmonic of the TV colorburst frequency. Those TV sets
+that surround us are quite strong even at the 8th harmonic.

Just wait 'til digital TV comes out in a big way! The digital system clock
will be a harmonic of the 3.579545 Mhz colorburst freq. So, you'll hear

7.15909
10.738635 (should be interesting for FM bc radios!)
14.31818
17.897725
21.47727
25.056815
28.63636

TVs with picture-in-picture have digital circuitry (you need a digital memory
to store the info, it's a FIFO that operates at erattic speeds and delays).

One thing that should help us some: the 16th harmonic of 3.579545Mhz is in the
middle of TV channel 2 (57.27272Mhz). So, the TV will need to have its
digital stuff well shielded so you could watch channel 2.

73 de WA2ISE

1436. AM/FM Aviation Radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 14:09:23 UTC
From: scxc3@tincan.sawyer.af.mil
Message-ID: <9009251409.AA21486@tincan.sawyer.af.mil>
Source record: 8310

Yes FM is used in aviation, but not directly for ATC purposes, and not in the 116-136 MHz band. The are a number of devices on the market, mostly used in non-US areas, which are basically cross-band repeaters. These serve two basic purposes. First, they can relay tower comms to a remote AM transceiver rather than run phone lines up to a hilltop. Secondly and more common, they are used to allow ground crews parking, servicing, etc, the aircraft to hear and/or talk to the aircrew. Check some commercial publications, international trade journals, JANE'S, etc for info on these. I know Motorola does make a cross-band repeater controller for this purpose, but for international sales only. I have seen others also, but don't remember where I read about it.

I have been in many towers, and have worked on ATC radio and console equipment for many years. I know a lot of controllers and a lot of pilots. Very few have been incredibly technical. I found some controllers who were flabergasted when they found out that their radios were not located in the console, and even more astounded when they found that some were many miles away. To talk about FM/AM to some of these folks would not be much different than talking the difference between a Saturn V and a V-2 to the average five year old. (Before you turn up the heat, this is not to imply that controllers and pilots are stupid or lack intelligence. technical aspects of the equipment is simply not their required area of expertise, and they simply lack the information. I generally (:-)) have a high regard for both pilots and controllers.)

Next time you have time to kill at an airport, look up the maintenance folks and spend some time with them. They can usually show you the equipment and talk smartly about it. You will probably surprise them. Everyone wants to see the tower, but no one ever wants to see what makes it work.

73, Michael

--

* Michael A. Barnes * Have a nice AFCC day, eh?
* Internet: LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL *
* SawyerNet: SCXC3@TINCAN.SAWYER.AF.MIL *
* HamNet: WA7SKG@N8IYB.MI.USA.NA * All standard disclaimers
* Bell Net: 906-346-2811 * apply.
* DSNet: 472-2811 *
* SnailNet: 410 BMW/SCX *
* K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI *
* 49843-6346 *

****

1437. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winter ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 16:14:30 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880294@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8291

Anybody care to venture a guess what transmission mode will be most successful just after the initial EMP ? No... It couldn't be ... HF CW ? Gak. That's even scarier than The Bomb itself.

It certainly wouldn't be packet, because all the digipeaters on those high hilltops will have had the smoke let out of them. Ditto for VHF NBFM repeaters.

More serious question - assuming high atmospheric ionization, which band comes back first ? 160 meters ? Will UHF/VHF simplex work first ?

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1438. Re: Dipole antenna design

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 16:23:20 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880295@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8292

>>2) At what point does the o.d. of the antenna elements become significant
>> WRT frequency?
>
>The rule of thumb is that while the length to diameter ratio is 1000 or
>greater, the diameter is unimportant except in a structural sense. As
>the antenna becomes "fatter" than 1000/1 the bandwidth increases. Eventually
>this can reach a point where the resonance peak becomes so small that you
>have a nonresonant antenna for all practical purposes. An L/D of less than
>10 would be an example of a nearly nonresonant antenna.

Rather than "nonresonant", I prefer to think of a fat antenna as "wideband".
Radiation characteristics are unchanged by L/D ratio.

Re: aperture

If you're concerned about capturing more microvolts at 70 cm, try a more
complicated antenna, like a center-fed 3/2-wave, loop, or collinear design.
All have better gain than a dipole.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1439. Microwave TV broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 16:53:37 UTC
From: c135rmz@utarlg.utarl.edu
Message-ID: <8514@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8312

Is there a list of TV stations broadcasting on the microwave band along with their frequencies and power?

Rami Zureick
University of Texas at Arlington

1440. Kazan Republic

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 17:48:20 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <7991@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 8313

Last week I came accross UA4RZ working large numbers of people DXpedition-
style and announcing "Kazan new Soviet republic--probably new DXCC country".
I couldn't pull the explanation for this out of Gene, but did a post to
talk.politics.soviet the next day. I just saw the following reply (from Moscow)
in t.p.s. concerning the "Kazan Republic". Next the DXAC will probably bring
up a motion to discuss consideration for appointment of a study committee, etc.,
etc.

Article 852 of talk.politics.soviet:
>From: andrei@cdp.UUCP
Newsgroups: talk.politics.soviet
Subject: Re: Kazan Republic(?)
Message-ID: <888900035@cdp>
Date: 19 Sep 90 16:37:00 GMT
References: <7962@gollum.twg.com>
Lines: 5
Nf-ID: #R:gollum.twg.com:7962:cdp:888900035:000:160
Nf-From: cdp.UUCP!andrei Sep 19 09:37:00 1990

Yes, tatars anounced that now they are new independent repulic - Tatarstan.
And it makes headache for our central Government. It is in news last
days.
--andrei

1441. Re: RTX-2000, RS-14, P-III-D

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 17:50:08 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <780@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 8325
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <45030@apple.Apple.COM>, by winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter):
>
> Uh, Bob, what's an RTX-2000? I see the phrase "DSP" in your
> keywords, so maybe it's a DSP microprocessor? If so, what will
> it do on the satellites?
>
>
>>The RTX-2000 wil fly soon on RS-14 (RO-21 after launch)
>
> called "RO"? What does that stand for? And why "RO-21" when the
>
> Patty

The Harris RTX-2000 is a RISC high speed Forth engine (no, that isn't an oxymoron in THIS CASE ;-) which has many of the attributes of a DSP chip. I won't go into the details here. It IS being used as both a DSP chip and as a disk controller on the ram disk on board.

This is part of the RUDAK experiment that was built by the AMSAT-DL RUDAK group in Munchen, Deutschland (Munich, W. Germany). This will be RS-14. It will be called Radio Oscar 21 after launch. This will be the first SU launched satellite done in conjunction with one of the `western' satellite building groups (AMSAT-DL/RUDAK) and with some participation after the fact by AMSAT-NA folks. The group in the SU, in the spirit of cooperation, etc. etc. have chosen to have it be the first satellite to join the OSCAR numbering scheme. Just as UOSAT-A is UO-9, RS-14 will be RO-21. Fuji-2 was FO-20 and this will be the next in line.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

1442. IC-24AT vs. FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 18:39:36 UTC
From: tom@ksr.com
Message-ID: <TOM.90Sep25143936@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Source record: 8315

Well, I've decided to join in on the fun and purchase an HT.

It seems that a lot of you out there already have an HT and I can't think of a better place to ask for opinions. ;-)>

I've narrowed down my decision to the IC-24AT and the FT-470. Both of these look like real whiz-bang little toys. The FT-470 is a lot cheaper, but a little bigger, and heavier. The IC-24AT can do amazing things with a few mods but would lighten my wallet quite a bit. So which has the most bang for the buck?

If you have experience with either of these two babies, I'd really appreciate it if you would send be a note on what you think. I'll post a summary of the results.

Thanks in advance,
-Tom
--
==
= Tom Varga N2UA/1 617-895-9415 Internet: tom@ksr.com =
= There's never time to do it right, but there's always time to do it over. =
==

1443. Control S/W for R-7000?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 18:47:25 UTC
From: jimkirk@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU
Message-ID: <900925124725.20201cb1@UWYO.BITNET>
Source record: 8314

A friend recently purchased a new R-7000 complete with the computer interface, and is now wondering what software is available (purchase, share-ware, free-ware, etc.) to do the controlling. E-mail and/or FTP-able sources would be prefered, but USPS would be OK as well.

Please e-mail to me, and I'll summarize to the list later.
Thanks in advance.

Jim Kirkpatrick, WB7BUP JIMKIRK@UWYO or JIMKIRK@CORRAL.UWYO.EDU

1444. Re: Code Tset Gimmick. Was: Ham Radio Liscence

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 19:05:30 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250234@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8294

>During the playing of the tape, write down the dot-dash sequences,
>rather than the letters. The tape goes so painfully slow that this
>is actually a workable strategy.

>After the tape is over, you have as much time as you want to play
>"fill in the blanks." Fill in the ones you memorized, then try to
>figure out some of the words. "T _ E" is likely to be "THE". Then
>if you find the same pattern as the "H", try putting an H
>in those other spots as well.

I was a VE at a novice exam recently where one of the candidates
tried this and failed miserably. We then ran another test for her.
This time she copied the conventional way and passed! (barely)

Why not just learn the code. It might even come in handy someday.

AL N1AL

1445. Calling the cops by radio (was Re: performance of QRP)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 19:19:41 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <60255@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 8316

>Over the weekend, there was a "public safety" expo at the local mall.
>Got talking to one of the aux communications guys, after noticing some
>ham HTs on display. Mentioned about the discussion we had on this net
>about 6 months ago about hams using their modified HTs to contact
>police depts on police radio frequency. He said that we should
>*never* do that unless it is an extreme emergency (where someone is
>about to die, like in a car accident) and you have tried all other
>methods of communications (like the ham repeater, knocking on
>house doors to get them to call the police for you, etc.). The FCC
>may say that it is OK, but the police will not like it, unless it was
>an extreme emergency, and you tried other methods first (and they
>still won't be happy).

My favorite scene from the movie, _Die Hard_:

The bad guys had h-t's on the police freq. The hero, a cop from
another town, managed to capture one and call for help. The police
dispatcher gave him the runaround, announcing that the frequency was
for emergency use only.
He replied, "No s***, lady! What's it sound like I'm doing,
ordering a f***ing pizza?"

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

1446. Re: Making capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 19:21:16 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250235@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8295

>Anyone out there ever built their own capacitors? I need a few
>ufd (maybe 2-10?) at 10-20Kv, with low impeadance. I'd rather
>avoid oil dialectric (messy) if possible. DIalectric suggestions
>welcome.

I don't know what to do for a few uF, but if you're after a few hundred
pF, I can recommend teflon printed-circuit board. (Don't use
regular epoxy board for high-power RF; the losses cause enough heat
to burn up the board.)

Etch the copper a tenth of an inch of so around all the edges so it
won't flash over. If you need over a few hundred volts of RF, you
will have to coat the board with an anti-corona material. Spray
it on to avoid bubbles. Best is high-voltage paint ("dope"), but
I seem to remember that hardware-store spray paint works well too.

If you ever open up a Drake MN-2700 kilowatt antenna tuner, check
out the fixed HV capacitors mounted under the "bread slicer" variable
caps. They are constructed this way.

AL N1AL

1447. Re: Did you read this book?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 19:23:57 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250236@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8296

It was one of the Thomson "Tommy Rockford" series of ham radio novels for kids. I think the grid-dip episode occurs in "DX Brings Danger".

There are 3 or 4 of these books, all available from ARRL.

AL N1AL

1448. COSMAC 1802 help needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 19:30:51 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <781@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 8177
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Howdy:

I had such great luck recently with the help needed message for the RTX-2000 that I thought I would try again. I need a couple of COSMAC 1802's. I could also use whatever manuals you may have such as programmers and user reference manuals. The indigenous system I have for it is a variant of FORTH (called IPS by its designer, DJ4ZC). This chip was originally done by RCA. If you have some laying around and have development tools you aren't using, let me know. The COSMAC 1802 is in the integrated housekeeping unit (IHU or OBC = on board computer) in Oscar 10 and Oscar 13 and planned for Phase III D.

Bob N4HY
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

1449. Re: Where is Dove?!? : The summary

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 19:33:11 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep25.153311@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 8326

In article <1990Sep25.065817.11133@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>, steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn) writes:
|>I would like to thank everyone for their replies. Yes, DOVE
|>still seems to be on the air, but without the digitalker.
|>Here is the best scoop I got by mail:
|>
|>
|>>From: John Magliacane <kd2bd%ka2qhd.de.com@RELAY.CS.NET>
|>>
|>>Try listening between the hours of 10 to 1 o'clock AM/PM. Yes, DOVE is still
|>>operating and it's running about 3 watts at the present time. I just copied
|>>telemetry last night. Be advised that a software upload will be occurring
|>>sometime soon, so it'll be off the air during that time. I would assume that
|>>after the upload is complete, it'll be talking.
|>>73, de John, KD2BD
|>
|>
|>I have never got a successful copy of any data off of DOVE (Packet
|>gear bleeds onto the DOVE frequency), but am going to keep trying.
|>

In the Boston area, DOVE has been making its evening pass around 9PM EDT -- you may have to widen your listening hours to catch it. To get your TNC to show you something, be sure and set PASSALL ON. I listened many times and got nothing until someone tipped me off to PASSALL. (I did get lots of copy from (*ahem*) people trying to connect to the DOVE though -- I'm sure it was an honest mistake on thier part.)

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

1450. AEA DX-Handy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 19:35:19 UTC
From: MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU
Message-ID: <9009251938.AA24283@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8322

Just noticed that Surplus Sales of Nebraska is closing out the AEA
DX-Handy at $159, which is about half what I paid for mine, long since
sold. A quick call dtermined they no longer have the 6 meter version
that I was after. Anyone know of anyone selling the 6 meter version?
--mike ke8yy
medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu

1451. Needed: ICOM 2SAT Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 19:39:00 UTC
From: RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM
Message-ID: <9009252058.AA00889@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8300

I know of someone who has the European version of the ICOM 2SAT
handie talkie and was able to modify the receiver to go from
80 Mhz up past 174 Mhz by reseting the uP. He did this all from
the keypad. When tried on the American version - no go.
Can anyone tell me if this Rx mod is possible on the American version ?

Tnx,
Rich

-=-=-=

1452. Re: IC-24AT vs. FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 19:56:31 UTC
From: young@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1990Sep25.195631.6720@ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 8317

I have the 470, and I like it. The 24AT was too much for my wallet, anyway. With the correct key sequence, the 470 does cross-band repeat (though I don't need this very often). I do use ALL the memories on 2M, and about half of them on 440. The 2M receive opens up easily to 130-180 MHz, thus several of the memories are police, fire, NOAA, etc. A buddy put the rig on his $10k service monitor, and was astonished at how hot the receiver was. < 0.1 uV at 146 meg. Lighted keypad is nice, though I sometimes wish the lamp button was push on - push off instead of momentary. Dual-band rubber ducky works well. It would be neat if the 440 receive could be extended, but I haven't seen any postings of such a mod.

Some 470 users report intermod problems in high-RF environments; I don't often have that problem, but I hear that Yaesu will do a free mod for those that do. It allegedly involves moving one of the IF's and realigning. The new ones probably don't need the mod at all (already done at the factory).

Signal reports have been consistently good with this unit, and it's built fairly small but solid. I use the 7.2V 600 mAh (FNB-17) pack and the stock vinyl case. Around here, I almost always use lo power, and battery life is very acceptable.

Biggest drawback to this rig is the miniscule speaker. I frequently use an earplug, even inside a vehicle. Maybe someone would be interested in working up an audio-boost mod! :-)

Hope this helps. 73s!

--
Mike Young KA9HZE	young@ecn.purdue.edu
Purdue University EE Dept.	...!pur-ee!young
W. Lafayette, IN 47907	

1453. Re: QSL Information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 20:01:00 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <27285@usc.edu>
Source record: 8318

In article <7880291@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>Unlikely, but possible. Se la vi. The postcard sits for a while.
^^^^^^^^^
What is this? C'est la vie? Don't use languages you don't know.

--
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

1454. Re: IC-24AT vs. FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 20:04:27 UTC
From: mead@hamal.usc.edu
Message-ID: <27286@usc.edu>
Source record: 8319

FT470: better usage of the computer.
- uhf rec coverage doesn't seem easily expandable
* memories can be programmed with separate tx & rx freqs
which supports any odd-ball offset you may run into.
* recalled memory can be tuned without having to switch back
to vfo mode
* pl decode freqs can be tuned thru while receiving, if you are nosey
* true dual receive, tho I usually leave it off.
* lighted keypad (I miss this on the IC-24)

IC-24AT: can't do the 4 * above
- boneheaded programmer of computer made the tx offset step
25khz, instead of a more usable 5khz
- viewing angle of lcd display is narrow
- small, recessed keypad harder to use, especially if you have
big fingers, and also if it's in the dark.

* more ruggedly built (my impression..)
* very wide expaned rec range (varies with each radio, however)
I get <2uV sense 118-135,138-178,335-485,800-960Mhz
* it is cheaper.

My observation is that Yaesu makes much better use of a computer, while
skimping on the ruggedness factor, while Icom makes it more drop-proof
and hires brain-damaged (or fired Yaesu) programmers.

I bought an FT470 some time ago, I do notice, even after the factory mod,
that it is very prone to intermod. But that is a fact of life for any hot,
wide coverage receiver in the L.A. basin.
I recently broke down and got the IC-24 thinking I would sell off my FT470
and while I grumble about the shortcomings of both, each has something I
like (but not in common), so I'll probably just keep both handy.
I suggest, if you want wide freq coverage and can live with the price and
shortfalls, get the Icom....If you want good ham-band functionality and
less pocket-picking, get the Yaesu. Or, like I do, ignore any advice and
get what you like...

Dick Mead WB6NGC
mead@hamal.usc.edu

1455. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 20:23:28 UTC
From: dmt@PacBell.COM
Message-ID: <5415@ptsfa.PacBell.COM>
Source record: 8301

In article <57680@microsoft.UUCP> mikemr@microsoft.UUCP (Michael MRAZ) writes:
>
>What about buying older tube-type gear and then rebuilding it?
>There are some excellent tube-type rigs out there (Collins, etc.)

I have a magazine article at home (possibly in Ham Radio) that describes
a Collins conversion. If there is any interest I'll find it and post a
reference.

--
Dave Turner 415/823-2001 {att,bellcore,sun,ames,decwrl}!pacbell!dmt

1456. Kenwood TH-77 & Bearcat 200XLT mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 20:28:42 UTC
From: pvh@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45134@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8323
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Anyone know if the new dual band Kenwood, the TH-77, is available in the U.S. or not yet. They're already importing the new smaller single band units (at least they've been advertising them).

Also, does anyone have any mods for the Uniden Bearcat 200XLT?

Thanks.

1457. Re: ARRL PFB NR 39

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 21:01:20 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500030@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 8303

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders) / 9:52 pm Sep 24, 1990 /

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================
```

ZCZC AP43
PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 39 ARLP039

AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBERS FOR SEPTEMBER 13 THROUGH 19 WERE 163, 182, 152, 137, 128, 119 AND 131 RESPECTIVELY, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 144.6. SOLAR FLUX NUMBERS AS REPORTED BY WWV FOR THE SAME TIME PERIOD WERE 194, 206, 203, 200, 205, 203 AND 208, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 202.7. AR

Has anyone collected a complete database of sunspot and solar flux numbers they could share by posting here or via Email. I'd sure appreciate it.

I'm interested in the recent data for planning HF operation along the 28 day cycles. The past years information would be interesting to correlate with my successes and non-successes on 10 meters.

Thanks.

Bill Vodall - WA7NWP - "Soon to be running packet on 51.7Mhz"

1458. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 21:05:33 UTC
From: brewer@ace.dec.com
Message-ID: <52@decabo.dec.com>
Source record: 8304

In article <108811@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes...
>In article <1990Sep24.011047.8509@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu> norlin@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu
(Norman Lin) writes:
[...]
>--
>Over the weekend, there was a "public safety" expo at the local mall. Got
>talking to one of the aux communications guys, after noticing some ham HTs on
>display. Mentioned about the discussion we had on this net about 6 months ago
>about hams using their modified HTs to contact police depts on police radio
>frequency. He said that we should *never* do that unless it is an extreme
>emergency (where someone is about to die, like in a car accident) and you have
>tried all other methods of communications (like the ham repeater, knocking on
>house doors to get them to call the police for you, etc.). The FCC may say
>that it is OK, but the police will not like it, unless it was an extreme
>emergency, and you tried other methods first (and they still won't be happy).

^^^^^ the absolute *least* of my concerns if and when a dire emergency
situation involving a life is concerned, is whether the
"police will be happy"... about me talking on 'their' frequency.

/john wb5oau

1459. Re: Where is Dove?!? : The summary

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 21:12:56 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500031@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 8305

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn) / 12:58 am Sep 25, 1990 /
>From: John Magliacane <kd2bd%ka2qhd.de.com@RELAY.CS.NET>
>
>Try listening between the hours of 10 to 1 o'clock AM/PM. Yes, DOVE is still
>operating and it's running about 3 watts at the present time. I just copied
>telemetry last night. Be advised that a software upload will be occurring
>sometime soon, so it'll be off the air during that time. I would assume that
>after the upload is complete, it'll be talking.
>73, de John, KD2BD

I have never got a successful copy of any data off of DOVE (Packet
gear bleeds onto the DOVE frequency), but am going to keep trying.

-Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD

For the past month I've had the second port of my KPC-4 connected to a scanner
with one of the 16 channels set to 145.825. It's a pretty lousy way to copy
packet but what the heck - the second port on the TNC isn't being used until
my 51.7 Mhz xtals arrive. One morning DOVE was coming in loud and clear -
actually woke me up. That was the only time a "DOVE-1" showed up in the
"heard" list. It was sure a thrill to see the callsign from space.

Bill Vodall - WA7NWP

1460. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 21:55:02 UTC
From: GMoretti@massey.ac.nz
Message-ID: <1018@massey.ac.nz>
Source record: 8306

>>> Can I build a simple rig ...

There are many QRP rigs (mainly CW) whose schematic will fit on a single page. A good source of these and many other homebrew ideas is SPRAT - the journal of the G-QRP club.

As an example, here's the Table of contents from the Summer 1990 issue (it's published quarterly):

AF Preamp & active filter for NE602 Mixer
28MHz Transmitter (with four transistors)
An SMD (surface mount devices) Iambic Keyer
One toroid AF Filter (giving LP, HP or Notch responses)
Disco Display (an ATU with a visual display)
Varicap VFO (with PCB artwork)
Surface mounting VFO & Source Follower
Surface Mount technology - Ham style (on the virtues of dead bug/ugly construction)
Suitcase Magnetic Loop for 40 - 20m
Huff & Puff Revisited (a simple frequency locker for any VFO)
QSK for CTX80
A Battery & SWR indicator with a Duo-Led
Quality Audio Amplifier for Receivers (with artwork)
AGCW Contest
Communications forum - SSB, VHF and Members News

Of the 44 pages 28 are constructional, 8 are members news ... and 4 are ads, 1 editorial and one of upcoming conventions.

This is one journal I really look forward to getting - the editorial policy on articles is something like "draw a circuit and outline how it works, we'll take it from there". The now has over 4500 member worldwide.

Annual Subs are US$10 or five Pounds.

For more info, write to:

Rev George Dobbs G3RJV
St Aidans Vicarage
498 Manchester Rd
Rochdale
Lancs OL11 3HE
England

For those of you that like gear that you can build yourself look no further.

Hope this is of use ... :-)

Giovanni ZL2BOI

--

Giovanni Moretti, Consultant | G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz, Pkt-ZL2BOI@ZL2BFJ
Computer Centre, Massey University| Ph 64 63 69099 x8398, FAX 64 63 505607
Palmerston North, New Zealand | QUITTERS NEVER WIN, WINNERS NEVER QUIT

1461. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 22:31:20 UTC
From: dube%cpdvax@UCSD.EDU
Message-ID: <9009260726.AA15538@ti.com>
Source record: 8179

From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
To: infohams@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Cc: DUBE@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Subject: Cricket

I'm listening to a cricket-like signal that occurs about once each 30
seconds on 21.148 mHz. Anyone know what it might be?

73 Dube N5PDK

1462. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 22:43:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <19242@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 8308

In article <1250233@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
> Now at least you can get your feet wet transmitting while
> you experiment building equipment.

I think at this point it should be emphasized that you should NOT
get your feet wet transmitting.

This poses a severe shock hazard.

(anyone who needs a smiley on this, go sit in the corner. ;-)
--
John Woods, h r es Riv ta Sy te s ra i gham , (08 6 6-11
..! cva fr g! o n jo n@f g.U CP ...!mit-eddie!jfw, jfw@eddie.mit.edu

1463. Building a Low Power AM transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 22:47:07 UTC
From: gristle@ucscb.UCSC.EDU
Message-ID: <7184@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 8309

I am planning on building a low power AM transmitter to operate
a radio station in my area.

1) What is the legal limit of wattage or whatever a person
can broadcast at without an FCC license?

2) Does anyone know where I can find schematics and plans
to do this?

thanx,

gristle@ucscb.ucsc.edu

1464. Re: Did you read this book?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-25 23:56:09 UTC
From: dubner@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <4630016@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 8324

ken@wybbs.mi.org writes:

> Way back when I was in grade school, I read a book that was published in the
> 40s or 50s. It was similar to the original Tom Swift style stories, but it
> was not a pulp serial.

[stuff deleted]

> Does anyone remember this book and what the title was?

Oh, that sounds like "SOS at Midnight", by Walter A. Tompkins (ham call K6ATX), if memory serves. I remember reading it in the early sixties when I was in junior high school. Later, I bought a reprint of the book from the ARRL (American Radio Relay League, Newington, CT) and reread it.

The author wrote a small number of other books similar to that one and they were (are?) also available from the ARRL. The ARRL was peddling them with the suggestion that they would make a nice gift for a budding young ham. (I donated mine to the local library).

BTW, the period of the novel was in the late 50's, judging by the hero's radio gear (a Heathkit DX-100 transmitter).

... Joe

Joe Dubner K7JD | Hewlett Packard Company | dubner@hpspkla.HP.COM
| TAFC-34 M.S. 2I | (509) 921-3514 (work)
| Spokane, WA 99220 | (208) 765-3458 (home)

1465. Cleaning old capacitor gears

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 00:03:51 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009260003.AA24143@tilde>
Source record: 8180

Gary Bishop asked about cleaning old capacitor gears. Well, you could use gasoline. just immerse the gearing in a small amount of gas in a coffee can or other container. This isn't the safest way, but used outside and away from sparks and flames it should be ok. A better way is to go down to your nearest auto parts place and ask for a liquid de-greaser. Do the immersion and soaking bit according to instructions on the can.

I would use any light-duty grease. The same auto parts house can probably recommend a light lubricant.

73 Dube N5PDK

1466. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 00:43:11 UTC
From: endelman@wellworld.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <944@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 8311

In article <1990Sep24.011047.8509@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu> norlin@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu (Norman Lin) writes:
>On a similar note, is it feasable to build a useable (in terms of CW
>selectivity/sensitivity) simple receiver? (For me, "simple" means the circuit
>diagram will fit easily on one page -- a couple of transistors and IC's.)
>I have experimented very briefly with a regenerative circuit but it left much
>to be desired.
>
>Any pointers on where to find circuits for good, simple receivers/transmitters
>(if such circuits exist!) would be greatly appreciated. Thanks in advance!

Try the "QRP Notebook" and "Solid State Circuits for the Radio Amateur",
both published by the ARRL. Lotsa interesting stuff in there. I'm planning
on trying my hand sometime soon at building a simple single-conversion
superhet that uses a 1-pole crystal filter in the IF section. (I think that
circuit is shown in the latter of the two books.)

>--
>\ /\/\ /\/\ +----------------------------+ /\/\ /\/\ /./
>\\ /./\\\ /./\\\ /====|Norman Lin/norlin@129.15.20.2|===/./\\\ /./\\\ /./
>\\\/./ \\\/./ \\\/./===| norlin@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu|====/ \\\/./ \\\/./
> \/\/ \/\/ \/\/ +----------------------------+ \/\/ \/\/

Aaron Endelman KK6??, ex-WA2PWO endelman@sun.com
Symbolic Programming Group ...!sun!endelman
M/S 12-40, Sun Microsystems, Inc., 2550 Garcia Ave., Mtn. View, CA 94043

1467. Cleaning old Capacitors etc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 03:54:50 UTC
From: scxc3@tincan.sawyer.af.mil
Message-ID: <9009260354.AA04453@tincan.sawyer.af.mil>
Source record: 8320

Back in the war days, the enemy would over-run our comm outposts and we would lose all the equipment and write it off. Later, the good guys would over-run their comm outposts, and we would get our equipment back. Since it was already written off, it was brought back to someplace friendly (?) and placed in the botom of a hole and covered up with a bulldozer. We would then go over and dig up the pile looking for goodies. Within a years time, I had quite a few KWM-2As with all the accessories, etc.

What has this to do with cleaning capacitors? If you were put in a hole and covered up by a bulldozer, then uncovered some weeks later would you be very clean? Anyhow, off to the shop with our prizes. Take out the tubes and a few other frailties and into the mop sink full of good old hot water and dish soap. Today, I suppose something like Dawn which cuts grease real good would be OK. Slosh it around good and take it outside and hose 'er down for the rinse cycle. Hang it up by a chain outside and dry in the sun. A little shot of Lubriplate or your favorite greasy stuff in the bearings and your good to go.

I figure with all the scroungers in the shop, we must have done this to several dozen KWM-2As and bunches of other stuff. Never had any problems that I remember.

Good luck and 73,
Michael

--

* Michael A. Barnes * Have a nice AFCC day, eh?
* Internet: LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL *
* SawyerNet: SCXC3@TINCAN.SAWYER.AF.MIL *
* HamNet: WA7SKG@N8IYB.MI.USA.NA * All standard disclaimers
* Bell Net: 906-346-2811 * apply.
* DSNet: 472-2811 *
* SnailNet: 410 BMW/SCX *
* K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI *
* 49843-6346 *

1468. Re: Cleaning old Capacitors etc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 05:24:33 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <19572@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 8321

We once got a whole fleet of GE Pre-Prog 450 MHz FM mobiles from a construction company. Those things were DIRTY!

Of all the methods that worked, the best one we found for cleaning them was to take all the tubes out and run the rest of the radio through the dishwasher. We'd stop it before it got to the DRY cycle, then take the radio out, shake the loose water out of it, blow it out with compressed air, and stick it in the kitchen oven (electric) at 130F for a couple of hours to bake dry.

Tuned them up and there it was. Never had a problem.

Motorola T-44s never survived that process. GEs didn't seem to mind.
- Brian

1469. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 10:22:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1360@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8186

In article <1614@ntmtv.UUCP> adrian@ntmtv.UUCP (Adrian Brandt) writes:
>From article <44784@apple.Apple.COM>, by chuq@Apple.COM (The Wandering Phew):
>>>>My guess is that (1) converting to FM would be super expensive for airlines
>
>> Actually, it's simpler than that. Safety. If you have two AM radios on
>> the same frequency, they'll garble each other. FM is more likely to
>
>Are you sure this is the reason? Why then don't all critical transmissions
>take place on AM? I scan local police regularly. When they have broadcasting
>collisions they are always quite noticeable and they're using FM...

I've been told that the RDF equipment used by the FAA requires a steady carrier such as provided by AM. While I'm sure that SSB would be more difficult to DF, it would seem that an FM "dead" carrier would suffice. I believe that the primary issues are that AM was first and the benefit of changing over to FM is less than the cost of the changeover would be to worldwide general aviation. There are still a lot of DC3s and even a few Ford Trimotors in service worldwide, not to mention the thousands of general aviation light planes and backwoods airports that would be forced to convert from a service that works to a service that might work a little better. Plus there is a strong feeling of "if it's not broke, don't fix it".

Gary KE4ZV

1470. Re: Making capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 10:42:41 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1361@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8194

In article <9009241951.AA07406@ucsd.edu> MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU (Mike Edelman) writes:
>Anyone out there ever built their own capacitors? I need a few
>ufd (maybe 2-10?) at 10-20Kv, with low impeadance. I'd rather
>avoid oil dialectric (messy) if possible. DIalectric suggestions
>welcome.
>
>I also need a good, fast high-v switch, something easily obtainable that
>won't require a license (:)). I'm contemplating building my own
>triggered spark gap switch using a trigger transformer...
>
> mike ke8yy medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu medelma@waynest1

Aluminum foil and plate glass work fine. Leave about an inch per 10kv of glass sticking out beyond the aluminum foil plates. Cut the foil with a tab sticking out for connection. Stack the plates with the tabs alternating on opposite sides of the stack. Bus the tabs together on each side. This makes a fine, cheap high voltage capacitor. Seal the edges with RTV. Mount the whole assembly on plexiglass bars well away from metal.

It's hard to beat a gas thyratron tube for generating high voltage pulses. Your pulse network should switch on the primary side of the last stepup transformer for best results. It is difficult to obtain a stepup transformer with better than 20kv primary to secondary insulation so switching the primary at as high a voltage as possible is a good idea. Isolate the core of the stepup transformer from ground with plexiglass mounting plates. Use a standard high vacuum glass diode for your flyback diode. Isolate filament supplies from ground.

Enclose the entire assembly in a LARGE Faraday shield. Stand well back when powering this monster up.

Gary KE4ZV

1471. Re: Did you read this book?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 12:18:13 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8541@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8182

In article <4630016@hpspkla.spk.hp.com> dubner@hpspkla.spk.hp.com (Joe Dubner) writes:
>ken@wybbs.mi.org writes:
>
>> Way back when I was in grade school, I read a book that was published in the
>> 40s or 50s. It was similar to the original Tom Swift style stories, but it
>> was not a pulp serial.
>
>[stuff deleted]
>
>> Does anyone remember this book and what the title was?
>
>Oh, that sounds like "SOS at Midnight", by Walter A. Tompkins (ham call
>K6ATX), if memory serves. I remember reading it in the early sixties
>when I was in junior high school.
>

As long as we are reminiscing about old stories involving hams, does
anyone remember a Comic book called Treasure Chest that was distributed
by subscription thru elementary schools?? It may have been limited to
parochial schools, not having attended public schools, I can't say if
they got it too.

One of the stories was called "Chuck White". Chuck being the hero of
the story was a guy who took time to help out the various kids in the
stories. He was also a ham. One of the plots back in the mid 60s
involved a bunch of the kids trapped at a ski lodge by a blizzard and
the young hero (whose name I forget) uses what he learned from ham
Chuck White to take a car radio (tube type, this is the 60s) and the
batteries out of the cars and builds a transmitter out of it. (Yes,
it was CW, but then it was the 60s.)
All in all, it was a great story. Unfortunately, I don't know of
anyone who decided to become a ham after reading it.

So, are there any other OF's out there who remember it??

bill KB3YV
bill@platypus.uofs.edu

1472. Re: Mods to MFJ 1270

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 13:11:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1364@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8187

In article <9009220019.AA10575@tincan.sawyer.af.mil> scxc3@tincan.sawyer.af.mil (Michael A. Barnes) writes:
>
>Could you post or E-mail me information about the mods you did to MFJ-1270
>TNCs? I have had some problems with my 1274 (same thing with LED display) that
>your mods may fix or improve on.

I don't have my mods docs handy but here it is from memory. The first change is to replace the LM324 opamp that simulates RS232 with a TL084. The slewrate of the original part won't reliably work above 2400 baud. Cut the trace between the baudrate switch pin 1 and U1 pin 2, add a wire from the baudrate switch pin 1 and U1 pin 10. This turns the 300 baud switch position into a 19.2kb switch. This will allow a decent baudrate between the computer and the TNC.

Remove the MF10 filter chip and discard it. Remove the component header and discard it. Use a 1000pf capacitor to couple the audio directly to the PLL.

Install .1 uf tantalum bypasses on the solder side of the board directly from the Vcc pin of the 555 to ground and from the output rectifier to ground. This will despike the minus supply.

Increase the value of the PTT watchdog timer by paralleling the existing capacitor with another one of the same value. The current timeout is too short for maxframe 7 maxlen 255 transmissions.

We also goose the processor clock to 4.92 by changing jumper JMP2. On the MFJ you must cut the trace connecting pins 1 and 2 of JMP2 first. We replace the Z80 and SIO with B parts. We also upgrade the RAM speed and replace the ROM with a CMOS part.

Finally, install the TAPR DCD circuit board and you will have a really good TNC.

Gary KE4ZV

1473. AS4C for real?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 14:04:52 UTC
From: sxb@gibbon.inel.gov
Message-ID: <1990Sep26.140452.9485@inel.gov>
Source record: 8178

Last night (9/26/90 0230 UTC) on about 14.026 I worked AS4C through a sizeable pile-up. His signal was so strong that I have some doubts that he was for real. He was 10Db over S9 at times. Does anyone know if AS4C is real, and if so a QSL route? BTW, please excuse the long disclaimer, our lawyers got carried away :-).

Thanks,
Steve

_____
|Steven R. Bryan, Idaho National Engineering Lab. INTERNET: sxb@INEL.GOV |
|N7MPY POB 1625 M.S. 1206 Phone: (208) 526-0338 |
|_____Idaho_Falls,_Id._83415_____FAX:___(208)_526-1419_____|

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1474. Re: De-greasing capacitor gears

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 15:31:58 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <60393@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 8185

>How to degrease capacitor gears?

Use a vapor degreaser if one is available.

Gunk (tm) is an amazingly effective grease-dissolving substance
available in aerosol cans in K-Mart automotive departments. STP (tm)
makes a similar product. Spray it on, then wash it off with water (!).

Caution: Don't let Gunk get on electrical components. I used it on a
car engine, and it penetrated and shorted the oil-pressure switch.

>What is good for relubricating the mechanisms?

I've used white silicone grease available at dive shops; it's intended
for lubricating O-rings in underwater equipment. It doesn't dry out
like whatever they used to lubricate capacitor gears in World War II.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

"Get Gunk, dahling, or else!" -- Natasha Fatale

1475. Re: Making capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 15:35:57 UTC
From: markd@silogic.UUCP
Message-ID: <258@silogic.UUCP>
Source record: 8183

In article <9009241951.AA07406@ucsd.edu> MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU (Mike Edelman) writes:
>Anyone out there ever built their own capacitors? I need a few
>ufd (maybe 2-10?) at 10-20Kv, with low impeadance.
.
>
>I also need a good, fast high-v switch, something easily obtainable that
>won't require a license (:)).
.

Just yesterday, I attended a talk by Jerry Kowolsky, the president of
CSI Technologies. They make high voltage capacitors.

Even though, I'm an EE, I never understood the difficulties of making
high voltage caps. Apparently it is quite an art. He indicated that
only about 5 companies in the world can produce 'good' ones.

His company got a letter like yours from Iraq about 2 years ago. The
rest is history.

--
Mark DiVecchio, Silogic Systems, 619-549-9841 K3FWT
----- 9888 Carroll Center Road, Suite 113, San Diego, CA 92126 -----
markd@silogic BBS 619-549-3927
...!ucsd!celerity!celit!silogic!markd celerity!silogic!markd@ucsd.edu

1476. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winter ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 16:02:01 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep26.160201.18328@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 8181

In article <7880294@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>Anybody care to venture a guess what transmission mode will be most
>successful just after the initial EMP ? No... It couldn't be ... HF
>CW ? Gak. That's even scarier than The Bomb itself.
^^
I think I've heard this case before....
>
>It certainly wouldn't be packet, because all the digipeaters on those
>high hilltops will have had the smoke let out of them. Ditto for VHF
>NBFM repeaters.

Now I remember where I heard this case previously...

I was flamed for bringing it to the fore...something about the
ITU (or whomever...) in their infinite wisdom, foreseeing (in the '20s)
nuclear warfare. You'd better get your Nomex suit on, quickly...some
of the folks here don't believe in the hobby being fun for everyone,
only for themselves and those who narrow-mindedly think they are the
"true believers".
>
>Perry Scott
>KF0CA

As always, flames => /dev/nul/wherever.you.care.to.put.it

Mike
N5LTL
Look me up...I'm in the book

1477. Novice test code requirement... Again.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 16:13:55 UTC
From: DOW@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <90269.121355DOW@MAINE.BITNET>
Source record: 8201

I just took my novice test... AN PASSED!

1) Yes, I took the 5 wpm code test, without gimmicks, and passed.
- I listened to the code tapes that come with Tune In The World
for 20 minutes per day for two weeks.. This was *all* I did, and
was obviously all I needed.

2) I think the no code debate is a crock of <insert noun here>.

I actually *enjoyed* learning the code! It wasn't hard. As a matter
of fact, it was easy. Regardless of the fights against the code requirement,
I do not believe that 5 wpm is a difficult requirement whatsoever.

Michael R. Dow
<callsign is somewhere in the mail>

1478. CW decoder wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 16:30:42 UTC
From: jm@wlbr.imsd.contel.com
Message-ID: <58625@wlbr.IMSD.CONTEL.COM>
Source record: 8184
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I am looking for a CW decoder box that feeds into an RS-232 serial line. I know that there are several plug-in boards for PCs out there, but that is not a viable option at this point.

I would prefer one that translates to ASCII, but I will look at anything that doesn't require my CPU to poll a line for transitions.

Has anyone a line on such a beast? Thanks.

Jim Macropol (818)706-5202
Contel Federal Systems jm@imsd.contel.com wlbr!jm

1479. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winter ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 18:21:26 UTC
From: elmore@virga.ucar.edu
Message-ID: <8611@ncar.ucar.edu>
Source record: 8188

Hmmm... If I remember right, there are data on HF propagation effects of nuclear atmospheric bursts. Back when us and everybody else detonated nuclear devices in the atmosphere, radio propagation anomalies were at least noted and probably studied. Although all the info I have is second hand, I understand that disruptions occurred with every detonation and lasted a few hours.

Aside from the environmental and moral implications of using nuclear weapons, they present the worst kind of ionospheric disturbance. Someone correct me if I'm wrong here, but there are two basic kinds of HF propagation disturbances: increased absorbtion and turbulent disruption (like convective mixing). Increased absorbtion comes about when the atmosphere is bombarded with lots of high energy X-rays that lead to heavy ionization of the E and D layers; it can even give rise to a C-layer, any significant absorbtion by a C-layer is rare. Nukes provide such radiation in abundance.

Turbulence basically disrupts the surface of the reflecting layers, much like throwing a stone into a pond disturbs reflections from the surface. In this case, short wavelengths aren't reflected well, as the ionosphere presents a very rough surface to those wavelengths. This kind of disturbance can occur if there is a rapid increase in UV flux from the Sun. In that case, the lower ionosphere is heated too quickly, causing convective overturning and siruption of the layered structure we all know about. Magnetic storms can cause the same thing due to large changes in the electric currents that flow in the ionosphere.

In the first case, long wavelengths are readily absorbed and so quickly attenuated. In the latter case, short wavelengths aren't reflected well while long wavelengths aren't as strongly affected. A nuclear device will cause both affects to occur simultaneously. During a magnetic storm (or a big UV flare) long wavelengths do well and communications move to lower frequencies. During X-ray flares, long wavelengths are affected, and communications move to higher frequencies. In the worst case (major storms) long wavelengths are useless due to absorbtion and short wavelengths are useless due to turbulence. The magnetic disturbances from a nuke are noted world-wide, while the radiation effects are localized. Thus a nuke will resemble a SID (sudden ionospheric disturbance) with some diabolical twists.

So, hypothetically, what bands come back first (assuming anyone is around to care) will depend on where I am in relation to the detonation. Far from the burst, it may well be that the low-bands are only marginally affected while close in there will be a total blackout. Depending on how long the low-altitude ionization lasts, it may be the limiting factor in communications. What I might notice is a narrow window of frequencies open up as the MUF

slowly rises above the LUF.

It's all perfectly gruesome, but at least it may lend insight into
how the ionosphere works.

Kim Elmore (N5OP)
****
Disclaimer: No, I don't really think I'd be around to test out the theory...
****

1480. Re: Code Tset Gimmick. Was: Ham Radio Liscence

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 18:32:50 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250240@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8200

```
>
>>When I took my 5wpm test this spring, the VE announced that using this
>>technique would be grounds for disqualifying the applicant. Writing
>>the characters I recognized and guessing about the missing characters
...>later was ok.
>3. Sue. Consult your mouthpiece; you may have standing and grounds.
----------

Oh, wonderful. Sure. Sue the volunteer who is donating his time trying
to help you get your ham license. That will encourage more hams to
volunteer their time and services knowing that they will get nothing
in return but trouble.

AL N1AL
```

1481. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 20:45:09 UTC
From: crisp@mips.COM
Message-ID: <41753@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 8195

In article <9009260726.AA15538@ti.com> dube%cpdvax@UCSD.EDU writes:
>From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
>To: infohams@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
>Cc: DUBE@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
>Subject: Cricket
>
>I'm listening to a cricket-like signal that occurs about once each 30
>seconds on 21.148 mHz. Anyone know what it might be?
>

It is an RTTY transmission using the "ALIST" protocol.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 2-02 (408) 524-8177
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

1482. Scanning in West Germany

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 21:34:57 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9009262134.AA04518@hls.com>
Source record: 8196

Hello again netlanders. I have a visitor here from West Germany and he would like to take back a scanner from here in the states (the prices for such devices are A LOT less here). The problem is that I don't know the frequencies that are used in W. Germany.

So, if anyone has any knowledge of the frequencies used by public services (police, fire, etc.) in W. Germany, I would appreciate your quick responses.

thanks and 73s......trop

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!{lanslide.hls.com,sytek}!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

1483. Walker Tompkins K6ATX stories (Was Have you read...?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 21:53:39 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009262153.AA00285@tilde>
Source record: 8198

I ran across some of the WALKER (not Walter) TOMPKINS (not Thompson) books in a used bookstore a few years ago. These were the 1960's reprints.

I had previously noticed them in the ARRL Book ads.

When I glanced through them I really got "hooked," not by brilliant writing or really spell-binding mysteries, which they are not. But they are decently written, the stories are OK for a juvenile level (the intended audience) and the characters' personalities and mannerisms were simple but basic to the story. They were just enough under caricture to be almost believable. (I mean, I've known people like some of these guys!)

One thing stands out: K6ATX loved ham radio. That shone through strongly and impressed me to make a point of buying a full set from the ARRL booth at the next hamfest. (They sit on the shelf next to my Tom Swift Jr. collection!)

(NOTE: K6ATX was also the callsign given to the hero Tommy Rockford.
A postscript mentions that all the calls used were real, and were used
with the knowledge and consent of both the call holders and the FCC.)

The stories were updated in later printings. In the older edition, Tommy was using a DX-100, and in the later printing of the same story, he had a more contemporary Heathkit transceiver.

I read the news of Walker Tompkins' death just after reading the last K6ATX novel, "Murder by QRM". I was saddened that there would be no further stories.

I recommend that you check the local library or ask a friend... like I say, not pullet surprise literature, but most hams will identify with it.

I'd be curious of the reactions of "modern" kids. Would they consider it corny? Maybe, and maybe they're right. But the feeling for ham radio is there. How corny is that?

:-)

If any of you out there have teenage or pre-teen kids, how about giving it a try and letting the net know...?

Cheers,
Bob WA8YCD

=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===
73, de ! "In order to accomplish the
Bob West WA8YCD ! impossible, you must attempt
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM ! the absurd!"
! -- Miguel de Animo y Jugo
P. O. Box 863069 !

Plano Texas 75086 !
214/917-1908 FAX 214/917-7519 !
=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===

1484. Re: Code Tset Gimmick. Was: Ham Radio Liscence

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 23:04:00 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880297@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8189

> Using my "learn 8 letters and bulls__t" method, 5 out of 6 people...
> passed on their first try.

I wanna be a General. Almost bought the guidebook last Sunday but just in time I realized I'd have to up my code speed from 5WPM (OK, more like 2WPM, whatever it's atrophied down to) to 13WPM... and said "never mind". Sure I can learn it, but I don't wanna take the time and I won't use the ability. (I *would* be willing to study the General guidebook; that would be useful.)

So: Know any tricks for faking the 13WPM test? 1/2 :-)

Alan, N0MFW (a happy ham on 2m and 10m voice)

1485. Re: High-tension towers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 23:12:15 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880299@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8190

You don't say how high the lines are. The higher they are, the more voltage (and noise) they have. Some of the noise may be caused by leaky insulators - some direction-finding and a call to the power company will clear that up.

Another consideration is where the lines are with respect to your favorite DX. If you can put the power lines to the back of a beam, you might be surprised.

A dipole is a pretty cheap way to find out what the noise level really is. Just string one along the roof and check the noise level with a friend's modern transceiver, with the noise blanking on. You can orient a horizontal dipole parallel and perpendicular to the power lines to simulate what a beam antenna would be like.

I live next to a fairly busy street, and get ignition noise from passing cars, so I can commiserate with your situation. Good luck in your investigation, hope it works out.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1486. Re: Did you read this book?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 23:25:04 UTC
From: jamaass
Message-ID: <HkP5P2w163w@bluemoon.UUCP>
Source record: 8204

edg@netcom.UUCP (Edward Greenberg) writes:

> In article <480@wybbs.mi.org> ken@wybbs.mi.org (Ken) writes:
> >The plot concerned a group of young Hams that was involved tracking down
> >The bad guys caught the Hams and locked them in a trailer. The Hams
> >
> >Does anyone remember this book and what the title was?
> >
> The author was K6ATX and gave that call to his hero.
> There was more than one book. Three, as I recall. I read them in the

There are now a total of six of this series by Tompkins (before he became Silent Key in trhe past couple of years). There is a new series by a younger author (Wall) with one book so far.

All seven of these books are available from the ARRL at hamfests or by mail. See QST, October 1990, p. 167 for a list of books, prices, and order information.

They are NOT big sellers, I believe, but superior to some of the drivel I've seen ADULTS reading recently.

Jeff Maass
Amateur Radio K8ND (Packet Address K8ND @ W8CQK)
QTH: Near Columbus Ohio

1487. Re: Code Tset Gimmick. Was: Ham Radio Liscence

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 23:29:06 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880300@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8191

>Learn as many as you can: E, T, R, I, N, O, A, and S is a good start.
>Also learn the numbers pattern.
>
>After the tape is over, you have as much time as you want to play
>"fill in the blanks." Fill in the ones you memorized, then try to
>figure out some of the words. "T _ E" is likely to be "THE". Then
>if you find the same pattern as the "H", try putting an H
>in those other spots as well.

Ah, yes, the cryptogram method. I recommend it to anyone that has absolutely no intention of ever using CW.

One way to memorize the letters is by creating a binary tree, assigning "dit" to the 0-side, and "dah" to the 1-side. Assign each node the code letter generated when traversing from the root to that node. Finally, make up a silly saying based on all the letters produced, like "Extra Terrestrials In The New Mexico Sun Usually Require Water for DrinKinG".

Again, this is for those people who have ABSOLUTELY NO INTENTION of ever being CW-literate.

Re: any tricks for 13 WPM ?

None, other than practice until you have 10 wpm solid, then go to every test you can find until you get lucky. I got lucky, because one of the written test had a direct quote from the code test. I was able to fill in enough to get my one minute "solid" copy. (BTW, I now copy 15 WPM, and am trying for 20. Like mountains, we take on obstacles because they are there.)

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1488. Re: Making capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-26 23:36:09 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880301@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8192

>Anyone out there ever built their own capacitors? I need a few
>ufd (maybe 2-10?) at 10-20Kv, with low impeadance. I'd rather
>avoid oil dialectric (messy) if possible. DIalectric suggestions
>welcome.

I've heard that beer bottles in a washtub full of saltwater works.
Glass dielectric, low-impedance (high cross-section) saltwater.

The advantage here is that whenever a capacitor fails, you get to
drink another beer !

>I also need a good, fast high-v switch, something easily obtainable that
>won't require a license (:)). I'm contemplating building my own
>triggered spark gap switch using a trigger transformer...

I don't understand the application. By "fast" do you mean "no bounce" ?
You'll probably have to fabricate this from some relay contacts and a
large spring. One other possibility is using an arc gap as a switch.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1489. New Extra ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 00:18:11 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880302@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8193

Congratulations to Andy Goris on passing the Extra exam last Sunday. He should be on the air in six weeks when his license arrives.

:-)

He was a ham but let his license lapse. Last Sunday, in three and a half hours, he took and passed the 20WPM test and the Novice, Tech, General, Advanced, and Extra written tests. Wow!

1490. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #261

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 00:26:34 UTC
From: doug@NISD.CAM.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9009270026.AA28394@KRONOS.NISD.CAM.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 8197

Subject: Walker Tomkins K6ATX stories
I have 3 kids who have read them and liked them. I don't think I have all of them now. I think I only have 4 of them. Those 3 kids, by the way are now licensed.

-- Doug WA6VVV

1491. Re: Novice test code requirement... Again.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 00:31:54 UTC
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com
Message-ID: <26334@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 8199

In article <90269.121355DOW@MAINE.BITNET> DOW@MAINE.BITNET (Michael R. Dow) writes:
>
> I just took my novice test... AN PASSED!
>
> I actually *enjoyed* learning the code! It wasn't hard. As a matter
>of fact, it was easy. Regardless of the fights against the code requirement,
First of all, congratulations and welcome aboard !

I really started to love CW after I was 'forced' to use it with a
novice ticket. Actually, I would rather use CW than voice any day.
It kind of grows on you. Wait till you get a TNC.....

Jeff NR0D

1492. RDZ receiving equipment

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 02:42:18 UTC
From: crisp@mips.COM
Message-ID: <41769@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 8202
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I recently came across a set of crystals for
"Model R D Z receiving equipment". These are a bunch of
crystals in a nice metal case whose frequencies range from
5185.42KHz to 6326.56KHz. Each crystal is marked with
a notation like "RDZ233.8" which for example corresponds
to 5185.42KHz. The RDZ notation would seem to be some sort
of code for the frequencies of the crystals. There is a
paper chart inside the case with all the frequencies and RDZ codes
for the crystals enclosed. This list is marked "Restricted"
and the unit was made for the U.S. Navy. Most of the crystals
also have an ink marking such as 9/53 or 11/53 etc. I would
assume these are the dates the crystals were made.

Does anyone out there know anything about the gear these were
used in?

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 2-02 (408) 524-8177
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

1493. Re: ARRL DX 38

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 03:42:44 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009270342.AA11021@tilde>
Source record: 8210

My favorite bogus call is 5U4GB

73 Dube N5PDK

1494. Walker Tompkins' callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 04:06:51 UTC
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <9009270406.AA16704@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8203

Bob West, WA8YCD wrote:
> (NOTE: K6ATX was also the callsign given to the hero Tommy Rockford.
> A postscript mentions that all the calls used were real, and were used
> with the knowledge and consent of both the call holders and the FCC.)

Uh, almost...There was one story with a new kid with the call WV7XNN...the WV7 prefix would be kosher, but the XNN suffix is a no-no.
(WV-prefixes were used when it was necessary to distinguish those Novices destined for Ws from those destined for WAs after they upgraded.)

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

1495. AMSAT DSP Project Board For Sale

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 04:49:19 UTC
From: COLE@BABETTE.ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <654410959.0.COLE@babette.isi.edu>
Source record: 8205

Remember the AMSAT DSP Project? As part of the project, Tom Clark negotiated a package deal on a bunch of Dalanco Spry DSP boards for the project members to use. Being a DSP nut, I chipped in and bought one. Shortly thereafter Tom and Bob (N4HY) fell down the Microsat hole and have not been seen since (just kidding).

I just upgraded my PC, and the Dalanco Spry board won't fit in the new 386 motherboard, which has no true 8-bit slots. Therefore I'd like to sell it.

The board is the Dalanco Spry Model 10, which is based on the TMS 32010 chip. The boards we got were the higher-speed 25 MHz clock version. I replaced the original hand-picked 320 chip with a GI (now Microchip) CMOS 320C10 rated to run at 26 MHz. The board has 4K x 16 bits of dual-port RAM and 40 K sample/sec A/D and D/A converters (12-bit, I think). Bob, Tom, and some other people put together a package of development software tools and some other neat stuff, including several different modems, an audio spectrum analyzer, etc.

The one caveat is that the board ONLY fits in an 8-bit slot, because of its physical outline. It should work fine with any PC or clone that runs the bus at standard rates.

Original cost was close to $1000, and we paid just over half that. I'll part with mine for somewhat less. Of course, the associated software, manual, etc., is included.

If you're interested please EMail me directly or call me during West Coast working hours at 213/450-9111, x2628.

Randy Cole KN6W
Citicorp-TTI

1496. Mystery SK9426 chip info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 04:58:33 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <3903@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 8206
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Okay here's one for all you audio repair hackers out there.
I inherited an old solid-state stereo receiver the other day
which contains some dead audio preamp chips labeled SK9426.
I can't find them in the IC Master so I assume they are somewhat
rare/obsolete. Anybody ever heard of such a chip? Mucho thanks.

-Charlie Thompson

cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!radio!charlie

1497. Re: Why is aviation radio AM?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 05:28:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500747@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8207

> From what I remember, most narrow band FM receivers will capture only
> one of the transmissions if it's approximately twice as strong as
> the other (3dB). If it's more than 3dB down, the interfering signal
> may still cause some distortion of the stronger signal, but to a lesser
> degree. The weaker the offending signal is compared to the stronger
> signal, the less noticible the interefernce will be.

From actual experience I find that the interfering signal (defined as the
one that LOOSES in a "double") has to be at least about 15db weaker to allow
the other signal to be copyable.

> In your local police example, the various officers are almost
> always within DFQ range of the repeater, so typically collisions will
> be heard since the signal strengths are relatively close. In an
> aviation situation, one plane may be nearing the runway while
> another is 100 miles out. In this case, the nearby plane would
> probably totally mask the other on FM, but on AM, there would
> still be noticible distortion.

The reaction of AM to interference is linear. The reaction of FM is
non-linear and varies with the modulation index.

Compandored AM could be an interesting mode to try.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1498. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was Re:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 05:56:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500748@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8208

>Over the weekend, there was a "public safety" expo at the local mall.
>Got talking to one of the aux communications guys, after noticing some
>ham HTs on display. Mentioned about the discussion we had on this net
>about 6 months ago about hams using their modified HTs to contact
>police depts on police radio frequency. He said that we should
>*never* do that unless it is an extreme emergency (where someone is
>about to die, like in a car accident) and you have tried all other
>methods of communications (like the ham repeater, knocking on
>house doors to get them to call the police for you, etc.). The FCC
>may say that it is OK, but the police will not like it, unless it was
>an extreme emergency, and you tried other methods first (and they
>still won't be happy).

The Illinois Vehicle Code has a law in it that requires you to notify
the authorities "by the fastest means possible" in the event of an
accident resulting in injury. I suspect it might only apply if you
are or were in and/or operating a vehicle. I don't have the code book
with me or I would cite code and verse. I may do that later on.

My personal interpretation of this law is this. If I have my radio
with me and it can communicate with the authorities, then IS is THE
fastest means possible.

What I have not determined yet is what I will say and the operating
procedure I will use. I listen on there a lot and am already familiar
with how they operate, so I believe I could fit in FUNCTIONALLY, at
least in my hometown area. In addition, as a volunteer (storm spotter)
for the county ESDA (Emergency Services and Disaster Agency) I have a
radio ID already we use on storm spotting on the ESDA frequencies.
The dispatchers do at times talk to a few other ESDA people using their
ESDA ids on the ESDA frequencies and once even on a NON-ESDA frequency,
so I believe if I used my ESDA id when calling the dispatcher, they would
have a functional handle to work from. Will they believe me? If I was
going to pull a prank, I could call 911 from a pay phone, and I have heard
them send fire engines out to prank reports before and they were even sure
it was a prank. Better safe than sorry. The radio and the phone calls
are all recorded, so my voice would be on tape either way. If I am
questioned as to the appropriateness of the use of the radio I can
certainly cite the Vehicle Code. Whether or not the use of my ESDA is
would be considered appropriate in such a case, my only defense would
be that "it was an identification the dispatcher could immediately deal
with".

I would followup any such use of the radio with a written report to the
appropriate authorities so they would know exactly "what, when, and why"

of the incident. Only after that will I be able to REALLY find out how they react to such use of their radio frequency. Being in ESDA has a slight advantage in this case as well, I believe.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1499. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear W

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 06:00:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500749@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8209

I believe the UHF and higher bands will come back first. I would expect the HF band to be totally absorbed for a good while (but not days) after the blast. The cummulative effect of a multitude of blasts could cause some major (and maybe long term) radio blackouts and/or some wierd and unexpected propogation modes.

This all assumes you live.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1500. Re: Mystery SK9426 chip info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 06:02:03 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <19645@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 8211
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <3903@radio.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
>Okay here's one for all you audio repair hackers out there.
>I inherited an old solid-state stereo receiver the other day
>which contains some dead audio preamp chips labeled SK9426.
>I can't find them in the IC Master so I assume they are somewhat
>rare/obsolete. Anybody ever heard of such a chip? Mucho thanks.

I rarely answer questions that start as illiterately as 'Okay' but....

The reason you didn't find the SK9426 in the IC master is that it's not
an IC. It's a matched dual PNP transistor with common emitter leads,
intended for use in differential-amplifier circuits.

An NTE-43 is one substitute; check with your local tv repair parts shop
to see if they have some.

A note of caution: the SK series is/was RCA's "universal replacement"
line of parts, just as the NTE parts are. Those parts were rarely used
in new production (unless it's a homebrew) so you have to consider:

1) the unit you've got has probably been fried and worked on before

2) you're trying to find a substitute for a substitute, so there's no
guarantee that the third-hand part is going to work at all well.

Enjoy.
- Brian

1501. Re: Limited Space Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 06:21:52 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <277@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8215

In article <170.26FD3808@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>
> I have a friend who tried 4 wire ladder line. Works even better than the 2
> wire kind. The line radiation losses are much less than all but the most
> expensive co-ax. He tells me that in the hills of Kentucky, where he lives,
> people living at the bottom of a hill put their TV, CB and ham antennas on top
> of the hill and run 4 wire lines several hundred feet to the bottom of the
> hill with great success.
>

About 11 years ago I was driving on a country road in the hills along the border of east Tennessee and North Carolina. I came around a bend, and suspended over the road was some real rickety looking open wire line, draped over some homemade supports lashed to trees and fence posts. Looked like something from an old Gil cartoon in QST.

I looked up the hill to my left, and the line continued up to an old weather-torn TV antenna on a short homemade mast. I looked to my right over the cliff, and the line continued on down into a ravine, where it ran along a fence, with open wire feeders tapping off and running into several little shacks.

It was a hillbilly CATV system!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1502. Cleaning capacitors.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 11:25:48 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <27.Sep.90.12
Source record: 8221

I have had fair success cleaning capacitors by using an ultrasonic cleaning bath and dishwashing detergent.
A period of 4 or 5 hours of being bombarded with ultrasound shifts all the old grease, oxide, dust from between the plates etc. and brings the ceramic stator insulators up like new. The same treatment can be used for bandswitches , tube-sockets, open-type volume controls, and roller-coasters.
Note i would caution against using organic solvents with some components; these solvents can dissolve or distort plastic parts. Phenolics in particular behave very strangely. I have lost a number of tube bases this way..!
After cleaning, wash thoroughly in fresh water, and dry in an oven (to make sure all the moisture is driven out of the ceramic parts...) the re-lubricate the bearings with light machine-oil. Do not over-lubricate, since the oil will attract dust.

This treatment can make avast improvement to a 'drifty' VFO. I gave the tuning capacitor of my AR88 just such a washing, and the stability was much better afterwards.
Take care to avoid damaging the capacitor plates though, or you will probably mess up the dial calibration or tracking.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

1503. Re: Mystery SK9426 chip info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 14:05:21 UTC
From: os9john@gkcl.ists.ca
Message-ID: <13138@ists.ists.ca>
Source record: 8213
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Try the RCA substitution book. I believe SK is RCA.

.....jb

I claim full responsibilty | What goes around, comes around.
-*-
- os9john@gkcl.ists.ca - ists!gkcl.ists.ca!os9john -

1504. Writing CW, calling cops, etc...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 14:13:31 UTC
From: MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU
Message-ID: <9009271422.AA07293@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8214

As regards writing down dots and dashes, suing VECs and the like:
Jeez, guys, it's a $%$@# hobby, for goodness' sake. And personally,
I thought it both a matter of honor and a personal acheivement when
I passed my 5 and 13 wpm tests.

As for calling the cops on your HT...okay, If you're Bruce Willis
standing on the roof of a hotem full of terrorists. But really,
you *know* the cops don't like it, so why do it, other than to engender
bad feelings for *all* hams and to play policeman? If you wanna do
that, go join the police force.

If you feel you *must* contact police by the quickest method possible,
go buy a cellular phone or a Bat-signal.
::) mike edelman ke8yy

1505. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winte

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 15:21:08 UTC
From: jeffr@sfo02.itstd.sri.com
Message-ID: <32671@sparkyfs.istc.sri.com>
Source record: 8225

>[. . .]
>If there is a nuclear war, I don't think cancelling ham radio will
>be a high priority action item in the 2 hour war scenario.

According to the results of research performed by SRI in the
50's, from the time of a (large) nuclear detonation until
many hours (days ?) afterwards, HF propagation is essentially
non-existent. So, HF ham radio and in fact all HF communications
will be temporarily " canceled" by fiat in the event of a nuclear
war.

Also, do you see that Yamaguchi Mach V transceiver there on your
desk ? If people start exploding nuclear bombs, it will most
likely become a $1K paperweight due to EMP effects.

- N6MNI, Jeff

{rutgers, ames, mordor, sri-unix, zodiac, csi}!jeffr%itstd.sri.com

1506. AS4C

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 15:46:51 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <37704@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 8220

sxb@gibbon.inel.gov (Steve Bryan) says:

>>Last night (9/26/90 0230 UTC) on about 14.026 I worked AS4C through a
>>sizeable pile-up. His signal was so strong that I have some doubts
>>that he was for real. He was 10Db over S9 at times. Does anyone know
>>if AS4C is real, and if so a QSL route?

Need to brush up the ole CW there, Steve - he's real but he is AH3C.
QSL via K9UIY (AH3 = KH3 = Midway Island). If it makes you feel any
better, I thought I had finally worked Haiti on CW when I ran into
HH3TW, but it was only 5H3TW in Tanzania.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1507. Query Regarding Facsimile Protocols/Standards

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 15:50:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <9009271452.AA08671@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8216

Can anyone shed some light on the technical standards that facsimile machines follow? Another engineer in my office is looking to buy one, and he started asking me questions about fax protocols; I didn't have the answers.

We figure that the "G2" and "G3" designators, that the fax manufacturers are so happy to sprinkle throughout their spec-sheets, must be referenced in some CCITT document.

A `buzz-word' query; is a "pel" another way of saying pixel (picture element)?

A Canon fax spec-sheet inferred that a "G3" compatible machine could run at several different speeds (starting at 9600 baud, and working at 3 or 4 lower speeds; bottoming-out at 2400 baud).

From that, I would infer that the "G3" (or "G2" I suppose) protocol must define the way in which a document is scanned (number of lines per inch; number of pixels per line; modulation technique; start-stop-control characters), while leaving the question of transmission rate still a variable.

Comments would be appreciated.

Thanks,

Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

1508. Re: Limited Space Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 18:55:13 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <60563@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 8223

Tad Cook writes:

>About 11 years ago I was driving on a country road in the hills along
>the border of east Tennessee and North Carolina. I came around a
>bend, and suspended over the road was some real rickety looking open
>wire line, draped over some homemade supports lashed to trees and
>fence posts. Looked like something from an old Gil cartoon in QST.
>... It was a hillbilly CATV system!

I call it "cable ladder for squirrels." Open-wire line has low loss
and is inexpensive. It works well for people who live in deep valleys
and must run long lines to TV antennas on mountaintops. Satellite
dishes have replaced a lot of open-wire TV line in Appalachia, but
some very elaborate systems are still in use. Sometimes they string
the line across valleys, hundreds of feet above ground. A helicopter
pilot for an Eastern Kentucky coal company told me that he doesn't
like to fly below the mountaintops because of that stuff.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

1509. Re: RDZ receiving equipment

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 19:00:56 UTC
From: goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <15674@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 8226
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <41769@mips.mips.COM>, crisp@mips.COM (Richard Crisp) writes...
>I recently came across a set of crystals for
>"Model R D Z receiving equipment". These are a bunch of
>crystals in a nice metal case whose frequencies range from
>5185.42KHz to 6326.56KHz. Each crystal is marked with
>a notation like "RDZ233.8" which for example corresponds
>to 5185.42KHz...
>Does anyone out there know anything about the gear these were
>used in?

Just in case nobody knows any more,

About 25 years ago, a MARS-connected radio club had a TDZ/RDZ pair in their clubhouse. That's the only ones I've seen. RDZ was the receiver and TDZ the transmitter, of course. These were BIG rack-mounted HF (?) gear. Of particular note was the motor tuning. You pre-programmed them with all the front panel knob settings (lots of 'em) and when you switched channels, motors turned the knobs to the right position. Sort of the ancient equivalent of today's no-tune radios.

I think they were AM gear, probably using 2C39s, 4X150s, or some such finals in the TDZ. Brings back memories. Anybody have an old Fair Radio catalog?

Fred R. Goldstein goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
k1io or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
voice: +1 508 486 7388

1510. Re: QSL Information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 20:02:55 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230038@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 8212

>>Unlikely, but possible. Se la vi. The postcard sits for a while.
^^^^^^^^^
>What is this? C'est la vie? Don't use languages you don't know.

No, this is Alan making a derogatory comment about everyone's favorite editor in a very obscure dialect. Klingonese, perhaps. :-)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

1511. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 20:15:52 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009272015.AA10219@tilde>
Source record: 8077

In rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (=Ron Todd), Ron Todd says

>Having not done any quantative work on these systems I wonder:

Well, I had to go way back about 40 years for documentation on this one,
to my notes from "Conversations with Dad".

1) Do they work better with a button on the end of the string
or is knotted string better.

A knot (must be fairly large) works with waxed cups. However, the low-
frequency response is better when you use half a popsicle stick. The
capacity created by the larger surface area of the popsicle stick does
a better job of passing the low frequencies than does knots, round sticks
or even buttons.

>2) How much improvment does the wax make.

The string to use is cotton twine, however it does have a very low velocity
factor. Thoroughly waxing the string makes about 3 magnitudes increase in
Vf. In fact, beeswax is suspected of increasing the linear admittance better
any other material.

>3) What is the attenuation per unit distance vs string
thickness/material.

No measurements were recorded in my notes, but a calculated approximation
may be had by squaring the summation of voice frequencies present and div-
iding by the product of the mean diameter of the string, plus the square
root of the coupling mode (button, stick or knot), and the result multiplied
by the third derivative of the waxing medium's goo factor.

>4) Is it necessary to match the cans or does a larger
can make a better transmitter or receiver.

It is not necessary to match the cans to effect a transfer of power. However,
an impedance mismatch can occur due to the different resonant frequencies
of dissimilar-sized cans. This mismatch can create large standing waves of
sound on the string at a particular frequency. If the frequency at which
the standing wave occurs is sufficiently low, it may cause premature failure
of the string. You must consult a Jones Chart to find the frequencies at
which failures can be expected to occur.

>5) How well does an oatmeal box do compared to a coffee can.

My notes indicate that serious testing was conducted using various transceptors.
Coffee cans (the metal kind) fared poorly in both response and volume. Far
better were the waxed drinking cups and Quaker Oats "boxes". The choice between

the two is simply a matter of preference. Those who like boomy bass would prefer the Q. O. box, while people who like crisp ambience and 1/2 inch speaker cables may prefer the waxed d. c. No experimentation was done with plastic containers, since these had not been invented at the time the study was conducted.

>6) Are the "synthetic" material cans any good, how about
the composite cans.

This question was answered in 5) above.

>7) Are aluminium cans better than steel.

No comparisons were made on these materials.

>8) What effect does string tension have.

Itzhak Perlman might say that string tension is the single most important factor in this design. The tension factor can be thought of as a steep-skirted bandpass filter; optimum tension is that which barely avoids coupling pullout. As tension is relaxed, the string impedance increases rapidly and capacitance to earth builds so that frequency response shifts quickly to the low end, then suddenly communication becomes impossible. This point is called the critical-laxity factor, cLf. If tension is increased beyond the optimum, frequency response of the system shifts toward the high end until the string impedance reaches infinity due to fiber failure. This point is the critical fiber factor, cFf.

If the coupling mode is a knot, coupling pullout may be reached long before cFf. In fact, it is possible for the optimum tension to occur just before coupling pullout. For all other coupling modes, the range of tension between cLf and cFf can be fairly narrow. Each system must be tested for its own innate characteristics may vary considerably from a seemingly identical one. Furthermore, operator training and experience is important in effecting reliable communication with these systems.

I wish to thank Ron for his well-thought-out, incisive questions.

73, and good canning!

Dube Todd N5PDK

1512. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winter ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 20:18:19 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <281@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8081

In article <7880294@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> Anybody care to venture a guess what transmission mode will be most
> successful just after the initial EMP ? No... It couldn't be ... HF
> CW ? Gak. That's even scarier than The Bomb itself.

The following is from
Nuclear Battlefields, Global Links in the Arms Race
by William M. Arkin and Richard W. Fieldhouse,
Ballinger Publishing, 1985

Page 31

"The military endlessly studies the effects of nuclear blasts on communications [nuclear "blackout"] and has spawned numerous programs to provide the new "endurance" requirements of a long-term nuclear war. "Following a nuclear exchange", one miltary consultant has stated, "mobile [or proliferated] HF may well be the only long-haul communication resource that will survive intact" [G. Wetmore, "HF Radio: a Major Asset for 'Enduring C^3', Journal of Defense Electronics, May/June 1981] But HF is not the only frequency being examined. Groundwave communications are only moderately affected by nuclear explosions in the atmosphere. The military is examining VLF and LF frequencies because they are reliable, can penetrate sea water, and have relatively good performance in a nuclear-disturbed environment.
The key "enduring system is the Ground Wave Emergency Network [or GWEN]. GWEN will be a grid of 300 foot [tower height] unmanned relay stations, with EMP hardened LF transmitters and receivers. By transmitting "groundwaves", the radio signals will follow the earth's surface and will continue to functions in spite of the nuclear disruption of the ionosphere."

From Monitoring Times, August 1988, The "below 500 kHz" column.

The GWEN stations have been heard recently, after what was a fairly lengthy, rather quiet period. These send "packet radio" which requires special equipment to decipher or make sense of. With ordinary receivers, the sound can almost be described as hearing a couple of guys coughing. If you hear some unusual sounds in the 150-175 kHz area, it may well be some of the GWEN stations in operation. Information about them seems to be limited, as these are classified data.

Back to Nuclear Battlefields, Page 33.

"Another communications medium for use in nuclear war is "meteor burst communications" [MBC]. ... Billions of ionized meteor trails, constantly present in the atmosphere, can be used to reflect VHF radio signals. Due to the enormous amount of debris, and the wonders of modern technology, communications at the rate of 100 words per

minute over distances of 1,200 miles can be reflected off the meteor trails. ... Since ionization would increase in a nuclear war, and thus enhance MBC communications, MBC plays a prominent role in the official fantasies of the post-attack communications. "

{So if you want to emulate the government after a nuclear war try either the Lowfer band (160-190 kHz) (Part 15) or 6 meter meteor scatter packet radio.}

markz@ssc.uucp

1513. FT-757 GX MEMORY BACKUP BATTERY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 20:45:34 UTC
From: USERFRFA@LNCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <30391@LNCC.BITNET>
Source record: 8219

SINCE ALL MEMORIES ARE CLEARED WHEN I TURN OFF MY YAESU FT-757 GX I SUSPECT
THE MEMORY BACKUP BATTERY IS EMPTY. THE OPERATING MANUAL AND THE TECHNICAL
MANUAL BRING NO INFORMATION ABOUT TYPE OF THE LITHIUM BATTERY OR ITS
PLACE IN RIG. I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SOME HELP CONCERNING THIS QUESTION.
ROGERIO ARAGAO
P T 2 T D
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASILIA
.
E-MAIL: USERFRFA@LNCC.BITNET

1514. HT prices & survey

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 22:09:43 UTC
From: goris@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230039@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 8217

I'm in the market for an HT, but I think I only need 2M. I'm interested in peoples pro's and cons for the Icom 2-SAT, 2-GAT, Yaesu FT-411E, and any other model they think is worth while. In fact, why don't I just conduct a little survey here, and I'll post the results. If someone has already done this recently, could you please mail me the results? thanks.

The survey:

1. What is your favorite single-band (2M) HT and why?

2. What features do you think are important in a 2M HT? (e.g., obviously DTMF, but what about # channels, sub-audible encode/decode, clock, etc.?)

3. What antenna's do you recommend for it and why?

4. What batteries do you recommend for it and why?

5. Are there any other accessories you recommend?

6. Is there any dealer you would recommend or not recommend?

I realize a lot depends on how much you want to spend, what you want to do with it, etc., but I'ld still like to hear people's opinions to these open-ended questions.

Since I'm asking for so much data, I thought I'ld offer a little in return. I called around for prices on a couple of HTs, and here's what I found out:

HT Prices Surveyed On 9/27/90

May/90 QST page			Icom IC-2SAT	Icom IC2-GAT	Yaesu FT-411E
184	Reno Radio	800-345-5686	$315	$365	$335
192	Missouri Radio Center	800-821-7323	329 A	365	335
176	Jun's Electronics	800-882-1343	315	375	349
159	Austin Amateur Radio	800-423-2604	349	359	329
150	Madisson Shopper	800-231-3057	---	365	329
120	Barry Electronics	212-925-7000	370	270	340
109	R&L Electronics	800-221-7735	349 B	369	339
107	Amatuer Electronic s.	800-558-0411	360	380	340
100	C-Comm	800-426-6528	349 C	369	339
94	Ham Radio Outlet	800-854-6046	359 D	379	339

Notes

A. 2nd battery for 1/2 price. bp82 $22.50,bp84 $37.00,bp85 $49.50, bc-72A charger $104.

B. Free bp81 or bp82 (300 ma-hr) + 1/2 off any battery; bp84 $33.

C. Sub-audible encode/decode costs $45.00

D. bp-84 $75.00, bc-72 $100.

Since I'm new to this, I didn't think to ask for battery prices until I'ld already called most of the dealers....

1515. DOVE Voice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-27 22:55:53 UTC
From: uhorn@gmdzi.gmd.de
Message-ID: <3405@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 8218

Copied on 27 Sep 90 21:37 GMT from DOVE:

"DOVE will be reset by Oct. 1 for reload. Voice attempts shortly thereafter.
73 de Bob."

Uwe Horn.

1516. Re: Novice test code requirement... Again.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 00:37:11 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1371@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8080

In article <90269.121355DOW@MAINE.BITNET> DOW@MAINE.BITNET (Michael R. Dow) writes:
>
> I just took my novice test... AN PASSED!
>
> 1) Yes, I took the 5 wpm code test, without gimmicks, and passed.
> - I listened to the code tapes that come with Tune In The World
> for 20 minutes per day for two weeks.. This was *all* I did, and
> was obviously all I needed.
>
> 2) I think the no code debate is a crock of <insert noun here>.
>
>
> I actually *enjoyed* learning the code! It wasn't hard. As a matter
>of fact, it was easy. Regardless of the fights against the code requirement,
>I do not believe that 5 wpm is a difficult requirement whatsoever.

YOU *enjoyed* learning the code. It wasn't hard (for YOU). As a matter
of fact, it was easy (for YOU). YOU do not believe that 5 wpm is a difficult
(for YOU) requirement.

OTHER people have found learning the code difficult. OTHER people have not
found learning code enjoyable. OTHER people have given up hope of becoming
amateur operators because of the code. OTHER people don't find the code
requirement relevant.

But, since the world revolves around YOU, none of this matters. YOU got
YOUR license. What do YOU care about OTHER people.

Gary KE4ZV

1517. Re: Hand held radios on airlines

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 03:46:09 UTC
From: dale@sequent.uucp
Message-ID: <43146@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 8079

I just returned from an airline trip, and took my 2 M HT. I made
the trip with a single carry on bag, had the HT wrapped in some
clothes for padding with the antenna in another compartment.
This is an ICOM 02AT clone, same size as the ICOM and had an
8 cell battery pack. Also in my bag: 12 extra AA batteries,
electric razor, small travel iron, car keys, some change,
(those are the metal items) also a couple books and my clothes.

All flights were on United. At Portland, Oregon the bag went
through X ray and nothing was said. In Indianapolis they wanted
to see the travel iron, also asked if I had batteries in there.
I showed them the travel iron, and asked if they wanted to see
the radio. Response was "No, we could see that", meaning that
it showed up on the X ray.

However coming back through Denver a woman said she needed to check
the bag and proceeded to open it and completely scramble the
contents. She was pawing through it making a *real* mess of
everything. She pulled out my shaving kit and the travel iron
and then sent the bag back through the X ray. Once again she opened
the bag and started pawing through the contents after the
"big metal thing". It was still wrapped up so I unwrapped it.
She took it and held it up for the machine operator to see, and
then gave it to me and walked back to the machine.

So, it is OK to take handhelds on the airlines, no one ever even
said not to use it on the plane (I didn't use it nor ask if I could).
The thing I learned is to be careful about letting them search
the bags. This was a business trip, and I started out with
shirts and ties very neatly folded. I'm lucky the search was
at the end of the trip, else I would have had very wrinkled
clothing (guess the travel iron would have been of use then :-).

BTW: Does anyone own a Santec ST-20T? I need a copy of the
owner's manual.

dale@sequent.com OR { uunet pur-ee tektronix sun } !sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-626-5700 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

1518. QSOs by appointment?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 04:00:56 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <251@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8222

I decided to spend the evening reading some trash, there are only so many computer manuals anyone can digest, and being fresh out of bodice rippers, I grabbed the October QST.

On page 14 was "The Club Bouvet, 3Y5X, Story". I usually expect the "How we worked the States from a coral reef" stories to be in CQ, but it seemed like good light reading so I gave it a go.

I noticed on Page 15 that on of the picture captions said: "...The PC is used to log contacts and communicate via Inmarsat." I wondered why, they had a boat offshore, which according to the story had full Nav and Comms. Why, with all that Amateur Radio gear around on this storm lashed piece of rock do they need to chopper in an Inmarsat terminal? Must be so they can assure the XYLs at home that they are eating well and sending out their laundry.

I turned the page and read on with this story about how to spend $330,000 on a trip to an island that not even penguins are too happy about calling home. So half way down column one on page 16 is one of those amazing coincidences that makes life so worth while: "After more than 25 hours of hard labour, punctuated by only a few hours of sleep, we were quite exhausted. Happy and ready for the DX operation, we moved up to 14.145 MHz and Einar worked LA6VM as the first station."

Absolutely bloody amazing, I suppose LA6VM had been crouched by the rig, amphetamines in hand, for days waiting for a peep from his Norgie chums in the South Atlantic. But read on, in the next column is more riveting ham radio news: "The new Inmarsat satellite system was impressive, providing two-way public TELEX service from our laptop computer via a tiny omnidirectional antenna for weather reports, press releases and other project correspondence. We also had an HF voice link to Norway on frequencies outside the ham bands."

Only a cynic would envision a scenario where an exchange is made via Inmarsat to schedule a CW QSO on 20 Meters. Amazing where technology has taken us.

I assume all the CW gear was to back up the Inmarsat terminal (-:

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1519. Rolling your own Capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 05:35:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9009280540.AA06701@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8224

I have seen window glass and aluminum foil used on Tesla Coils.
Window glass has a dielectric constant of about 7 and a very
high puncture voltage. As I recall 7 is one of the higher
dielectric constants so it would take less plate area per
Ufd and therefore have less inductance than most other common
substances and the price is right.
--
AGENGCC@OSUCC Gordon Couger N5QAQ

1520. Re: FT-757 GX MEMORY BACKUP BATTERY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 08:51:43 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <3384@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 8082

In article <30391@LNCC.BITNET> USERFRFA@LNCC.BITNET (FRANCISCO ROGERIO FONTENELE ARAGAO) writes:
>SINCE ALL MEMORIES ARE CLEARED WHEN I TURN OFF MY YAESU FT-757 GX I SUSPECT
>THE MEMORY BACKUP BATTERY IS EMPTY. THE OPERATING MANUAL AND THE TECHNICAL

I had a similar problem on an FT73R, but the battery wasn't discharged -
one of the solder tags had come off the PCB, and the cell was flapping
around on a single fixing.

-adrian, G7HWN

--

Adrian Godwin (agodwin@acorn.co.uk)

1521. Re: Need hi-gain VHF TV Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 13:48:17 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250241@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8090

Pete,
A small antenna is antithetical to high gain at VHF.
I don't know that you could put it up, but a wire rhombic can have
quite high gain. You can make one out of hookup wire but you'll need
to be able support it at four points at least 15' above the ground,
perhaps one support point could be your building.
I'll have to go verify the dimensions, but a high band TV rhombic about
35 feet across the narrow way (orthogonal to direction of station) and
120 feet the long way, terminated at the far end can be fed with
300 ohm twinlead and perform better than the best commercial antenna
you can buy.
I think the question is wheter you could get the powers-that-be to
let you install a wire rhombus of that size...
Let me know if you need more detail, I have some numbers around here
somewhere (as well as a Collins radio paper on rhombics from the '50s).

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

1522. Looking for Steve Wheatley, KU9C

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 14:59:07 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <15702@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 8078

Come out, come out, wherever you are!

Mail I sent to you at both cbnewsk and inuxz failed.

If anyone else has information, please pass it on.

jim AD1C
=-=-=-

1523. MOD for IC-2sat

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 15:33:09 UTC
From: RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9009281554.AA10728@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8087

Somebody asked about a mod for 2sat that will allow receive 108-140MHZ AM and other freq. To unlock VFO, turn set off. Press and hold simultaneously (at the same time) #, B, and light keys. TUrn set on and hold these keys for three or four seconds. You will get all kinds of stuff on display, but after all settles down, your VFO will be unlocked and you get:
108-140MHZ AM, 138-169MHZ FM and 310-370MHZ FM. These for sure, maybe more.
THis is receive only. Good Luck.

1524. VLF Stations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 17:37:31 UTC
From: swifty@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <1990Sep28.173731.670@tc.fluke.COM>
Source record: 8092
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Several months ago someone posted an article listing
VLF time and frequency standard stations. This list
covered about 16kHz to 200 kHz. I am wondering if
anyone has a list covering all VLF stations from
10 kHz to about 100 kHz. If you have one, please post
it or mail it. Thanks.

--

Steve Swift
Domain: swifty@tc.fluke.COM
Voice: (206) 347-6100, Ext. 5737 direct: 356-5737
UUCP: {microsof,sun}!fluke!swifty
US mail: John Fluke Mfg. Co./ P.O. Box C9090/ MS 241F/ Everett WA 98206

1525. Re: Cleaning old Capacitors etc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 17:53:42 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230041@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 8083

>Back in the war days, the enemy would over-run our comm outposts and we would
>lose all the equipment and write it off. Later, the good guys would over-run
^^^^

FINALLY! Someone who knows how to spell "lose!"

(Hint: Folks, "loose" is the opposite of "tight.")

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

1526. Re: Building a Low Power AM transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 17:54:27 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230042@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 8084

> 1) What is the legal limit of wattage or whatever a person
> can broadcast at without an FCC license?

My recollection is 100 mW (that's MILLIwatts) DC input; there are also,
I believe, restrictions on antenna length and height. The overall result
is that you'll be very lucky to get a range of more than a couple of hundred
feet or so to most broadcast receivers.

> 2) Does anyone know where I can find schematics and plans
> to do this?

There are a number of simple "AM transmitter" construction projects in
hobbyist-type books; check at your local library or Radio Shack. (RS used
to have a kit for an AM transmitter, as well as for an FM "wireless mike").
However, please keep in mind that the restrictions are such that any
license-free setup will be little more than a toy; you certainly can't
build a "real" station - meaning one with any meaningful coverage at all -
without an FCC license, and the requirements for a broadcast license are such
that it is VERY unlikely that an individual could build a licensable station
as a "home project." And if, with that said, you're tempted to set up as a
"pirate" station...well, the FCC has a remarkable lack of a sense of humor
about such things, and rightly so.

About the only way that a "broadcast" outlet can be set up *relatively*
cheaply and hassle-free is the "carrier-current" type of station, as used
by many college dormitories. This arrangement basically uses the building's
AC wiring to carry a low-level signal, which again is very unlikely to make
it very far outside the building.

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

1527. Re: Novice test code requirement... Again.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 18:17:37 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <40198@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8089

In article <1371@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <90269.121355DOW@MAINE.BITNET> DOW@MAINE.BITNET (Michael R. Dow) writes:
>> I actually *enjoyed* learning the code! It wasn't hard. As a matter
>>of fact, it was easy. Regardless of the fights against the code requirement,
>>I do not believe that 5 wpm is a difficult requirement whatsoever.
...
>YOU *enjoyed* learning the code. It wasn't hard (for YOU). As a matter
>of fact, it was easy (for YOU). YOU do not believe that 5 wpm is a difficult
>(for YOU) requirement.

Notice how Mike's sentence starts with the word "I". His point was to relate his personal experience. Lighten up - it wasn't aimed to belittle you. The way to get NO-CODE is through comprimise and reasonable thought, it is *NOT* to try to make those who learned and enjoyed CW feel guilty about it.

What does "difficult" mean to YOU? You want to be able to do it in 10 minutes? Ptpth. Most people are perfectly capable of learning CW. It takes time and effort, too. The new changes in testing procedures for the handicapped encourage it. Try arguing about whether or not it is NECESSARY to have CW tests; that's a little more to the point.

WZ2B

1528. Re: CW decoder wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 18:42:26 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <282@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8085

In article <58625@wlbr.IMSD.CONTEL.COM>, jm@wlbr.imsd.contel.com (Jim Macropol) writes:
> I am looking for a CW decoder box that feeds into an
> RS-232 serial line. I know that there are several
> plug-in boards for PCs out there, but that is not a
> viable option at this point.

At first I was going to suggest one of the el-cheapo 567 detectors that was
in the ham magazines in the late 1970s, until I read:

>
> I would prefer one that translates to ASCII, but I will
> look at anything that doesn't require my CPU to poll a
> line for transitions.

If you want one that puts out ASCII, you need one of the multimode
controller boxes, like the AEA PK232. This will do other modes (like
packet, AMTOR, Baudot, etc) too.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1529. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 18:56:34 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <57812@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 8093

Dave, I'd be interested in the reference to the Collins article.
Thanks, Mike N6MZ

1530. Re: Ethernet coax as feeder?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 19:30:15 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8626@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8086

In article <28.Sep.90.15:56:24.BST.#1144@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>Hi; Anyone know if Thickwire Ethernet coax is any good as antenna feeder?
>Better or worse (or the same?) as CATV hardline??
>

A couple of years back, a friend (WB2BQW) and myself tested a spool of yellow RG-8 Ethernet Cable. It was pure garbage. It does meet the spec for RG-8 but just barely. It exhibited more attenuation at all freq. above 30 Mhz than even the mini-foam RG-8 sold in places like Radio Shack. I would consider it only as a last resort and definitely not for VHF and up.

Your mileage may vary.

bill KB3YV

1531. Re: STS-35 delays and NASA-bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 19:31:30 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep28.193130.8957@informix.com>
Source record: 8098

The problem is not that NASA "oversold" the shuttle program. (They did this, but it's not the biggest problem.) The real problem is that NASA has not received sufficient funding since the days of Apollo. They had no choice but to develop as cheap a manned space vehicle as possible. The U.S. government, and the American people, expect a turbo-Porsche from NASA but are only willing to pay for a Yugo. As it is, NASA has received funding for a Yugo but at least have produced a Chevy. Chevys break down a lot, but they work.

We should be thankful for what we've gotten from NASA, considering the low funding they've received. I remember when Reagan told NASA that "the shuttle program will have to pay for itself." This unreasonable demand forced the agency to schedule far too many shuttle missions in 1986, which is one of the biggest reasons why the Challenger was launched on that cold January morning.

I know that hams and the rest of the country are frustrated with the shuttle program right now, but in my opinion, the country is getting what it deserves.

=-=-=-

1532. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-28 19:47:42 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep28.194742.9216@informix.com>
Source record: 8099

It is quite fun to build your own QRP CW rig. I built a "Tuna Tin 2"
from the ARRL's "Weekend Projects" book and had a lot of fun with it.

However, I would not encourage new hams to do this. As an inexperienced
operator, you will become frustrated with your 1/2 watt signal. You won't
make many QSOs, you'll get frustrated, and then you might even give up the
hobby.

You are better off hunting down an old tube-type transmitter at a hamfest.
I started with a Drake TR4, and was quite happy with it until I sold it,
so I could buy an ICOM 735.

I would recommend Doug DeMaw's "Help for New Hams", which is sold by the
ARRL. Doug also wrote the article about the "Tuna Tin 2". His advice for
new HF hams is to run about 100 watts to start, and then to go to QRP
when you've gained experience.

=-=-=-

1533. Improve the squelch in a Pro-2005

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 00:41:35 UTC
From: dave@imax.com
Message-ID: <1990Sep29.004135.5994@imax.com>
Source record: 8094

In the past, Bob Parnass has posted instructions here for reducing squelch hysteresis for a variety of scanners (the article is titled "Improve the Squelch in your Monitor Receiver"). It included instructions for various Radio Shack scanners, but not the 2005. I've made the change to my 2005; here's the info for anyone else who'd like to do the same.

First the problem: the 2005's squelch has a considerable amount of hysteresis, so that once the scanner has "latched onto" a station, it will stay on-channel until the transmission has ended, even if the signal strength is varying. Unfortunately, if you set the squelch high enough so that it remains squelched on unused channels, the scanner will miss weak stations entirely. If you reduce the squelch control to receive the weak stations, the scanner will not scan - it stops on every channel.

Modifying the radio to reduce the squelch hysteresis allows very weak signals to trip the squelch - you can scan for weaker stations. The price you pay is that varying signal strength will cause the squelch to "pop" in and out, and the receiver may resume scanning in the midst of a call. Even if you set the squelch control higher to receive only stronger channels, they are still subject to popping - it's the change in strength that matters. By adjusting the value of the resistor that provides hysteresis, you can select any tradeoff between extra sensitivity and popping.

Next, the warning: The PRO-2005 uses mostly surface-mount components, which are considerably harder to work with than standard ones. If you haven't worked with surface-mount before, don't make this your first project. The resistors are held on the board both with solder and a small dab of glue, so this isn't going to be easy. I did OK with a temperature-controlled soldering iron, desoldering wick, and an X-acto knife; commercial equipment intended for working with surface mount parts would be better.

You should also obtain the service manual for the scanner - it will help you understand what is going on.

The basic info: If you've had your 2005 apart before, and are familiar with it, here's all you need to know: The squelch hysteresis is set by resistor R152, a 33 K-ohm resistor on the underside of the linear board, connected between pins 12 and 14 of IC2. IC2 is a TK10420, the 16-pin DIP closest to the front of the scanner on the linear board.

The original resistor is a so-called "0805"-series resistor - this means it's .080 by .050 inches in size. Replacing it with another

surface-mount part is neatest, but you can use a conventional 1/8-W resistor as well, and this is probably best if you're going to experiment with different values. I replaced my R152 with a 220 K resistor, and this gives somewhat too little hysteresis for my taste. You might want to try 150 K or 200K instead.

More detailed instructions: There are 3 main circuit boards in the scanner. The large one visible when the scanner's top is removed is the "linear" board. The smaller board revealed by removing the bottom cover is the "PLL" board. And the one behind the front panel is the "CPU" board. Major disassembly is required to get at R152:

- unplug scanner, remove backup battery

- remove top and bottom covers

- disconnect all connectors connecting the linear board to the two other boards, including 2 coax cables between PLL and linear board

- remove the front panel and its ground straps (6 screws). (If you want to change the configuration-setting diodes, this is the time to do it).

- it makes reassembly easier if you remove the PLL board at this point, though it isn't absolutely necessary

- remove all screws holding the linear board in place. There are 13:

- 2 holding the external antenna jack and attenuator switch subpanel to the rear panel
- 2 holding Q32 and IC8 to the frame for heatsinking
- 9 holding the PCB itself. One of these is *inside* the metal shield can that is nearest the scanner front

- unsolder power transformer and backup battery wires if you wish (not strictly necessary)

- if you did not remove the PLL board, pry up the front of the linear board until it disengages from the 4-pin connector on the PLL board that comes through a hole in the chassis

- pull the linear board forward to disengage the jacks from the rear of the chassis

- find IC2 (TK10420), the 16-pin DIP nearest the front of the board. R152 is below the body of IC2 on the other side of the board, connected between pins 12 and 14

- remove R152 with whatever means you have, then solder in the new resistor.

- reassemble in the reverse order, with the following notes:

-if you didn not remove the PLL board, use great care in re-installing the linear board to ensure that the 4-pin

connector joining the two boards aligns correctly. You may have to bend one side to make this happen.

- if you did remove the PLL board, re-install it after the linear board, and make sure the 4-pin connector lines up properly

- note that the screws that hold Q32 and IC8 are longer than those that hold the circuit board

As usual, this will visibly void the warrany of your scanner, so proceed carefully and don't break anything!

Dave Martindale

1534. the ATS satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 01:18:44 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <6@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 8100
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I recall that there was a satellite active a few years back called ats1.
This bird handled communications from scientists at the south pole back to
the us. The frequency used was around 136mhz. Is this bird still active? If
not, where are the communications from the pole taking place? I know that
other ats birds have been launched. Do they still use vhf 136mhz? Any infor-
mation would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse n2aam@kb2ear.uucp

1535. Re: Code Tset Gimmick. Was: Ham Radio Liscense

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 02:33:56 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009290233.AA05977@tilde>
Source record: 8096

Gary says he used the gimmic (writing the dots and dashes) to pass his Advanced.
Say, Gary, did you go straight to Advanced from 5WPM? Anyway, I'd really
love to see a repeat performance. I tried doing that and found it harder to
learn to do that than to learn the code.

73, Dube N5PDK

1536. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was Re:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 02:55:00 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9009290255.AA06342@tilde>
Source record: 8097

Phil Howard reports rationalizations for the use of his non-type-accepted-for-police-band-use radio to talk to the cops in the event of an emergency. We're all waiting with baited breath to see what happens. Phil, have you volunteered to be the guinea pig? Please keep us posted. Curious minds want to know.
73, Dube N5PDK

1537. Re: Hand held radios on airlines

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 04:41:31 UTC
From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <9610@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 8107

I gave the airline security guys a fright with my ham gear this summer.
Travelling from Honolulu to San Francisco, I had packed a 2 meter
handheld and a bunch of spare battery packs. Just for good measure
I threw in the wall charger and the speaker mic too, just stuffed
into a small box.

It must have looked like a standard Hollywood mad bomber device on the
X-ray scanner. Drew a crowd of security, until I told them that it was
just a bunch of radio parts.

The moral of the story is: pack neatly, and try not to carry a slew
of battery packs around. Besides, they are heavy!

1538. Re: Ethernet coax as feeder?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 05:44:31 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <254@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8088

In article <28.Sep.90.15:56:24.BST.#1144@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
> Hi; Anyone know if Thickwire Ethernet coax is any good as antenna feeder?
> Better or worse (or the same?) as CATV hardline??
>

First of all CATV hardline is 75 Ohms, The thick yellow Ethernet stuff is 50 Ohms. I would say that per 100 Meters the Heavy solid aluminium jacket CATV stuff has less loss than Ethernet cable.

But the question I would like answered myself is, how does the yellow jacketed thick Ethernet cable compare to RG8U? The RG8U cable is designed for outdoor use, we can assume that the designer yellow stuff is not. Now thin Ethernet cable is RG58u, plain and simple. So why the yellow stuff for thick cable?

My Belden catty (Master Catalog 885) Page 187 has Ethernet thick cable - Yes there is a plenum version available to keep the cranky building inspectors at bay. The specs say it is 50 Ohm. The insulation is Cellular Polyethylene (Foamed Teflon for the plenum stuff). The OD is 10.28 mm for regular and 9.53 mm for the plenum stuff. Now Belden 8214 (RG8/u type) has an OD of 10.29. These dimensions are to help those who would want to stuff the cable into a regular 50 Ohm N connector.

As this is Ethernet cable and it has recommended working distances, Belden don't bother to post the attenuation figures. My guess is that would be about the same as regular RG8. If you can get this stuff free and can live with the trendy yellow jacket, make the best of it.

Maybe someone else has the actual attenuation figures of this stuff. Maybe someone could also explain why not use RG8 for Ethernet cable. I don't know what the price difference between Ethernet cable and RG8 is. That alone may explain much.
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1539. Need ICOM R-1 Manual in English!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 07:04:59 UTC
From: wdc@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45269@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8106

I have an ICOM R-1 that a friend picked up for me in Japan
but I really need a copy of the owner's manual in English!

Please send me email if you can help me out...

wayne
n6rsc

1540. Re: Novice test code requirement... Again.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 11:27:32 UTC
From: DOW@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <90272.072732DOW@MAINE.BITNET>
Source record: 8091

In article <1371@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) says:
>
>
>YOU *enjoyed* learning the code. It wasn't hard (for YOU). As a matter
>of fact, it was easy (for YOU). YOU do not believe that 5 wpm is a difficult
>(for YOU) requirement.
>
>OTHER people have found learning the code difficult. OTHER people have not
>found learning code enjoyable. OTHER people have given up hope of becoming
>amateur operators because of the code. OTHER people don't find the code
>requirement relevant.
>
>But, since the world revolves around YOU, none of this matters. YOU got
>YOUR license. What do YOU care about OTHER people.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

Gary, I'm very disturbed by your lack of thought concerning my posting.
In the beginning of my posting, I prefaced it with *I* ... These were *my*
feelings; I was not attempting to say that 'this is the way it is'.

You, on the other hand, displayed a true lack of 'brotherhood' in the
advancement of ham radio. Yes, I agree that certain people have trouble
learning the code. I maintain that in most of these cases, it is because
1) they choose to have a hard time at it by a lack of HONEST effort over
a period of time and 2) because people like you promote the attitude that
its silly and you don't need to learn it. "You can cheat your way through
this way: let me show you. "

I'm sorry you have had such a bad experience with CW. I tend to think
that CW is a necessary barrier of entry. I think of Ham Radio much the
same waay as music. (I have been a musician for 18 years.) Many people
want to be a musician and (for instance) play the guitar. Playing the guitar
takes several things: Time, desire, ambition, patience, diligence and
PRACTICE. If even one of these things is lacking, the person will not be
successful in learning the instrument. (By the way, there's no way to
cheat on a guitar test.) I submit that the same requirements exist for
learning the code for the ham radio tests.

Gary, I do hope that you can learn to further the efforts of ham radio
operators in a more respected manner than what you are displaying. It is
a worthy hobby of talented and willing individuals. Perhaps one of the
reason the code requirement exists is to keep out people who will be a
detriment to the radio community as a whole. (I bring to mind the recent
20 meter wars, and also leave you to think of the deplorable condition of

11 meters.)

I, personally, will continue with my enjoyment of CW and will more than gladly put forth the honest time and effort to speed up to 13 and even 20 WPM. It will be difficult, but after playing the acoustic guitar for over 16 years, I know what diligence is and how it pays off. While my primary use of the bands will be voice usage after I upgrade, I feel that CW is necessary. And, I hope that my mentor (I fear to call him an Elmer, his hair isn't grey enough! :-)) doesn't have such discouraging words as you do. Otherwise, I would probably abandon ham radio completely.

Michael R. Dow
Dow@Maine.maine.edu
<no callsign in the mailbox yet>

1541. Walker Tompkins' callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 13:32:03 UTC
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <9009291331.AA28479@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8103

Ken Hendrickson, N8DGN/6, asks the musical question...
>> In article <9009270406.AA16704@ucsd.edu> jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard) writes:
> >call WV7XNN...the WV7 prefix would be kosher, but the XNN suffix is a no-no.
> What is wrong with the XNN suffix?

2x3 callsigns with suffixes beginning with X aren't used in the amateur service; they're reserved for Part 5 experimental stations. About 12 years ago or so, the FCC issued a bunch of WB5Xxx calls; they all were issued replacement licenses when the FCC realized their mistake. If you hear someone signing WB5Yxx, ask them...chances are that they got an X-call first.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

1542. 88 to 108 Mhz FM xmtr

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 14:11:25 UTC
From: stevens@mpx2.lampf.lanl.gov
Message-ID: <64461@lanl.gov>
Source record: 8095

Hello !

I wonder if anyone out there knows if low powered unlicensed xmtrs operating
in the 88 to 108 Mhz band are legal and what is the max output power ?
Or a reference as to where I might find this information...

Thanks,
Thad KG5ES

1543. Re: Anyone ever operate in JA land?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 16:13:38 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080013@col.hp.com>
Source record: 8118

Thanks to those of you who responded to my request for info on
amateur radio operation in Japan. I got alot of useful information.
If anyone wants a summary, just E-mail me. (Its too long to post.)

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Africans walk single file -- at least the one I saw did."

1544. Re: QSOs by appointment?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 17:01:32 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45271@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8101

In article <251@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
>
> I noticed on Page 15 that on of the picture captions said: "...The
>PC is used to log contacts and communicate via Inmarsat." I wondered
>why, they had a boat offshore, which according to the story had full
>Nav and Comms. Why, with all that Amateur Radio gear around on this
>storm lashed piece of rock do they need to chopper in an Inmarsat
>terminal? Must be so they can assure the XYLs at home that they are
>eating well and sending out their laundry.
>
>than 25 hours of hard labour, punctuated by only a few hours of sleep,
>we were quite exhausted. Happy and ready for the DX operation, we moved
>up to 14.145 MHz and Einar worked LA6VM as the first station."
>
> Only a cynic would envision a scenario where an exchange is made via
>Inmarsat to schedule a CW QSO on 20 Meters. Amazing where technology
>has taken us.

I certainly don't have a problem with a DXpedition handing out the
first contact to someone who was a major force in making the trip
happen but who stayed home to coordinate things at that end. As you'll
notice from the article, LA6VM was one of the founders of Club Bouvet
as well as its QSL manager. He provided invaluable assistance in gathering
the funds and equipment necessary for this trip, as he did a few years
ago for the first-ever Peter I DXpedition.

I think having alternate comms capability with your support staff back
home is an excellent idea. I've heard DXpeditions trying to get
important information back to their families and ham assistants on 20m.
Sometimes they get interrupted (or jammed :-( ) by other people.

The Inmarsat idea sounds smart to me.

Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

1545. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 17:12:13 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009291712.AA28129@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 8112

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #754 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90265.73204315 .00000218 00000-0 25132-3 0 3415
2 00424 80.4623 189.8958 0024346 23.4576 336.7693 13.67390383396029
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90264.34923835 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4164
2 03029 13.3232 20.3838 0015929 212.6841 147.2149 1.00272536 83751
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90267.25316196 .00078526 18052-4 41661-3 0 1055
2 04966 51.5341 347.5001 2217517 336.2214 14.9800 11.17956368602728
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90265.68196724 -.00000023 00000-0 29341-4 0 980
2 07646 49.8232 133.7864 0206378 153.2495 207.9209 13.82142189789260
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90267.07432196 .00000003 00000-0 00000 0 0 1094
2 08820 109.8606 28.9852 0044772 217.1569 142.5688 6.38664572 80255
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90267.65882665 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 5010
2 10684 63.7612 86.4654 0121499 197.7666 161.8296 2.00555356 77847
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90267.14368048 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2343
2 10893 64.3455 327.3537 0165066 24.3582 336.5057 2.00541022 90653
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90262.67491323 .00000105 00000-0 99999-4 0 9495
2 10953 7.1687 65.3084 0009578 84.5628 275.7454 1.00281093 5640
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90266.28122978 .00001070 00000-0 41170-3 0 3774
2 10967 108.0210 162.6517 0002013 236.7391 123.3612 14.35864245640530
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90257.44628020 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2603
2 11054 63.8744 323.8945 0060109 121.0583 239.6004 2.00568638 87473
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90266.23632267 .00000146 00000-0 16159-3 0 6933
2 11080 99.1806 168.8885 0008962 177.1341 182.9864 13.83459637601596
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90262.53783928 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 4328
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2 11141 63.7523 86.5185 0057827 315.9749 43.6239 2.00553070 86278
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90265.17215709 .00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 134
2 11690 64.2433 88.5999 0118506 202.3684 157.1764 2.00554370 92182
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90264.48086781 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2107
2 11783 63.6671 323.2089 0150761 60.2007 301.3640 2.00560023 76258
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90264.49617004 -.00000056 00000-0 99999-4 0 9799
2 12472 3.7070 74.7036 0000958 30.2427 330.1034 1.00203755 33195
DE 1
1 12624U 81 70 A 90264.92636280 .00000179 00000-0 59061-3 0 5298
2 12624 88.9835 146.9610 6219893 250.0659 35.8897 3.51022217265589
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90268.09876903 .00062063 00000-0 77472-3 0 8405
2 12887 97.6265 322.1205 0001858 33.0124 327.1080 15.59670804496794
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90267.72900166 .00075954 00000-0 52988-3 0 5156
2 13138 51.5988 157.1276 0001840 172.6105 187.5586 15.73630878480479
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90267.95152539 .00000150 00000-0 16402-3 0 5968
2 13301 82.9292 227.6415 0026085 245.4514 114.3915 13.67848891411314
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90267.01146040 .00001124 00000-0 25926-3 0 4630
2 13367 98.1565 327.5522 0003630 165.4546 194.6758 14.57151334435696
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90265.34307147 .00000585 00000-0 42982-3 0 8110
2 13777 99.0220 100.6241 0013740 115.9739 244.2840 13.98826906 60522
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90254.04809813 .00000121 00000-0 11709-3 0 7417
2 13916 82.9481 308.5923 0036546 261.5243 98.1763 13.74060029374461
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90266.64936880 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 963
2 13969 4.7067 65.0013 0002936 143.5888 216.7036 1.00278494 321
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90266.58724296 .00000119 00000-0 99999-4 0 2568
2 14050 2.4741 77.0941 0001594 147.0123 213.4774 1.00272650 1131
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90260.93187818 -.00000058 00000-0 00000 0 0 5497
2 14129 26.0092 184.3937 5954699 176.6918 190.5773 2.05881694 26641
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90260.95229023 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 8287
2 14189 63.4018 84.9615 0148143 219.6048 139.3595 2.00700803 52621
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90266.97159401 -.00000069 00000-0 -10321-4 0 3233
2 14780 98.1965 325.5200 0000174 1.3071 358.8127 14.57119997349105
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90268.04142506 .00002098 00000-0 39367-3 0 7867
2 14781 97.9423 317.2989 0011803 293.7999 66.1969 14.65706130350599
GPS-0009
```

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1 15039U 84 59 A 90266.08649090 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 459
2 15039 63.1732 83.9530 0022999 227.2481 132.5927 2.00611152 46004
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90266.63213426 .00000123 00000-0 12112-3 0 9475
2 15055 82.9582 349.7360 0029268 49.6601 310.7106 13.73377998313582
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90260.53957593 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 8980
2 15271 63.1804 322.8445 0107150 328.0035 31.4250 2.00559543 43008
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90267.97887812 .00002052 00000-0 27623-3 0 3586
2 15331 82.5333 268.3884 0024126 9.6931 350.4831 14.78586679322834
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90262.04297155 .00000603 00000-0 34612-3 0 6242
2 15427 99.1736 264.0809 0016121 104.9778 255.3181 14.12670897297235
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90267.66553124 .00044567 00000-0 31427-3 0 7639
2 16095 51.5976 157.4512 0002064 199.2784 161.0838 15.73601589480467
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90266.73657892 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 5759
2 16129 63.9328 84.9995 0126325 148.2871 212.5277 2.00509668 36333
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90267.82606835 .00026386 00000-0 32948-3 0 9529
2 16609 51.6115 187.8282 0026528 82.5778 277.8169 15.59246468263673
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90267.70471201 .00000829 00000-0 40734-3 0 1078
2 16613 98.7249 340.8183 0000263 230.6065 129.5123 14.20037253 78058
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90265.70901431 .00003809 00000-0 52156-3 0 1517
2 16881 82.5167 329.4405 0023308 32.7982 327.4690 14.78089171223553
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90267.59052237 -.00000026 00000-0 11868-3 0 2463
2 16908 50.0097 310.4012 0011060 89.5050 270.7048 12.44390142187232
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90267.08976277 .00000620 00000-0 28809-3 0 4707
2 16969 98.5957 292.8029 0013680 347.3613 12.7225 14.23738001208685
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90264.61976381 -.00001276 00000-0 -93793-3 0 6661
2 17527 99.1000 335.9021 0001026 120.8612 239.6043 13.94859190182709
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90265.26819765 -.00000110 00000-0 99999-4 0 5960
2 17561 0.0519 277.3891 0005020 112.9594 329.6923 1.00276519 6542
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90267.76197059 .00048532 00000-0 59809-3 0 2631
2 17845 51.6084 188.1527 0027105 81.6525 278.7103 15.59261848198392
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90266.97105449 .00000001 00000-0 99999-5 0 7090
2 18123 98.8096 96.2438 0015341 102.1295 258.1648 14.14150785168367
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90267.77847824 .00000017 00000-0 12376-4 0 3328
2 18129 82.9217 254.9370 0011340 195.4973 164.5823 13.72110926163101
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Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90266.31049032 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 4934
2 18312 82.5468 212.5019 0013237 344.5793 15.4964 13.83676440156554
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90266.78156016 .00000117 00000-0 99483-4 0 3582
2 18820 82.5410 272.0805 0018272 49.9014 310.3744 13.84372296133826
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90266.95579360 .00000769 00000-0 36838-3 0 6417
2 18822 98.6332 143.8769 0006948 354.4599 5.6500 14.21563924136854
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90267.16009810 .00000020 00000-0 99999-3 0 9734
2 19163 64.9095 155.7853 0007117 190.2391 169.8221 2.13102387 18252
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90267.21718948 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 9800
2 19165 64.8946 155.7854 0004064 333.9487 26.1160 2.13102873 18256
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90263.62168524 -.00000120 00000-0 99999-4 0 1462
2 19216 56.8713 134.9262 7029521 236.1311 37.1395 2.09702232 17408
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90266.96030108 .00003010 00000-0 41873-3 0 9495
2 19274 82.5132 66.9504 0022342 156.7683 203.4466 14.77376878119504
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90266.80742618 .00000392 00000-0 99999-3 0 5861
2 19336 82.5406 207.6393 0019680 66.7000 293.6121 13.16904777103937
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 90267.70597355 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 8651
2 19503 65.3413 35.2743 0006428 179.9518 180.0498 2.13103452 15755
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90267.32479912 .00001116 00000-0 63294-3 0 3500
2 19531 98.9932 215.7884 0013079 10.2958 349.8477 14.11726718102958
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90263.48722895 .00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 1523
2 19548 0.3510 83.7004 0002894 117.7352 158.5605 1.00271195 1220
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90267.27768818 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 7022
2 19749 64.8566 155.4580 0005696 275.5914 84.4114 2.13102210 13271
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 90267.80522630 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 7067
2 19750 64.8790 155.4578 0005524 251.1723 108.8488 2.13102367 13286
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90233.24152199 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1540
2 19802 55.0484 194.8560 0052488 166.0565 194.0528 2.00648564 11058
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90267.18144133 .00029824 00000-0 17440-2 0 7581
2 19822 75.1061 190.2083 4161378 158.5054 226.0783 7.15081692 6895
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90268.08047497 -.00000122 00000-0 -11520-3 0 3201
2 19851 82.5356 148.9053 0017595 93.6121 266.7269 13.84007999 79389
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90264.11373532 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 1537
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2 19883 0.3976 77.1232 0003272 158.4995 124.2781 1.00265391 75917
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90264.93192738 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 1535
2 20061 54.8045 11.8757 0091037 177.2157 182.8508 2.00482646 9436
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90266.43639241 .00000130 00000-0 12707-3 0 2068
2 20103 82.9582 212.5596 0038573 122.8663 237.6216 13.73612746 61202
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 90259.31961858 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1458
2 20185 54.9361 194.7111 0023376 150.4514 209.6604 2.00581297 7896
Activnyi
1 20261U 89 80 A 90267.69817994 .00001784 00000-0 55793-3 0 7342
2 20261 82.5963 165.3990 1257433 113.4159 260.4086 12.43932588 44962
Activnyi RB
1 20262U 89 80 C 90266.42391760 .00000840 00000-0 25970-3 0 2858
2 20262 82.5985 166.3125 1261207 116.7001 256.8716 12.43286993 44808
Magion 2
1 20281U 89 80 B 90267.72588624 .00002214 00000-0 69017-3 0 7324
2 20281 82.5951 165.2660 1256795 113.0996 260.7329 12.44229383 44976
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 90233.78841113 -.00000027 00000-0 99999-4 0 1392
2 20302 54.5872 314.3891 0034316 318.7813 41.0133 2.00369101 6186
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90266.60868953 .00000054 00000-0 12398-3 0 2166
2 20305 82.5553 148.6023 0016696 80.3021 279.9979 13.15864629 43897
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90267.56380773 .00001984 00000-0 13024-2 0 1688
2 20322 99.0258 276.8463 0009989 90.9358 269.2865 14.02891006 43421
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90267.69788077 .00048911 00000-0 60254-3 0 3850
2 20335 51.6136 188.4746 0027324 82.3365 278.0367 15.59260786 47317
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90221.97664954 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 906
2 20361 54.9826 138.2198 0063606 49.6575 310.9235 2.00582513 4808
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90267.66959639 .00000160 00000-0 84343-4 0 3599
2 20436 98.7271 340.8491 0001038 95.3390 264.7871 14.20030110 34869
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90266.22484339 .00000690 00000-0 29025-3 0 2087
2 20437 98.6921 342.0182 0010529 229.3009 130.7273 14.28724065 34868
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90265.07635239 .00000386 00000-0 17039-3 0 1215
2 20438 98.6969 340.8409 0009497 231.0845 128.9521 14.28435847 34692
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 90265.36721578 .00000624 00000-0 26350-3 0 1109
2 20439 98.6987 341.3263 0010630 229.8888 130.1393 14.28824015 34747
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 90266.41038971 .00000725 00000-0 30334-3 0 1206
2 20440 98.6978 342.3824 0010896 225.7236 134.3066 14.28878142 34898
WO-18
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1 20441U 90 5 F 90266.11300440 .00000605 00000-0 25516-3 0 1132
2 20441 98.6989 342.1183 0011375 227.5911 132.4315 14.28965575 34859
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 90267.43158664 .00000655 00000-0 27510-3 0 1162
2 20442 98.6984 343.4593 0011784 222.9453 137.0809 14.29038750 35046
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 90231.96552739 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 858
2 20452 54.5203 253.3822 0028572 40.8909 319.3724 2.00872044 4126
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90265.86888040 .00000158 00000-0 14293-3 0 4113
2 20478 99.1829 335.6416 0001026 119.1886 241.2715 13.94835953 31750
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 90258.53680681 .00000019 00000-0 72450-4 0 1068
2 20479 99.0295 287.9572 0540731 203.8702 153.6442 12.83145600 28331
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90261.57386249 .00000011 00000-0 54377-4 0 1049
2 20480 99.0356 290.4267 0540429 196.9758 161.2629 12.83160374 28728
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90266.58992974 -.00000286 00000-0 -51346-3 0 1201
2 20491 99.0333 300.9320 0471467 160.6083 201.3637 13.02745148 29216
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90268.20949217 .00009443 00000-0 55328-3 0 2488
2 20496 43.0977 132.7813 0016403 257.8010 102.0882 15.11856508 33653
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90266.87484556 .00017966 00000-0 46717-3 0 2638
2 20497 43.1071 92.8589 0018908 269.1038 90.7636 15.38451130 34027
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90266.30214465 .00000177 00000-0 17863-3 0 1748
2 20508 82.9574 347.5650 0046129 72.9041 287.7157 13.73234496 28477
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90267.01317523 .00004031 00000-0 61557-3 0 2844
2 20510 82.5298 6.6901 0018859 317.8476 42.1394 14.73529565 30624
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90267.78763741 .00005438 00000-0 38317-3 0 3125
2 20523 28.3461 330.8688 0014765 166.5290 193.5588 15.02768499 29445
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90235.22171003 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 621
2 20533 55.1112 13.2388 0036349 103.5071 256.9366 2.00552057 2945
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90267.42558508 .00041196 00000-0 24876-2 0 2327
2 20546 94.1150 267.8312 0144961 335.9965 23.1965 15.02095317 25728
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 90267.52216337 .00005959 00000-0 66565-3 0 2225
2 20580 28.4722 337.3966 0005673 89.3180 270.8068 14.85086020 22750
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90267.64817044 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1577
2 20619 64.9493 35.5555 0023370 210.5549 149.3147 2.13103027 2745
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90266.82752845 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1654
2 20620 64.9437 35.5877 0007007 47.5848 312.4851 2.13102744 2730
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Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90267.35524244 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1384
2 20621 64.9608 35.5781 0013867 198.8246 161.1227 2.13102802 2740
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90267.76198451 .00039980 00000-0 49473-3 0 1612
2 20635 51.6116 188.1514 0026666 81.3187 279.1183 15.59257141 18202
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 90265.80255209 .00006105 00000-0 52842-3 0 722
2 20638 52.9752 337.1170 0013598 266.3405 93.6033 14.98295529 16910
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90266.99041758 .00000202 00000-0 17252-3 0 537
2 20670 82.5464 210.2301 0017094 15.5148 344.6536 13.83853774 12182
BADR-1
1 20685U 90 59 A 90267.83173221 .00365946 -84608-5 61948-3 0 880
2 20685 28.4881 196.0972 0418544 169.4149 191.4885 15.27043635 10696
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 90266.43313823 .00001391 00000-0 17588-2 0 224
2 20712 18.2659 22.9392 7118620 244.8433 28.6476 2.43443654 1464
Soyuz TM-10
1 20722U 90 67 A 90267.76196982 .00048370 00000-0 59732-3 0 674
2 20722 51.6039 188.1545 0025233 82.7621 277.6256 15.59270472 8502
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90263.99021895 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 156
2 20724 54.6862 192.4067 0095617 117.3695 243.6112 2.00550586 962
Progress M4
1 20752U 90 72 A 90263.40260945 .00088096 00000-0 10747-2 0 515
2 20752 51.6105 210.0519 0025829 66.0277 294.3006 15.59316483 5675
1990 076D
1 20770U 90 76 D 90263.48170943 -.00000528 00000-0 16226-3 0 115
2 20770 62.9322 39.8940 7342378 318.4273 4.6428 2.03431940 502
BS-3A
1 20771U 90 77 A 90266.65381067 -.00000332 00000-0 99999-4 0 246
2 20771 0.2129 246.9938 0001729 121.3946 351.7520 1.00271627 480
1990 077C
1 20773U 90267.61929353 0.00033304 34033-2 0 168
2 20773 28.8072 137.3521 7401590 194.7075 117.7444 2.15384066 237
SKYNET 4C
1 20776U 90268.81889386 0.00000056 10000-3 0 241
2 20776 4.3480 294.1849 0021774 205.6128 153.7647 1.00593223 14
EUTELSAT II
1 20777U 90 79 B 90263.94398751 .00000172 00000-0 99999-4 0 129
2 20777 0.2641 162.5610 0040554 146.2269 50.7569 1.00464716 187
1990 079D
1 20781U 90267.40897687 0.00061862 10938-1 0 165
2 20781 7.0076 124.7176 7258308 198.3619 106.4045 2.32045984 566
1990 073C
1 20782U 90 73 C 90264.49224235 .06252185 -59652-5 86627-4 0 390
2 20782 82.3413 97.8521 0026978 353.7422 7.9104 16.46627253 5819
Feng Yun 1B
1 20788U 90 81 A 90267.51777234 .00000131 00000-0 99999-4 0 279
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2 20788 98.9287 301.7402 0010492 200.6296 159.9143 14.00545010 3014
PRC 31
1 20789U 90268.19573425 0.00033834 20963-1 0 292
2 20789 98.9727 302.5291 0033385 226.1618 133.8724 14.04626822 3118
PRC 32
1 20790U 90268.70141641 0.00039971 25369-1 0 228
2 20790 98.9410 302.9738 0022684 222.9168 136.3144 14.03377616 3187
1990 081D
1 20791U 90 81 D 90265.50696384 .00000474 00000-0 33836-3 0 352
2 20791 98.9339 299.8005 0009980 232.7342 127.2337 14.01188180 2722
1990 081E
1 20792U 90 81 E 90262.06891216 .00001485 00000-0 99354-3 0 105
2 20792 98.9418 296.4619 0015520 256.9421 103.0017 14.02131568 2241
1990 081F
1 20793U 90 81 F 90267.64612297 .00000832 00000-0 57402-3 0 131
2 20793 98.9364 301.9005 0014262 225.3088 134.6928 14.01389519 3022
1990 081G
1 20797U 90 81 G 90265.57650444 .00001615 00000-0 10940-2 0 79
2 20797 98.9320 299.8644 0010684 236.9321 123.0851 14.01352914 2737
1990 081H
1 20798U 90 81 H 90266.07411613 .00001728 00000-0 11650-2 0 95
2 20798 98.9347 300.3599 0009907 242.4733 117.5316 14.01518917 2808
Cosmos 2100
1 20804U 90268.60051190 0.00000108 10352-3 0 163
2 20804 82.9365 102.4142 0035714 258.9787 100.7345 13.73411608 1565
1990 083B
1 20805U 90 83 B 90268.00488170 .00002538 00000-0 26340-2 0 219
2 20805 82.9346 102.8357 0031695 243.8628 115.7435 13.75110240 1485
1990 065C
1 20811U 90 65 C 90267.25426590 .00000846 00000-0 11071-2 0 136
2 20811 18.2753 22.5222 7118198 245.5443 28.2014 2.43438146 1482
1990 072C
1 20812U 90 72 C 90268.02784051 .00615924 00000-0 36331-2 0 113
2 20812 51.6114 186.1654 0021314 315.0218 45.1060 15.75599498 6403
1990 084A
1 20813U 90 84 A 90267.98030431 .00000737 00000-0 19690-2 0 93
2 20813 62.8515 252.8673 7469675 280.4460 10.4545 1.95895408 103
1990 084B
1 20814U 90269.16979450 0.01280958 39557-4 12183-2 0 154
2 20814 62.8343 233.0161 0116521 132.2865 228.8006 15.98722721 855
1990 084C
1 20815U 90268.98242180 0.01750513 39450-4 10678-2 0 199
2 20815 62.8249 233.6571 0134634 121.4840 239.9418 16.00624275 826
1990 084D
1 20816U 90 84 D 90264.40444571 .00000034 00000-0 00000 0 0 18
2 20816 62.8526 253.0763 7466216 280.4896 10.4305 1.96746362 33
1990 082C
1 20817U 90268.53903082 0.00480422 11403-3 59372-3 0 108
2 20817 82.5707 158.2345 0010846 235.2833 124.7284 16.07751083 2909
1990 082D
```

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1 20818U 90266.16145564 0.10907228 -59558-5 26217-2 0 93
2 20818 82.5710 160.8711 0011412 227.1145 132.9023 16.29353833 2521
1990 082E
1 20819U 90268.71088430 0.17511454 -62806-5 69921-2 0 71
2 20819 82.5579 158.1678 0047963 283.8942 78.6733 16.20510173 2933
1990 082F
1 20820U 90 82 F 90267.15133122 .05567771 -57985-5 14861-2 0 107
2 20820 82.5654 159.7362 0025069 225.5985 137.7938 16.27402063 2680
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tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1546. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 17:12:55 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9009291712.AA28159@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 8102

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1547. QSOs by appointment

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 18:11:15 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <37785@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 8104

julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) roguishly sez:

> those amazing coincidences that makes life so worth while: "After more
> than 25 hours of hard labour, punctuated by only a few hours of sleep,
> we were quite exhausted. Happy and ready for the DX operation, we moved
> up to 14.145 MHz and Einar worked LA6VM as the first station."
>
> Only a cynic would envision a scenario where an exchange is made via
> Inmarsat to schedule a CW QSO on 20 Meters. Amazing where technology has taken
> us. I assume all the CW gear was to back up the Inmarsat terminal (-:

Well, 14145 is only a CW freq in the USA (although the 3Y5X operation might have you believe otherwise). No, 14145 from Bouvet and from Norway is that old-fashioned talking-type Shouting, Screaming and Barking mode (it's usually abbreviated "SSB"). No way they could get on and call LA6VM ("others please stand by, this is 3Y5X"). OK, it might not have worked on CW either, but you can't use this incident as an excuse for CW-bashing.

Patty's right, if I were the QSL manager and major organizer of a thing like this, I'd want a QSO for sure. It's actually quite conceivable that LA6VM was on the qui vive hourly, but yes, they probably did use the other link to set up the schedule. I would have done that too.

But regardless of the above, one does have to wonder about the sanity of the whole thing. Of course, it wasn't just a ham radio visit, there were biologists and such (see page 16 picture of two penguins being strangled to keep the population down), but in this case they tagged along with the radio guys, rather than the other way around as often happens with these things. You can't get much for $330,000 these days, and the various postal services did quite well out of the operation.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
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Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1548. Need ICOM R-1 Manual in English!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 18:44:14 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9009291844.AA08633@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8105

I can help, if you want a photo-copy of it. There's a scanned copy in Postscript somewhare around also, but it's pretty crufty looking.

1549. Re: CW decoder wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 19:17:01 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <285@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8116

In article <282@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> In article <58625@wlbr.IMSD.CONTEL.COM>, jm@wlbr.imsd.contel.com (Jim Macropol) writes:
> > I am looking for a CW decoder box that feeds into an
> > RS-232 serial line. I know that there are several
> > plug-in boards for PCs out there, but that is not a
> > viable option at this point.

> If you want one that puts out ASCII, you need one of the multimode
> controller boxes, like the AEA PK232. This will do other modes (like
> packet, AMTOR, Baudot, etc) too.

One disadvantage of the AEA boxes is that they aren't very tolerant
of a bad "fist". If the intracharacter timing is a little long,
all you get is a string of E's and T's. In one of the manuals,
they claim this as a feature, to help with training one's sending.

Also tuning is fairly critical, the input filters are about
100 Hz wide, and at a fixed frequency. (800 Hz on the PK-232, and
1000 Hz (slightly adjustable) on the older MBA units.)

markz@ssc.uucp

1550. Find Nacogdoches, TX Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 20:35:42 UTC
From: RISK@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <90272.163542RISK@MAINE.BITNET>
Source record: 8114

I'm moving to Nacogdoches, Texas to take a faculty position there and would be interested in a contact or contacts I might rag chew with to get info on the area weather, pros and cons, repeaters, etc... I'm also interested in info on packet but will post that in the packet newsgroup. Will be prof in the School of Forestry at Stephen F. Austin State University. Arrival about the first week of December.....

Cud ragchew on HF or via packet....

Paul H. Risk N1DJD
College of Forestry, Univ. of Maine
Orono, Maine....

1551. RTTY DX Notes 9/28/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 20:39:35 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1665@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 8121

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0928
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 9/28/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 28th September 1990
BID: $RTDX0928
Part 1 of 3.

From reports received this week, indications are that the bands are
going through a change as shown by the numerous reports of activity on
both 21 and 28 MHz. These conditions should prove exceedingly helpful
with the CQWW RTTY DX Contest this weekend, and final scores should be
very interesting. See you in the mess.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN (and cluster), JA1BLV, OD5NG TG9VT,
UT5RP, VK2EG, W2JGR, W6/G0AZT and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster
Network. I see that you have all been busy this past week. Thank you
all for the wealth of information.

Bandpass:

Friday 21:
BY4RSA 21082 at 1140Z
KB0FUE/DU3 21084 at 1432Z

It gets better

Saturday 22:
SU1ER 14074 at 0405Z ARQ
UW3AT 14087 at 0605Z
FW1FM 14086 at 0705Z QSL
9J2BO 21089 at 1332Z
UZ3DWH 21093 at 1616Z
RO4OA 21092 at 1640Z QSL
UQ2HO 21091 at 1648Z
ZD8BOB 21074 at 1910Z ARQ
7J1AJD/JD1 14090 at 2005Z QSL

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0929
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 9/28/90
```

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 28th September 1990
BID: $RTDX0929
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 23:
TU2BB 14074 at 0015Z ARQ
CE0ZIG 14074 at 0200Z ARQ
RF1F/UA3TT 14089 at 0418Z
RO4OA 14084 at 0452Z
OM2BXW 14089 at 0550Z Note
5W1KT 14093 at 0933Z
UC2OF 21090 at 0940Z
JW9MAA 28092 at 1225Z
FR4RF 28083 at 1235Z
T77A 28087 at 1521Z
BV4VB 21084 at 1618Z
A92ET 21080 at 1641Z ARQ
V85GA 21080 at 1650Z ARQ
SU1ER 21080 at 1650Z
VP8BFH 21083 at 1935Z
ZD9BV 21087 at 1935Z
8P6RY 21084 at 2026Z
6W1HF 21082 at 2028Z
5Z4BI 21087 at 2031Z
ZD8BOB 21074 at 2234Z ARQ
HJ3MCM 21087 at 2314Z Note

Monday 24:
JH1QDB/JD1 28088 at 0015Z QSL
5W1KT 28085 at 0038Z
BZ4RC 21085 at 0045Z QSL
SV0CR 14074 at 0345Z ARQ
UG7GWY 14070 at 0525Z QSL/ARQ
RF1F/UA3TT 14084 at 0615Z
AP2NK 21080 at 0935Z ARQ
A41JW 21072 at 1136Z
V73AT 14088 at 1144Z QSL
BV4VB 14082 at 1706Z ARQ
V51P 21087 at 1746Z

Tuesday 25:
TY1PS 21088 at 0015Z
5N8ALE 14078 at 0524Z
UH7E/UZ9CWA 21091 at 1336Z QSL
TR8AHO 21074 at 1646Z ARQ
4U1UN 14089 at 2045Z QSL
TU2BB 14074 at 2212Z ARQ
OX3CO 14074 at 2300Z ARQ
EA9MY 14091 at 2314Z

Wednesday 26:
TY1PS 21089 at 0019Z

UW0LZ 21083 at 0022Z
RF1F/UA3TT 14088 at 0115Z
7J1AJD/JD1 14068 at 0415Z
YI1BGD 14074 at 0520Z FEC
BX3MG 14093 at 1700Z
FR4FR 21090 at 1715Z
ZD8BOB 21074 at 2210Z ARQ
TU2BB 14074 at 2216Z ARQ
VP8BFH 21092 at 2316Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0930
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 9/28/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 28th September 1990
BID: $RTDX0930
Part 3 of 3.

Thursday 27:
SV0ER 14074 at 0400Z ARQ
EA8BIL 14074 at 0415Z ARQ
UG7GWG 14098 at 0444Z QSL
ZF1RY 14091 at 0501Z
GW4ZAT/5B4 14073 at 0630Z FEC

QSL Information:

Correction to ZF1RY QSL path. Send cards to P.O. Box 5194, Richmond, CA 94805. The Callbook address may give the wrong impression.

7J1AJD/JD1 will QSL via KB1BE.

FW1FM indicates to QSL via Box 15, Futuna Island.

RO4OA will collect his cards from Box 249, Kishinev 277043, USSR.

JH1QDB/JD1 says to QSL to his home address.

BZ4RC is at Box 538, Nanjing, P.R. China.

UG7GWY says to QSL to Box 1, Erevan 375038 Armenia.

V73AT will QSL via K2CL.

UH7E/UZ9CWA cards go via UZ9CWA.

4U1UN requests his cards via NA2K.

UG7GWG collects his cards from Box 54, Erevan 375010 USSR.

Notes of Interest:

7J1AJD/JD1 will operate until October 4th and will include the CQWW RTTY Contest in his effort.

HJ3MCM is a special Colombian call.

OM3BXW is also a special call for OK3BXW.

BV4VB states he will be very active in the CQWW RTTY DX Contest this weekend, as will 7J1AJD/JD1, JH1QDB/JD1, ZF1RY and many other good callsigns.

Saint Pauls Island CY0. FP5DX and VE1KM are scheduled to operate from October 20th with RTTY (and other modes) on 15 and 20 meters. Expected calls are CY9SPI and CY9DX. QSL via FP5DX.

Angola D2 is in the cooking pot as soon as official permission is obtained. It is hoped that RTTY will be included in the operation.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1552. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was Re:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 22:09:13 UTC
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com
Message-ID: <17715@oolong.la.locus.com>
Source record: 8113

In article <9009290255.AA06342@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>Phil Howard reports rationalizations for the use of his non-type-accepted-
>for-police-band-use radio to talk to the cops in the event of an emergency.
>We're all waiting with baited breath to see what happens. Phil, have you
>volunteered to be the guinea pig? Please keep us posted. Curious minds
>want to know.
>73, Dube N5PDK

I don't get this message. The FCC law is quite clear that any frequency
may be used under certain conditions. My TR-2600A covers 140-160 Mhz as
a transceiver, and I wouldn't hesitate one moment to use it to contact
a public service agency in the event of a situation in which property or
life was at imminent loss. On the other hand, I'd prefer more conventional
means (such as using the telephone, etc.).

Be sensible. Most public service agencies probably use CTCSS; do you
know the correct frequency to use? They don't tell you this in a scanner
frequency listing. Furthermore, many public service radio systems are
configured with repeaters, etc; the published frequency may be a repeater
output and there is little chance of anyone hearing you on it. Concentrate
on methods which get the best results. Contacting law enforcement agencies
via the telephone will generally work best.

If, for instance, you are in an airplane crash, and there is no nearby
telephone but you have a radio and can contact the US Forest Service, I
sincerely doubt you'd be in trouble.

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
****

1553. Re: Walker Tompkins' callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-29 22:40:53 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <286@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8117

In article <9009270406.AA16704@ucsd.edu>, jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard) writes:
> Bob West, WA8YCD wrote:
> > (NOTE: K6ATX was also the callsign given to the hero Tommy Rockford.
> > A postscript mentions that all the calls used were real, and were used
> > with the knowledge and consent of both the call holders and the FCC.)
>
> Uh, almost...There was one story with a new kid with the call WV7XNN...the WV7
> prefix would be kosher, but the XNN suffix is a no-no.

Was this the kid who lived under the cannery in "CQ Ghost Ship" ??

> (WV-prefixes were used when it was necessary to distinguish those Novices
> destined for Ws from those destined for WAs after they upgraded.)

Hmmmm....I was WN7CSK in 1965, then WA7CSK a year later. I don't think
there were any W calls still being assigned when the Novice was in
effect....or am I wrong? Had some areas not gone to KN and K in the
1950s?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1554. Re: the ATS satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-30 01:34:53 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <3011@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8115
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <6@kb2ear.UUCP> n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM) writes:
>
>I recall that there was a satellite active a few years back called ats1.
>This bird handled communications from scientists at the south pole back to
>the us. The frequency used was around 136mhz. Is this bird still active? If
>not, where are the communications from the pole taking place? I know that
>other ats birds have been launched. Do they still use vhf 136mhz? Any infor-
>mation would be appreciated.

The South Pole has used a satellite called ATS-3 for the past several
years. It has been used to transfer data over a synchronous data link
to a ground station in Florida, as well as for voice comms over a narrow
band FM link to the same ground station.

ATS-1 is part of the same series of satellites launched circa 1967.
The had a life expectancy of 3 years, so it's kind of amazing they're
still running. Both ATS-1 and ATS-3 are active and use the same
frequencies on the transponders as questioned above. The transponders
are different, but both pass FM. ATS-1 is west of ATS-3, and serves
several satellite users throughout the Pacific. ATS-3 has many users in
addition to the Antarctic stations and so time is shared. But you
should still hear South Pole, McMurdo Station, and Palmer Station come
up occasionally.

South Pole however has moved over to another satellite, LES-9, an
Airforce satellite operation on higher frequencies. The other stations
hopefully will soon follow. The data links on ATS-3 were running at
1200 baud (2400 baud possible but not reliable), and the LES-9
operations take place at 2400 baud. LES-9 does not have a transponder,
rather many repeaters on different channels. Voice is possible, however
for the time being, Pole will just be using it for data. ATS-3 will
continue to be used for the voice traffic. You would need a synchronous
modem to decode the data, but even then it's all encryped and so not
much use to anyone.

Voice on ATS-3 is used fairly infrequently except weekends when people
call home. But even then it's only about as interesting as listening in on
20M phone patches.

Technical data on all three satellites is public info, and can be found
in your local library in a good book on communications satellites.
Enjoy!

Brent KB1UK
Communications Coordinator, South Pole Station 1988-89

"Ich weiss nicht was mit mir los ist, eins der 10
Bierchen muss wohl schlecht gewesen sein..."

1555. Yaesu HT470 intermod on ext ant?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-30 01:44:32 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <508@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 8119

Hello fellow netlanders,

As a new ham, I (and my wallet) are looking at HTs to purchase. The decision seems to be coming down to a choice between the Yaesu HT-470 and the ICOM 24AT. I was just about to decide on the Yeasu (lower price, >= features) when this salesman ambles up. His claim was that the Yeasu is a fine ham-bands only machine, but that if I ever wanted it to do anyting else I would be disappointed.. i.e using it with a rooftop antenna for more range or packet would be almost impossible because of intermod - the squelch would never drop so I could never transmit.

Well, I'm not sure I want to DO packet, but I would hate to limit my options.

Any feedback would be appreciated.. Was the salesmans claim valid, or was I being steered to a higher margin device?

Thanks!

-Rick-

--

| Richard Hyde | RaH@btr.com | This space intentionally left blank |

1556. Solar Terrestrial Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-30 04:18:50 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <900929221850.23002d98@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 8108

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW ---
August and September 1990

Report Issued from Data Released by the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

MONTHLY ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND SOLAR CYCLE OUTLOOK SEPTEMBER 1990 - MARCH 1991

We are now in month 48 of solar cycle 22. Average activity levels and solar indices made a substantial increase in August. Daily values for 10 cm flux, sunspot number and sunspot area reached some of the highest values observed yet this year. In particular, the 10 cm flux value of 315 observed on 26 August was the highest since the 321 observed on 16 June 1989 and the sunspot number of 18 August (394 observed at Boulder) was the highest value since the 395 observed on 10 September 1989. The increases in these indices was sufficient to produce a slight increase in the smoothed values for February 1990. In response to this increase in the smoothed sunspot numbers, the prediction model has risen a little for the next few months, however, not enough to result in a new cycle maximum being predicted. The sharp rise in average smoothed sunspot numbers over the last two months gives a definite impression that the possibility indeed exists for the solar cycle to rise past its July 1989 mark of 158.1. Although to do so it would require several more months of activity equal to that of August's levels.

Flare activity was also up in August. Nearly double the number of energetic events observed in July. Including the largest flare in more than three months, an X3/2B Tenflare with type IV radio sweep from Region 6233 at 21:06 UT on 27 August. This region was by far the most active, producing nearly half of the energetic events observed. Other activity of interest included a satellite level proton event which began at 00:05 UT on 01 August and ended at 11:45 UT on 03 August after reaching a maximum of 230 pfu at 20:15 UT on 01 August. A slight Forbush decrease and a 5 db polar cap absorption accompanied this event. This activity was most likely in response to a long duration M4/2B flare from Region 6180 on 27 July. There were two days of geomagnetic storming at middle latitudes and eight days at high latitudes, including one day of severe storm levels on 23 August. A large filament which disappeared 17-18 August is believed responsible for the 23 August activity.

The increase in activity observed in August may be the beginning of the peak that has been anticipated for several months and is expected to occur in September or October (although very recent analysis indicates that this potential peak may not materialize until October or perhaps November). In any case, this increase in activity lends credence to the belief that solar cycle

22 will have an extended maximum with numerous periods of both high and low activity through 1992.

RECENT SOLAR INDICES (PRELIMINARY) OF THE OBSERVED MONTHLY MEAN VALUES

YEAR = 1988

	Sunspot Numbers			Radio Flux		Geomagnetic	
	Observed SESC	Ratio RI	Smooth RI/SESC	Values SESC	Ottawa RI	Smooth 10 cm Value	Smooth Ap Value
Sep:	153.5	120.1	.79	154.4	121.2	152.5	165.0	12	14.2
Oct:	163.7	125.1	.76	160.5	125.2	169.8	171.6	13	15.7
Nov:	153.8	125.1	.82	168.3	130.2	156.2	177.5	12	16.1
Dec:	229.5	179.2	.78	180.1	137.4	199.8	184.8	13	16.5

YEAR = 1989

Jan:	203.2	161.6	.80	189.2	141.9	235.4	190.2	19	16.7
Feb:	211.0	164.5	.78	196.0	144.7	222.4	194.0	15	17.0
Mar:	176.8	131.0	.74	204.1	149.4	205.1	199.7	41	17.6
Apr:	172.3	129.3	.75	209.9	153.1	189.6	204.4	23	18.2
May:	207.0	138.4	.67	216.4	156.5	190.1	209.3	16	18.8
Jun:	297.3	196.0	.66	220.1	157.9	239.6	213.1	17	19.2
Jul:	193.9	126.8	.65	221.1	158.1	181.9	212.6	8	19.1
Aug:	243.0	166.8	.69	221.5	157.4	217.1	209.7	20	19.3
Sep:	240.7	176.8	.74	221.3	156.3	225.9	207.2	17	18.8
Oct:	217.4	158.5	.73	223.2	157.1	208.7	206.3	21	18.3
Nov:	255.0	173.0	.68	223.4	157.3	235.1	206.1	19	18.4
Dec:	217.8	166.1	.76	217.3	153.3	213.0	203.3	16	18.4

YEAR = 1990

Jan:	239.3	179.4	.75	212.4	150.3	210.1	200.4	14	18.6*
Feb:	184.7	128.4	.71	213.9	152.5*	178.3	200.5*	23	18.9*
Mar:	198.6	140.8	.71	188.8	23				
Apr:	196.1	139.8	.71	185.3	27				
May:	187.7	132.0	.70	189.7	16				
Jun:	168.9	105.2	.62	170.9	16				
Jul:	204.3	147.0	.72	180.7	15*				
Aug:	269.4	199.9*	.74*	221.6*	19*				

* = Preliminary estimates

The lowest smoothed sunspot number for Cycle 21, RI = 12.3, occurred in September 1986.

** End of Review **

1557. Need Weather Satellite info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-30 04:22:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9009300430.AA29795@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8109

I need to put together weather satellite receiving station
for GEOS birds. I need the best resolution and and the best
gray scale possible. The output will end up on IBM
compatible computers. I believe I would prefer separate
receiver and WFAX board. I am also interested in the higher
resolution data available from both the GEOS and low orbit
birds.
Any help welcome.
--
AGENGCC@OSUCC Gordon Couger N5QAQ

1558. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-30 04:34:02 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <900929223402.23002d98@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 8110

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
September 29 to October 09, 1990

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

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GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE |* * **|*** *|* | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |* ******|***** **|* ** **|*** | NONE |
| QUIET |********|********|********|*****| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|*****| NONE |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. | Sat.| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|

NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder,
Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will
generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the
south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here.
However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary
geomagnetic conditions.
"Anomaly Intensity" is meant to represent nothing more than a very rough
guide to the --potential-- interaction geomagnetic fluctuations --might-- have
on earth-based systems sensitive to magnetic fluctuations (ie. electrical power
distribution networks, telecommunications networks, etc.).
For radio signal propagation purposes, plot lines are approximately
proportional to propagation quality when plot lines are below Minor Storm
conditions. Propagation quality may deteriorate rapidly (ie.
non-proportionally) when plot lines exceed Minor Storm levels. Complete radio
blackout conditions on all short-wave frequencies may occur if plot lines
match or exceed Severe Storm levels.
```

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (30 SEPTEMBER - 09 OCTOBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | * | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | |***| NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | **| | | | |***|***| NONE |
| UNSETTLED | * | **|***|***|***|** | **|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
325| | V.HIGH
313| * * F | V.HIGH
300| *** F F = Major Flare(s) | V.HIGH
288| *****F | HIGH
275| ******F | HIGH
263| *******F | HIGH
251| *******FF | MOD.
238| *******FF* | MOD.
226| ********FF* | MOD.
213| *********FF** | MOD.
201| **********FF*** ** F** | MOD.
189|** ***********FF*** *****F***** | LOW
176|**** *F****************FF**** ******F******* | LOW
164|*********F****************FF****** ********F******** | LOW
151|*********F****************FF**********************F********* | LOW
139|*********F****************FF**********************F************| LOW
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: August 1, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be

expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (30 SEPTEMBER - 09 OCTOBER)

High Latitude Paths

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| FAIR |***|* | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | **|***|***|***|***|* *|* *| *| |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | * | * |** |***|
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Plot Represents 8-Hours |
------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|* *| *| *| **| **|***|* *| | |
| GOOD | | * |** |** |* |* | | * | | |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | |***| *|
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |** |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Plot Represents 8-Hours |
------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD |* |* | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | **| **|* *|* *|***|***|***|* | | |
| GOOD | | | * | * | | | | **|***|***|
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Plot Represents 8-Hours |
------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (30 SEPTEMBER - 09 OCTOBER)

High Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | * | * |
| MODERATE | | | **|***|** | | | * |***|***|
| LOW | | *|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
---------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | * | **|
| LOW | | | * |***|***| * | * |***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
---------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
---------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those given above for radio propagation quality. Periods of high auroral activity may be suitable for auroral-propagation. Locally visible moderate auroral activity will almost always cause moderate to strong deterioration in HF signals, while locally visible high auroral activity will render most HF bands useless.

Auroral activity is defined as follows:

NOT VISIBLE: Not visible

LOW: Diffuse, inactive auroral activity visible very near
the northern horizon for mid and low latitudes.

MODERATE: Visibly active, but not exceptionally bright auroral
activity most visible above the northern horizon for
mid to high latitudes. This type of activity usually
encompasses torch-like (or beam-like) aurorae mixed
with low-intensity curtain aurorae.

HIGH: Visibly very active, with periods of bright, pulsating
curtain aurorae possibly mixed with moderate intensity
zenith aurorae. Can occur to the north as well as
stretching up near the zenith, particularly at middle
latitudes. There may be some color fluctuations
discernable.

VERY HIGH: Very active, very bright and very colorful auroral
activity possibly mixed with intense zenith and
curtain aurorae. Visibly strong pulsations with
auroral boundaries to the zenith, stretching even
partway to the southern hemisphere of the sky.

EXTREMELY HIGH: Rare, incredibly bright auroral activity with
rapid color and brightness fluctuations mixed with
very strong rapid auroral pulsations visible
throughout the entire sky.

There are three plotted lines per day in the auroral activity prediction charts. Each of these three plotted lines represent three periods during the evening/morning when auroral activity can be seen. The first line represents the evening twilight period. The middle line represents the --local-- midnight sector, while the last line of each day represents the morning twilight period.

The auroral activity predictions charts are heavily based on recurrent phenomena and may not be accurate in the longer-term due to unforseen and unpredictable transient events (ie. such as solar flares).

The visibility of auroral activity depends on your location and the brightness of the sky (which is dependent upon both city lights and lunar phase). These charts do not account for these variations. The charts are based on dark-sky conditions (lunar phase excluded). Aurorae occur independent of sky brightness, so just because you may not be able to see auroral activity (due to lunar phase, for example) does not mean auroral activity isn't in progress. For best observing conditions, get away from bright city lights.

** End of Report **

1559. My Yeasu FT-101E won't transmit on 40 meters...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-30 06:23:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <90Sep30.022305edt.57497@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 8111

I have a problem whereby my FT-101E refuses to load up on 40 meters. ALl other bands work find, but 40 refuses to load up. I haave been operating into a high vswr on 40 meters and wonder if I have blown C26, which is 470 pf rated at 500 wbvdc. Any suggestions would be appreciated, as the rig works fine on all other bands.

Y.N. Miles,
<TRIUMFcl.bitnet>

1560. Being sobered by QCWA eligibility

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-30 13:19:57 UTC
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <9009301319.AA14682@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8120

> >Gosh--here I am at age 42 and I can join QCWA! A sobering
> >thought....
> My Novice ticket was issued on my 14th birthday. I laugh to myself
> every time I think that I'll be eligible for QCWA membership on my
> 39th birthday :-).

You think _you've_ got it bad...I'll be eligible when I'm 35...Somehow I doubt
that I'll fit in with the old farts...

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

1561. Proposed 10% federal tax on "electronic equipment"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-30 21:11:23 UTC
From: lauren@vortex.COM
Message-ID: <52.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Source record: 8122
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave

Greetings. On Sunday, September 30, agreement was reached by the federal budget negotiators on a proposed new budget, including a variety of program cuts and new/increased taxes. Ignoring the other taxes for the moment (e.g. increases in gasoline tax, energy tax, social security taxes, etc.) there is one brand new tax in the agreement that might be of particular importance to readers of this forum. This is a new "luxury" tax of 10%. Details are sketchy, but it apparently is proposed that this tax will apply on items such as "luxury cars", furs, jewelry, and *electronic equipment*.

As this message is written, it is unclear what that latter category would include. Would it include telecommunications and computer equipment, or "only" televisions, VCR's, stereos, etc. above a certain selling price? Would it apply only to individuals, or to business use of such equipment as well? Would this tax simply be added on to existing state and local taxes at the consumer level?

It might be worthwhile for everyone who is involved in the purchase of "electronic equipment" to carefully track the details of this significant new proposed tax as they come forth, and make their opinions known to their House/Senate members (opinions phoned in *do* get counted by their offices). At this stage, the budget agreement has not yet been approved by Congress, and while the leadership will no doubt wish to have the entire package accepted in one piece, it is not necessarily the case that changes won't be made. It is important that our representatives be informed about the feelings of the technical community concerning these specific proposals.

--Lauren--

1562. Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-09-30 22:07:43 UTC
From: schuster@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <34407@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 8123

What frequencies do the little hand held remotes, used to arm and disarm automobile alarm systems, transmit on? I've disassembled a couple and have never found a crystal, just a single chip and a bank of DIP switches. Are the frequencies varied as part of the encoding process?

1563. Re: Novice test code requirement... Again.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 00:10:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1376@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8129

In article <40198@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
>In article <1371@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>In article <90269.121355DOW@MAINE.BITNET> DOW@MAINE.BITNET (Michael R. Dow) writes:
>>> I actually *enjoyed* learning the code! It wasn't hard. As a matter
>>>of fact, it was easy. Regardless of the fights against the code requirement,
>>>I do not believe that 5 wpm is a difficult requirement whatsoever.
> ...
>>YOU *enjoyed* learning the code. It wasn't hard (for YOU). As a matter
>>of fact, it was easy (for YOU). YOU do not believe that 5 wpm is a difficult
>>(for YOU) requirement.
>
>Notice how Mike's sentence starts with the word "I". His point was to relate
>his personal experience. Lighten up - it wasn't aimed to belittle you. The
>way to get NO-CODE is through comprimise and reasonable thought, it is *NOT*
>to try to make those who learned and enjoyed CW feel guilty about it.
>
>What does "difficult" mean to YOU? You want to be able to do it in 10
>minutes? Ptpth. Most people are perfectly capable of learning CW. It
>takes time and effort, too. The new changes in testing procedures for
>the handicapped encourage it. Try arguing about whether or not it is
>NECESSARY to have CW tests; that's a little more to the point.

You didn't quote the line in the original that prompted the flame which
intimated that the no code issue was a bunch of #$%#. I practiced bloody
fingered guitar for years, but while I could make the notes, I could never
make music. It took a year of struggle at age 14 for me to get an amateur
license solely due to the code requirement. In a related vein, I painfully
used CW for years on the traffic nets (old call WA4VJZ), but never managed
to beat 18 wpm. I believe that CW is like music in that some people find it
easy and others find it nearly impossible. To make it difficult or impossible
for people with no musical talent to become amateurs while letting in those
who naturally find CW easy is blatently unfair. And then to blithely
dismiss the problem as "not a difficult requirement" really sets me off.

Gary KE4ZV

1564. Re: 88 to 108 Mhz FM xmtr

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 00:16:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1377@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8130

In article <64461@lanl.gov> stevens@mpx2.lampf.lanl.gov writes:
>Hello !
>
>I wonder if anyone out there knows if low powered unlicensed xmtrs operating
>in the 88 to 108 Mhz band are legal and what is the max output power ?
>Or a reference as to where I might find this information...
>
>Thanks,
>Thad KG5ES

Take a look at Part 15 regulations in the FCC rules. Max power 100 milliwatts,
limits on antenna size, and noninterference requirements.

Gary

1565. Re: HT prices & survey

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 00:31:25 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1378@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8138

In article <18230039@hpfcdj.HP.COM> goris@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Andy Goris) writes:
>
>I'm in the market for an HT, but I think I only need 2M. I'm interested
>in peoples pro's and cons for the Icom 2-SAT, 2-GAT, Yaesu FT-411E, and
>any other model they think is worth while. In fact, why don't I just
>conduct a little survey here, and I'll post the results. If someone has
>already done this recently, could you please mail me the results? thanks.
>
>The survey:
>
>1. What is your favorite single-band (2M) HT and why?

Icom IC2. Rugged and reasonably priced.

>2. What features do you think are important in a 2M HT? (e.g., obviously DTMF,
> but what about # channels, sub-audible encode/decode, clock, etc.?)

Thumbwheels to set the frequency (work in the dark, simple, rugged) and a
PL encoder. The rest is fluff. If you must make phone calls, buy a cellular
phone.

>3. What antenna's do you recommend for it and why?

It comes with a duck. If you need more range, buy a mobile rig.

>4. What batteries do you recommend for it and why?

The biggest available. In the case of the IC2 thats a BP8. You need the
extra mass when you use the radio to club a mugger.

>5. Are there any other accessories you recommend?

A rapid charger and spare batteries are musts.

>6. Is there any dealer you would recommend or not recommend?

Go with the one that has it in stock at the lowest price. Dealer service
is mostly a joke anyway. Icom America has good factory service centers.

Naturally my requirements may differ from yours.

Gary KE4ZV

1566. Re: Code Tset Gimmick. Was: Ham Radio Liscense

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 00:38:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1379@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8137

In article <9009290233.AA05977@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>Gary says he used the gimmic (writing the dots and dashes) to pass his Advanced.
>Say, Gary, did you go straight to Advanced from 5WPM? Anyway, I'd really
>love to see a repeat performance. I tried doing that and found it harder to
>learn to do that than to learn the code.
>
>73, Dube N5PDK

Well let me set the record straight. I went from novice to General then took
the Advanced years latter. I copied the letters I recognized and dot dashed
the ones that gave me a mental block. This trick kept me from falling too
far behind and losing the context altogether. By the way, if you mark the
dots and dashes vertically instead of horizontally, it's much faster.

|... . ... | .|. . ||. .| .|. |.. ...

Gary

1567. More about 11191 (Interesting UTE)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 01:18:43 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1990Oct1.011843.14886@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 8126
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I want to thank all the folks who wrote me regarding my original posting regarding the navy ASW (Anti Submarine Warfare) activities on 11191 khz. Since my original posting, I have listened a few dozen hours to the utility, and done more research. Here is more info for all who have been tuning in and wondering what all the cryptospeak means:

Most stations have two or three character ID designators.

Station FT (Foxtrot Tango) always has a databurst before he starts talking, and data runs under him.

Stations exchange one another's PAPA UNIFORM, which is either a selcall, or a decryption key, or both.

One of the stations every morning (between 0600 and sunrise) has a tactical ID, such as DRAWKNIFE, During a three day period, each night I heard: Drawknife, Drawknife Alpha and Drawknife Bravo. Other similar tactical callsigns have been heard.

NUKE-O does indeed refer to encrypted traffic. It is not "new code" as one poster thought, but: NUCO

for:

NATO
UNIFORM
CODE of
OPERATIONS

When a station says NUCO, all information following is encoded, and when they say UN-NUCO, then the encryption is over.

So when someone NUCO's information, it is encoded.

ALIGATOR is apparently an Air Force AWACS plane, and it is possible that this station is the TACTICAL one.

The secure channels are on UHF (I confirmed this two nights ago).

The operations every morning are most likely an excercise practice.

During the day, activity on 11191 are quite different. It sounds more like a SAC channel. The daytime alternate frequency given is 6712khz.

Hope the above is helpful.

More than one person who wrote experessed an interest in more UTE postings, and even a UTE group, or UTE mailing list. I don't believe

there are enough folks out there to support such a group, but I think postings to rec.radio.shortwave would be appropriate.

I am also crossposting this to rec.ham-radio, with replies to rec.radio.shortwave.

KEEP MONITORING!

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

1568. AMSAT Keplerian Elements, 9/29/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 01:42:34 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <292@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8131

```
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-272.O
Orbital Elements 272.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 29, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90260.93187818
Element set: 549
Inclination: 26.0092 deg
RA of node: 184.3937 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5954699
Arg of perigee: 176.6918 deg
Mean anomaly: 190.5773 deg
Mean motion: 2.05881694 rev/day
Decay rate: -5.80e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5464

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90268.04142506
Element set: 786
Inclination: 97.9423 deg
RA of node: 317.2989 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011803
Arg of perigee: 293.7999 deg
Mean anomaly: 66.1969 deg
Mean motion: 14.65706130 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.098e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 35059

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 90267.77847824
Element set: 332
Inclination: 82.9217 deg
RA of node: 254.9370 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011340
Arg of perigee: 195.4973 deg
Mean anomaly: 164.5823 deg
Mean motion: 13.72110926 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.70e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 16310
```

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90263.62168524
Element set: 146
Inclination: 56.8713 deg
RA of node: 134.9262 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7029521
Arg of perigee: 236.1311 deg
Mean anomaly: 37.1395 deg
Mean motion: 2.09702232 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.20e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1740

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90261.57386249
Element set: 104
Inclination: 99.0356 deg
RA of node: 290.4267 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0540429
Arg of perigee: 196.9758 deg
Mean anomaly: 161.2629 deg
Mean motion: 12.83160374 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.10e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2872

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-272.D
Orbital Elements 272.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 29, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 90266.22484339
Element set: 208
Inclination: 98.6921 deg
RA of node: 342.0182 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010529
Arg of perigee: 229.3009 deg
Mean anomaly: 130.7273 deg
Mean motion: 14.28724065 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.90e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3486

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90265.36721578
Element set: 110
Inclination: 98.6987 deg
RA of node: 341.3263 deg

Eccentricity: 0.0010630
Arg of perigee: 229.8888 deg
Mean anomaly: 130.1393 deg
Mean motion: 14.28824015 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.24e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3474

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 90266.41038971
Element set: 120
Inclination: 98.6978 deg
RA of node: 342.3824 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010896
Arg of perigee: 225.7236 deg
Mean anomaly: 134.3066 deg
Mean motion: 14.28878142 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.25e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3489

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90266.11300440
Element set: 113
Inclination: 98.6989 deg
RA of node: 342.1183 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011375
Arg of perigee: 227.5911 deg
Mean anomaly: 132.4315 deg
Mean motion: 14.28965575 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.05e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3485

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90267.43158664
Element set: 116
Inclination: 98.6984 deg
RA of node: 343.4593 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011784
Arg of perigee: 222.9453 deg
Mean anomaly: 137.0809 deg
Mean motion: 14.29038750 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.55e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3504

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-272.M
Orbital Elements 272.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 29, 1990

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 90267.72900166
Element set: 515
Inclination: 51.5988 deg
RA of node: 157.1276 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0001840
Arg of perigee: 172.6105 deg
Mean anomaly: 187.5586 deg
Mean motion: 15.73630878 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.5954e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 48047

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 90267.82606835
Element set: 952
Inclination: 51.6115 deg
RA of node: 187.8282 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0026528
Arg of perigee: 82.5778 deg
Mean anomaly: 277.8169 deg
Mean motion: 15.59246468 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.6386e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 26367

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 90267.52216337
Element set: 222
Inclination: 28.4722 deg
RA of node: 337.3966 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005673
Arg of perigee: 89.3180 deg
Mean anomaly: 270.8068 deg
Mean motion: 14.85086020 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.959e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2275

Satellite: BADR-1
Catalog number: 20685
Epoch time: 90267.83173221
Element set: 88
Inclination: 28.4881 deg
RA of node: 196.0972 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0418544
Arg of perigee: 169.4149 deg
Mean anomaly: 191.4885 deg
Mean motion: 15.27043635 rev/day

Decay rate: 3.6595e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1069

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-272.W
Orbital Elements 272.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX SEPTEMBER 29, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90262.04297155
Element set: 624
Inclination: 99.1736 deg
RA of node: 264.0809 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016121
Arg of perigee: 104.9778 deg
Mean anomaly: 255.3181 deg
Mean motion: 14.12670897 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.03e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 29723

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 90267.08976277
Element set: 470
Inclination: 98.5957 deg
RA of node: 292.8029 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013680
Arg of perigee: 347.3613 deg
Mean anomaly: 12.7225 deg
Mean motion: 14.23738001 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.20e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 20868

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90266.78156016
Element set: 358
Inclination: 82.5410 deg
RA of node: 272.0805 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0018272
Arg of perigee: 49.9014 deg
Mean anomaly: 310.3744 deg
Mean motion: 13.84372296 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.17e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 13382

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336

Epoch time: 90266.80742618
Element set: 586
Inclination: 82.5406 deg
RA of node: 207.6393 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0019680
Arg of perigee: 66.7000 deg
Mean anomaly: 293.6121 deg
Mean motion: 13.16904777 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.92e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10393

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90267.32479912
Element set: 350
Inclination: 98.9932 deg
RA of node: 215.7884 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013079
Arg of perigee: 10.2958 deg
Mean anomaly: 349.8477 deg
Mean motion: 14.11726718 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.116e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10295

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 90268.08047497
Element set: 320
Inclination: 82.5356 deg
RA of node: 148.9053 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017595
Arg of perigee: 93.6121 deg
Mean anomaly: 266.7269 deg
Mean motion: 13.84007999 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.22e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7938

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90266.60868953
Element set: 216
Inclination: 82.5553 deg
RA of node: 148.6023 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016696
Arg of perigee: 80.3021 deg
Mean anomaly: 279.9979 deg
Mean motion: 13.15864629 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.40e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4389

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90266.99041758
Element set: 53
Inclination: 82.5464 deg
RA of node: 210.2301 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017094
Arg of perigee: 15.5148 deg
Mean anomaly: 344.6536 deg
Mean motion: 13.83853774 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.02e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1218

Satellite: FENG YUN 1
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 90267.51777234
Element set: 27
Inclination: 98.9287 deg
RA of node: 301.7402 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010492
Arg of perigee: 200.6296 deg
Mean anomaly: 159.9143 deg
Mean motion: 14.00545010 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.31e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 301

/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1569. ARRL Letter 21-Sep-90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 02:49:50 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1668@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 8128

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================
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The ARRL Letter - Volume 9 - Number 19 - September 21, 1990 - Part 1 of 4

DEFENSE PULLS OUT OF DRILL

U.S. involvement in the Middle East has forced a major Amateur Radio-government emergency exercise to be scaled back. The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) steering committee, acting on a notice from the Department of Defense, has cancelled a full scale drill scheduled for Oct. 10-13, but local drills still may be carried out as planned.

In a letter from Peter B. Collis, M.D., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, the department advised that "Because of their respective commitments to Operation DESERT SHIELD, DoD...found it increasingly difficult to provide the level of activity this exercise [the NDMS drill] deserves and is necessary to support its successful conclusion." The letter in particular noted that Defense already has "cancelled or delayed a number of annual war games, open houses, and community relations programs, in order to meet mission requirements in the Middle East."

One role of DoD was to support communications via Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) stations; this work now will be carried out on normal Amateur Radio frequencies.

The drill is based on an "earthquake" along the New Madrid Faultline in the Central Mississippi Valley. ARRL section managers will receive more information in the next Section Manager's Letter from Headquarters.

FCC ADOPTS WARC NOTICE

The Federal Communications Commisssion on Sept. 19 adopted its second Notice of Inquiry in preparation for the 1992 World Administrative Radio Conference. The text of the 150-page NOI (in General Docket 80-554) has not yet been released, but it is said to contain specific recommended U.S. proposals for WARC-92. Responding to the Second NOI will be the best opportunity for the general public to express its views on WARC-92 matters, but the time for comments will be very short.

ARRL continues to participate in the development of the U.S. WARC-92 position through the FCC Industry Advisory Committee and CCIR. The Industry Advisory Committee met Sept. 14 in Washington to hear status reports from its five Working Groups. Key WARC-92 issues include expansion of high-frequency broadcasting, low-earth-orbit mobile satellites, satellite and

terrestrial digital sound broadcasting, future land mobile systems, and high-definition television by satellite.

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ANNOUNCING THE WORLD RADIOSPORT FEDERATION
Group's Goal is Amateur Radio at the Olympics

Amateur Radio will be an Olympic Games event if an ambitious proposal by a small group of hams becomes reality. Spurred on by the success of the World RadioSport Team Championship (October QST, page 43), a plan to form a World RadioSport Federation has been announced by an international group of amateurs.

The WRSF is targetting the 1996 Summer Olympics, which will be held in Atlanta, GA.

The International Olympic Committee has four main ground rules which a sport must meet to be considered for the Games:

* The sport must be actively practiced in 50 countries by men and by women in 35 countries;

* There must be a sanctioning organization acceptable to the IOC;

* Periodic regional events must take place between Olympic Games;

* There should be a mechanism to establish a world championship.

The WRSF would meet these criteria by establishing an international consortium of radio societies, local radio clubs, individuals, and corporate supporters. But beyond the immediate goal of the Olympics, the Federation would seek the general betterment of Amateur Radio around the world.

In their Proposal for Discussion, the organizers note Amateur Radio's recognized value as a pool of trained operators able to provide a variety of communications services. They cite a perceived "public image crisis" for Amateur Radio, "resulting from ineffective, inadequate, or nonexistent efforts devoted to self promotion."

The WRSF believes that radiosport events (such as the team championship in Seattle) and associated educational efforts can be used as a vehicle both for promoting Amateur Radio and for recruiting new hams.

Radiosport events can demonstrate to government officials and the general public the purpose and value of Amateur Radio, the proposal says. The argument is bolstered by noting that recent international operating events (DX contests) attract upwards of 40,000 amateurs worldwide--a pool of potential WRSF members and ambassadors.

The not-for-profit WRSF would support the activities of the International Amateur Radio Union; "activities and initiatives undertaken by the WRSF are intended to enhance accomplishment of IARU goals and objectives," the proposal says. The purposes and objectives of the WRSF are to:

* Encourage the growth of Amateur Radio by promoting and supporting operating activities which enable successful recruitment of new participants, especially young people;

* Enhance individual operator knowledge and skill in emergency communications techniques and procedures;

* Provide an international sanctioning organization for on- site and other radiosport events;

* Promote increased awareness and understanding of the Amateur Radio service among government officials and members of the general public.

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ANNOUNCING THE WORLD RADIOSPORT FEDERATION
(Continued from Preceding Part)

WRSF membership would fall under four categories, and the planners have estimated the following makeup: Voting members (total of 15); Associate (50); Sustaining (1,500); and Corporate Sponsors (10). A geographically diverse board of trustees would be elected by and from the voting membership, while a slate of corporate officers would be elected annually by the board. Six working committees would handle specific activities.

The promoters acknowledge that initially members would come from the ranks of contest operators and DXers around the world. They anticipate support from "more traditional" hams over the long term.

The WRSF would be financially independent of all other Amateur Radio organizations. Funding would come from initiation fees and membership dues, as well as from corporate sponsors. The promoters see an eventual annual budget in the range $175,000 to $250,000.

The federation would assist local groups in conducting competitive activities--with the inherent spin-offs of public relations and education--by promoting the following kinds of events:

* Mini HF Field Days. Two-person teams would construct and operate stations under simulated emergency conditions. Local winners would qualify for national, regional or international on-site competitions that would be staged during international contests such as ARRL Field Day and the IARU HF World Championship. International on-site events would be held at least every four years, concurrent with the Olympic Games.

* Amateur Radio Direction Finding. Long popular in Eastern Europe, the USSR, and Asia, these events would pit contestants in various age groups in a test of both physical stamina and radio technique. ARDF would permit amateurs not proficient in Morse code to be competitive.

* Communications Accuracy Contest. These traditional CW and voice pile-up copying contests would be sanctioned for holding at hamfests and radio club meetings.

WRSF would establish rules and guidelines for all the events mentioned above, and would help finance regional and international events.

The federation would maintain an international speakers bureau, to speak and to conduct workshops and seminars explaining and promoting Amateur Radio. In time, it would seek to establish a scholarship program, and to maintain a fund to aid developing countries in conducting Amateur Radio events and demonstrations. Young people would especially be targetted, through such international groups as the Scouts and the YWCA and YMCA.

The WRSF promoters believe it likely that neither national radio societies nor the IARU have the resources necessary to address, on a worldwide scale, the issues of recruitment of new amateurs and of communications training. The WRSF will seek "appropriate recognition and endorsement by the IARU," believing that "successful achievement of WRSF goals and objectives is closely tied to receipt of official recognition and moral support from the IARU and its member societies."

In the next few months, the organizers will tend to such matters as legal incorporation, election of an initial slate of trustees and officers, the establishment of committee chairmen, and obtaining essential business equipment. Then planning of a detailed agenda will begin.

The founders and supporters of the idea hope to hold a worldwide teleconference within the next 30 days, according to John Crovelli, W2GD. Among the founders are Martti Laine, OH2BH, ARRL New England Division director Tom Frenaye, K1KI, Northern California DX Foundation President Rusty Epps, W6OAT, and Boris Stepanov, UW3AX, deputy editor of *Radio* magazine.

Persons interested in this ambitious endeavor may contact John Crovelli, W2GD, 200 Woolf Road, Milford NJ 08848, for a copy of the 21-page Proposal for Discussion. A large SASE with four units of first class postage would be appreciated.

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BRIEFS

Space Shuttle STS-35 bearing the SAREX experimental Amateur Radio package was postponed again Sept. 18 and it now appears the flight will not be rescheduled earlier than November, as other waiting Shuttle flights have priority over the scientific mission of STS-35.

* Postal rates probably will rise around February, 1991, sources say. While first class letter rates would rise from 25 to 30 cents/oz., the impact on second class mail publications such as QST would be much greater--31 percent. At current membership levels mailing costs for *QST* could increase some $88,000 per year. By using the "printer's newsstand/postal pool" and mailing from several points around the country the League could save about one-quarter of this amount (QST is printed in Glasgow, KY). International rates also probably will rise (QST has some 10,000 non-U.S. subscribers/members, including Canada). International rates can be--and often are--changed with as little as one month's notice.

* FCC has issued a public notice regarding unlicensed devices transmitting in the 900 MHz range, particularly video transmission systems. These systems ordinarily use a wireless receiver and transmitter for remoting video devices such as VCRs, video cameras, and games, as well as television pictures and audio. Such devices fall under "additional unlicensed use" of frequencies and as such have no protection from interference from Amateurs or any other licensed service.

Companies which have received FCC grants of equipment authorization for their video transmission systems include: Gemini Industries, Recoton Corp., Star Tech Company, Video Technology Engineering, and Wiso Electronics. Grants of equipment authorization issued by the FCC appear monthly in a public notice entitled Certification/Notification Actions. Customers experiencing RFI to such devices should contact the manufacturer.

* The ARRL Volunteer Examiner Coordinator staff is processing about one Morse code waiver upgrade package per day for disabled applicants.

VE statistics for June and July (the most recent months available) include 8435 exam elements administered in June (4075 by ARRL VEC), and 7617 in July (3098 ARRL). 2640 applicants were served by ARRL VEC in June, 1853 in July.

* ARRL's East Coast Educational Workshop hosted 55 people in Gaithersburg, MD on Sept. 8, many of them newly licensed or unlicensed teachers interested in introducing Amateur Radio to their classes. The League was represented by Educational Activities Coordinator Rosalie White, WA1STO.

* Between now and Oct. 1 ballots for division director and vice director elections will be mailed to ARRL full members in the Central, Hudson, Northwestern, Rocky Mountain, and West Gulf Divisions. In each of those divisions, there is more than one candidate for one of the two offices. The ARRL Election Committee has declared the following, as the only eligible candidate, elected for the 1991-92 term:

Director, Central Division: Edmond A. Metzger, W9PRN;
Vice Director, Hudson Division: Paul Vydareny, WB2VUK;
Director, New England Division: Tom Frenaye, K1KI;
Vice Director, New England Division: William Burden, WB1BRE;
Vice Director, Northwestern Division: Mary Lou Brown, NM7N;
Director, Roanoke Division: John C. Kanode, N4MM;
Vice Director, Roanoke Division: James G. Walker, WD4HLZ;
Director, Rocky Mountain Division: Marshall Quiat, AG0X;
Director, Southwestern Division: Fried Heyn, WA6WZO;
Vice Director, Southwestern Division: Wayne Overbeck, N6NB;
Vice Director, West Gulf Division: Sam Sitton, KV5X

* The ARRL Letter often relies on readers for news tips. When you see or hear something of interest please send it to ARRL HQ, or give us a call.

* CORRECTION: The last issue of *The ARRL Letter* was Volume 9, Number 18.

1570. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was Re:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 03:54:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500750@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8127

> Be sensible. Most public service agencies probably use CTCSS; do you
> know the correct frequency to use? They don't tell you this in a scanner
> frequency listing. Furthermore, many public service radio systems are
> configured with repeaters, etc; the published frequency may be a repeater
> output and there is little chance of anyone hearing you on it. Concentrate
> on methods which get the best results. Contacting law enforcement agencies
> via the telephone will generally work best.

I know the repeater input frequency and the CTCSS tone frequency for each of the frequencies in use in my area. This can be a problem with travelling.

How did I find out what the CTCSS tone was? Well once I figured out what the input frequency was, I found I really could hear many transmission on there (so in turn they could have heard mine if I transmitted on the output frequency) and I was able to figure out their CTCSS using my tone squelch feature I added to the radio.

By the way, for low-UHF repeater pairs, the standard 5 MHz offset applies.

I have programmed a few of the frequencies in memories. I set the transmit offset to the correct amount but in the WRONG direction. This will reduce the chances of causing accidental interference, but still be a means to get to the correct frequency should an applicable emergency come up.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1571. IC24 offset

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 03:57:25 UTC
From: lauren@vortex.COM
Message-ID: <53.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Source record: 8124

Is there any known way to get the IC24 to accept a repeater offset in other than 25khz steps? There are a number of repeaters with oddball offsets and as it stands there doesn't seem to be a way to deal with them (using only one radio, anyway...) Thanks much.

--Lauren--

1572. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 04:18:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500751@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8125

> Gary, I'm very disturbed by your lack of thought concerning my posting.
> In the beginning of my posting, I prefaced it with *I* ... These were *my*
> feelings; I was not attempting to say that 'this is the way it is'.

The fact that you did not do so on the sentence regarding how easy the
5 WPM code test is, others, such as maybe Gary, might have taken it as
a statement of generality.

> You, on the other hand, displayed a true lack of 'brotherhood' in the
> advancement of ham radio. Yes, I agree that certain people have trouble
> learning the code. I maintain that in most of these cases, it is because
> 1) they choose to have a hard time at it by a lack of HONEST effort over
> a period of time and 2) because people like you promote the attitude that
> its silly and you don't need to learn it. "You can cheat your way through
> this way: let me show you. "

There are people who have trouble learning code or many other things due
to not putting the proper work into it. But that does not account for all
the people who have trouble learning. There are legitimate reasons. One
of them is people who are profoundly deaf, and the current FCC changes do
NOT account for that, because the waiver does not apply to the 5 WPM test,
which they cannot pass "by ear". Next there really are people who just
cannot learn code at all.

Like you, I found that Morse Code was easy to learn. I spent about 6 hours
of study on it outside of the 5 class sessions, and that was enough (just
barely enough) to pass the test. I have since forgotten it.

Is the Morse Code requirement silly? Longtime readers of this newsgroup
already know how *I* feel about it. But I suggest that the position is
a personal one for each individual.

> I'm sorry you have had such a bad experience with CW. I tend to think
> that CW is a necessary barrier of entry. I think of Ham Radio much the
> same waay as music. (I have been a musician for 18 years.) Many people
> want to be a musician and (for instance) play the guitar. Playing the guitar
> takes several things: Time, desire, ambition, patience, diligence and
> PRACTICE. If even one of these things is lacking, the person will not be
> successful in learning the instrument. (By the way, there's no way to
> cheat on a guitar test.) I submit that the same requirements exist for
> learning the code for the ham radio tests.

There are many successful musicians who cannot play the guitar. Can you
play the piano. Would you require passing a guitar test in order to allow
someone the privilege to sing?

The things you mention, "time, desire, ambition, patience, diligence and practice" are definitely needed ... if Morse Code is the mode you want to operate. And you have already mentioned that you like it.

But like the guitar test would have no purpose for someone who is not going to play a guitar, the Morse Code test has no purpose for someone who is not going to use Morse Code. There are certainly many people who do use Morse Code in ham radio just as there are many musicians who play guitar (I even know some who do both).

> Gary, I do hope that you can learn to further the efforts of ham radio
> operators in a more respected manner than what you are displaying. It is
> a worthy hobby of talented and willing individuals. Perhaps one of the
> reason the code requirement exists is to keep out people who will be a
> detriment to the radio community as a whole. (I bring to mind the recent
> 20 meter wars, and also leave you to think of the deplorable condition of
> 11 meters.)

The participants of the 20 meters mess either passed the code test, or else cheated somewhere along the line. In either case, the existance of the code test did not keep them out.

> I, personally, will continue with my enjoyment of CW and will more than
> gladly put forth the honest time and effort to speed up to 13 and even
> 20 WPM. It will be difficult, but after playing the acoustic guitar for
> over 16 years, I know what diligence is and how it pays off. While my
> primary use of the bands will be voice usage after I upgrade, I feel that
> CW is necessary. And, I hope that my mentor (I fear to call him an Elmer,
> his hair isn't grey enough! :-)) doesn't have such discouraging words
> as you do. Otherwise, I would probably abandon ham radio completely.

I don't think Gary would have been that way with someone he was helping to get into the hobby. Like myself, Gary would be happy to encourage someone to learn code and get into the hobby, even if he knew (and probably even more so because of it) that person was primarily interested in just CW. There are people like that still coming into the hobby.

Let me ask you if you would have been so diligent at learning the guitar if all you were really interested in doing in music was to sing, but to get a "permit" to sing, you had to first learn how to play the guitar?

Or let's reverse this a little. Suppose in order to get to play the guitar in public, you had to learn to play the oboe and pass a test on the oboe? Would you be so diligent at playing the oboe?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1573. Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 04:31:30 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530022@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 8140

I just received my renewal for the ARRL in the mail. $30 (from $25 last year) + $4 (was $2) additional for my wife. What are they doing the money in Newington -- shredding it?

I realize that Connecticut isn't a cheap state to live in, but...

Dave Ritchie N4DJS (probably an ex-ARRL member in 1991)

1574. Solar activity and geomagnetic indexies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 12:27:07 UTC
From: rko@korppi.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Oct1.122707.4974@funet.fi>
Source record: 8136
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

Is it possible to get latest solar fluxs and geomagnetic indexies
(A and K-index) via this net?

Please answer via e-mail!

Risto Kotalampi, rko@tut.fi # DXing is not a hobby,
Signal Processing Laboratory # it's a way of life!
Tampere University of Technology #

1575. PC/XT frequency synthesizer wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 12:31:22 UTC
From: mleech@bwdlh131.bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1990Oct1.123122.16009@bnrgate.bnr.ca>
Source record: 8132

Is anyone here aware of an IBM-PC plug-in card that does
frequency synthesis from dc-3Mhz in 1Khz steps. I need
something with a 50-Ohm output, with reasonably good
phase-noise characteristics. Oh, yeah, it's got to be
cheap ;-)

Marcus Leech, 4Y11 Bell-Northern Research |opinions expressed
mleech@bnr.ca P.O. Box 3511, Stn. C |are my own, and not
VE3MDL@VE3JF.ON.CAN.NA Ottawa, ON, CANADA |necessarily BNRs

1576. Re: Yaesu HT470 intermod on ext ant?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 12:43:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1380@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8145

In article <508@public.BTR.COM> rah@public.BTR.COM (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com) writes:
>Hello fellow netlanders,
>
>As a new ham, I (and my wallet) are looking at HTs to purchase. The decision
>seems to be coming down to a choice between the Yaesu HT-470 and the ICOM
>24AT. I was just about to decide on the Yeasu (lower price, >= features)
>when this salesman ambles up. His claim was that the Yeasu is a fine ham-
>bands only machine, but that if I ever wanted it to do anyting else I would
>be disappointed.. i.e using it with a rooftop antenna for more range or
>packet would be almost impossible because of intermod - the squelch would
>never drop so I could never transmit.
>
>Well, I'm not sure I want to DO packet, but I would hate to limit my options.
>
>Any feedback would be appreciated.. Was the salesmans claim valid, or was
>I being steered to a higher margin device?

As much as I admire Icom equipment, you were being had! My FT470 suffers from some intermod in downtown Atlanta, but so does my Icom and in the same places and in about the same amount. ALL of the wide receive coverage HTs suffer from out of band intermod to some extent. The FT470 got a bad rep because it's first IF falls in such a way that the National Weather Service frequency image falls on a popular 146 Mhz repeater frequency. Yaesu will shift the IF for you at no charge if this is a problem in your area. Because HTs normally work with such a poor antenna (ducky), they are made to be very sensitive. So wide receive coverage and high sensitivity add up to intermod problems when you hook any of the newer HTs to a good antenna.

You can avoid overloading your HT with out of band signals by putting a cavity in the line to your outside antenna (highly recomended), or you can buy an HT that doesn't have wide receive coverage such as the IC2 from Icom, or you can buy a base rig for use with outside antennas.

HTs are nice, but like multimode packet/rtty/amtor/fax boxes, they are a compromise. A dedicated radio for a dedicated purpose will be superior to a radio that you attempt to force to be everything to everybody.

The salesman may have fallen prey to the rumour mill and may honestly have thought he was giving you good advice. The margins are slim on Icom as well as Yaesu. If, on the other hand, he had tried to steer you toward a Kenwood, well then he was trying to get his hand in your pocket.

Gary KE4ZV

1577. Re: Novice test code requirement... Again.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 13:43:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1381@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8146

In article <90272.072732DOW@MAINE.BITNET> DOW@MAINE.BITNET (Michael R. Dow) writes:
>
> Gary, I'm very disturbed by your lack of thought concerning my posting.
>In the beginning of my posting, I prefaced it with *I* ... These were *my*
>feelings; I was not attempting to say that 'this is the way it is'.

I am concerned that you choose to delete the line in your post with the
cute little #$%#$ curse symbols in it that triggered my flame. You were
clearly displaying an attitude that said *I* did it so it's easy for
everyone. It's not. I felt that I had to respond to a posting that viewed
the world through such narrow personal blinders.

> You, on the other hand, displayed a true lack of 'brotherhood' in the
>advancement of ham radio. Yes, I agree that certain people have trouble
>learning the code. I maintain that in most of these cases, it is because
>1) they choose to have a hard time at it by a lack of HONEST effort over
>a period of time and 2) because people like you promote the attitude that
>its silly and you don't need to learn it. "You can cheat your way through
>this way: let me show you. "
>
> I'm sorry you have had such a bad experience with CW. I tend to think
>that CW is a necessary barrier of entry. I think of Ham Radio much the
>same waay as music. (I have been a musician for 18 years.) Many people
>want to be a musician and (for instance) play the guitar. Playing the guitar
>takes several things: Time, desire, ambition, patience, diligence and
>PRACTICE. If even one of these things is lacking, the person will not be
>successful in learning the instrument. (By the way, there's no way to
>cheat on a guitar test.) I submit that the same requirements exist for
>learning the code for the ham radio tests.

I knew it. I have contended for a long time that musical talent and CW
skill go hand in hand. Every high speed CW op that I have discussed this
with has admitted to being musical. Most of the folks who have trouble
with CW admit they can't carry a tune in a bucket. Personally, I wasted
several years of bloody fingered practice trying to master the guitar.
I could technically sound the notes perfectly, but I could never make
music. Similarly, I spent a year of very hard work building enough code
speed to pass the exam, but I still get a mental block at times even on
the simplest letters, even E. I found that writing the dots and dashes
down at such times allowed me to continue copying without getting hopelessly
behind. You don't seem able to understand this. Because it's "easy" for
you, I must not be "HONESTLY" trying hard enough. Please also consider
that Samuel Morse's original telegraph made marks on a strip of paper that
were later deciphered by the operator. This is the way old Sam intended
the Morse Code to be used. I don't consider it cheating to use his methods.

Copying the message correctly is what it's all about after all, not showing off a musical talent.

> Gary, I do hope that you can learn to further the efforts of ham radio
>operators in a more respected manner than what you are displaying. It is
>a worthy hobby of talented and willing individuals. Perhaps one of the
>reason the code requirement exists is to keep out people who will be a
>detriment to the radio community as a whole. (I bring to mind the recent
>20 meter wars, and also leave you to think of the deplorable condition of
>11 meters.)

I hope you will learn that your view of the world is not the only view.
I hope you will learn that there are other people in the world who don't have your musical gift, but have other fine talents that can contribute to the betterment of Amateur radio if the artificial barrier of the CW exam is removed. And I can't resist pointing out that the 20 meter warriors all passed a CW exam.

I admire people who can make beautiful music, on a guitar or on CW, but it takes more than effort to make music, it also takes talent. That's something a person is born with and, like the color of his skin, something he can't change no matter how hard he tries.

Gary KE4ZV

1578. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 14:19:25 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <40415@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 8144

In article <34407@cup.portal.com> schuster@cup.portal.com (Michael Alan Schuster) writes:
>What frequencies do the little hand held remotes, used to arm and
>disarm automobile alarm systems, transmit on? I've disassembled
>a couple and have never found a crystal, just a single chip and
>a bank of DIP switches. Are the frequencies varied as part of the
>encoding process?

Mine transmits a few milliwatts in the area of about 37 MHz. The receive
beeper (the "pager") transmits around 27MHz.

Chris/WZ2B

1579. Re: Any University Radio Clubs out there?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 14:37:20 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880303@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8133

Colorado State University Amateur Radio Club

Fort Collins, Colorado

We have a 2 meter and 450 station up with phone patch
and an HF station on campus.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), HAM = N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10,15'East
Pilot, COMM, INST, CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
CAP Check&Mission Pilot, Pikes Peak 218 | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599
ARPA: jle@hpfcla.fc.hp.com | Jer_Eberhard@hpfcla.fc.hp.com

1580. Re: MOD for IC-2sat

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 14:49:21 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880305@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8134

> after all settles down, your VFO will be unlocked and you get:
> 108-140MHZ AM, 138-169MHZ FM and 310-370MHZ FM. These for sure, maybe more.

I give up... how does the FM circuit decode AM on 108-140... and
how do you select between AM and FM on the 138-140 overlap?
Does it really receive 310-370 or just indicate it?
Is 310-370 still in the military AM Aircraft band?

Yes, I am still looking for the TX mod for an ICOM-2SAT.
Email and I will summarize to the net, or post.

Thanks,

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), HAM = N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10,15'East
Pilot, COMM, INST, CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
CAP Check&Mission Pilot, Pikes Peak 218 | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599
ARPA: jle@hpfcla.fc.hp.com | Jer_Eberhard@hpfcla.fc.hp.com

1581. Despirately seeking Microwave Modules!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 15:01:20 UTC
From: U009@CCIW.BITNET
Message-ID: <90Jan10.105227est.58571@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 14231

Hans Peters (VE3CRU) is Transverters Unlimited. His phone is
(416) 759-5562 and the address (if you want to write) is
208 Glenwood Crescent,
Toronto, Ontario,
M4B 1K4.

He usually has an answering machine on if he's not home. leave your name
and address and he will mail you out a catalog. (at least that was his
policy a few months ago, it may be different now.)

Best chance for getting him is in the evenings.

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, (U009@CCIW.BITNET),
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

The future lies ahead... and behind us lies... lies... lies.

1582. Re: Ethernet coax as feeder?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 16:15:13 UTC
From: pierson@cimnet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2950@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 8147

Julian Macassey writes, in part:

> Maybe someone else has the actual attenuation figures of this stuff.
>Maybe someone could also explain why not use RG8 for Ethernet cable. I
>don't know what the price difference between Ethernet cable and RG8
>is. That alone may explain much.
Belden Catalog, 89 or 90:

"ethernet" "rg-8/u type"
freq db/100' db/100'
MHz 9880/89880 8214
1 0.19 0.14
5 0.37 n/s
10 0.52 0.5
50 1.2 1.2
100 n/s 1.8
1000 n/s 7.1

center conductor 1.2 ohms/Kft 1.4 ohms/Kft
Newark pricing: $494/500' $434/500'
in short: little difference...

"8214" picked at random from a forest of rg-8 trees.
Newark picked at random, your pricing may vary...

thanks
dave pierson |the facts, as accurately as i can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |the opinions, my own.
600 Nickerson Rd
Marlboro, Mass
01752 pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com

"He has read everything, and, to his credit, written nothing." A J Raffles

1583. Re: Proposed 10% federal tax on "electronic equipment"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 16:17:35 UTC
From: chowe@bbn.com
Message-ID: <59732@bbn.BBN.COM>
Source record: 8135
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave

According to the Wall St. Journal, Monday, 1 Oct, p. A7, column 2:

"Another candidate for the luxury tax discussed that would have hit many Americans -- a 10% levy on electronics equipment with price tags over $100 -- was apparently dropped from the final package."

This is not to say that you shouldn't lobby your congressperson to prevent them from putting it back it. However, at the moment, it is not part of the package.

Carl
WG1V

1584. NEW CANADIAN LICENSING STRUCTURE--TODAY!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 16:57:26 UTC
From: 51160_1477@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <7213.27073d37@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 8139

Well folks...it finally happened!

The new Canadian amateur radio framework took effect today.

I am one of those who was grandfathered to the highest level so can now work HF phone. Canada has completely revamped the system so that entry level is actually NO CODE (please let's not hear the CODE vs. NO CODE arguments again).
It will be interested to see what effect it has on the bands.

Dave Colvin
VE3ZDC

Univ. of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada
PPDDC@UWOCC1.UWO.CA

1585. Sad News for RTTY monitors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 17:09:19 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1990Oct1.170919.22522@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 8148
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Today is a very sad day in the life of the died in the wool news junkie
and RTTY monitor:

TERMINATION OF RTT TRANSMISSIONS OF FILE TO AR
(TO CEASE SEPT. 30, END OF ERA) (120)

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 30, TRANSMISSION OF THE WIRELESS FILE TO AR
POSTS VIA RADIO TELETYPE (RTT) WILL CEASE. THE CONVERSION
TO HIGH SPEED MODEMS AND SATELLITE TRANSMISSION OF THE FILE IS
NOW A REALITY IN AR -- AND DOUBTLES AN IMPROVEMENT -- AND
IT SIGNALS THE END OF ONE ERA AND THE BEGINNING OF ANOTHER.
FOR THOSE WHO REMEMBER "GARBLE CHARTS" AND THE EFFECTS OF
SUN SPOTS, P/PFL WOULD LIKE TO PROPOSE A MOMENT'S
REFLECTION ON OCT. 1 ON THE FILA'S MORE THAN 50 YEARS OF
SERICE -- VIA RTT.

(PRECEDING FS MATERIAL NOT FOR PUBLICATION)
NNNN
28/21:16 GMT

Tuned today to the formerly STRONG perfect VOA freq, thinking the above
was some kind of bad dream or mistake.

Nope. Just like with AFRTS, another source of NEWS is gone. The 14637
feed was about 200K a day. Here at Great White North, we used it as a
source for the "official line" and government opinion. In the past few
weeks, we found the phrase "NEW WORLD ORDER" in the feed many many
times. Even more than one has been hearing it on conventional media.

We feel let down and depressed up here. As I type it is raining slush
on a cold grey MONDAY afternoon.

Such is progress.
--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

1586. Kenwood TH-75A dual-bander - questions & review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 18:11:27 UTC
From: obrien@aero.aero.org
Message-ID: <87230@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 8141

Just laid in a Kenwood TH-75A 144/440 MHz handy-talky, and I have a couple of questions for the net types.

1) Is there any way to clear a memory location (i.e. restore it to "unset" status) short of re-initializing the microprocessor and dumping all the memories at once? It matters when there is something loaded into memories 8 and 9 since they control the "programmable" band scan. You can't do a full scan unless they're empty. How do you empty them out?

2) Anybody got any nice handy undocumented power-up sequences or internal mods?

REVIEW:

The Kenwood TH-75A is a nice hefty piece of equipment that will run 2 watts on the supplied battery (7.2 volts) or 5 watts if you shove in a huge battery or run it off your car. As usual there are five or six different kinds of batteries you can shove onto the thing.

ADVANTAGES: The display is easy to read. Some displays have severe shadow effects if illuminated from the side - not this one. The buttons are widely spaced and easy to use for the fat-fingered. Some units have larger buttons, much more closely spaced. It's difficult to avoid pressing two buttons at once on those. The built-in audio is of excellent quality, as the speaker is larger than most on the market. The unit supports scanning both bands at once, and can work fully cross-band, listening on one while transmitting on the other. The manual has been written by a native English speaker; no "Japenglish" to be decyphered. The rubber duck antenna is a thin-whip type giving excellent coverage. "At 2.2 liters it's good only for hand-to-hand combat..." Well, not exactly, but you can sure club a mugger with this baby. It looks like it would be none the worse for wear, either. It's built like a tank.

DISADVANTAGES: There are almost too many features. This radio takes about three hours to learn how to drive, and there are some features which aren't explained in the manual...you just have to crash around, causing interference etc., until you figure out just what the heck is going on in there. There seems to be no way to clear a memory location to "unset" status, which is actually a desirable thing to want to do - see question (1) above. There is no memory for autopatch phone numbers, a feature some other units have - very handy while driving not to have to punch in a whole phone number. While the manual is clear, some things in it are not. (Example: turning on CTCSS for receive also turns it on for transmit, though there is a

separate button for doing this. This isn't documented - nor does the tone-encoded transmit indicator come on in the display. It makes sense in retrospect but it's puzzling as hell when you're trying to figure out why a given repeater sometimes hears you and sometimes doesn't.) The actual effect of the "battery save" function isn't explained, either. It doesn't turn off the display - that's "Auto Power Off." There are more things like this.

WEIRDNESS: At the touch of a button the whole thing turns into a pager, and turns off almost all its other functions in so doing.

UPSHOT: Seems like a good unit, at the bottom of the price range for dual-banders. Mine cost $440 at Ham Radio Outlet.

--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

1587. Medical aid frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 18:36:54 UTC
From: car@ramecs.UUCP
Message-ID: <259@ramecs.UUCP>
Source record: 8164
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I just saw one of those TV comercials for a device that "old folks" can
carry with them that has a panic button on it.

When the button is pressed, it somehow gets a message to the local ambulance.

How do these things work?

My guess would be that the device is a low power 300Mhz transmitter
(like wireless burgular alarms or newer car alarm control boxes).
A receiver would then be connected to a telephone auto-calling device
which phones the ambulance and plays a pre-recorded message asking for
help.

car.
--
Christopher A. Rende Central Cartage (Nixdorf/Pyramid/SysV/BSD4.3)
uunet!edsews!rphroy!trux!car Multics,DTSS,Unix,Shortwave,Scanners,StarTrek
trux!car@uunet.uu.net Minix,PC/XT,Mac+,TRS-80 Model I: Buy Sell Trade
"I don't ever remember forgetting anything." - Chris Rende

1588. FOR SALE: Grove "Power Ant III" Preamp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 18:38:46 UTC
From: stoppani@rust.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1337@rust.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 8149
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

I have a Grove "Power Ant III" antenna pre-amp that I'd like to sell.
It has a max gain of 30dB and the gain is continuous (as appossed to
a switch where you select a specific gain like 5dB, 10dB,...). It
uses type F connectors (one for antenna input and two receiver outputs)
and it comes with an AC wall adaptor. Dimensions are: 4"Wx2"Hx3"D.
The preamp also comes with two coax leads to the receiver(s) with the
following connectors: PL-259, 1/8" mini-jack (for portables), and a
BNC connector (for scanners).

To summarize, here is what's included:

Grove Preamp
AC wall adapter
Two coax leads (about 2 feet in length, F connectors at both ends)
One F to PL-259 connector
One F to 1/8" mini-jack connector
One F to BNC connector

List price is $79.95 (for the preamp) plus 12.95 (for the cables and
connectors). I'll sell it to the best offer. Oh, I'm selling the preamp
because my newest radio (an ICOM R70) has a built-in preamp which works
quite well so I no longer need the Grove preamp.
--
Pete Stoppani	stoppani@decwet.dec.com
DECwest Engineering	decwrl!fungus.enet!stoppani
Bellevue, WA	stoppani@fungus.zso.dec.com
"The wise learn more from fools than fools learn from the wise."

1589. Re: Building a Low Power AM transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 18:58:47 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <299@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8142

In article <18230042@hpfcdj.HP.COM>, myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
| About the only way that a "broadcast" outlet can be set up *relatively*
| cheaply and hassle-free is the "carrier-current" type of station, as used
| by many college dormitories. This arrangement basically uses the building's
| AC wiring to carry a low-level signal, which again is very unlikely to make
| it very far outside the building.

And Title 47 paragraph 15.221 says that carrier current systems are limited
to colleges and other educational institutions.

markz@ssc.uucp

1590. Re: HT prices & survey

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 19:02:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500752@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8162

> >1. What is your favorite single-band (2M) HT and why?
>
> Icom IC2. Rugged and reasonably priced.

Agreed, but....

> >2. What features do you think are important in a 2M HT? (e.g., obviously DTMF,
> > but what about # channels, sub-audible encode/decode, clock, etc.?)
>
> Thumbwheels to set the frequency (work in the dark, simple, rugged) and a
> PL encoder. The rest is fluff. If you must make phone calls, buy a cellular
> phone.

They may WORK in the dark, but so do LCD's. You just can't see either one.
Fortunately the LCD rigs usually come with a builtin light. With the IC-2,
you have to fumble for a light if you don't know what the current setting is.
I have IC-3AT, IC-4AT, IC-2GAT, and IC-32AT so I know how they work.

> >3. What antenna's do you recommend for it and why?
>
> It comes with a duck. If you need more range, buy a mobile rig.

The AEA 1/2 wave (not a 5/8 wave) give very good extended range.
The improvement over a duck is more than going from low to high power.
Couple that with high power and you can approach what a mobile can do
in those circumstances where a mobile rig isn't practical (such as
pedestrian mobile). The mobile rig with a properly installed antenna
certainly will do much better, but the half wave whip is a good idea.
Larsen also makes them.

> >4. What batteries do you recommend for it and why?
>
> The biggest available. In the case of the IC2 thats a BP8. You need the
> extra mass when you use the radio to club a mugger.

There are bigger available. They last longer (1200mah), are an inch
longer, and have more mass. I have 4 of them. I've never tried them
on muggers yet. The 1200mah gives me 2 days of continous receive-only
operation WITHOUT the power saver. If you have the power saver ON, and
turn the radio off when you know you are not listening, they could last
a week or more for no transmit activity. The 800mah BP-8's, however,
might well give you all the capacity you need. If I was going to do it
all over again, I might well go with the BP-8's instead. I cycle each
pack through one day of service, one day of full slow discharge, and
two days of slow charging.

> >5. Are there any other accessories you recommend?
>
> A rapid charger and spare batteries are musts.

If you have enough spare batteries, you won't need a rapid charger.
I don't even own one.

The alkaline packs are really a good idea since you can plop in some
alkalines bought just about anywhere. I'd recommend the 8 cell variety
if you get the newer radios that can handle 12 volts. Icom makes 6 and
10 cell versions. Most alkaline cells are sold in packs of 2, 4, and 8.
Never mix alkalines of difference level of usage.

> >6. Is there any dealer you would recommend or not recommend?
>
> Go with the one that has it in stock at the lowest price. Dealer service
> is mostly a joke anyway. Icom America has good factory service centers.

Also consider a more local dealer if they meet your needs. You can get
faster shipment at cheaper rates that way, as well as it being pratical
to go "drop in" on them in person if you need to. I live in Urbana IL
and usually buy from AES in Milwaukee, Ham Station in Evansville IN,
Universal in Columbus OH, or R&L in HAMilton OH (R&L's emphasis).
I usually see second day delivery from regular UPS shipments, except
from AES I typically get next day from regular UPS shipments.

> Naturally my requirements may differ from yours.

Of course, everyone's requirements and needs are all different. The best
thing to do is think carefully about what yours are. If you still don't
figure out what is the best to buy or do, posting the specific needs might
get some better suggestions.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1591. Re: No-code HF license in Japan

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 19:38:04 UTC
From: bdale@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080014@col.hp.com>
Source record: 8167

I don't normally read rec.ham-radio, just rec.ham-radio.packet... but a friend pointed me here since my name was mentioned...

>> He said the most popular license in Japan is what he called
>> "Novice Radiotelephone", which has no code requirement, but a significant
>> theory exam
>
> He was right. I have mentioned this before on this forum. The
>Japanese have a no-code HF licence. The power is limited and this is
>the key.

Yup. It's interesting to note that the Japanese attitude seems to be "see how we can do something good without completely breaking the rules", instead of "oh, but someone might construe that as wrong so we better not do it"... not a bad comment on the two cultures, in general... ?

> Bdale who I am told speaks Japanese and has visited those Islands
>could possibly enlighten us further.

Actually, I don't speak very much Japanese... just enough to get in deep trouble trying to order dinner! But, I've been to Japan twice, both very pleasant and informative trips, and I continue to talk to my Japanese friends via email quite regularly... it was fascinating on my last trip to see how many young (college age or so) people were *active* in ham radio, and to see how many unexplored corners of packet were being investigated...

Wish we had that level of interest and enthusiasm in this country... [sigh].

Bdale, N3EUA

1592. Re: Ham Radio License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 22:48:21 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880306@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8143

>At 1194.3.10331.11, Nick Sayer suggests writting down dits and dahs
>instead of letters when taking code tests...
>
>For the record, when I took my code tests we were told this was
>expressly forbidden and anyone doing it would be disqualified.
>I took the exams in Laurel, Maryland.
>
>Michele
>N3ILO

Your VE obviously has no sense of humor. Find another VE.

Perry
KF0CA

1593. Re: Ethernet coax as feeder?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-01 23:31:18 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1069@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 8163

("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>> Hi; Anyone know if Thickwire Ethernet coax is any good as antenna feeder?
>> Better or worse (or the same?) as CATV hardline??
>>
>
I've been using some orange ethernet wire (Mowhawk 5713) and it appears
to be better built than any RG/8 that I've seen. It's double braid
shielded with two layers of foil and some type of foam dielectric
(teflon?) with a solid #12 center conductor. I've been getting great
results on HF but have not yet tried it with VHF or higher. I've
run about 70 feet of it outside, sheathed in an old garden hose and
buried in the gravel out to a Butternut vertical. I'm still looking
for a Mowhawk catalog for the specs to be sure.

73's,

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ flloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ |

1594. Re: Code Tset Gimmick. Was: Ham Radio Liscence

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 00:28:21 UTC
From: emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct2.002821.22140@dhw68k.cts.com>
Source record: 8150

In article <1250240@hpnmdla.HP.COM>,
alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:

>>>When I took my 5wpm test this spring, the VE announced that using this
>>>technique would be grounds for disqualifying the applicant. Writing
>>>the characters I recognized and guessing about the missing characters
>...>later was ok.
>>3. Sue. Consult your mouthpiece; you may have standing and grounds.
>----------
>
>Oh, wonderful. Sure. Sue the volunteer who is donating his time trying
>to help you get your ham license. That will encourage more hams to
>volunteer their time and services knowing that they will get nothing
>in return but trouble.

If someone (whether volunteer or not) decides that they will arrogate to
themselves the authority to determine which code-copying techniques are
"acceptable" and which are not, a judgement which is completely outside
the authority given to him by the FCC, and for that reason decides to
disqualify a given applicant - that's called "abuse of authority".

If you don't follow the rules you're given, and damage someone else as a
result, you're likely to be sued. I wouldn't have it any other way.

de N6BMO
--

Mark Hartman
uucp: ...{spsd,zardoz,felix}!dhw68k!emmayche Internet:emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com
CompuServe: >internet:emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com Applelink: N1083

1595. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was Re:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 00:42:48 UTC
From: emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct2.004248.22696@dhw68k.cts.com>
Source record: 8151

In article <30500748@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

>My personal interpretation of this law is this. If I have my radio
>with me and it can communicate with the authorities, then IS is THE
>fastest means possible.

Yes - but make sure that it's an emergency as defined in FCC rules. If
the "injury" is a simple broken arm (i.e., non-life-threatening), the
use.

Having asked folks in the State of California about it (and getting
incredulous responses like "you can really do that?", here's what they
suggested:

First, DO NOT try to use the normal procedure of the agency you're trying
to talk to. You want your transmission to be absolutely distinguishable
from normal traffic. For example, the CHP dispatch center in this area
has the tac call sign of "Santa Ana" - to get their attention and report
an emergency under this method, I would probably say "Highway Patrol
dispatch, this is amateur radio station N6BMO with emergency traffic."

That's the second one - make sure the words "emergency traffic" are in
there somewhere. After that, just talk to them.

>I would followup any such use of the radio with a written report to the
>appropriate authorities so they would know exactly "what, when, and why"
>of the incident. Only after that will I be able to REALLY find out how
>they react to such use of their radio frequency.

Make sure that one of these "appropriate authorities" is the FCC Engineer-
in-charge of your area - this falls under his purview, and the person who
gets the story in first generally has the best chance of keeping his
license :-).

de N6BMO
--

Mark Hartman
uucp: ...{spsd,zardoz,felix}!dhw68k!emmayche Internet:emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com
CompuServe: >internet:emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com Applelink: N1083

1596. Re: QSOs by appointment?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 01:49:06 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <301@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8152

In article <251@bongo.UUCP>, julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
>
> On page 14 was "The Club Bouvet, 3Y5X, Story". I usually expect the
> "How we worked the States from a coral reef" stories to be in CQ, but
> it seemed like good light reading so I gave it a go.
>
But read on, in the next column is more
> riveting ham radio news: "The new Inmarsat satellite system was
> impressive, providing two-way public TELEX service from our laptop
> computer via a tiny omnidirectional antenna for weather reports, press
> releases and other project correspondence. We also had an HF voice
> link to Norway on frequencies outside the ham bands."
>
> Only a cynic would envision a scenario where an exchange is made via
> Inmarsat to schedule a CW QSO on 20 Meters. Amazing where technology
> has taken us.
>
> I assume all the CW gear was to back up the Inmarsat terminal (-:

This way they never had to worry about the BARF net moving on frequency,
telling them that they were in violation of regulations for handling
communications that by their signifigance, are only legal on public
networks for hire!

Satcoms allowed them to keep the ham bands for approved hammy type
pursuits, while the nuts and bolts type comms were via Telex.

:) :) :) :)

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1597. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was Re:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 02:30:07 UTC
From: tucker@lagrange.eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1184@eedsp.eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 8171

Oh, I'm getting so tired of hearing people tell me why I shouldn't use my radio to call the police.

I care more about saving a life, any life, than this whole hobby! Yes, that's right. Lives mean more to me than HF, OSCAR, and RTTY DX combined. Those of you who can't understand that need read no more.

Now, if Bob's Quick Mart is across the street, I'll go there. But if noones around, I'm calling. I'll bet it's illegal to cross the interstate. Is that going to stop you from helping someone? It's probably illegal to flag down a car with a cell phone. Is that going to stop you? I guess all you people really concerned about this will just drive on past, maybe even stop if you can find a legal parking spot, or go home and call 911 from there. Thanks. In the meantime, I will have stopped and if noones on 2m or around me, I'll already have contacted the police my own way. 'Nuff said.

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
Georgia Institute of Technology

1598. Re: Medical aid frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 02:53:39 UTC
From: tucker@lagrange.eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1185@eedsp.eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 8153
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <259@ramecs.UUCP>, car@ramecs.UUCP (Chris Rende) writes:
|>I just saw one of those TV comercials for a device that "old folks" can
|>carry with them that has a panic button on it.
|>
|>When the button is pressed, it somehow gets a message to the local ambulance.
|>
|>How do these things work?
|>
|>My guess would be that the device is a low power 300Mhz transmitter
|>(like wireless burgular alarms or newer car alarm control boxes).
|>A receiver would then be connected to a telephone auto-calling device
|>which phones the ambulance and plays a pre-recorded message asking for
|>help.
|>
|>
|>car.
|>--

I used to install these things for a local hospital. You're correct on
the transmitter.
I don't have any idea what freqency range they use, but they are keyed
either by freq.
or by some code to a particular receiver. There were several different
ones, and if
you had two subscribers next door to each other, you would put in two
different codes.

The boxes automatically call the monitoring service, either local or a
national one in
a different state. There is a data transmission which identifies the
box to the service.
They have a file, made out on subscription, on each box which identifies
the person,
medical conditions, responding agencies, etc. The service always calls
the house first
to check for false alarms. If no answer, they call a predesignated call
list starting
with a neighbor, etc. on down to the police or ambulance. The boxes
also have a timer,
which can be disabled. If the timer is not reset every 12/24 hours, the
box calls the
service and informs them of that, in case the person could not signal
himself. It also
automatically calls on low battery condition of the large battery

backup. Pretty good
little system, actually, but not cheap. The ones I put in were
subsidized by the hospital
and cost the subscribers $20/mo.

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
Georgia Institute of Technology

1599. Re: Medical aid frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 03:11:41 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <191@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 8154
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <259@ramecs.UUCP> car@ramecs.UUCP (Chris Rende) writes:
>I just saw one of those TV comercials for a device that "old folks" can
>carry with them that has a panic button on it.
>
>When the button is pressed, it somehow gets a message to the local ambulance.
>
>How do these things work?
>
Help! Ive fallen and I can't get up.....

Immmm, Immmmmm having chest pains......

My guess is that the transmitter carried by the person only has to reach
a local transcever (in their home) that is tied into the phone line. This
in turn dials a local alarm company that then calls the family and proper
emergency people. Of course ive never seen one and this only my guess so
the ususal money back offer is invalid :-)
--

_____
Dan 'Sneakers' Schein / \ Quote:
Sneakers Computing \/\/ | Those who worked the hardest
2455 McKinley Ave. | (o)(o) are the last to surrender.
West Lawn, PA 19609 C .---_) -= Gary Ward =-
| |.___|
| __/
uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan /_____\ (or) dan%heimat@commodore.com

1600. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 03:23:22 UTC
From: skipsand@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <4760@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 8169

Generally, the little remote controls (and the big ones for garage doors also) are around 318 MHz with a VERY weak digital "bleep" or "buzz". The one I had was on 318 (rather wide signals) and could be heard on an appropriate scanner RIGHT BY the unit when activated.

1601. Walker Tompkins' callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 04:14:59 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <189.2707D263@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 8172

> From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
> Date: 29 Sep 90 01:36:31 GMT
> Organization: EE-Systems, USC, Los Angeles
> Message-ID: <27320@usc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <9009270406.AA16704@ucsd.edu>
> jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard) writes:
> >call WV7XNN...the WV7 prefix would be kosher, but the XNN suffix is a no-
> no.
>
> What is wrong with the XNN suffix?

Back then, X? and X?? suffixes were reserved for assignment to experimental licenses.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1602. W6EZV silent key

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 04:21:37 UTC
From: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct2.042137.20449@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 8155

I just saw an AP wire service report saying that Curtis Le May, former SAC commander and vice presidential candidate, died on Monday.

Phil

1603. Re: Medical aid frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 05:26:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500753@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 8156

> When the button is pressed, it somehow gets a message to the local ambulance.
>
> How do these things work?
>
> My guess would be that the device is a low power 300Mhz transmitter
> (like wireless burgular alarms or newer car alarm control boxes).
> A receiver would then be connected to a telephone auto-calling device
> which phones the ambulance and plays a pre-recorded message asking for
> help.

I don't know if there is a pre-recorded message or not. There would have
to be if there is not easy way to identify the phone number. It does open
a room speaker to the phone line.

The remote control I saw uses and audio tone pair to activate the system.
It looked quite cheap to me.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1604. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 12:40:40 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct2.084040@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 8157

In article <530022@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>, ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie) writes:
|>
|> I just received my renewal for the ARRL in the mail. $30 (from $25 last
|>year) + $4 (was $2) additional for my wife. What are they doing the money in
|>Newington -- shredding it?
|>
|> I realize that Connecticut isn't a cheap state to live in, but...
|>
|> Dave Ritchie N4DJS (probably an ex-ARRL member in 1991)
|>

The increase was announced well in advance. If you didn't know about it before your renewal came up and you don't know how the money is used, then you probably *are* wasting your money sending in a renewal, since all you did was pay dues -- you never allowed yourself to be a member. The "L" stands for "league -- an association or alliance of persons for common action.", The dues is not some award you are granting to the league -- it's a payment partly to pay your cost to the organization (QST) and partly to help advance its goals. The League needs the money, but you're not really a member unless you're involved. The very least involvement is reading the magazine, and that was where the increase was announced.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

1605. Re: HT prices & survey

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 13:00:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1384@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8174

In article <30500752@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>to go "drop in" on them in person if you need to. I live in Urbana IL
>and usually buy from AES in Milwaukee, Ham Station in Evansville IN,

I've done a lot of business with both of these companies and can highly
recommend them both. Dan at the Ham Station has been unfailingly
helpful to me over the years and I'm a hard person to please.

Gary KE4ZV

1606. Ethernet Cable Loss

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 14:19:29 UTC
From: hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com
Message-ID: <33707@ubvax.UB.Com>
Source record: 8158

From the Comm/Scope catalog

Ethernet Net cable IEEE 802.3

Shield 2-Foil + 2 90% TC

50 ohm

Mhz db/100 Ft.

10 0.52
50 1.20
150 2.00
300 3.10
400 3.60

RG-213

50 1.60
100 2.20
200 3.20
400 4.70

I hope that this will help any one that wants to use Ethernet cable
for feed line.

Bob Hardwick WA6NFJ

--

Bob Hardwick WA6NFJ Support No Code, Save The VHF,UHF Bands.
I speak Only for my self.

1607. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 14:46:05 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <325@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 8159

In article <530022@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>, ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie) writes:
>
>
> I just received my renewal for the ARRL in the mail. $30 (from $25 last
> year) + $4 (was $2) additional for my wife. What are they doing the money in
> Newington -- shredding it?

If you really want to know what's being done with it, the audited financial statements of ARRL for 1989 start on page 56 of the May, 1990 issue of QST. I also suggest reading the article on page 18 of March, 1990 QST.

Considering that the last dues increase was in 1981, I think we've done a pretty good job of holding the line on expenses. But you'll have to decide for yourself whether the services available from ARRL, plus the contents of QST, plus the opportunity to help protect and defend the Amateur Service are worth $30/year to you.

> I realize that Connecticut isn't a cheap state to live in, but...

You got that right...

> Dave Ritchie N4DJS (probably an ex-ARRL member in 1991)

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

1608. News From OSCAR-11 30Sep90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 15:21:10 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <350@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 8160
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

```
* UOSAT-2 OBC STATUS INFORMATION *

DIARY OPERATING SYSTEM V3.1 SMH MLJM MSH

Today's date is 2 /10 /90 (Tuesday)
Time is 13 :48 :48 UTC
Auto Mode is selected
Spin Period is - 269
Z Mag firings = 0
+ SPIN firings = 33
- SPIN firings = 20
SEU count = 23953
RAM WASH pointer at A057
WOD commenced 2 /10 /94 at 0:0 :9
with channels 53 ,
Last cmnd was 109 to 0 , 0
Attitude control initiated, mode 1
Data collection in progress

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN 30 September 1990 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** UO-11

Suggestions on the most useful operating schedule for UoSAT-2 should be sent
to UoSAT as soon as possible so that they can be taken into account during an
operations review due to take place later this month.

** FO-20

FO-20 is continuing to experience high temperature problems (due to the
spacecraft experiencing no eclipse periods during which it can cool down)
which is forcing a drastic reduction of operations. As of the weekend of 29
Sept 90, the battery temperature had risen to near 45 degrees C. Extended
exposure to high battery temperature will decrease the useful life of the
battery.

From To Mode
011090 0900 021090 0910 PSK Telemetry acquisition
041090 0955 041090 2330 JA
081090 0920 081090 1110 JA and JD
111090 0825 121090 0850 JD
```

The above dates and time are in UTC and the schedule may change without notice. The FO-20 Command Team will be monitoring satellite performance and operations during these times and may turn off the transponder if they determine that the satellite is in danger.

** MIR

A new and exciting amateur radio project is being planned for the Mir space station known as the "Amateur Radio Experiment on Mir" or AREM. This project is the result of a collaboration between the Soviet Union and the Austrian Amateur Radio Society (OeVSV). It is designed to provide equipment for both 2M packet data and voice transmissions from Mir. The voice messages will be spoken in German, Russian, and English and will alternate with packet transmissions. The first AREM operations are expected to begin around January 1991 when an Austrian cosmonaut will install the station after he joins the crew of the Mir. To obtain further information about AREM, please write to:

Wolf Hoeller (OE7FTJ)
Amraserstrasse 19
A-6020 Innsbruck
Austria

** AO-13

The present transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 003 to MA 165
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 195
Mode-B : MA 195 to MA 240
Off : MA 240 to MA 003 (Mode B Beacon On)
Omni Antennas : MA 240 to MA 060

The September 10 attitude estimate is:

BLON = 205 and BLAT = -7

** AO-10

Until further notice please DO NOT use AO-10's transponder.

** BADR-1

Would any stations receiving signals from the BADR-1 spacecraft on 145.825 MHz and 144.010 MHz please send brief details to UoSAT - thank you.

Thanks to AMSAT-NA ANS and its contributors for much of the above information, there is generally insufficient 'room' in the UO-11 Bulletin to give regular acknowledgements.

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.930 for PR BBS use.

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

Brookdale Community College UUCP : ..!uunet!masscomp!ocpt!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

1609. Info on Preamps for OSCAR-13 wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 15:49:40 UTC
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1838@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 8161

I just got my OSCAR-13 satellite system all up and running and wow is it a blast! My first contact was with a FINLAND station (OH5LK) and I made 6 more with various US stations.

Although I could copy most of the stations it was not easy (I do not have a preamp for either 70cm or 2M). So I would like to get information about preamps that are available and the only one that I know about is the Landwehr preamps that Henry radio sells. I am looking for a preamp that has RF switching in it and can handle greater than 100 watts (currently run 30 watts but I don't want to fry a expensive PREAMP)..

So If you know of a good vendor please send to me their name, FAX number, phone number, or address so that I can get the info!

Thanks in advance!

Phil
KJ6NN

1610. Re: Ethernet coax as feeder?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 15:52:25 UTC
From: jim@foobar.hf.intel.com
Message-ID: <436@foobar.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 8175

In article <28.Sep.90.15:56:24.BST.#1144@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>Hi; Anyone know if Thickwire Ethernet coax is any good as antenna feeder?
>Better or worse (or the same?) as CATV hardline??
>
> Pete Lucas G6WBJX@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

I use it. I can't really say I see any difference between it and RG-213.
Figures I have extrapolated from the Belden book indicate its about 1/2 db
better than RG-8. It certainly has better shielding but have fun putting
on connectors. I use a razor blade to get the inner foil off the Teflon.
No, its not near as good as CATV hardline, but have lots of fun putting
connectors on that, too. I have an article at home about building 1/4 wave
matching sections from copper tubing to convert 75 ohm CATV stuff to 50 ohms.
Its probably not worth it considering the 1.5/1 SWR match anyway. Ham Radio
magazine? I'll look it up for the interested. A concern about electrolysis
between the copper and aluminum kinda bothers me.
Of course the line loss is only worth considering at VHF freq. and above
for practical purposes.
Oh yes, Ethernet double shielded coax is 50 ohms (and stiff).

--
Jim Garver Intel Corp. <tektronix!psueea | uunet!littlei>!foobar!jim
WA7LDV Hillsboro, Oregon jim@foobar<.hf.intel.com|.uucp>

1611. Gear for Sale/Swap

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 17:53:37 UTC
From: GRAY_S@DICKINSN.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010021755.AA09292@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8165

Greetings to everyone on the net. I have the following gear for sale (or swap)...please drop me E-Mail at GRAY_S@DICKINSN.BITNET or call me at (717) 258-5477 if you have any questions/comments/wanna deal.

Drake T-4XC (sn 27721), R-4C (sn 25595), AC4 (32792). They are in perfect condition, recently back from a complete factory overhaul. I have put them on the air only long enough to ensure that they are in 100% top notch condition; everything works great and the TX4C puts out 150 watts without effort. The only options that I have for the Drakes are extra 10 meter crystals, but the price includes Drake boxes, manuals, *and* Drake invoices from the work done this summer. The price on the Drake C-Line is $450, -or- I am interested in making a swap for an HF transceiver in equally excellent condition.

MFJ-949D Versa Tuner II (with PEP metering). Mint condition - price: $115

MFJ-931 RF Ground. In mint condition as well - price: $45

Cushcraft AR-2 FM Ringo. Never outside - price $20.

Cushcraft ARX-2B Ringo Ranger II. Excellent condition - price $30.

73,
Steve Gray
nr3b

1612. Re: Yaesu HT470 intermod on ext ant?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 17:56:19 UTC
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2796@jaytee.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 8166

In article <508@public.BTR.COM> rah@public.BTR.COM (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com) writes:
>Hello fellow netlanders,
>
>As a new ham, I (and my wallet) are looking at HTs to purchase. The decision
>seems to be coming down to a choice between the Yaesu HT-470 and the ICOM
>24AT. I was just about to decide on the Yeasu (lower price, >= features)
>when this salesman ambles up. His claim was that the Yeasu is a fine ham-
>bands only machine, but that if I ever wanted it to do anyting else I would
>be disappointed.. i.e using it with a rooftop antenna for more range or
>packet would be almost impossible because of intermod - the squelch would
>never drop so I could never transmit.

I use my Yaesu FT-470 connected to a Ringo Ranger II through an amp/preamp
and have no problems using it on packet. I think the salesman wanted to
sell you something else (personal favorite, larger markup?). I do get
some intermod once in a while, but no more than I did with the ICOM IC-32AT
I had before. The 470 is a good little radio for the money IMHO.

Jim Vienneau, Sun Microsystems Inc - Billerica, MA
Email: jvienneau@east.sun.com Amateur Radio: WB1B
Good old Ma Bell (well old anyway): (508)671-0372

1613. Cushcraft R5 Vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 19:28:23 UTC
From: jmseb@cbnewsd.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct2.192823.19132@cbnewsd.att.com>
Source record: 8168

I recently purchased a Cushcraft R5 vertical. Since there has
been interest from time to time about limited space antennas and
the R5 in particular, I thought I would share my experience with
the R5 so far.

Why did I buy the R5? I live in your typical suburban subdivision
where the houses are relatively close together and the lots are small.
While towers and beams are not expressly forbidden, I have never seriously
considered putting up much steel and aluminum. My operating is casual
and my favorite activity is DX chasing. I can almost hear the peals of
laughter throughout the net: "that poor fool, ya just *can't* work
DX with a vertical!!" Well, read on.

First, I have been chasing DX for several years and I have *always*
used a vertical. My DXCC total (worked) stands at 210. I know it would
be considerably higher if I spent more time on the air and I followed
the DX bulletins religiously. But I am not a fanatic about it. The
point is, my station can do the job.

My previous antennas were a Hustler 4BTV (40/20/15/10 quarter wave
vertical) at my previous QTH, and a Cushcraft R3 (20/15/10 m half wave)
at my present QTH. The 4BTV was mounted on the chimney of my two
story house and had resonant radials arrayed around the roof. It worked
fine. At my new QTH the roof geometry did not allow the radials, so
I went with the R3 (this was 1985) which does not require radials (nor
does the R5).

The R3 was also mounted on the chimney and was about 30 feet above the
ground. I had several problems with the R3, however. The R3 had a base
mounted motor driven tuning capacitor which was controlled from the shack.
Once in the middle of winter the control cable opened up. So much for
operating (except on one frequency) 'til spring. Then recently, some
sort of intermittent problem occured. I suspected the coax and connectors
but replacing them did not fix it. I suspect now it is a flaky trap.
When it worked, however, the R3 did a good job. I could generally work
anything I could hear. A pile-up sometimes needed the KW afterburner,
but usually I stuck with 100w out.

So...needing a relacement for the R3 and being generally satisfied with
its performance, I popped for a new R5 (about $270).

The R5 is a 20/17/15/12/10 meter half-wave vertical, adding two more bands
over the older R3. It uses factory tuned trap sections to resonant the
antenna on the different bands. Because of the inductance of the traps
the overall length (height) of the R5 is somewhat less than the R3.
The most significant difference, however, is that the R5 uses a broadband

passive impedance matching system which eliminates the motor driven tuning capacitor. No more worries about control cables. To make this work, however, the R5 needs four 48 inch stainless steel radials at the base and a capacitance "hat" just below the first trap. So instead of a staight "stick," the R5 has these things sticking out, which can complicate getting it to its final mounting place (the chimney on the roof in my case). More on this below.

The assembly is easy and quick, aided by an excellent set of instructions. I first put it together on my deck and propped it up for tests. Surrounded by trees and 12 feet from the aluminum siding of the house, the SWR on the various bands did not look like the curves given in the instructions. But I didn't expect it to be so. High and clear is the rule for this type of vertical. Even from the deck, several 20m European and USSR contacts were easy with 100 watts (my QTH is near Chicago).

The next day was time to put it "high and clear" on the roof. To do this I took off the base radials and the capacitance hat and broke the antenna into two sections. The antenna is very light (8 lbs), but it is too easy to damage the radials and hat in the process of carrying it up to the roof. I reassembled everything up there and clamped it to the chimney mount. The coax connection was thoroughly sealed with "Coax Seal." I did not use and do not recommend the connector boot and silicone grease supplied with the antenna.

Back in the shack the SWR looked very similar, though not identical, to the "typical" curves in the instructions. But even so, the R5 appears to live up to its advertising as being less than 2:1 over most of its five band range. Excellent! In my favorite sections of the bands, it is 1.5:1 or less.

So, does it work DX? You bet. With only 100 watts, I was again able to work anything I could hear, and I could tell the others on the bands were not hearing anything I couldn't! Over two evenings I worked 20m Europe, USSR, and Middle East stations. One nice surprise was having a 4S7 come back to my first call one morning via long path while other North American stations called in vain (had their beams pointed the wrong way I suspect). No KW needed so far.

Overall, the R5 seems to be an excellent antenna and well-engineered. It fits my needs, operating style, and environment very well. It is not cheap, but for me the value is there.

Needless to say (I hope), I am not connected in any way with Cushcraft. These opinions are mine alone.

****
****** John Sebeson ******
****** KB8RY ******
****** Naperville, IL ******
****

P.S. If anyone is interested in a five year old R3 with a possible flaky trap, its yours cheap (shipping charges only). Send me email.

1614. 10% Electronics Tax apparently "cancelled" -- for now

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 19:39:07 UTC
From: lauren@vortex.COM
Message-ID: <54.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Source record: 8027
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave

Greetings. Good news. It took a bunch of phone calls to pin this down, but it *appears* (for the moment) that the proposed 10% electronics tax did not make it into the final draft of the budget agreement that is currently under consideration. As late as Monday afternoon, personnel at our U.S. Senator's office believed the tax *was* in there, and that it *would* affect computer and telecommunications equipment, as well as consumer electronics. Other sources gave the price level at which the electronics tax would kick in as either $100 or $1000, depending on who you talked to. Meanwhile, on Monday morning, the Wall Street Journal published an article saying the electronics component of the tax was *not* in the final agreement. So there was considerable conflicting information.

Much of the confusion apparently revolves around the many drafts of the agreement and the incredible flurry of activity involving consideration of the budget.

In any case, according to a phone conversation I just had (Tuesday, around noon, PDT) with a Wall Street Journal writer who was by far the best versed on this topic of anyone I had reached anywhere, the 10% tax on electronics equipment is indeed *not* in the present agreement. According to current info, the 10% tax *would* apply to:

Furs over $5K (except leather and artificial fur)
Jewelry (including watches) over $5K
Private boats and yachts over $100K
Autos over $30K

This is all to take effect this coming Jan 1 if the budget agreement passes.

The electronics tax was indeed in the agreement originally, but was dropped from the final draft, apparently.

It is important to note, however, that this is all subject to sudden change. The electronic equipment tax could reappear at any time in the negotiations, either now or later. So it would be a very good idea to keep as close a track of the developments as possible, because if changes occur we probably will have VERY little time to react and let our opinions be known. And of course, there are many other aspects of the budget agreement, in terms of other taxes, fees, program cutbacks, etc., that are also very important, and about which our representatives would appreciate our input, I'm sure. Apparently they haven't been getting very many calls about the budget, and they really are interested in hearing voters' opinions when you call.

Given how difficult it is to obtain basic information about something
as important as the budget, the more people in the technical community
keeping abreast of what's going on, from different angles, the better!

--Lauren--

1615. Re: Ethernet coax as feeder?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 20:57:42 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1073@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 8170

>I've been using some orange ethernet wire (Mowhawk 5713) and it appears
>to be better built than any RG/8 that I've seen. It's double braid
>shielded with two layers of foil and some type of foam dielectric
>(teflon?) with a solid #12 center conductor. I've been getting great
>results on HF but have not yet tried it with VHF or higher. I've
>run about 70 feet of it outside, sheathed in an old garden hose and
>buried in the gravel out to a Butternut vertical. I'm still looking
>for a Mowhawk catalog for the specs to be sure.

Correction, that's Montrose, not Mowhawk. I'm still looking for
a catalog entry however :-)

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ flloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ |

1616. Intermod cavity.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 21:13:38 UTC
From: anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010022113.AA16737@tilde>
Source record: 8028

>You can avoid overloading your HT with out of band signals by putting a
>cavity in the line to your outside antenna (highly recomended), or you can
>buy an HT that doesn't have wide receive coverage such as the IC2 from
>Icom, or you can buy a base rig for use with outside antennas.

Gary

I am having this problem with an FT207 and am wondering what a cavity is, where to get one, and how much they cost. Since I only paid $115 for the ht, I hope it won't be much.

You were right on about NOAA, I wasn't hearing it at all, with my rubbery ducky or even with my broadband radial at 7 feet, but when I put it up 24 ft, it came in loud and clear.

Thanks

--
John H. Anderson, N5OPY
anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
N5OPY@N5LDD.TX.USA.NA

1617. Collins S-line

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-02 22:36:31 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <57915@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 8176

Sometime in the near future,
I want to "upgrade" ;-> to a Collins S-line station.
Does anybody know which models are the most desirable,
and which ones to stay away from?
73 N6MZ

1618. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 00:52:57 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.468039@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 8173

I have a few questions. Any answers?

1) Does anyone know what the deal is with the STS-35 shuttle mission?
I'd like to get involved with the SAREX mission from the Amateur Radio
Club at my school (Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.)

2) I finally passed my Novice and Technician exams! (Four days apart from
each other). Does anyone know what the call signs being given in ITU
region 1 are at the Extra level? If I am able to go for my Extra by the
end of this year, or early next year, will I receive a 2x1/1x2 or 2x2 call?

3) Does anyone know HOW radio amateurs became known as 'Hams'? Is there
a rational reason for the term?

Thank you very much in advance for any answers you can supply.

If you reply privately, please send e-mail to: Sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu

Scott
*1*** <- Coming SOON!!!

1619. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 04:49:08 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <30468@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 8041

In article <308@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>Wouldn't it be a fairly trivial task
>to record the arm/disarm signals off the air, then play them
>back over a transmitter to gain entry to the car?

Maybe if they were AFSK on FM or true FSK played back through an SSB
transmitter, sure it could be done easily. But my guess is that
it's neither. Any definate answers on the format/modulation and/or
frequency? Is it digital or analog? Is there any sort of a standard?

BTW, what's stopping car thiefs who are aware of Lo-Jack from buying
a $200 frequency counter from checking for 900 MHz signals? Seems
simple enough to me.

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

1620. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 06:24:45 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45339@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8039

In article <memo.468039@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>1) Does anyone know what the deal is with the STS-35 shuttle mission?
>I'd like to get involved with the SAREX mission from the Amateur Radio
>Club at my school (Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.)

The slots for two-way contacts with Ron Parise were filled long ago,
but anyone who likes can listen to his transmissions on 2 meters.
Since you're 'way far north, that might be a problem, as the inclination
of this mission's orbit will put it out of range for much of the U.S.
You might be able to get in on the listen-only patches from the
southern hemisphere stations to the Telebridge system. I don't know
whether the ARRL is accepting more applications for this, but you
could call them and ask.

>3) Does anyone know HOW radio amateurs became known as 'Hams'? Is there
>a rational reason for the term?

The ARRL researched all the theories (acronym for four hams' last
names, etc.) years ago and determined that the most likely explanation
was that the term derived from "ham-fisted", which was applied to
poor operators in the old days of telegraphy. I think the word has become
less pejorative since. Maybe. :-)

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

1621. Help - Routing Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 10:42:42 UTC
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.uk
Message-ID: <9010031132.AA09562@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8031

Greetings,

Last night I went to a committee meeting of the North-West Packet User Group (NWPUG) and it came apparent that we are having routing problems in the UK in that Packet mail is not always reaching its destination outside the UK.

We are trying to track down the problem, and were wondering if all the people on these two lists were to send one short message to me on packet plus a copy to me here at work (so that we know how many messages to expect), it would help us to plan the forwarding a bit better.

John

John Heaton NRS Central Administrator
- -
JANET : J.Heaton@uk.ac.MCC MCC Network Unit (G45)
DARPA/BITNET : J.Heaton@MCC.ac.uk The University
UUCP : J.Heaton%umist@UUCP.ukc Oxford Road
Manchester, M13 9PL
AMPR : [44.131.1.8] amiga.G1YYH.ampr.org Tel : 061 275-6011
AX.25 : G1YYH @ GB7NWP (QTHR) Fax : 061 275-6040

1622. High-speed CW and musical ability: Not me!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 11:15:59 UTC
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <9010031115.AA08876@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8038

Gary Coffman, KE4ZV wrote (in a recent 2800-line Info-Hams that I'm not about to try to summarize from at 1200 baud!) that every high-speed CW op he'd ever met also had musical ability.
I don't know if you'd call 30 wpm high-speed, but I can run there all day... and I'm in the category of "can't carry a tune in a bucket." Next sweeping generalization?
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +----------
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

1623. Starting Out....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 13:50:50 UTC
From: BKS108@psuvm.psu.edu
Message-ID: <90276.095050BKS108@psuvm.psu.edu>
Source record: 8034

I'm fairly new to this newsgroup and to its contents. However, I'm not exactly new to amatuer radio. My father has been acitive on 2 meters for as long as I can remember and the bug is catching. Bascially, I'm looking for personel insight on getting started, such as learning code, basic technical knowledge that is good to know and so forth. Hopefully I can pick up lots of general knowledge along the way as well as get some feedback. All responses are welcome.

Brian K. Sutton
I don't think a disclaimer is really necessary.

1624. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 14:01:52 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Oct3100152@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 8032

Some of the close range stuff like the remote "find your car" stuff I've
been told operates in selected channels in the 30-50 MHz abnd, or so I've
been told.

The 'pager' type systems usually operate in CB band, on the class D
channels, where there is NOT supposed to be any traffic like voice.
These are the channels between 3-4, 7-8, 11-12, 15-16, and 19-20.
There used to be 2 more between 22 and 23, but these are now CB channels
24 and 25. The D channel between 15-16 is usually bootlegs by SSB
operators, and the channel 19-20 is usually torn up by trash and splatter
from 19. The channel from 7-8 is also usually torn up by *$$h@L&s trying
to run skip. For some reasing there is a whole class of idiots, beyond
your worst CB nightmare, that hang there and on CB channels 6-8. The
other class D channels are relatively clean, but relative is a touchy
term.

I think class D used to be restricted to 100mw, but now has a 1W limit.
Be careful with these setups, as they use the regular car antenna. They
usually work well, but if you have a retractable......

The other danger is a lot of cars have CB/AM/FM antennas. These devices
are designed to plug into the AM/FM antenna, and pass AM/FM through to
your radio, with circuts to block and protect the radio from the 27-50MHz
signal. With multi-band car antennas there are filters and/or splitters
at the base of the antenna also designed to do the same thing. If these
devices are hooked up to the AM/FM cable, and there is a blocking device
at the antenna, then the pager sees a high impedance load it can't handle.
Besides being bad for the pager, sometimes the circuits designed into the
pager to 'protect' the AM/FM feed from the signal can't handle the voltages
now present, and the 1W transmitted siganl now gets into the AM/FM radio
at levels high enough to burn out the first stage. CHECK YOUR SETUP!!

In my case, I had an AM/FM/CB antenna on my one car, and I took the AM/FM
feed to the radio, and the CB feed to the pager, then tuned the pager for
maximum output into a field strength meter.

Mike Yetsko

1625. Funny Airline Numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 15:05:07 UTC
From: MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU
Message-ID: <9010031509.AA17188@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8050

I got a big laugh from Phil's note about the aircraft with ZANTOP on it- particularly his friend's recognition of it as a Russian craft.

Many years ago I worked at Detroit Wayne County Metropolitan Airport, DTW to all you air travellers. Next to my building was, you guessed it, the home of Zantop Airways. They're a small airline that at the time ran a few cargo DC-3s and a few Lear Jets. They were notable then for having crashed *2* Lears into gas tanks near the airport, and for the fact that the owner's sone was the youngest licensed jet pilot in the country.

--mike edelman ke8yy

1626. Info-Hams Digest V90 #273

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 15:15:16 UTC
From: kd6hr.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <".3-Oct-90..8:15:16.PDT".*.PMcAfee.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 8033

115k bytes !!! :<{

1627. Re: Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 15:21:29 UTC
From: rko@tut.fi
Message-ID: <RKO.90Oct3162129@korppi.tut.fi>
Source record: 8030

Thanks a lot for VERY interesting material. I'm looking forward to
seeing more of Solar Terrestial Forecasts and Reviews from Boulder.

--
Risto Kotalampi, rko@tut.fi # DXing is not a hobby,
Signal Processing Laboratory # it's a way of life!
Tampere University of Technology #

1628. Re: Funny Airline Numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 16:13:08 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <61941@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 8029

mike edelman ke8yy writes:
>I got a big laugh from Phil's note about the aircraft with ZANTOP on
>it- particularly his friend's recognition of it as a Russian craft.

>Many years ago I worked at Detroit Wayne County Metropolitan Airport,
>DTW to all you air travellers. Next to my building was, you guessed it,
>the home of Zantop Airways. They're a small airline that at the time ran
>a few cargo DC-3s and a few Lear Jets. They were notable then for having
>crashed *2* Lears into gas tanks near the airport, and for the fact that
>the owner's son was the youngest licensed jet pilot in the country.

ZANTOP used to have a hangar at Indianapolis Int'l Airport. A guy who
worked elsewhere at the airport told me they hauled freight,
especially automobile parts for car assembly plants. He was rather
uncomplimentary, saying that their planes were ancient and in poor
mechanical condition. I later heard that they got in trouble with FAA
for maintenance violations.

Indianapolis Air Route Traffic Control Center, also located at the
airport, has an _enormous_ HF log-periodic beam on an extensible
tower. Wonder what it's for? I know that overseas ATC uses HF SSB,
but I think Indianapolis Center handles handles only domestic traffic.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

1629. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 17:11:45 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45342@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8036

sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:

>I have a few questions. Any answers?
>
>3) Does anyone know HOW radio amateurs became known as 'Hams'? Is there
>a rational reason for the term?

For those interested in a plausible conjecture, take a look at page 47
of the October, 1990 issue of Worldradio magazine. If they are right,
it is the congress-critters who first started to use this term to
address radio amateurs back in 1911.

73,
Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

1630. Re: Collins S-line

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 19:23:10 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4143@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 8046

In article <57915@microsoft.UUCP> mikemr@microsoft.UUCP (Michael MRAZ) writes:

>Sometime in the near future,
>I want to "upgrade" ;-> to a Collins S-line station.
>Does anybody know which models are the most desirable,
>and which ones to stay away from?
>73 N6MZ

I recently "upgraded" to an S-line station as well and did quite a bit of investigation in the process.

I ended up getting the 75S-3 receiver. It covers 3.4-30 MHz in 200 KHz segments. It came from the factory with crystals covering all of 80, 40, 20, and 15 meters; 28.5-28.7 MHz; and 14.8-15.0 MHz (WWV). The 75S-3B is identical except it has a second crystal board built-in that is switchable from the front panel. This allows you to add crystals for more frequencies. All models let you increase coverage on 10 meters and add coverage of the WARC bands.

The 75S-3C is almost twice the price of the -3, but probably isn't worth it.

There are three transmitters in the line: the 32S-1, the 32S-3, and the 32S-3A. The 32S-3 has all of the features of the 32S-1 and a spotting control. Likewise, the 32S-3A has all of the features of the 32S-3 with the addition of a second switchable crystal board.

All of the transmitters run 175 watts PEP input SSB and 160 watts input CW.

The S-line does have a few quirks common with older equipment. For example, the antenna connections on both the receivers and transmitters are RCA phone jacks.

I'd recommend getting the 32S-1/75S-3 combination. The newer models have a few additional features, but they're not worth the almost double price. (I've been told the S-line is very popular in Japan and the Japanese hams have driven the prices way up).

I got my S-line from Associated Radio in Kansas. They specialize in reconditioning Collins equipment and generally offer top-of-the-line product.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

1631. ethernet coax

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 19:35:21 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <109446@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 8035
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Someone asked about Ethernet coax, so, from my files:
(from 1 1/2 yrs ago:)

I found out from an engineer at Belden some attenuation values:

Ethernet (#9880) Freq(mhz) attenuation(dB) per 100 feet
1 0.19
5 0.37
10 0.52
50 1.2
100 1.7
200 2.5
400 5.0

RG8U (#9914) 50 1.2
100 1.6
200 2.4
400 3.5

As you can see from the above table, Ethernet coax is similar to RG8U coax to 200 Mhz. It's a little worse than RG8U for 400 Mhz. But it should be just fine for 2M and 220 bands. They test up to about 10000 Mhz and there's no sudden deviations from a smooth frequency vs attenuation curve. And they say that Ethernet coax should be able to handle about as much power as RG8U. The foam stuff, mind you.

When you acquire used coax (not surplus brand new coax), you have to be aware that it could have something bad about it. Look for holes in the braid (where taps may have been), water damage, and anything else that could make any coax bad. Of course, the best coax to get is coax that is new and never used, and never exposed to water or weather.

Ethernet coax should work fine for most amateur applications up to 220, assuming that it is in good condition. Don't know how well it stands up to being outside, as compared to RG8U, but the teflon coated stuff should be fine. In all likelihood, the yellow pvc stuff is just like the black pvc insulated (coated) stuff. I saw one person post that he used the yellow stuff outside for 5 years with no noticeable degradation. I used Ethernet to drive my 2 meter antenna dedicated to packet (so, it still is in a digital mode! :-)). One last thing, the shield is excellent.

I suppose you could use regular RG8U in computer installations, except that the center conductor of RG8U is stranded, not solid like Ethernet. Vampire taps might not bite into it so well. Also, building inspectors will complain

that RG8U could burn.

73 de WA2ISE

1632. W6EZV Silent Key

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 20:47:19 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010032046.AA27122@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 8042

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 3-Oct-1990 10:46am HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@UUNET.UU.NET)

Subject: W6EZV Silent Key

>>I just saw an AP wire service report saying that Curtis Le May, former
>>SAC commander and vice presidential candidate, died on Monday.
>
>NPR mentioned this last night.
>On the amateur radio side, it's worth noting that, of course,
>his licence class == his rank!

It's also worth noting that one of the main reasons that we hams use SSB
instead of DSB on HF was LeMay's work with Art Collins back when he (LeMay)
was looking for reliable comm for his aircraft...quite an interesting story.

(That ought to prompt some comments from the OT's :-) !)

Then there's my favorite LeMay anecdote...about the time they sent all of
SAC on a bomb run against Dayton...and *missed*!

73,

Jeff Miller WD6CQV/KH6 AFA8JM
1843EIE"at"Hickam-EMH.AF.MIL

1633. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 21:18:31 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4144@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 8047

In article <memo.468039@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:

}1) Does anyone know what the deal is with the STS-35 shuttle mission?
}I'd like to get involved with the SAREX mission from the Amateur Radio
}Club at my school (Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.)

It's been postponed to December at the earliest.

}2) I finally passed my Novice and Technician exams! (Four days apart from
}each other). Does anyone know what the call signs being given in ITU
}region 1 are at the Extra level? If I am able to go for my Extra by the
}end of this year, or early next year, will I receive a 2x1/1x2 or 2x2 call?

The latest issue of QST lists WJ1F as the last extra call issued in district
1. Once the Wx1x series is gone, the FCC will start issuing Ax1xx calls.

}3) Does anyone know HOW radio amateurs became known as 'Hams'? Is there
}a rational reason for the term?

There are many theories, but no one really knows.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

1634. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 22:02:08 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010032202.AA10997@tilde>
Source record: 8043

In <paul+@andrew.cmu.edu (Paul J. Dujmich)> Paul writes:

>S-Meters do not measure signal strength. They measure the voltage or
>current at some point in the AGC circuit of A PARTICULAR receiver.
>Since no 2 AGC circuits are exactly alike (even in the same production
>run of a given radio), using S-Meter readings as an ABSOLUTE indication
>IS INSANITY. They are useful only for relative measurement (comparison
>purposes) only.

This is very true. However, it is possible to calibrate the s-meter so
that its reading accurately reflects the signal strength at the antenna
terminal of the receiver. As with any other measuring instrument, you
must maintain its calibration or it becomes just a relative device again.
Most of us don't have the means to do the calibration, and most of really
don't care. Signal reports are, for the most part, subjective anyway and
sometimes vary depending on whether you give yours first, or the other
station does.
73, Dube N5PDK
WA3TLD

1635. FAX SW for PK232

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 22:07:29 UTC
From: McHarry@MITRE.org
Message-ID: <122147@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 8037

Is there any PC software available (perhaps even by ftp) that will receive weather maps at the full resolution of which the PK232 is capable? PKFAX, from AEA, uses the mode which drops 2/3 of the lines. I would like to grab all of them and run at the maximum usable horizontal pel rate as well. I would then view or print parts of the total image.

Please respond to McHarry@MITRE.org. I will summarize any replies here. Thanks.

#include disclaimer.std

1636. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-03 22:17:36 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010032217.AA11855@tilde>
Source record: 8044

In <tucker@lagrange.eedsp.gatech.edu (Jeff Tucker)>, Jeff writes:

>Oh, I'm getting so tired of hearing people tell me why I shouldn't use my radio
>to call the police.

We all get tired of one thing or another. Some get tired of Hams who, having
a perfectly good way of contacting police quickly through their own service,
insist on using unauthorized methods.

>I care more about saving a life, any life, than this whole hobby!

Perhaps you need to be in a life-saving hobby instead of Ham radio.

>Yes, that's right. Lives mean more to me than HF, OSCAR, and RTTY DX
>combined. Those of you who can't understand that need read no more.

>Now, if Bob's Quick Mart is across the street, I'll go there. But if noones
>around, I'm calling. I'll bet it's illegal to cross the interstate. Is that
>going to stop you from helping someone? It's probably illegal to flag down
>a car with a cell phone. Is that going to stop you? I guess all you people

I bet it ain't, so you're right: it won't stop me

>really concerned about this will just drive on past, maybe even stop if you
>can find a legal parking spot, or go home and call 911 from there. Thanks.
>In the meantime, I will have stopped and if noones on 2m or around me, I'll
>already have contacted the police my own way. 'Nuff said.

Not quite. You can just call your nearest repeater (isn't that why you have
your rig?) and either dil 911 directly or have someone do it. That way, you
won't have to explain your call. If you make an unauthorized call, you will
spend a lot of time explaining to the dispatcher, or whomever, who you are,
and why you're calling them directly. If it's precious seconds you're try-
ing to save, you surely won't do it this way. And if it's *my* life you're
trying to save please don't use this means. By the time you get through the
hassle I'll probably have been carried to the hospital by a real Ham.

>--------------------------
>Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
>tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
> Georgia Institute of Technology

73 Dube Todd N5PDK

1637. Re: Being sobered by QCWA eligibility

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 00:33:30 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Oct4.003330.886@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 8052

In article <9009301319.AA14682@ucsd.edu> jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard) writes:
>You think _you've_ got it bad...I'll be eligible [for QCWA]
>when I'm 35...Somehow I doubt
>that I'll fit in with the old farts...

Jay, I can't *believe* you'd deliver a straight line like that. Or that nobody else has picked up on it yet. So here goes... Ah hem...

Don't worry, Jay. You'll fit in just fine. :-)

Me, *I'll* be eligible when I'm 40. I would probably already be a member had I not put off becoming a ham for a few years because of that *$#@!! code requirement...

Phil

1638. Shuttle QSOs (Was: (none))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 03:19:28 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45355@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8066

In article <1990Oct3.191228.5466@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>In article <45339@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>>The slots for two-way contacts with Ron Parise were filled long ago,
>>but anyone who likes can listen to his transmissions on 2 meters.
>
>I'm not entirely certain what you mean by this, but if you mean that there's
>been some arrangement allocating all of his downlink time to certain stations,
>that's not my understanding.

In return, Paul, I'm not sure what you mean by "allocating all of his downlink time." :-)

Ron has scheduled a number of voice QSOs with schools (about 30 in all). The times of these runs were posted here before the last launch attempt and probably will be again later.

Anyone who is in range of the shuttle at the time is welcome to listen to his side of the QSO on 2 meters. If you want to hear both sides, you can listen to WA3NAN or one of the other NASA ham stations that will be broadcasting on HF.

Because the shuttle will be mostly outside the range of U.S. hams, some mechanism was needed to relay between the U.S. schools and the shuttle. AMSAT is setting up a link wherein the schools' transmissions will be relayed via telephone lines to ground stations (hams) in other countries who can contact the shuttle. And of course, Ron's transmissions will come back the reverse route.

The company providing the phone link is the same one that helps with the Teleconference Radio Nets. They are kindly also providing a number of listen-only slots for each bunch of QSOs (usually about 20 minutes worth).

About 800 schools applied to participate in the STS-35 mission. As I said, about 30 or so were selected for two-ways; the others were invited to take a listening slot. I don't know whether all of them were given slots; it depends on how many ports the Telebridge folks are donating. (They normally make their living from providing this service for real money, so it's really nice of them to donate all this time for SAREX.)

All this, of course, has nothing to do with the packet robot, which hams will be able to access only with direct contacts. It also doesn't rule out the possibility that Ron will take the mike for unplanned voice QSOs. But the scheduled voice Qs are all with schools.

Bottom line: I don't know whether any listen-only dial-in ports
are still available. The League would know. Other than that, hams
can listen on 2m (if in range of the shuttle) or to the HF rebroadcasts.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

1639. More on shuttle QSOs (Was (none))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 03:23:30 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45356@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8068

In article <4145@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>In article <45339@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>}
>}The slots for two-way contacts with Ron Parise were filled long ago,
>}but anyone who likes can listen to his transmissions on 2 meters.
>}You might be able to get in on the listen-only patches from the
>
>You're joking, right? Slots for two-way contacts? What is this, a
>sked-only operation? Who came up with this brain-dead idea?

1. No.

2. Yes.

3. For voice QSOs, yes, mostly. As I mentioned in my other posting,
Ron is free to make unscheduled voice Qs if he has the time and the
inclination. He's a big boy now and can make his own decisions.

4. The ham astronauts. Take it up with them. (Perhaps they felt that
conveying the excitement of amateur radio directly to schoolchildren
was a little more valuable than trying to work hordes of hams calling
each other names on the receive frequency. But that's just my guess. :-))

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

1640. DAK MR101 RECEIVER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 04:10:48 UTC
From: arf@gagme.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <790@gagme.chi.il.us>
Source record: 8040
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

DAK MR101 RECEIVER

I just received my new MR101 receiver from DAK and am very disappointed with its performance. I intend to return it but don't know if I should have them send a replacement or

faintly hearable on the built in antenna.

The performance on SW2 (9.5 - 21 MHZ) is excellent as is FM and MW reception.

This radio is packed with slick digital glitz but really sucks as a receiver. However, at $49 it is probably too much to ask for.

I took a walk over to Radio Schack today and found that they have the same radio with some minor v

arf@gagme

1641. icom fast charger (BC-72A)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 07:18:36 UTC
From: lauren@vortex.COM
Message-ID: <55.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Source record: 8045

Greetings. Has anyone done some measuring of the charge currents for the BC-72A to determine how well the charger handles different situations? Some primary concerns are:

1) Charging of partially charged batteries. The sparse instructions say the unit will detect a full charge, but then goes on to say you shouldn't charge a full battery and that the unit will stop fast charging of a full battery after 5 minutes. In the general case, will the unit properly handle the fast charging of a partially charged battery without overcharging? Let's ignore "memory effects" for now...

2) After the unit stops fast charging, it goes to trickle charge. What is the current rate for trickle charge? Is it the same as for the "slow" chargers that come with the various radios, or slower still? The main issue is how long can you leave the battery on the charger in trickle mode after fast charging has ended without damaging the batteries? Overnight? All day and night?

3) Is it correct to assume that with all these Icom SAT, etc. radios, the radios' internal nicad batteries (when present) are never charged if you charge with the fast charger when an external battery pack is in place? I assume that this is the purpose of the BA-12 adapter--to provide a way to charge the internal batteries with the fast charger?

And finally:

4) Does the internal lithium rechargeable battery, used for memory backup, etc., stay charged from the external/internal nicads? That is, if you always charge the external batteries separate from the radio, and never plug the radio itself into the wall chargers, will the lithium battery stay at full charge (presumably deriving charge from whichever external nicad is attached to the unit)? Or is occasional "wall charging" through the radio jack itself required to keep the lithium rechargeable up to snuff?

Rechargeable batteries have to represent one of the most misunderstood aspects of modern equipment. Thanks much.

--Lauren--

1642. Re: NEW CANADIAN LICENSING STRUCTURE--TODAY!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 09:50:18 UTC
From: kjh@aludra.usc.edu
Message-ID: <12337@chaph.usc.edu>
Source record: 8048

I used to have a very high opinion of Canada, and the Canadian people, when I lived in Windsor, Ontario, for 4 years. I thought that their government, although different from the government of the United States, was pretty reasonable (being fairly representative of the will of the people). I didn't like how socialistic Canada was, but at least they didn't have a Draconian government like some of the former governments of the Eastern Block countries.

The latest report from VE6BBM makes me think that perhaps Canadians are loosing rights faster than we are in the states. Seriously, prohibitions against owning certain equipment, because you aren't licensed to connect it up to an antenna and radiate? Requirements to notify both the local and the federal gov't each time an antenna installation is modified? No more reciprocal operating agreement with the United States?

While Europe is busy unifying, and preparing to become the largest economic power in the world, and getting rid of the old regimes (in Eastern Europe), both Canada and the United States are busy taking rights away from their citizens. (Some examples from the states include gun control/restrictions, defacto suspension of the first ammendment both for free speech and free practice of religion, defacto suspension of the right against unreasonable searches and seizures, and taxation without representation. I'll be happy to cite examples of all of these if challenged.)

1643. Mod for IC-3200A to tune to 430 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 11:27:23 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080016@col.hp.com>
Source record: 7981

Anyone have a Mod for allowing an ICOM IC-3200A to operate
down to 430 MHz? Please e-mail to me.

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"I absolutely hate people who are intolerant."

1644. Re: NEW CANADIAN LICENSING STRUCTURE--TODAY!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 12:06:18 UTC
From: jack@swlabs.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Oct4.120618.817@swlabs.uucp>
Source record: 8049

In article <331@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca> lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca (Lyndon Nerenberg) writes:
> ..., here is a quick summary of SOME
>of the changes that came into effect at 0001 local time, October 1, 1990.
.
.
.
>3) In a bit of a surprise move, the DOC has implemented "deregulation"
> of all subband restrictions.

Has this not been true already? I have noticed phone operation in the lower part of 40 meters. I thought I even remembered a VE operator (in this newsgroup) who said he stayed there to avoid talking to US operators. What did the subbands used to be?

>4) ***** US amateurs will now require an operating permit from the DOC
> ***** before they can operate in Canada!

I am very disappointed in this one. It was a real thrill to bring my 2 meter rig at the last moment on a trip across Ontario (from Niagra Falls to Windsor). It allowed me to really get a taste of the local flavor and left me with a very positive impression of the local ham community there.

I assume that the US, in its typical wisdom, will stick to the present scheme and not reciprocate. [Is it still true the US citizens cannot buy property in Canada, while the US gets sold off to Canadians, et. al.?]

>7) I'm not 100% certain about this one, but I believe there is also
> a restriction that says you cannot posess(!) any equipment capable
> of transmitting outside of the amateur bands.

This could really keep you hopping as the WARCs bands change!

-Jack
--
Jack Bonn, KC1UH, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP)
jack@kc1uh (TCP/IP)
kc1uh@wb1cqo (AX.25)

1645. Re: More on shuttle QSOs (Was (none))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 12:25:50 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8793@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8051

In article <45356@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>
>4. The ham astronauts. Take it up with them. (Perhaps they felt that
>conveying the excitement of amateur radio directly to schoolchildren
>was a little more valuable than trying to work hordes of hams calling
>each other names on the receive frequency. But that's just my guess. :-))
>
Another message mentioned that because of the fact that the shuttle is not
going to be flying over the US anyway, the contact is going to be via
phone to ham stations in other countries and then via radio to the shuttle.

Correct me if I'm wrong, but if the schools are going to be talking on the
phone, what is going to make them think this has anything at all to do
with Amateur Radio??

It looks to me like an advertising for MA Bell. "Gee mom, we had fun in
school today. We called the space shuttle on the telephone."

The only ones who will know that this had anything at all to do with ham
radio are the hams. I believe they call this preaching to the choir.

Just sign me disappointed. :-(:-(

bill KB3YV
bill@platypus.uofs.edu

1646. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 13:02:12 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8794@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8071

In article <9010032217.AA11855@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>
>Not quite. You can just call your nearest repeater (isn't that why you have
>your rig?) and either dil 911 directly or have someone do it. That way, you
>won't have to explain your call. If you make an unauthorized call, you will
>spend a lot of time explaining to the dispatcher, or whomever, who you are,
>and why you're calling them directly. If it's precious seconds you're try-
>ing to save, you surely won't do it this way. And if it's *my* life you're
>trying to save please don't use this means. By the time you get through the
>hassle I'll probably have been carried to the hospital by a real Ham.
>

First I would like to state that I don't modify my rigs for out of band
transmit and have no intention of starting now.
But this statement is ridiculous too.
Example: I used to work in Rockville MD and live in Gettysburg, PA. As
you might imagine, it's a memorable commute, especially at rush hour.
Well, one evening right around dusk, I got rear-ended at the part of
270 where the road narrows down to 2 lanes from 3 lanes (up by Germantown.)
I could hear probably 2 dozen repeaters and bring up 12-14 of them.
I could NOT get anyone to talk to me. I could not use the auto-patch on
any of them cause I didn't know the access codes. After sitting on the
inside shoulder of the road and continuously jumping from repeater to
repeater trying to find some one to call the police (a necessity as
the other car was damaged to badly to drive) finally a traffic reporter
for a Fredrick, MD radio station came by and called the police on his
cellular phone. It was almost 3 hours and pitch black before the
police got there. If I had relied strictly on ham radio, I would probably
still be sitting there today.

I don't necesarily condone jumping on the police frequencies when ever there
is a problem but to anyone who has driven 270 at rush hour, the potential for
a serious accident should be obvious, cars traveling at 60-70 mph disabled
vehicles off on the INSIDE of the highway, there is no shoulder, just a thin
strip and then a concrete barrier. Luckily nothing else happened but I have
learned my lesson. I no longer rely on ham radio as a practical means of
communications in an emergency. If it happens again, I won;t even try the
radio. I will just flag down some guy with a cellular phone.

bill KB3YV
bill@platypus.uofs.edu

1647. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 13:15:18 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct4.091518@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 8053

In article <4145@altos86.Altos.COM>, jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner) writes:
|>In article <45339@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
|>>In article <memo.468039@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
|>>>1) Does anyone know what the deal is with the STS-35 shuttle mission?
|>}>I'd like to get involved with the SAREX mission from the Amateur Radio
|>}>Club at my school (Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.)
|>}
|>}The slots for two-way contacts with Ron Parise were filled long ago,
[...]
|>
|>You're joking, right? Slots for two-way contacts? What is this, a
|>sked-only operation? Who came up with this brain-dead idea?
|>

Yup, sked-only. Nope, not brain-dead. It has always been up to any given ham who they want to talk to and how they want to do it. In this case, Parise wants to talk to school kids and scheduled particular slots of time to do it in so they can know when they'll be able to talk. That's his right. Of course hams who don't like it can always QRM the transmissions to show kids what ham radio is all about...

On the other hand, there's always the packet robot for those of us without a sked.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is life a circle.

1648. Re: Info on Preamps for OSCAR-13 wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 13:30:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1389@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 8054

In article <1838@lupine.NCD.COM> phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham) writes:
>I just got my OSCAR-13 satellite system all up and running and wow is it
>a blast! My first contact was with a FINLAND station (OH5LK) and I made
>6 more with various US stations.
>
>Although I could copy most of the stations it was not easy (I do not
>have a preamp for either 70cm or 2M). So I would like to get
>information about preamps that are available and the only one that I
>know about is the Landwehr preamps that Henry radio sells. I am looking
>for a preamp that has RF switching in it and can handle greater than 100
>watts (currently run 30 watts but I don't want to fry a expensive PREAMP)..
>
>So If you know of a good vendor please send to me their name, FAX
>number, phone number, or address so that I can get the info!

I've used both the ARR preamps and the Landwehr. I think the ARR preamps
are a wee bit more sensitive and cheaper. They don't last too long at my
location though. Lightning got one for sure (can you say charcoal) and the
gasfet in two others died for no known reason. I'm currently trying another
Landwehr.

Advanced Receiver Research
Box 1242
Burlington Ct. 06013
(203) 582-9409

Henry Radio
2050 S. Bundy Dr.
Los Angeles, Ca 90025
(213) 820-1234

Gary KE4ZV

1649. Re: Code Tset Gimmick. Was: Ham Radio Liscence

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 13:38:41 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct4.093841@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 8055

In article <1250242@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
|>
|>Let me see if I've got this straight. There's this fellow who is donating
|>his time, free of charge, so that you can get your ham license. His
|>only compensation for his labors is the satisfaction he gets from furthering
|>Amateur Radio and helping his fellow man (woman).
|>
|>So lets say, for the sake of argument, that you are correct and that it
|>is perfectly legal to copy the code as described. In other words, the
|>volunteer examiner made a mistake.
|>
|>So you're going to SUE him? [...]

The guy's a volunteer. OK, they get one "attaboy" for that. The guy decides the job he volunteered for is one he doesn't like, so he changes the job. There goes the attaboy. The guy prevents a person from obtaining a legally-deserved license on the basis of personal whim. Yes, he can be sued. Also if the nice guy who volunteers to be a school crossing gaurd decides to frisk you, he can be sued. If the hospital volunteer decides to throw the medication in the trash rather then walk it down to the patients room, they can be sued. It's not only legal, it's proper.

We want volunteers, not vigilantes. If you volunteer to do a job and do it, you are deserving of the highest possible praise. If you volunteer to do a job and then betray those who trusted you by forcing your personal adgenda on the public, you deserve to be sued, flogged, dipped in hog vomit, fried to a crispy crunch and hung up as a warning to others who would subvert the volunteer's good work.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

1650. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 15:08:58 UTC
From: medin@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <2313@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 8056

Well for 30/yr i think arrl does good. Keep up the good work.
73, ted
n6trf

1651. Cushman CE-4B Manual Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 15:09:52 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9010041609.AA00046@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 8057

CEO summary:
I'm the proud owner of a semi-functional Cushman CE-4B service monitor. The RF synthesizer seems not to be working. In order to fix it, I'm going to need a service manual with schematics. Anyone having one that they're willing to copy for me (or mail me so I can copy and return), please contact me at the phone number below. Of course, I'll reimburse all costs and, if you lend me a manual to copy, I'll treat it carefully and return it quickly.
Thanks!
==========
Peter Simpson, KA1AXY
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837
Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM

1652. Re: Code Tset Gimmick. Was: Ham Radio Liscence

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 15:16:19 UTC
From: medin@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <2315@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 8058

In article <1250242@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>>Oh, wonderful. Sure. Sue the volunteer who is donating his time trying
>If we are to continue to expect people to volunteer to give ham exams,
>we darn well better not threaten them with this kind of nonsense. If a
>volunteer examiner is doing something wrong, work to get the problem
>corrected, don't join the brainless multitudes who are doing their best
>to ruin this country with their attitude of "sue first and ask questions
>later."

Good point
73, ted
n6trf

1653. Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 15:36:00 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <30583@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 8059

With all the bad hype going around on this newsgroup and the S/N plummetting every day, I thought I'd mention this - I know it made me feel good about amateur radio...

About three weeks ago, we had a member join one of the repeaters that our club co-sponsors. Only a week after receiving his membership package, which included the autopatch codes, he was driving up the Northeast extension of the Pennsylvania turnpike in a 2m-equipped tractor trailer. About 30 miles from the repeater, he witnessed a rather wicked accident which resulted in one of the cars involved flipping over numerous times. He stopped, and was able to pull one of the victims out of the car, but the other was still pinned inside, unconscious. He called the PA state police via the repeater's autopatch, and they responded within minutes, along with the paramedic units and fire department. They were able to get the second victim from the car; shortly afterwards, the car caught fire.

The next day, the ham who had called in the accident contacted the state police. They told him that the victim that he had first pulled from the car was recovering and doing well, but would have been in much worse shape if the paramedics hadn't come so soon. The second (trapped) victim was also recovering and the outlook was good, though she was still in the intensive care unit.

IMHO, this is what amateur radio is all about. It's not supposed to be a competitive sport to see who can work the most countries, get their Extra the quickest, or send CW the fastest. Public service, technical advancement, and international good will are what this hobby was founded on. Let's keep it that way. Now if we can just get that #$(%*@ from calling his friends on the autopatch from inside his own house, we'll be in good shape...

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

1654. Being sobered by QCWA eligibility

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 16:01:41 UTC
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <9010041601.AA12617@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8060

In a previous article, Phil Karn accused me of fitting in well with the old old farts. Well... This is for you:

```
+-------------------------------------------------+
| This certificate good for one free razzberry at |
| the AMSAT Symposium, at the Johnson Space Center |
| in Houston, October 19-21, 1990. Must be |
| redeemed in person. Facsimiles accepted. :-) |
+-------------------------------------------------+
```

BTW, Phil...happy 34th birthday, you old fart! :-) :-) :-) :-) :-)

```
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +---------------------------------------
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_
```

1655. Re: High-speed CW and musical ability: Not me!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 16:08:19 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010041608.AA05834@tilde>
Source record: 8061

If you listen to the CW subbands much, you can readily tell who has
the rythm and who doesn't. Some hams flail along at varying speeds,
and with varying spacings between characters and words; while others
rock along in a lilting cadence that is a joy to copy. There's a lot
of 'in-betweens'. Some people are just getting used to their keyers,
so must leave them out until they get the hang of it; and some 1x3 calls
are just trying to unlimber their rusty keys. But I do believe that
at least the rhythm aptitude helps both sending and receiving. One Ham
I knew years ago mentioned that when he listened to music he sort of
imagined dits and dahs and tried to derive characters and words from lthe
music. It is, after all, about cadence and spacing.

73, Dube N5PDK

1656. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 16:16:29 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <53.270BDCD7@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7995

> From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us (Nick Sayer)
>
> Anyone want to see my QSL card? :-} [evil grin]

Let me guess. It has an ARRL diamond enclosed in a circle with
a slash bar across the middle. ;-)

FWIW, I have been an ARRL member since 1981 (my first year
licensed) and have just renewed my own membership. I am annoyed at
the Board minutes in last month's issue detailing the creation of
several new paid staff positions at HQ. I don't recall being asked if
I wanted to hire anybody else.
If somebody can point out a reference in QST where members were
asked in advance about adding more salaries to the ARRL budget,
please do so. I will then take a hunk of humble pie into my library
to read it.

73 de Dave, NF2G

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1657. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 16:17:13 UTC
From: drawson@sagehen.uucp
Message-ID: <3846@tymix.UUCP>
Source record: 8062

Several years ago I heard someone on a local police channel who obviously wasn't comfortable with HT operation or police procedures. The dispatcher talked with him. It turned out that one of the cops that had responded to a residence had left his HT behind. The dispatcher asked, on the air, if any of the cops knew who might have left an HT behind. He was still on duty, it turned out, and got to go retrieve his radio. I wonder who got debriefed in this case ....

Dick Rawson, N6CMJ

1658. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 16:19:29 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <54.270BDCD9@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7991

> From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo)
>
> BTW, what's stopping car thiefs who are aware of Lo-Jack from buying
> a $200 frequency counter from checking for 900 MHz signals?

Maybe it's the fact that Lo-Jack operates on 173.something MHz.
Now we can ask, what is keeping them from buying a frequency counter,
or using the portable scanner that all those criminal types have ;-)
to monitor the nationwide Lo-Jack frequency?

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1659. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 16:25:32 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <55.270BDCDA@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7992

> From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
>
> I have a few questions. Any answers?
>
> 1) Does anyone know what the deal is with the STS-35 shuttle
> mission?

Postponed until at least November due to unresolved Hydrogen
leaks in the orbiter aft compartment. Discovery now has launch
priority and at this writing is in the countdown process on Pad 39B.

> 2) I finally passed my Novice and Technician exams! (Four days apart from
> each other). Does anyone know what the call signs being given in ITU
> region 1 are at the Extra level? If I am able to go for my Extra by the
> end of this year, or early next year, will I receive a 2x1/1x2
> or 2x2 call?

Congratulations. I don't believe the USA is in ITU Region 1.
I'm pretty sure we are in Region 2. In any case, it's not the ITU
that issues amateur callsigns to individual stations. The FCC still
has plenty of callsigns left in the 1st Call District, which is what I
presume you really meant. Better study the regulatory structure just
a little harder. This is not a flame or put-down. One of the major
arguments against entry-level licenses is that people can get on the
air without knowing some of the basics.

> 3) Does anyone know HOW radio amateurs became known as 'Hams'?
> Is there a rational reason for the term?

Hey, that's two questions! ;-)
Lots of people claim to "know" the origin of the term "ham" but
they all have different stories. Rational? Dunno...

73 de Dave, NF2G

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1660. Re: Funny Airline Numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 16:31:04 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <56.270BDCDC@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7993

> From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (BACS Data Communications Group)
>
> Indianapolis Air Route Traffic Control Center, also located at the
> airport, has an _enormous_ HF log-periodic beam on an extensible
> tower. Wonder what it's for? I know that overseas ATC uses HF SSB,
> but I think Indianapolis Center handles handles only domestic traffic.

It may be for the FAA's domestic HF backup network.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1661. Re: Packet Games

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 16:31:50 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1395@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 8063

In article <26fc6203-69arec.ham-radio@vpnet.chi.il.us>, akcs.dunnbri@vpnet.chi.il.us (Brian Dunn) writes:
> Is it legal for a packet radio station to run 'online games'? If so, has
> anyone prepared any games for use with packet radio?

Yes (it is legal) ... games can and are played all the time on the air.... from Chess, to Adventure and ZORK... to traditional Amateur Radio games of 'chasing DX' (trying to talk to distant stations) and on the air 'contests' (trying to talk to more stations than your fellow hams).

> The ability to have up to 16 connections to the same machine at one time
> makes for some interesting possibilities...

Actually, some TNC's support up to 26 users (times two for dual port) (Kantronix). Of course, these TNC's can be 'networked' together to gain 'almost' an unlimited number of users spread over a wide area (i.e.: PacketCluster).

> I'm reasonably close to finally getting a ham license, and the answer to
> these questions will partly determine whether I start off with HF or VHF.
>
> Does anyone get a little nervous at the thought of packet games filling the
> frequencies???

No (no nervousness), this sounds just as useful to me as a 'contest' or other 'non-public-service' use of Amateur radio frequencies.

Brian (and the net), several of us a few years ago were bashing about this idea and thought that it would be GREAT fun.... There is no legal problem with it... the only reason that it has not been done yet is that none of us are 'game implementers'... If you are PLEASE develop a game and make it available... Of course, you don't need a Amateur license to develop software (even software for Amateur Radio :-)), but it is more fun to be able to join in on the fun with your license....

By the way... there are systems that already connect a multitude of users (many times over 100) to a common 'database'... the PacketCluster software does this. It is 'sort' of a game, if you think about it... One user 'alerts' the others of a rare station that is on the air on a certain frequency... then sits back and gets to see who works the rare station first. It is kind of comical to watch a pile-up develop from these packet spottings. A person can even detect them on the air, it is obvious when all of a sudden a whole group of stations from the same geographical region start calling almost at the same time (within seconds to minutes of one another).

Don't worry about 'filling the frequencies'... we would rather 'use-them' than 'lose-them'....

By the way, my DOSGATE system has several 'text based' games available for playing via packet radio (mostly INFOCOM adventure style games). They are mildly popular...

I love the idea of a multiplayer Amateur Radio game.

I have envisioned a game where the 'plot' can evolve as players come and go... A 'game' of this type could go on for months... instead of requireing each 'player' to maintain thier involvement over the whole 'life' of the games instance... This is very intersting to think about... (and I DON'T consider myself a game player... as a matter of fact, I don't usually play 'games').

Rich (NM1D)

/***\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
***/

1662. Radio Astronomy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 16:43:39 UTC
From: ron@argus.lpl.arizona.edu
Message-ID: <185@organpipe.UUCP>
Source record: 8069

Anyone out there have any background or interest in radio astronomy? I want to build a radio telescope near my house and would like to discuss aspects of this type of work with anyone who is interested. Primary frequency of interest is 21cm. (Non transmitting only)
Ron Watkins
ron@argus.lpl.arizona.edu

1663. Re: CW decoder wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 16:47:20 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1396@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 8064

In article <285@ssc.UUCP>, markz@ssc.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
> In article <282@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> > In article <58625@wlbr.IMSD.CONTEL.COM>, jm@wlbr.imsd.contel.com (Jim Macropol) writes:
> > > I am looking for a CW decoder box that feeds into an
> > > RS-232 serial line. I know that there are several
> > > plug-in boards for PCs out there, but that is not a
> > > viable option at this point.
>
> > If you want one that puts out ASCII, you need one of the multimode
> > controller boxes, like the AEA PK232. This will do other modes (like
> > packet, AMTOR, Baudot, etc) too.
>
> One disadvantage of the AEA boxes is that they aren't very tolerant
> of a bad "fist". If the intracharacter timing is a little long,
> all you get is a string of E's and T's. In one of the manuals,
> they claim this as a feature, to help with training one's sending.
>
> Also tuning is fairly critical, the input filters are about
> 100 Hz wide, and at a fixed frequency. (800 Hz on the PK-232, and
> 1000 Hz (slightly adjustable) on the older MBA units.)
>
> markz@ssc.uucp

Sorry, I couldn't resist to add my 0.01 cents worth:

I have the KANTRONIX KAM... I have been 'impressed' at it's ability to copy morse code. It does a farily good job, even when the sender has a sloppy fist. Granted it is not as good as the human ear/brain combination, but I have been surprized at how well it does.

Also, the center frequency and bandwidth of the filters can be varied in 1 Hertz steps (width from about 100 Hz (or was it 70 Hz) wide, to over 2 KHz wide; center frequency also over a wide range). Its tuning indicator makes it very easy to tune in a signal even when the bandwidth is set to 200 Hz (or less).

For those who have the KAM, don't forget to place the front panel decoder switch in the 'AM' mode when trying to copy Morse code.

Of course the KAM does: CW (morse), BAUDOT, ASCII, AMTOR, NAVTEX, PACKET (both HF and VHF), WEFAX (wefax requires a computer with a graphics screen and additional software, sorry it wont display on a text only terminal).

(no, I don't work for Kantronix...)

Rich (NM1D)

```
/*************************************************************************\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
\*************************************************************************/
```

1664. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 16:53:42 UTC
From: bray@news.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct4.165342.15312@news.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 8065

From article <memo.468039@lynx.northeastern.edu>, by sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu:
> 3) Does anyone know HOW radio amateurs became known as 'Hams'? Is there
> a rational reason for the term?

According to Cable Network News in a Field Days report (June 1990), the
term HAM RADIO OPERATOR came about because in about 1907 there was an
article in the Home Amatuer Mechanic magazine which described how to
build a radio reciever and transmitter. Those who built and used these
radios where then call ham-radio operators.

Sure seems like it might be the correct reason. I have since wondered if
the Home Amateur Mechanic magazine changed its name to Popular Mechanics?

D. W. Bray, K2LMG
email: bray@sun.soe.clarkson.edu

1665. Re: More on shuttle QSOs (Was (none))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 18:06:03 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <15883@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 8070

In article <8793@helios.TAMU.EDU> bill@platypus.uofs.edu writes:
> Correct me if I'm wrong, but if the schools are going to be talking on the
> phone, what is going to make them think this has anything at all to do
> with Amateur Radio??
>

Bill, we plan to have our repeater autopatch call the conference bridge,
and thereby provide the audio to anyone listening with a scanner or HT
or ....

I understand that only 3 or so schools will pose questions, the remainder will
just listen in. The schools on the list are shifted up for each mission, so
eventually all will be able to talk as well as listen.

73,
--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

1666. Surplus KWM-2A's in Florida (attn: MARS!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 19:12:25 UTC
From: 1843eie@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9010041907.AA29564@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 8075

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 4-Oct-1990 09:04am HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@UUNET.UU.NET)

Subject: Surplus KWM-2A's in Florida (attn: MARS!)

>It's too bad, because even all these years later (1959! for the KWM2, I
>seem to recall) they're damn nice rigs. The group down the hall just
>surplused off six or seven -2A's. I'd have LOVED to take one home, but
>the Inspector General takes a very dim view of that ;-{ and now someone
>can bid on them via GSA. I hope they go to good homes....
>
>--
>A host is a host from coast to coast.....wb8fozthvax.cs.miami.edu
>& no one will talk to a host that's close.....(305) 255-RTFM
>Unless the host (that isn't close).....pob 570-335
>is busy, hung or dead.....33257-0335

ATTENTION ALL FLORIDA MARS MEMBERS! Go find these at the DRMO and put
in for them *now* before it's too late! You never know when you might
get another chance!

73,
Jeff Miller WD6CQV/KH6 AFA8JM/AFF8A/AFF8P

1667. Re: (none) (really: STS35)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 19:18:50 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct4.191850.24371@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 8076

In article <1990Oct4.091518@ultnix.enet.dec.com> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>Yup, sked-only. Nope, not brain-dead. It has always been up to any given ham
>who they want to talk to and how they want to do it. In this case, Parise
>wants to talk to school kids and scheduled particular slots of time to do it in
>so they can know when they'll be able to talk. That's his right. Of course
>hams who don't like it can always QRM the transmissions to show kids what ham
>radio is all about...

Odd, according to my tracker hack, all of the passes close to North America occur between 11pm and 7am (PDT). Now, unless they have radically changed grade and high schools since when I was a kid (not that long ago), no school will be in session in North America, and most of those kids will be fast asleep. So I fail to see a collision of interests there.

Why wasn't that schedule ever posted here? All of the AMSAT bulletins I've seen make no reference to slotting; in fact, the only references were to operation from private stations. If there are some reserved slots, it would be the proverbial Good Thing to publicise them.

>On the other hand, there's always the packet robot for those of us without a
>sked.

Such packets might be music to your ears and mine, but not to the schoolkids you'll be QRMing, as the robot and Ron are operating on the same frequency (albeit not the same time). Check out the MET schedule, and then listen before hammering at the TNC.

Observation:

What we have here is....failure....to communicate. With all of the STS35 launch attempts, some of the details have obviously slipped through the cracks. It would be a Good Thing if, in the interim, somebody were to take all the existing bulletins, integrate, filter, and amplify them.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/VK2WYX | "TEXAS! Has a USENET in it... (Lord have Mercy
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | on us all!)" -- _The Best Little Net in Texas_

1668. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 19:24:04 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <321@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 8067

In article <319@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> In article <30468@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
> >
> > BTW, what's stopping car thiefs who are aware of Lo-Jack from buying
> > a $200 frequency counter from checking for 900 MHz signals? Seems
> > simple enough to me.
>
> An article in the Wall Street Journal last year said that the FCC had
> assigned 173.075 MHz to Lo-Jack and other stolen auto trackers. It
> didn't say though whether this frequency was used only for the transmitters
> which remotely activate the units in the cars, or if the cars also
> transmit back on the frequency.

A segment on 20/20 a few months back showed it in operation. The
car beacon is activated by a transmission from a base. (They may
use a paging frequency. ???). The beacon then transmits continously.
The police detective has a dash mounted box with a compass rose
of LEDs (looks like a doppler DF) and an alphanumeric readout
displaying the beacon ID. So monitoring the beacon frequency
can only tell you that the owner knows the car is stolen.

markz@ssc.uucp

1669. 10meter HT: Who makes 'em?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 20:23:53 UTC
From: bernard@lolops.ucs.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct4.202353.19029@wrl.dec.com>
Source record: 7985

Does any manufacturer still offer a handheld 10 meter rig? Any idea what the general specs are?

Dave N8IPZ

1670. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 21:28:54 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010042128.AA19441@tilde>
Source record: 8072

tucker@lagrange.eedsp.gatech.edu (Jeff Tucker) responds (lots of QRM deleted):

>>In article <9010032217.AA11855@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:

>|>Not quite. You can just call your nearest repeater (isn't that why you have
>|>your rig?) and either dil 911 directly or have someone do it. That way, you
>|>won't have to explain your call. If you make an unauthorized call, you will
>|>spend a lot of time explaining to the dispatcher, or whomever, who you are,
>|>and why you're calling them directly. If it's precious seconds you're try-
>|>ing to save, you surely won't do it this way. And if it's *my* life you're
>|>trying to save please don't use this means. By the time you get through the
>|>hassle I'll probably have been carried to the hospital by a real Ham.

>LOOK! What did I say? I'm positive you can read, but I'll restate it.
>It says
>"if noone's on 2m" and that of course includes an emergency autopatch,
>which believe

I admit that I did have a little problem with "noone's" until I figured that
it must be an acronym for "no one is". But we are talking about a big IF
here, aren't we?

>it or not doesn't exist on every repeater. The three I have used the
>most had 1) No
>autopatch, 2) dial 811, 3) dial 0*1, not exactly uniform here. Read

I, and probably a few others, get the impression here that you think you
must have an emergency autopatch (or any autopatch for that matter)
in order to report an emergency on a repeater. While there may be a very
isolated instance, such as cited by Bill Gunshannon, in which repeater users
would not answer a life-threatening emergency call, I believe that you can
reasonable expect repeater users/monitors to respond quickly to such a call
and place the 911 call for you. Maybe it's different out west here, but I
have never, never had a problem getting someone to make a phone call for me,
or set up a patch-- just for the asking-- for much less important reasons.

>what I say and
>then yell at me for it. Oh, and BTW, I consider myself a real ham, and
>if you're
>injured my medical training forbids me from carrying you to the
>hospital. Unless
>you like things like permanent paralysis.

I liked Bill Gunshannon's posting as a response here. Most Hams have had at
least a smidgen of training in how to handle an accident victim. I fully
understand the ramifications of moving an injured person, and how it could
result in a lawsuit in this sue-happy society; but I believe most of us would

do what we could to help. I still think making calls on police frequencies will create more problems than it solves; and I don't think it is the most expeditious method.

>--------------------------
>Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
>tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
>
> Georgia Institute of Technology

Dube Todd
N5PDK

1671. High-speed CW and musical ability: Not me!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 21:33:20 UTC
From: hawk@cbnewsl.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct4.213320.26451@cbnewsl.att.com>
Source record: 8073

I remember the "SWING FISTS" on the air. They tapped out their code
in a musical way that was unintelligible as CW because the pauses
were all in the wrong places, yet consistant enough to sound sort of
like BOSSA NOVA. They were more prevalent with straight keys.

Jim WA2WHV

1672. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 22:00:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500754@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7986

> After all of the anti-Morse flames, I found it refreshing to hear from a
> newcomer who found the code test an interesting challenge, and not something
> to be totally OUTRAGED about.

That aspect of his post was interesting. I am all for anyone choosing a challenge, and pursuing it the best that they can. But I hold just as much respect for someone who can recognize what they cannot achieve, and not wasting their own time in futile attempts. However not everyone has the ability to know exactly what they can and cannot do, and certainly no one knows these things about everyone else.

> Of course, some folks just can't sit still while an opinion like this
> is expressed. I have found in the past that when I express the opinion
> on rec.ham-radio or fidonet that I like Morse, and don't consider an
(1)^^^^^^^^^^^^ (2)^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> exam such an OUTRAGE, I usually get some flames from people who act as
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> if *I* invented the code test! They usually take this misconception
> rather personally, as though to have an opinion on anything somehow
> is directed toward THEM.

There is absolutely nothing wrong with Morse Code, or as you mention in number (1), liking Morse Code.

There is also nothing wrong with having a Morse Code exam, as you mention in number (2).

However, the above two issues have NOTHING TO DO WITH the issue that has usually brought about the debate and the flames.

The outrage is in actually requiring someone to take and pass one of those
^^^^^^^(my opinion)
Morse Code tests just to get access to a controlled public resource when the code is not an essential skill to make proper use of that resource.

If you disagree with the above statement I made, then that is the difference in our opinions. The communications of these opinions is made difficult by the confusion between the different subissues. For instance, people seem to be associating:

"I like Morse Code" <==> "Let's keep the code requirement"
"I hate Morse Code" <==> "Let's get rid of the code requirement"

and these associations are TOTALLY INCORRECT. The same applies with the matter of whether or not Morse Code is easy.

I believe it is these types of issue-confusions that make not only ham radio related issues difficult to understand or resolve, but also affect major general issues like abortion, pornography, gun control, difficult to deal with.

In the abortion arena, I am BOTH Pro-Choice AND Pro-Life. These are NOT conflicting positions, but most people think they are and they are thus confused, not just on what my opinion/position is, but on what the issues are and how they relate to each other. [ask me more by email if confused]

Most of you are fully aware that my position is in favor of a "code free" ham radio license. However, that does NOT mean I am in any way against code. The term "no code" is probably THE major culprit in the many misunderstandings that have taken place in this matter. What the words mean in English does not describe the people that believe in the position that it is often labeled as.

Tad, please let us know what you do believe in; what your opinions are. Opinions themselves are not subject to debate, because they represent what you are, and that is simply fact about you. What could be subject to debate are the facts you might use in support of your opinion. Some might believe the fact to be in error, or that they do not apply. More often there are many facts tugging the issue in many directions, and the weights we apply to each are the big differences. Those who disagree with your opinions might believe you based them without the benefit of fact. If you want to do that, that's your right. If you have used facts and logic as your basis, stating them can preempt debate on lack of facts.

There is probably no way to avoid any debate as long as a difference of opinion exists. Some of us are hoping to converge on a common understanding. That is possible even with no change in opinion.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1673. Re: My Yeasu FT-101E won't transmit on 40 meters...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 22:33:04 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880307@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 8074

>I have a problem whereby my FT-101E refuses to load up on 40 meters. ALl
>other bands work find, but 40 refuses to load up. I haave been operating
>into a high vswr on 40 meters and wonder if I have blown C26, which is 470 pf
>rated at 500 wbvdc. Any suggestions would be appreciated, as the rig works
>fine on all other bands.
>
> Y.N. Miles,

I've found that my venerable TS-520 doesn't have a very wide range for
loading on the lower bands - can't match much beyond 3:1 at full power.
If your antenna is wildly nonresonant on 40 and 80, the pi network may
not be able to match it.

I don't know what C26 is, but assume it is part of the LOAD capacitor
that gets switched in for 40 meters. It's true that a hi VSWR could
exceed your 500 wvdc - there are some equations relating SWR to voltage
peaks (but I forget). Try loading up on a dummy load - if C26 is really
blown, the LOAD knob won't be centered at full load, or you may not be
able to load at all.

If the 40 meter antenna is nonresonant, you might want to invest in a
Tuner. I've had some luck with the MFJ-949C, except that the switch
isn't really rated 300 watts - it's ok at 100 watts, though.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1674. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 22:47:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500755@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7977

> Not quite. You can just call your nearest repeater (isn't that why you have
> your rig?) and either dil 911 directly or have someone do it. That way, you
> won't have to explain your call. If you make an unauthorized call, you will
> spend a lot of time explaining to the dispatcher, or whomever, who you are,
> and why you're calling them directly. If it's precious seconds you're try-
> ing to save, you surely won't do it this way. And if it's *my* life you're
> trying to save please don't use this means. By the time you get through the
> hassle I'll probably have been carried to the hospital by a real Ham.

1. Not all repeaters have autopatches.

2. Sometimes no one is on frequency who can call for you.

3. Sometimes some windbag is on the frequency.

4. If you do get someone calling for you, there is the added delay and distortions of them relaying messages back and forth. The operators on each end (The ham on site and the dispatcher) don't get the benefit of direct contact, such as detecting levels of stress.

If I have my IC-32AT with me, I can be on the local fire/rescue/medical frequency in just 3 seconds.

I believe that if you *DO* follow the standard procedures that they use on the radio, the dispatcher is more likely to sooner accept the communcations as that of an authentic emergency. The procedures work to save time as well. But if you don't know them, don't try to fake them. The dispatchers are trained to deal with communications with ordinary people as well, though it would be over the phone on a dedicated full duplex communication line. For that reason, simplex autopatches can be a problem as well. Using ordinary phone communications procedures over the radio can end up tying up the frequency which might be needed to actually dispatch the rescue.

If you find you must use such a frequency, I believe the following would be good advice:

0. Don't panic.

1. Give the dispatcher some sort of handle to call you by, so they can ask you to get back on frequency when they have a question to ask you. Do NOT give your ham call as this handle because it is not something they are readily prepared to deal with (unless you get LUCKY and the dispatcher is a ham). A good simple handle could be "ham operator".

I happen to have an agency code and number they are familiar with and plan to use that.

2. BEFORE you get on the frequency, make an assesment of the situation. Know the LOCATION and the number and types of injuries. If we are talking "mass casualty" still give them NUMBERS. Estimate if you must, but numbers are important.

3. When you get on the frequency, address the dispatcher as everyone else does, give your "handle" and indicate you have "emergency traffic" or "an emergency situation" or whatever it is.

4. Let THEM handle the radio procedures such as clearing the frequency. Once you make contact, stay off the radio unless called or there is an important change in the situation. If you call them, address them in the usual manner and let them acknowledge you or as their common procedures go.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1675. Mods for Kenwood TM-411A?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 22:47:02 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <30612@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 7987

Does anyone know of any mods for the Kenwood TM-411A? In particular,
expanding receive coverage from 438-450 MHz to 430-450 MHz, or even
wider? There's one obvious problem - it only has a '1s' MHz digit
and uses a small LED to indicate the 43x MHz range.

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

1676. Re: Collins S-line

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 23:19:14 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct4.231914.13886@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 7978

In article <1990Oct4.002920.560@mthvax.cs.miami.edu>, wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu (David Lesher) writes:
> There is one problem with getting an S-line, and it won't get any
> better: tubes....

The other problem is if you get a 32S? or 73S? with a worn out
PTO or a bum rotary switch. I spent several days in grad school
replacing these switches -- you know, the switched with 6.02 x 10**23
contacts.

The Purdue ARC had wisely ordered new replacements from Collins
in the mid 1970s. Even then they were expensive, and they sat
in the closet for a few years waiting until for installation.
I drew a complete wiring diagram for each switch (noting wire colors)
before snipping the first wire.

It took a lot of work, but was somehow worth it. Those S-Line radios
just oozed quality.

My personal CW receiver preference was for the Drake R-4C over the 75S3
series, but I liked the Collins 32S transmitter over the T-4XC due to
ease of tuneup and a fondness for 6146s.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

1677. Re: Kenwood TH-75A - AAAAARRRRRRGGGGHHHHH!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-04 23:35:50 UTC
From: ben@val.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct4.233550.25646@val.com>
Source record: 7979

obrien@aero.aero.org (Michael O'Brien) writes:

>I can't believe this. Is there really NO WAY to clear a memory location
>in the Kenwood TH-75A dual-bander other than reinitializing the
>microprocessor and dumping ALL the memories? WHAT A CROCK! Is there
>more of this sort of thing? Is that why no one talks about this
>radio much in this group?

>HELP!

I too have had no luck doing this. If anyone knows the magic key
combination that allows removing a memory, please share this with
us...

IMHO, this is a minor nit, however. I am quite happy with the
radio in almost every other respect. The main gripe I have is
the outrageous prices Kenwood charges for their battery packs...

>--
>Mike O'Brien
>obrien@aerospace.aero.org

--
Ben Thornton packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM Internet: ben@val.com
Video Associates uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!val!ben
Austin, TX fidonet: 1:382/40 - The Antenna Farm BBS

1678. What not to do on an accident scene

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 00:04:07 UTC
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <9010050004.AA20869@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7988

Jeff DePolo, N3HBZ, writes:
> About three weeks ago, we had a member join one of the repeaters that our
> club co-sponsors. Only a week after receiving his membership package,
> which included the autopatch codes, he was driving up the Northeast extension
> of the Pennsylvania turnpike in a 2m-equipped tractor trailer. About
> 30 miles from the repeater, he witnessed a rather wicked accident which
> resulted in one of the cars involved flipping over numerous times.
> He stopped, and was able to pull one of the victims out of the car,
> but the other was still pinned inside, unconscious. [...]

[paramedic mode on]
While I think that it's great that the patients survived, reading this
produced only one thought:

PLEASE DON'T REMOVE PEOPLE FROM WRECKED CARS!!!!!

Doing so without proper training can make whatever injuries the patient has
much, much worse. It's far better to leave them wherever they are until
trained personnel can stabilize them and move them safely. The only time you
should move an injured person is if they are in immediate danger, like the
car being actually on fire, or about to slide off of a cliff. Note that
merely leaking fluid does not mean the car is in immediate danger; more
often than not, that fluid is radiator coolant or battery acid. Cars simply
don't blow up like they do after every accident on TV. If in doubt, DON'T.
[paramedic mode off]

Having said that, I agree: that kind of thing is what ham radio is all about.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

1679. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 00:11:15 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <21989@mvis1.com>
Source record: 7980

Here's some fat for the code test/difficulty fire: a year or so ago, I met someone who had learned the code in the military. He told me that 25 WPM was the _ENTERING REQUIREMENT_ for the radioman school, and that it was held that even people who were NO GOOD AT CODE could attain it. People who were good at code could aspire to yet higher speeds....

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

1680. VE Responsibility (was RE: Code Test Gimmick)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 00:34:14 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010050034.AA03784@tilde>
Source record: 8008

There have been numerous comments lately about disputes with VEs. In particular, whether the VE should allow "writing down dits and dahs" for later translation for the test answers.

The more serious issue is lawsuit resulting from improper testing.

WHO AM TO HAVE AN OPINION, AND EXPRESS IT SO VERBOSELY?

I am an active member of the VE team with Texins Amateur Radio Club (Dallas, Texas). We're under the sponsorship of the W5YI-VEC. In regard to disputed testing methods, I feel it is my duty to KNOW what is legal and proper. If something comes up that I DON'T know, I'd better be finding out, and fast.

Our VE Team Leader (Contact VE) is Bill Warner, KB5F, and I trust his knowledge and leadership, but I would not be embarassed to contradict him if I could back it up. (However, I've found he's usually right--he does his homework!) We have about a dozen hams in our club who are VEs and they all pitch in.

Dallas is rich in ham population and ham clubs, and you can find a VE session almost any weekend. I realize other parts of the country are not so "blessed", and VE teams and ham clubs are few and far between.

MY OPINION (AS A VE TEAM MEMBER) ON WRITING DOWN DITS AND DAHS

This has not been an issue in our testing, and I've never seen anyone try it. I am not prepared at this writing to voice an opinion on whether it should be allowed, having not fully researched it. However, I (IMHO) believe that it should preclude one of the two methods for grading, namely solid copy.

Remember that the ten question test is only one of two ways to pass the code element. We have had a number of applicants who have just missed the 70% but have had a solid minute of copy.

Although I would not encourage it among the code students I coach, I am not sure that I could preclude it in the exam. I would want to re-read the rules and make sure I understand the wording, and ask some other VEs for their interpretations.

PART 97 AND VEC GUIDELINES

The VEC prints and distributes the rules and procedures for examinations.

As good a job as the VECs (or the FCC, even) might do on writing rules or guidelines, there is always the possibility for missing some situation. This is where a VE team must make a decision. An informed decision is necessary, within the given guidelines of the program.

If something that is NOT covered in the guidelines comes up, the VEs will use their best judgement, but the responsibility doesn't stop there. In some cases, the right answer is to take NO action, until better information is available.

An arbitrary ruling, subject to widespread and emotional dispute, could conceivably have repercussions and be damaging to the entire VE program.

Although the VE team members are knowledgable, the DO NOT MAKE POLICY. Any "rule" I state, I must "back up" with either the FCC Part 97 or the Sponsoring VEC's guidelines.

HANDLING PROBLEMS

Because I feel that part of the "mission" of the VE program is to HELP the applicant get as much of a license as he/she can legitimately qualify for, if there is a question that could not be resolved at that time I (personally) would make all reasonable attempts to

* find a definitive answer in a timely manner,

We have Part 97 and the W5YI-VEC guidelines on the test site for just that reason.

We also have W5YI's phone number, if it needs to go that far. Fred Maia does a phenomenally big job in supporting lots of VE teams. If a dispute looked as though it might become a significant one, I would want him involved as early as possible.

* provide alternative testing for the applicant whose test could not be completed.

If the issue could not be resolved "on the spot" to everyone's agreement, then at least we need to "agree to disagree" and plan for resolution.

Just because the VE Team has Monthly Exam Sessions, we are not limited to them. Special exam sessions can be held at any time for any reason. They must be made open to the public, and reasonably advertised, but nothing in the VEC rules precludes additional sessions.

RESOLUTION OF QUESTIONS OR DISPUTES

One reason THREE Volunteer Examiners are required is to help "fill in the gaps" due to relative inexperience or indecision. Also, two examiners can be deadlocked, three, less likely.

* In the event of dispute in interpretation of the rules or grading, I would first check the documentation on hand.

For example, what's the EXACT wording about the code exam? The phrase "copy by hand" does not do it alone. "In English" may not do it alone. You MSUT NOT quote the rules out of context.

* I could also ask other VE teams.

Maybe they've had the problem come up already. What did they do? Did they find a written ruling? Did they ask the FCC? Is it resolved?

* If we cannot resolve the problem that way, the next resource is the VEC.

Whether it's the ARRL, DeVry, SoCal, W5YI, or any of the other VECs around the country, I would first ask my own VEC, but would not be shy about contacting one of the others for a "second opinion," especially on issues that might be controversial.

BY THE WAY, YOU ARE NOT EXCLUDED FROM FINDING OUT

A test applicant should not be shy about contacting, first, some other hams, then, a different VE team.

If an applicant felt, sincerely, that examinations were being improperly conducted, he/she should proceed. The VECs publish their phone numbers and addresses. They are also often represented at larger hamfests.

WHAT IF I DON'T LIKE THE ANSWER?

I personally do not believe that the final resolution is that the "dit-dah" approach must not be used.

Would that mean you must also preclude someone from taking SHORTHAND?

Personally I would not, but I could not grade it for solid copy. (I don't speak shorthand!) Should a similar approach be taken to an applicant writing down the dits and dahs?

(My writer's electronic companion complains about the frequency of the word "personally" here. I want to make it clear this part is my own opinion and does not represent the FCC rules or VEC guidelines. Personally, I think this software is too picky.)

If the overall opinion (all the VEs and VECs and FCC and so forth) think so, then that's the rule of the game. But rules were made to be (no, not broken) changed. If you feel strongly enough about it.

And if you feel strongly about it, you can champion the cause, spend a lot of time and effort to engage the agreement of other hams and VEs and VECs and you still may not get your way.

Or, as someone suggested, you can go to court. There, you ask someone who knows little or nothing about amateur radio make rules that affect amateur radio.

IS LAWSUIT THE ANSWER?

I certainly hope not. If any applicant anywhere ever brings a VE into court, and the case is NOT thrown out for being frivolous, I will turn in my VE card and never sign another CSCE or the back of another 610.

It's not worth the risk. If you are volunteering to do a service, and you do a reasonable job of being aware and competent, and are doing it because you care about the hobby (that very word is significant) and still some wiseguy can haul you in because he didn't like the way you do things, that takes all

the fun out of it.

I think if it ever happens, I will be saved the trouble, however, because the FCC will simply hold up a hand and say, "that's all!"

The VE program is (IMHO) a Good Thing, but it is precariously balanced on our Good Behavior. The FCC doesn't have the time or budget to be bothered. I would not blame them.

FOR WHAT IT'S WORTH

Rarely do I get on the soapbox quite this much, but I do believe in the VE program, and all this stuff I've said above.

That's my opinion, for what it's worth. If you are still here, and haven't hit "delete" yet, you probably have an opinion of your own, and if you don't feel like posting it, E-mail it to me directly. I am interested in what you think, it's why I read this newsgroup in the first place.

If I've stepped on any toes, I'm sorry, nothing personal, I'm just saying what I think, and am now braced for any flames, jabs, jibes, or whatever.

Actually, I hope you DO have an opinion, and are willing to express it.

As far as I'm concerned, that's what makes ham radio fun.

Have a nice day.

=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===
73, de ! "In order to accomplish the
Bob West WA8YCD ! impossible, you must attempt
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM ! the absurd!"
! -- Miguel de Animo y Jugo
P. O. Box 863069 !
Plano Texas 75086 !
214/917-1908 FAX 214/917-7519 !
=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===

1681. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 00:58:58 UTC
From: johns@uhunix2.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <9695@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 8015

To the person who could hit 14 repeaters, yet couldn't access the patch:

SHAME on you for not finding out what repeaters have 911, and how to access it! It is easy to find out the 911 emergency codes for almost every repeater in the state of Hawaii. If you don't know exactly what it is, everyone has nearly standardized on one of the following:
911, *911, or *9.

It wasn't anyone else's fault for not sitting around waiting for you to have an emergency... it was YOURS for not getting the information ahead of time. What do you use 2 meters for? Haven't you talked on any repeaters at all? Most clubs publish these codes in their newsletters. Are you in any clubs?

Sounds like you don't use 2 meters much. If you don't put out any effort to be prepared, don't blame the rest of us when you aren't prepared.

1682. Re: Kenwood TH-75A - AAAAARRRRRRGGGGHHHHH!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 00:59:17 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <3815@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7997

In article <87494@aerospace.AERO.ORG> obrien@aero.aero.org (Michael O'Brien) writes:
>I can't believe this. Is there really NO WAY to clear a memory location
>in the Kenwood TH-75A dual-bander other than reinitializing the...

Use the memory lockout feature for scanning and it will essentially
accomplish the same thing. And keeping the data still in the memory
doesn't make the radio THAT much more heavy.

1683. Re: NEW CANADIAN LICENSING STRUCTURE--TODAY!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 01:12:57 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <334@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 8004

A copy of the new DOC exam syllabus landed on my desk this afternoon.
I had it scanned in, and I'm posting it here for general information
purposes.

I don't want to re-open the no code debate, but I think the anti-no
coders (phew!) would do well to take a look at the new certificates
just brought in by the DOC.

[Any spelling or formatting errors are mine.]

Enjoy.

-------8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----

Information on the Amateur Operators Certificate
Examinations

RIC-24
Issue 2
July 1, 1990

Communications Canada
Radio Regulatory Branch
300 Slater Street
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0C8

_G_E_N_E_R_A_L _I_N_F_O_R_M_A_T_I_O_N

The hobby of amateur radio, today more than ever, is an
extension of scientific knowledge applied to telecommunica-
tions. The Department of Communications believes that ama-
teur radio should be accessible, so that those who are
interested in the science and art of radiocommunication may
avail themselves of every reasonable opportunity to learn,
enjoy and contribute to its progress.

The department also recognizes the necessity for ama-
teur operators to have some technical and operating
knowledge before being allowed on the amateur radio bands.
This circular outlines basic information for individuals who
wish to become amateur radio operators.

Anyone may become an amateur radio operator; there are
no age or nationality restrictions. The best way to learn
about amateur radio is to enroll in a class taught by ama-
teur radio operators or clubs. Information on these courses
is available from the three amateur associations listed

below. Study guides, question banks, technical books, Morse code tapes and other publications relating to amateur radio, are available from these organizations for a fee.

Canadian Amateur Radio Federation
P.O. Box 356
KINGSTON, Ontario
K7L 4W2
Tel: 613-545-9100

October 4, 1990

Canadian Radio Relay League
Box 7009, Station "E"
LONDON, Ontario
N5Y 4J9
Tel: 519-660-1200

Radio Amateur du Quebec Inc. (RAQI)
4545 Pierre-de-Courbetin Avenue
P.O. Box 1000, Station "M"
MONTREAL, Quebec
H1V 3R2 Tel: 514-252-3012/252-3000 ext. 3422

While the scope and depth of the knowledge required are described on the following pages in general terms, the exact requirements for the various qualifications can be obtained by referring to the appropriate bank of questions.

Anyone may use an amateur radio station, provided a qualified operator is in attendance to pertorm the control functions. Getting to know radio amateurs in your area and practising on their stations is an excellent way to learn about operating practices, station assembly, regulations, radio frequency propagation, antennas and a host of directly related data.

_C_E_R_T_I_F_I_C_A_T_E_S _A_N_D _P_R_I_V_I_L_E_G_E_S

There is only one certificate available for the amateur service: the Amateur Operator's Certificate. The holder of this certificate may obtain as many as four levels of qualification. The Basic Qualification is required before an individual may operate an amateur radio station in Canada or hold a licence for such a station. The following paragraphs describe how to obtain each of the four levels of qualification and the privileges accorded to those who have reached these levels.

_P_L_E_A_S_E _N_O_T_E that no operating privileges are accorded the holder of the Morse Code Qualifications (5 w.p.m. and 12

w.p.m.) or the holder of the Advanced Qualification unless the holder also possesses the Basic Qualification.

_B_a_s_i_c _Q_u_a_l_i_f_i_c_a_t_i_o_n

Basic Qualification provides the foundation for operation in the amateur radio service. To obtain the Amateur Operator's Certificate with Basic Qualification, a candidate must successfully complete a theory/regulations/operating procedures examination.

The holder of the Amateur Operator's Certificate with the Basic Qualification may:

1. operate on all frequencies above 30 MHz, using all classes of emissions,

2. use a maximum of 250 watts DC transmitter input power, and

3. build and operate all station equipment except for "home-made" transmitters.

_M_o_r_s_e _C_o_d_e (_5 _w._p._m.) _Q_u_a_l_i_f_i_c_a_t_i_o_n

The examination for this qualification requires the candidate to be able to send and receive Morse code at a speed of not less than 5 words per minute.

The holder of this qualification enjoys all the privileges granted to those who have reached the basic level of qualification. In addition, he or she may operate in all amateur frequency bands below 4.0 MHz, using all classes of emissions.

_M_o_r_s_e _C_o_d_e (_1_2 _w._p._m.) _Q_u_a_l_i_f_i_c_a_t_i_o_n

The examination for this qualification requires the candidate to be able to send and receive Morse code at a speed of not less than 12 words per minute.

The holder of this qualification, in addition to the basic privileges, may operate on all amateur frequency bands below 30 MHz, using all classes of emissions.

_A_d_v_a_n_c_e_d _Q_u_a_l_i_f_i_c_a_t_i_o_n

Advanced Qualification is for those individuals who have an in-depth knowledge of electronics, a good knowledge of the various types of amateur equipment and an understanding of the functioning of circuits that will enable them to

make repairs.

The holder of the Advanced Qualification, in addition to the basic privileges, may:

1. build and operate transmitting equipment,

2. use maximum transmitter power of 1000 watts DC input,

3. sponsor repeaters and club stations, and

4. remotely control fixed stations, including the use of radio links.

_E_X_A_M_I_N_A_T_I_O_N _R_E_Q_U_I_R_E_M_E_N_T_S

October 4, 1990

- 4 -

_B_a_s_i_c _Q_u_a_l_i_f_i_c_a_t_i_o_n

The theory questions in the Basic Qualification examination require basic component analysis. Other subjects are examined at the concept or system level, rather than at a detailed circuit analysis level.

_B_a_s_i_c _E_l_e_c_t_r_o_n_i_c_s

Candidates must:

1. understand the basic concepts and relationships of conductors, insulators, direct current, alternating current, electromotive force, resistance, power, capacitance, inductance, reactance, impedance and resonance;

2. be able to define Ohm's law and be able to do simple calculations using it;

3. be able to explain the function of a battery, a transformer, an AC power supply, and the basic blocks of a simple transmitter, receiver and transceiver; and

4. be able to identify diodes, transistors, integrated circuits and vacuum tubes, as well as the circuits for which they are used, and be able to describe their basic purpose.

_P_r_o_p_a_g_a_t_i_o_n _a_n_d _A_n_t_e_n_n_a _S_y_s_t_e_m_s

Candidates must be able to describe:

- sunspots, sunspot cycle, solar radiation, ionosphere, fading, absorption, refraction, radiation

angle, multi-hop, MF/HF propagation, VHF/UHF propagation, transmission lines, antenna types, antenna impedance, standing wave ratio (SWR) and matching devices.

_I_n_t_e_r_f_e_r_e_n_c_e _a_n_d _S_u_p_p_r_e_s_s_i_o_n

Candidates must be able to:

1. describe and give examples of how to suppress front-end overload, audio rectification, harmonics, parasitics and intermodulation products;

2. explain the use and be able to show placement of low-pass, high-pass, band-pass and band reject filters; and

3. explain the purpose of shielding and how it is

accomplished.

_S_t_a_t_i_o_n _A_s_s_e_m_b_l_y

Candidates must be able to:

1. explain the basic function of transmitters, receivers, transceivers, SWR bridges, power supplies, fuses, operational control settings and interconnecting cables;

2. explain how to achieve good grounding and lightning protection; and

3. show the proper position in relation to one another of the various pieces of equipment that may be found in an amateur radio station.

_O_p_e_r_a_t_i_o_n_s, _P_r_o_c_e_d_u_r_e_s _a_n_d _R_e_g_u_l_a_t_i_o_n_s

Candidates must:

1. be able to explain operational procedures for voice radiocommunications, Morse code transmission of messages, RTTY, AMTOR, packet transmission, repeater use, slow-scan and fast-scan television, as well as other modes of operation;

2. be able to explain the international and domestic regulations governing the operation of an amateur radio station;

3. demonstrate a good knowledge of the Q code signals described in Radiocommunication Information Circular 25 (RlC-25), which contains extracts from the Radio Regulations of the I.T.U., the Radiocommunication Act, and the General Radio Regulations, Part II, affecting the Amateur Service; and

4. be able to recognize the emergency signals and indicate what procedures should be followed in their use (distress and urgency).

_M_o_r_s_e _C_o_d_e (_5 _w._p._m.) _Q_u_a_l_i_f_i_c_a_t_i_o_n

Candidates must demonstrate their ability to send by hand and receive by ear, international Morse Code at a speed of not less than 25 characters per minute (Swords per minute) for a period of not less than three consecutive minutes.

_M_o_r_s_e _C_o_d_e (_1_2 _w._p._m.) _Q_u_a_l_i_f_i_c_a_t_i_o_n

Candidates must demonstrate their ability to send

by hand and receive by ear, international Morse Code at a speed of not less than 60 characters in one minute (12 words per minute) for a period of not less than three consecutive minutes.

_A_d_v_a_n_c_e_d _Q_u_a_l_i_f_i_c_a_t_i_o_n

This examination focuses on circuits and components, rather than on systems.

_C_i_r_c_u_i_t _A_n_a_l_y_s_i_s

Candidates will be expected to explain the use and operation of: oscillators, radio frequency amplifiers, buffers, multipliers, mixers, intermediate frequency amplifiers, detectors, discriminators, audio frequency amplifiers, filters, speech amplification and processing as well as power supplies and regulation.

_T_r_a_n_s_m_i_t_t_e_r_s, _R_e_c_e_i_v_e_r_s, _L_i_n_e_a_r _A_m_p_l_i_f_i_e_r_s _a_n_d _M_o_d_u_l_a_-
_t_i_o_n _T_e_c_h_n_i_q_u_e_s

Candidates must be able to:

1. describe transmitting, receiving and modulating principles for the following: continuous wave, single sideband, ACSB, AM, FM/PM, pulse, fast-scan and slow-scan television, RTTY, AMTOR, packet,

translators, repeaters and satellites;

2. explain the terms sensitivity, selectivity, stability, noise figure and dynamic range;

3. explain in detail direct conversion and superheterodyne receivers; and

4. describe the use and operation of class AB1, AB2 and B linear amplifiers and class A and class C amplifiers.

_P_r_o_p_a_g_a_t_i_o_n _a_n_d _A_n_t_e_n_n_a _S_y_s_t_e_m_s

Candidates must be able to describe in detail:

- ionospheric layers, sporadic "E", aurora borealis, meteor scatter, EME transmission, tropospheric bending, VSWR, baluns, matching networks, transmatches, coaxial cables, balanced lines, velocity factor; dipole, Yagi quad and trap antennae; grounding, groundplane, virtual height, radiation resistance, mirror image, and other propagation-related information.

October 4, 1990

_T_e_s_t _E_q_u_i_p_m_e_n_t _a_n_d _C_o_n_s_t_r_u_c_t_i_o_n

Candidates must be able to explain the use or function of:

- multimeters, VSWR bridges, marker generators, frequency counters, dip meters, two-tone audio generators, dummy or artificial antennae, oscilloscopes, signal generators, attenuators, spectrum analyzers, and other test equipment.

_C_E_R_T_I_F_I_C_A_T_E _E_X_A_M_I_N_A_T_I_O_N_S

If candidates wish to be examined for the Basic or Advanced Qualification or to take the Morse code examinations given by a radio inspector, they must make an appointment at any district office of the Department of Communications. Some district offices prefer to give the examination at a school or meeting hall, especially when a group, such as an amateur radio class, is involved. However, small groups and individuals are usually examined at the local district office. A fee of five dollars ($5.00) is charged for each qualification when the examination is given by a department official. To find the district office nearest you, please refer to your telephone directory.

Where necessary, examiners can help and make special arrangements for candidates who have physical disabilities. It is much easier for all concerned if such requests are made when the appointment is made.

When an examination is failed because the candidate's language is neither English nor French, or because academic limitations restrict the ability to read the questions properly, an oral examination may be administered. A decision of this nature can be made only by a radio inspector.

Private groups, such as amateur clubs or organizations, may also give amateur certificate examinations. The department recognizes that when such private groups give the examinations, costs are incurred since they must procure facilities and provide the necessary services. The department understands the need to recover costs, but wishes to underline that these charges are not levied on behalf of the department.

_W_R_I_T_T_E_N _E_X_A_M_I_N_A_T_I_O_N_S

For a written examination, each candidate will be supplied with a booklet containing the questions, formulae as required, and an answer sheet. The candidate must supply name, address and other related information. The candidate may use mathematical tables and/or a non-programmable calculator to complete the examination, but these will not be

supplied by the examiners.

Before the examination begins, the examiner will allow a few minutes for briefing purposes. After the examination begins, no questions will normally be permitted. The pass mark is 60 percent.

_B_A_S_I_C _Q_U_A_L_I_F_I_C_A_T_I_O_N _E_X_A_M_I_N_A_T_I_O_N

The examination is comprised of 100 multiple choice questions. At least 25 of these are based on domestic and international regulations; the remainder on test theory and operating procedures.

_A_D_V_A_N_C_E_D _Q_U_A_L_I_F_I_C_A_T_I_O_N _E_X_A_M_I_N_A_T_I_O_N

This examination consists of 50 multiple choice questions based on advanced radio theory.

_M_O_R_S_E _C_O_D_E _E_X_A_M_I_N_A_T_I_O_N

The Morse code examination is in plain language and may include the twenty-six letters, the ten numbers, punctuation

marks (comma, period, question mark, dash and fraction bar), Q-signals and emergency signals. In both the sending and receiving examinations, each character omitted, incorrectly sent or received, is counted as one error. A mark of 100 percent is awarded for five errors or less, 99 percent for 6, 98 percent for 7, 97 percent for 8, etc. The examiner will allow two minutes for candidates to review and correct their copy before it is graded. The pass mark is 100 percent.

A candidate writing the exam for the Morse Code (12 w.p.m.) Qualification, who does not already have the Morse Code (5 w.p.m.) Qualification, will be awarded the Morse Code (5 w.p.m.) Qualification without further examination if a mark of over 60% (fewer than 45 errors) on both sending and receiving is achieved.

Delegated examiners are available in many areas to give the Morse code and written examinations. They may be contacted through amateur radio clubs, technical schools and other organizations. Information on delegated examiners and copies of Radiocommunication Information Circular 1 (RlC-1), Guide for Delegated Examiners, are available from your local district office of the Department of Communications.

_M_I_S_C_E_L_L_A_N_E_O_U_S

Existing amateurs who hold the Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate or the Amateur Radio Operator's Advanced Certificate are deemed, by regulation, to hold the basic, Morse code (12 w.p.m.) and advanced levels of qualification. Those

who hold the Amateur Digital Radio Operator's Certificate are deemed, also by regulation, to hold the Basic and Advanced Qualifications.

Any person holding a Canadian Radiocommunications Operator's General Certificate, a Canadian Radio Operator's First Class Certificate or a Canadian Radio Operator's Second Class Certificate may apply for a licence, good for all qualifications and privileges, without further examination. Any person holding a Canadian Radiotelephone Operator's General Certificate, (Aeronautical, Maritime or Land), may apply for a licence without further examination, but privileges are limited to those of the Basic Qualification.

A candidate for the Amateur Operator's Certificate examinations may be examined for any qualification, in any

order, but candidates may not apply for a licence until they have passed the Basic Qualification examination.

As previously mentioned, many amateur clubs and organizations provide instructional classes for individuals interested in becoming radio amateurs. In general, the instructors giving those classes will provide candidates with all the information they need, as well as the necessary study guides. Candidates, however, will have to devote time to study outside class, the amount of which will depend on their level of knowledge and their learning skills.

Most instructors giving radio amateur classes will distribute copies of this document, as well as the Radiocommunication Information Circulars listed below. However, candidates may also obtain, in limited numbers, copies of these circulars from any district office.

RlC-1 - Guide for the Delegated Examiners

RIC-3 - Amateur Service

1. Countries that Forbid Amateur Radiocommunications

2. Countries with Which Agreements or Arrangements Have Been Concluded to Permit the Exchange of Third Party Traffic

3. Countries with Which Reciprocal Operating Privileges Have Been Arranged

RlC-25

1. Radio Regulations of the I.T.U.

2. Radiocommunication Act

October 4, 1990

3. General Radio Regulations, Part II, Affecting the Amateur Service

October 4, 1990

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

1684. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 01:21:48 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530023@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 8014

>The increase was announced well in advance. If you didn't know about it before
>your renewal came up and you don't know how the money is used, then you probably
>*are* wasting your money sending in a renewal, since all you did was pay dues --
>you never allowed yourself to be a member. The "L" stands for "league -- an
>association or alliance of persons for common action.", The dues is not some
>award you are granting to the league -- it's a payment partly to pay your cost
>to the organization (QST) and partly to help advance its goals. The League
>needs the money, but you're not really a member unless you're involved. The
>very least involvement is reading the magazine, and that was where the increase
>was announced.
>
> >>>==>PStJTT
> Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber
>

Well, I don't exactly live and breath amateur radio. The main reason
that I am an ARRL member is to get QST, and to keep up on new
regs from the FCC. I don't work HF - mostly 2M with my wife. (I also
read the net regularly and subscribe to too many magazines).

There are some things that I am concerned about. One of the main ones
is restrictive covenents against radio antennas in housing developed during
the last 10-20 years - an issue that is preventing many people from
considering amateur radio as a hobby who otherwise have the resources to
consider it. Since I am not even close to retirement age, this is
a problem that may be unique to my age group. Is the ARRL doing anything
about it? Nope. But will they promote more contests that inspire
some to expend large amount of money to go to barren islands so that
others can interfere with each other and make the bands useless for other
uses? Yep. Will they spend a large wad of cash for a shortwave
broadcast station, then come to the membership with hat in hand looking for
money for WARC-92 funding? You bet.

Dave Ritchie N4DJS

(.... Boy, he's grumpy today, isn't he?)

1685. ARRL policy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 01:31:54 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <37916@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7999

David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) complains:

FWIW, I have been an ARRL member since 1981 (my first year
licensed) and have just renewed my own membership. I am annoyed at
the Board minutes in last month's issue detailing the creation of
several new paid staff positions at HQ. I don't recall being asked if
I wanted to hire anybody else.
If somebody can point out a reference in QST where members were
asked in advance about adding more salaries to the ARRL budget,
please do so. I will then take a hunk of humble pie into my library
to read it.

73 de Dave, NF2G

Well, what's the alternative? You want them to mail a letter to each of,
what, 200000 members to ask about it? They'd have to supply the return
postage, otherwise you'd complain about that, so 200000 round-trips is
about $100,000 spent polling the members about a (guessing) $20,000 job
at ARRL HQ? It's like electing a gumment and then complaining about what
they do once they are in power (I know, there's no opposition party in this
case, but we vote for the guys that make the decisions).

And anyway, how can you *read* humble pie? (a low blow, admittedly...)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1686. Bendix/King HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 01:47:21 UTC
From: guhsd000@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <4816@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 8000
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Query: The location of any fusible links, or diodes used as such.

I'm hoping someone in net land can help me with this, as there are a few at least out there with some cardnial knowledge on Bendix/King handy talkies, as the manufacturer obviously enjoys the right to not make such details known to the general electronics populus.

(As near as I can tell) I tapped 2 contacts on the 8 pin port of a Bendix/King HT while releasing 2 contacts used for programming. The Bendix went to sleep; But I don't think any IC went, as it plain shutdown, no brain damage noted. (Tones, faulted display, gentle smoking, etc)

I was told there was a thin wire used as such a fuse, nothing found matching that idea, the battery pack is fine, and the circuty from the battery to switch (as well as PC board) is complete. I haven't located any part matching the stadard Buss surface mount fuses. (Yes, the whole radio is surface mount components, double sided boards, populated on both sides, IE Simple Repair Hell.)

While I'm on the subject, anyone know of any modifications to this radio, or keypad & non-standard programming tricks (like holding keys at powerup, like many 2m HTs?)

Hale Telecommunications Incorperated - KKLR & KALE

UUCP: (cbosgd, sdcsvax, nosc)!crash!guhsd000
ARPA: crash!guhsd000@nosc.mil
INET: guhsd000@crash.CTS.COM
RF : DC to Light

"...and hit him with the heaviest thing he could find, the current volume of FCC Regulations...Uncle Mouth fell dead." - V. of Laryngitis

1687. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 02:15:49 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250243@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 8002

> >My personal interpretation of this law is this. If I have my radio
> >with me and it can communicate with the authorities, then IS is THE
> >fastest means possible.
>
> Yes - but make sure that it's an emergency as defined in FCC rules. If
> the "injury" is a simple broken arm (i.e., non-life-threatening), the
> use.

It might be instructive to consider a slightly different situation.
You come upon a car accident involving a police car where the officer has
been knocked unconscious. Do you reach into the police car, grab the mic,
and call for help on the police radio?

My answer is NO, if I have two meters available, and YES if there is no
other means of communication handy.

I think the bottom line is: Is this such a dire emergency that it will be
worth it even if I get into trouble for it?

AL N1AL

1688. WANTED: 88-108 Mhz Exciter w/Stereo generator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 03:48:42 UTC
From: ka2raf@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <351@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 7982
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio

A couple months ago, I posted a request for a VOX circuit. I would like to thanks those who helped me find that info I was looking for.

I am now looking for a used FM band exciter (88-108 Mhz) and a stereo generator or schematic and construction information for such devices. Used devices would have to be cheap and working. The schematics would have to be solid state and of recent vintage. ANY help would be appreciated! You can mail any info to:

P.O.Box 1286
Lakewood, NJ 08701

Thanks!

1689. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 03:57:06 UTC
From: slr@tybalt.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct5.035706.23012@nntp-server.caltech.edu>
Source record: 8010

In article <321@ssc.UUCP> markz@ssc.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
>In article <319@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>> In article <30468@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
>> >
>> > BTW, what's stopping car thiefs who are aware of Lo-Jack from buying
>> > a $200 frequency counter from checking for 900 MHz signals? Seems
>> > simple enough to me.
>>
>> [...Summary of Wall Street Journal Article deleted.
>
>A segment on 20/20 a few months back showed it in operation. The
>car beacon is activated by a transmission from a base. (They may
>use a paging frequency. ???). The beacon then transmits continously.
>The police detective has a dash mounted box with a compass rose
>of LEDs (looks like a doppler DF) and an alphanumeric readout
>displaying the beacon ID. So monitoring the beacon frequency
>can only tell you that the owner knows the car is stolen.
>
>markz@ssc.uucp

A frequency counter and/or an RF Field strength meter wouldn't do a car thief
any good. As mentioned in previous articles, LoJack ISN'T activated UNTIL
the owner of the car finds his/her car stolen. Often, this can be several
hours.

Since the system isn't activated, it wouldn't be sending out ANY
RF (not from LoJack anyway....)

I too am curious to know how the LoJack transmitters are activated.
I know the 173.075 Mhz freq is the "beacon" frequency. I am wondering
if they use the same freq. for activations.

--
Internet: slr@tybalt.caltech.edu | Voice-mail: (818) 794-6004
UUCP: ...elroy!tybalt!slr | USmail: Box 1000, Mt. Wilson, Ca. 91023

In consideration of others, please refrain from smoking while on the Internet.

1690. WANTED: Mods for Kenwood TM-621 and TM-731

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 04:14:28 UTC
From: ka2raf@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <352@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 7983
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio

I am looking for general coverage transmit mods for both the Kenwood TM-621
and TM-731. The mod for the 621 is a specific one. The 621 will transmit up
to 151.995 with the mere CAP mod. I am in search of the mod to go above
152 (to about 155.00 MHz). Now I am aware the the 721 will go the full swing
when 2 shorts are applied to the board which is behind the front panel.
I have attempted this same mod to the 621 and it does not work at all.
If anyone knows if the shorts are different in the 621 or of another
process to extend it I would appreciate it.
With regard to the 731, I am interested in the mods for both UHF and VHF.
Any other mods would also be appreciated. If you can help me, please
contact me here or at PO Box 1286
Lakewood, NJ 08701

Many thanks, Chris

1691. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 04:57:48 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <260@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 7984

How wonderful it must befor all the parochial types that have a local repeater and are initiated in the secret access codes of the autopatch. But there is one thing that the amateur radio service does not have, despite all the saving lives chatter. Funny though cos CB has it, as do ships and aircraft.

What do we lack? A distress frequency. One that works across the U.S., so if I fall in a hole in Chicago I can get help without having to make friends first.

I bring this up every now and again and am usually ignored. Kinda nice to know though that my pilot doesn't have to look through his Jeppesens to find a tower freq when the plane starts making funny noises. Must be comforting for ships' officers too not to have to try and read the pilot as waves crash across the bow and flames leap up the superstructure. Those sailor boys even got a Morris distress freq - Now there's an idea that might catch on.

Yours, probably the only amateur without a local repeater where they talk to me.
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1692. Re: Radio Astronomy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 05:02:29 UTC
From: fpa@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct5.050229.26309@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 8013

In article <185@organpipe.UUCP> ron@argus.lpl.arizona.edu (Ron Watkins) writes:
>Anyone out there have any background or interest in radio astronomy?

There's a fellow right down the street from me who has a radio telescope
in his back yard. It's hooked to a phone bbs containing related info.
You can even download files containing results of obseravations. The
bbs is named ZEKE, and can be reached at 619-755-5675.

1693. Re: What not to do on an accident scene

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 05:09:42 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <30630@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 8019

In article <9010050004.AA20869@ucsd.edu> jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard) writes:
>[paramedic mode on]
>While I think that it's great that the patients survived, reading this
>produced only one thought:
>
>*PLEASE DON'T REMOVE PEOPLE FROM WRECKED CARS!!!!!*
>
>Doing so without proper training can make whatever injuries the patient has
>much, much worse. It's far better to leave them wherever they are until
>trained personnel can stabilize them and move them safely. The only time you
>should move an injured person is if they are in immediate danger, like the
>car being actually on fire, or about to slide off of a cliff. Note that
>merely leaking fluid does not mean the car is in immediate danger; more
>often than not, that fluid is radiator coolant or battery acid. Cars simply
>don't blow up like they do after every accident on TV. If in doubt, DON'T.
>[paramedic mode off]
>Having said that, I agree: that kind of thing is what ham radio is all about.

I agree with what Jay is saying and heartily respect his opinion, especially considering that he is an EMT. However, I guess I should have mentioned in my original post, that the guy that stopped is a volunteer fireman, and is also involved with the Camden County emergency rescue squad. I'm not exactly of what training he has, but I do know he has the background. I wish I could remember his call - N3GX? - in any event, he did the right thing in the situation, fortunately for all involved.

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

1694. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 05:18:19 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <30631@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 8020

In article <321@ssc.UUCP> markz@ssc.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
I had written:
> BTW, what's stopping car thiefs who are aware of Lo-Jack from buying
> a $200 frequency counter from checking for 900 MHz signals? Seems
> simple enough to me.

>> An article in the Wall Street Journal last year said that the FCC had
>> assigned 173.075 MHz to Lo-Jack and other stolen auto trackers. It
>> didn't say though whether this frequency was used only for the transmitters
>> which remotely activate the units in the cars, or if the cars also
>> transmit back on the frequency.
>
>A segment on 20/20 a few months back showed it in operation. The
>car beacon is activated by a transmission from a base. (They may
>use a paging frequency. ???). The beacon then transmits continously.

I stand corrected. That's what happens when you get second-hand info.
Apparently the trigger frequency is in the 900 MHz band, but the
continous beacon is on VHF. Does anybody know the format for the
beacon? Is it a continous signal, does it have any sort of a vehicle
ID transmitted, etc? It would be fun to leave the scanner on this
frequency to listen for activity.

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

1695. 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 11:07:03 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <05.Oct.90.12
Source record: 7832

It continues to amaze me how the makers of HT's fail to provide them with adequate front-end selectivity; i was recently looking to buy a simple (Cheap!) 2-meter HT, and *NONE* of the various ones i trialled in the dealers seemed immune to 'squawks'. It generally seemed that 'the more features, the worse the RF performance'. One, which shall remain nameless, suffered terminal intermodulation on a 1/4 wave whip.....

What *is* the point on providing sub-microvolt sensitivity if the thing dies laughing at anything over a millivolt? Maybe if the designers of these radios were forced to use them in a real environment (one with more than one transmitter!) they would change their mind.
Get the designers out of their shielded RF test-environments and into a big city full of nasty, intrusive RF.
Why install scanning etc. on a radio when the squelch is kept open *ALL THE TIME* by garbage from the local paging TX?

p.s. in the end i bought an ex-commercial HT; it suffers no ill effects on receive, even when i am transmitting on the same band...

Eat your hearts out Yaesu, Kenwood, Icom, I am sticking with Motorola from now on.

p.p.s. a HT220 can be used to club muggers, AND it will still work as a radio afterwards...

Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

1696. KISS PROMS for Ashby TNC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 12:52:50 UTC
From: jhk@SATURN.ACC.COM
Message-ID: <9010051252.AA09225@saturn.acc.com>
Source record: 8007

Subject: KISS ROM set for Ashby TNC

Several years ago I purchased and used an Ashby TNC when packet radio was just starting up. In the environmental spirit of things, I'd like to recycle the unit and continue to use it with a more modern networking system (e.g., the KA9Q NOS package).

In one of the earlier versions of the KA9Q documentation, there was a reference to using (and I'm loosely quoting here) "... the HAPN/Ashby board..." which I presume both used the Intel 8273 for HDLC framing.

Does anyone have information on whether there was ever a KISS ROM set for the Ashby board, and if so, is there anywhere that I can get a clone of it, or the hex listing to blow into a PROM ?

I'd appreciate any info on the subject matter someone might know. Responses can be either to the mailing list or to:

jhk@saturn.acc.com

Thanks very much.

John... WB4LNM

+--+--------------------------------+
	"Sex on TV is fine.....
John H. Klingelhoeffer	as long as you don't fall off"
Director, Government Special Operations	
Advanced Computer Communications +--------------------------------+
Systems Division	Voice: 301-290-8100
10220 Old Columbia Road	Fax: 301-290-8106
Columbia, Maryland USA 21046-1725	Radio: 224.56/147.135 WB4LNM
	Internet: jhk@saturn.acc.com
+--+--------------------------------+

1697. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 12:55:25 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8829@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 8001

In article <21989@mvis1.com> jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor) writes:
>
> Here's some fat for the code test/difficulty fire: a year or so
>ago, I met someone who had learned the code in the military. He told
>me that 25 WPM was the _ENTERING REQUIREMENT_ for the radioman school,
>and that it was held that even people who were NO GOOD AT CODE could
>attain it. People who were good at code could aspire to yet higher
>speeds....
>
> - Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

I was a radio operator qualified in Morse Code when I was in the military
many moons ago. I went to the school twice over a long period of time.
The requirements in the army were not that high unless you showed aptitude
and got grabbed by the spooks. But as an interesting point as far as
who can and can't learn the code, the failure rate was better than 50%
and when you figure this was during the peak of Vietnam and the alternative
for a draftee who didn't make was straight into the Infantry, it appears
that even with a lot of incentive, a lot of people can't really do it.
By the way, 10WPM was enough to graduate from the school. If you were
good, they didn't hold you back and they did have qualifiers for people
who topped 20 WPM.

bill KB3YV
bill@platypus.uofs.edu

1698. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 13:00:39 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct5.090039@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 8009

In article <30583@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
|>
|>With all the bad hype going around on this newsgroup and the S/N plummetting
|>every day, I thought I'd mention this - I know it made me feel good about
|>amateur radio...
|>

[story of trucker who saved lives via autopatch deleted]

|>
|>IMHO, this is what amateur radio is all about. It's not supposed
|>to be a competitive sport to see who can work the most countries, get
|>their Extra the quickest, or send CW the fastest. Public service,
|>technical advancement, and international good will are what this
|>hobby was founded on. Let's keep it that way. [...]

Yes, there's every reason to feel good about the hobby/service when something like this happens. However, there is no need to try and justify the feeling by knocking other people's passtimes. All the different sub-hobbies in ham radio have a right to exist and be valued for what they are. Not everyone has to do the same thing, and, in fact, it would be a pretty bad thing if they did.

It's possible to promote the good parts of radio simply on the basis of thier goodness. There's no need to put down other parts of radio.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

1699. Re: Collins S-line

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 13:11:35 UTC
From: jra@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <485@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM>
Source record: 8012

In article <4143@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>
>I'd recommend getting the 32S-1/75S-3 combination. The newer models have
>a few additional features, but they're not worth the almost double price.
>(I've been told the S-line is very popular in Japan and the Japanese
>hams have driven the prices way up).
>
For serious CW work, avoid the 32S1 like the plague!!! It used the sidetone to key the transmitter, and does <not> have a good cw note. The 32S3 is a far better rig for CW work (as well as being several years newer).

The receivers are all good. Some folks think the 75S1 is actually a bit better on 80 meters than the newer receivers, but it's not as hot on the higher bands.

Another minor correction to Jerry's comment: the 75S3B is a later model than the plain S3; I believe it adds the second CW filter position and there are some circuit improvements. The '3C is identical to the B but has the second crystal deck.

The "round emblem" S-lines are later than the "winged-emblem" ones, and are priced a bit higher. The round emblem 75S3B/C (and a very few of the last winged emblem ones) has an additional rf transformer and a shield around the mechanical filters; these two features do improve the receiver performance somewhat. The late model rigs with "MCN" number stamped on the back are the most valuable of all; not any better, but the MCN numbers were used only on the later production runs, so seeing the number means it's a late-model set.

When I had S-Line equipment, I swapped around for a while and ended up with a winged 32S3, round 75S3B, and a 75S1 as a second receiver. It was a great setup.
--
John R. Ackermann, Jr. (513) 445-2966
Law Department, NCR Corporation VoicePlus 622-2966
Dayton, Ohio John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM
***** Amateur Radio: ag9v@n8acv or ag9v@ag9v.AMPR.ORG *****

1700. Re: (none) (really: STS35)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 13:12:19 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct5.091219@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 8011

In article <1990Oct4.191850.24371@portia.Stanford.EDU>,
paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
|>In article <1990Oct4.091518@ultnix.enet.dec.com> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
(Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
|>>Yup, sked-only. Nope, not brain-dead. It has always been up to any given
ham
|>>who they want to talk to and how they want to do it. In this case, Parise
|>>wants to talk to school kids and scheduled particular slots of time to do it
in
|>>so they can know when they'll be able to talk. That's his right. Of course
|>>hams who don't like it can always QRM the transmissions to show kids what
ham
|>>radio is all about...
|>
|>Odd, according to my tracker hack, all of the passes close to North America
|>occur between 11pm and 7am (PDT). Now, unless they have radically changed
|>grade and high schools since when I was a kid (not that long ago), no school
|>will be in session in North America, and most of those kids will be fast
|>asleep. So I fail to see a collision of interests there.

I guess I missed the part where we decided that North America was the Universe.
Regardless of what part of the planet the shuttle is over, it will not be taking
calls from J. Random Ham. Neither is there a moral or leagal obligation for
them to work hams when they are in range of North America. As Patty Winter
points out, there is no reason they can't; they're just not scheduled for it.
All the voice contacts we know about will be by sked, and that is not
brain-dead, it's just their choice.

|>
|>Why wasn't that schedule ever posted here? All of the AMSAT bulletins I've
|>seen make no reference to slotting; in fact, the only references were to
|>operation from private stations. If there are some reserved slots, it would
|>be the proverbial Good Thing to publicise them.
|>

I seem to recall reading it here, though it may have been elsewhere. I don't
quite understant the tone of "Why wasn't it posted here?" like there is again
some moral or legal reason why it has to go out on the usenet.

|>>On the other hand, there's always the packet robot for those of us without a
|>>sked.
|>
|>Such packets might be music to your ears and mine, but not to the schoolkids
|>you'll be QRMing, as the robot and Ron are operating on the same frequency
|>(albeit not the same time). Check out the MET schedule, and then listen

|>before hammering at the TNC.

Gee, really? You mean I can only connect to the robot when it's operating? Thanks for the tip. Since, as you point out, they won't be doing voice over North America, it probably won't be a problem. Also, and you couldn't know this, since I don't leave my packet gear bleating over the air without my being in attendance and knowing that there's a chance of making a connection, again there should be no problem. But thanks for your concern.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is life a circle.

1701. Radio-Sport?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 13:16:38 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <05.Oct.90.14
Source record: 7833

I do not like the idea of ham radio becoming an 'Olympic sport'; what would be the criteria for receiving the Gold medal? Rudest contest operating procedure? Widest splatter? Worst audio quality?
Presumably you would test for use of illegal amplifiers in the same way as competitors are tested for performance-enhancing drugs....
If it does have to come, then i would suggest that the regulation should reward cunning, ingenuity and skill rather than brute-force. An electronic equivalent of orienteering is what i would like to see. Any such competition must, at all costs, avoid the situation that prevails in Formula 1 motor-sport, where anyone who comes out with an innovative technique (active suspension, ground-effect) everyone else appeals against it and it gets outlawed. This is a farce!
Maybe a ban on using commercially-built radios; what about a competition based on 'Heres a dead TV set; who can convert it to a transmitter and transmit 1000 words error-free in the shortest time....)
Oooer, i have just realised.... the result would probably be a **CW** transmitter!!!!; no good as a spectator sport, the masses would not understand..... no use for the advertising concessions!!!!

Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

1702. re: Proposed 10% federal tax on "electronic equipment"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 13:20:13 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9010051320.AA08682@.next0.>
Source record: 8018

>>>"Another candidate for the luxury tax discussed that would have hit
>>>many Americans -- a 10% levy on electronics equipment with price tags
>>>over $100 -- was apparently dropped from the final package."

>>>This is not to say that you shouldn't lobby your congressperson to
>>>prevent them from putting it back it. However, at the moment, it is
>>>not part of the package.

Right! As long as congress only taxes the other guy, everything will be
ok.
Get real, will you?

Sorry, I couldn't resist. I'll crawl back into my hole now.

Jim, NE3X

1703. A 10M HT for Dave N8IPZ

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 13:22:45 UTC
From: MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU
Message-ID: <9010051331.AA04305@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8005

Dave;
You might have missed my earlier posting, but you and anyone else
looking for a 10M HT can find the last of the AEA DX-Handy stock at
Surplus Sales of Nebraska for $159 (originally $318 when I bought my
first one). It's a fine rig, whose only drawback is that it's VXO'd,
with provisions for only 2 crystals. Stock unit covers 28.250-28.300
on xtal "A" and 28.300-28.350 on "B". Surplus Sales tells me that they're
out of most of the popular xtals, but JAN can supply xtals for the
unit at much less than the original AEA price of $15 each.
Again, it's a really fun rig with a super reciever, good noise blanker
and a whopping 2W out. Runs off either 6 AA cells, 7 AA nicads (not supplied)
or external regulated 9.5v. Nicads can be charged in the unit, too. SSB and
CW. Working from my back yard near Detroit, my first contact was San Diego.
--mike edelman ke8yy

1704. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 13:28:53 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <332@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 7989

In article <4145@altos86.Altos.COM>, jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner) writes:
> In article <45339@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
> >In article <memo.468039@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
> >>1) Does anyone know what the deal is with the STS-35 shuttle mission?
> }>I'd like to get involved with the SAREX mission from the Amateur Radio
> }>Club at my school (Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.)
> }
> }The slots for two-way contacts with Ron Parise were filled long ago,
> }but anyone who likes can listen to his transmissions on 2 meters.
> }Since you're 'way far north, that might be a problem, as the inclination
> }of this mission's orbit will put it out of range for much of the U.S.
> }You might be able to get in on the listen-only patches from the
> }southern hemisphere stations to the Telebridge system. I don't know
> }whether the ARRL is accepting more applications for this, but you
> }could call them and ask.
>
> You're joking, right? Slots for two-way contacts? What is this, a
> sked-only operation? Who came up with this brain-dead idea?

I see that Patty has supplied answers, so I'll just expand on the
last question: I did. Not alone, but in concert with the SAREX Working
Group, with the strong support of Ron Parise and the other ham astronauts
and that of the NASA Public Affairs people (who are largely responsible
for SAREX being aboard the Shuttle at all).

The point behind SAREX is: 1) to promote amateur radio to the public,
and 2) to promote the manned space program. (You can guess which of
these is ARRL's and AMSAT's interest and which NASA's!) We (the Working
Group) came to the conclusion that the best way of doing that was to ensure
school participation in the program. Contacts by individual amateurs
from their basements are a secondary function inasmuch as they do
considerably less to promote A.R. and the space program. Aside from
the desire to get the "biggest bang for the buck," so to speak, we had
some concern as to how much support we would continue to get from NASA
if the project addressed only the (limited in numbers) ham community.
But the ham community hasn't been ignored; if you want a SAREX QSL, you
can get one by making a packet connection. It shouldn't be too hard.

There is nothing wrong with "regular" QSOs on an as-time-permits basis.
But on STS-35 there will be very little time available when the Shuttle
is over the U.S. STS-37 should be better in this regard, and we have
prospects for even better setups on later flights. (For example, one
future flight has _four_ currently licensed hams scheduled to be aboard,
with another crew member possibly working on getting licensed. The
Johnson Space Center ARC has done a superb job getting the crew members

interested and licensed.) So I suspect that you'll have more and better opportunities in the future.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

1705. IRCs needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 13:29:03 UTC
From: FAC1466@UOFT01.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010051325.AA09064@lilac.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 8006

Does anyone have a source for IRCs other than the USPO?
Tnx Cliff Smith KF8K (FAC1466@UOFT01.BITNET)

1706. Re: (none) (really: STS35)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 13:45:04 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <334@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 7990

In article <1990Oct4.191850.24371@portia.Stanford.EDU>, paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
> In article <1990Oct4.091518@ultnix.enet.dec.com> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
> >Yup, sked-only. Nope, not brain-dead. It has always been up to any given ham
> >who they want to talk to and how they want to do it. In this case, Parise
> >wants to talk to school kids and scheduled particular slots of time to do it in
> >so they can know when they'll be able to talk. That's his right. Of course
> >hams who don't like it can always QRM the transmissions to show kids what ham
> >radio is all about...
>
> Odd, according to my tracker hack, all of the passes close to North America
> occur between 11pm and 7am (PDT). Now, unless they have radically changed
> grade and high schools since when I was a kid (not that long ago), no school
> will be in session in North America, and most of those kids will be fast
> asleep. So I fail to see a collision of interests there.

But the primary mission, ASTRO, is scheduled for those periods. It's an astronomy mission that prefers to see the night sky, so nighttimes are pretty well taken up with ASTRO. (Ron, WA4SIR, is a payload specialist, meaning his main job is operating the ASTRO payload. SAREX is very much secondary.) The reason AMSAT has coordinated worldwide relay to the schools is because Ron's SAREX time is mostly when he's on the other side of the world!

> Why wasn't that schedule ever posted here? All of the AMSAT bulletins I've
> seen make no reference to slotting; in fact, the only references were to
> operation from private stations. If there are some reserved slots, it would
> be the proverbial Good Thing to publicise them.

But I think if you look closer you'll see that the private-station operation referred to was the packet operation.

> >On the other hand, there's always the packet robot for those of us without a
> >sked.
>
> Such packets might be music to your ears and mine, but not to the schoolkids
> you'll be QRMing, as the robot and Ron are operating on the same frequency
> (albeit not the same time). Check out the MET schedule, and then listen
> before hammering at the TNC.

It's always a good idea to listen before you transmit, but in fact a 600 kHz offset is being used between the SAREX transmit and receive frequencies. (Don't forget to set the "-600" mode on your rig...) Other terrestrial users would definitely appreciate our not transmitting when the shuttle is not in view or not in packet mode, however.

> Observation:
>
> What we have here is....failure....to communicate. With all of the STS35
> launch attempts, some of the details have obviously slipped through the
> cracks. It would be a Good Thing if, in the interim, somebody were to
> take all the existing bulletins, integrate, filter, and amplify them.

It may be that recent bulletins haven't stressed this point, but I'm sure earlier ones (like last spring) gave the schedule. Maybe a repost is needed. Also I think the information in QST made it clear that there would be few opportunities for non-school voice/SSTV contacts. Again, that was published last spring (actually, I think it was February), so it may not have been remembered. I think you're right--the multiple delayed launch attempts have gummed up the works.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

1707. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 13:58:09 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <335@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 7994

In article <53.270BDCD7@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>, David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:
[deleted text]
> FWIW, I have been an ARRL member since 1981 (my first year
> licensed) and have just renewed my own membership. I am annoyed at
> the Board minutes in last month's issue detailing the creation of
> several new paid staff positions at HQ. I don't recall being asked if
> I wanted to hire anybody else.
> If somebody can point out a reference in QST where members were
> _asked_ in advance about adding more salaries to the ARRL budget,
> please do so. I will then take a hunk of humble pie into my library
> to read it.

No, you weren't asked. The ARRL is not a pure democracy but a representative democracy. That means you vote for the candidate for Director who most appeals to your Amateur Radio goals. What's that you say? There was only one candidate for Director in your division? Hmmm...makes you wonder how committed the complainers really are, doesn't it? It's not that hard to become a candidate: just get a petition signed by ten (!) ARRL members of your division.

It's by no accident that the form of representation of ARRL is somewhat like that of the U.S. Government (among other semi-respected organizations). It's the most workable system yet discovered. But like government, it depends on the participation of the people. All too few ARRL members participate. (Of course, nonmembers can't paticipate at all. Oddly, some of them take great pride in their nonparticipation.)

Oh, by the way, ARRL HQ has fewer staff now than it did a few years ago. Times are tight, and staff cuts save money. ('Course, services are reduced, too.) I don't recall hearing you complain about not being consulted when the cuts were made...

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

1708. Code Test Gimmicks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 14:27:38 UTC
From: DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12627372285.13.DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Source record: 8003

A couple of people have reacted less than maturely over the issue of code tests and whether copying dits and dahs, then translating is an allowable test method. Two points:

1. There is nothing in the testing rules I can find that prohibits this method. In fact, the elmer that helped me through the Novice code suggested that 5 WPM speed is slow enough to do it.

2. Regardless of a VE's motives, if he/she imposes a more strict requirement on code testing, and fails someone because he/she doesn't like their methods, he/she has exceeded their authority, and will likely do far more to damage the reputation of ham radio in the eyes of the non-ham community than they achieve by acting as VE's.

I think the idea of suing is ridiculous. We have enough frivolity in our civil courts now without adding this. As one person suggested, find another VE, or find someone in the examination chain to complain to. There is nothing to be gained for ham radio from having VE's, either old farts (or young farts) who are intent on "maintaining the purity of the code requirement."

Carl DeFranco
KB2JLY

1709. CW ability and music

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 15:29:37 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9010051529.AA08741@.next0.>
Source record: 8017

>>I am highly musical in many different instruments and voice, and I'm STILL
>>trying to reach 13WMP.......

>>I just can't do it!

You could try my method if you want, it worked.

Use a computer. Get (or write) a program which will generate random code groups at a specified speed. Warm up with a speed you can do easily (even if it is only 4 or 5 wpm). If you can copy with only 1 or 2 errors in say 100 characters, increase the speed by 1 wpm. You will get to a speed where you are consistantly making more errors, and work there for a while until you can increase. If you get totally flattened by a speed, just go back one. Continue this until you break your pencil in half (at least 30 min.) repeat at least twice a day. You will break through the 10-11 wpm barrier using this technique.

I managed to get my speed reliably up to about 18 and then got lucky on my test. But I could never do it now.
Jim, NE3X

1710. Re: Being sobered by QCWA eligibility

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 16:09:30 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2997@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 7829

In article <9010041601.AA12617@ucsd.edu> jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard) writes:
> Stuff deleted....
>
>BTW, Phil...happy 34th birthday, you old fart! :-) :-) :-) :-) :-)
>
>--
>Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can

God,

I'm glad I'm not that old....at least for another 2 weeks ;-)

Happy Bday Phil...

de Steve KA6S

1711. ARRL policy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 16:56:07 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <58.270D8298@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7996

> From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Webster Smogpule III)
>
> If somebody can point out a reference in QST where members
> were _asked_ in advance about adding more salaries to the ARRL
>
> ---------------------------
> Well, what's the alternative? You want them to mail a letter to each of,
> what, 200000 members to ask about it? They'd have to supply the

Nope. Read it again. I asked for any reference to notifying
the members in the pages of QST.

> And anyway, how can you *read* humble pie? (a low blow,
> admittedly...)

Hee, hee, hee. That was a poor sentence, wasn't it. ;-)

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1712. John Sebeson, where are you?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 17:16:20 UTC
From: MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU
Message-ID: <9010051718.AA18690@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 8022

(Pardon the personal message)
John, I'm interested in the R3- if I'm not too late. My mail to
you bounced.

--mike edelman ke8yy
medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu
medelma@waynest1.bitnet

1713. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 17:31:36 UTC
From: hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <45485@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 8024

In article <9695@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> johns@uhunix2.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (John P. Shalamskas) writes:
>To the person who could hit 14 repeaters, yet couldn't access the patch:
>
>SHAME on you for not finding out what repeaters have 911, and how to access
>it!

1) CALM DOWN! We don't need another flame-fest.

2) Most repeater groups in Western Pennsylvania make their lists of emergency access codes available only to dues-paying members. Based upon my travels, this seems to be true elsewhere.

3) What is needed is a nationwide standard repeater code for accessing emergency services. Repeaters adhearing to this standard would be highlighted in the Repeater Directory. Any visitors to an area needing assistance would simply look up the nearest repeater with the standard code and call for help.

73,
Harry Bloomberg, WA3TBL
hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu or
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

1714. Re: More on shuttle QSOs (Was (none))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 17:33:43 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45392@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8023

In article <8793@helios.TAMU.EDU> bill@platypus.uofs.edu writes:
> Another message mentioned that because of the fact that the shuttle is not
> going to be flying over the US anyway, the contact is going to be via
> phone to ham stations in other countries and then via radio to the shuttle.
>
> Correct me if I'm wrong, but if the schools are going to be talking on the
> phone, what is going to make them think this has anything at all to do
> with Amateur Radio??

Bill--

I worded that carefully. I said the schools' "transmissions" will be relayed via phone line to the ground stations in other countries. The schools *will* be transmitting on 2 meters (or whatever repeater band they wish). The repeater they're using will be autopatched to the Telebridge, but anyone listening to the repeater will hear both sides of the conversation *on amateur radio*.

One school wanted to have the kids speak into a telephone connected to the Telebridge because they didn't have a repeater with autopatch nearby. The League said, "No way."

I agree that it's a bit of a compromise, but only one part of the linkup is via phone lines. It was either that, or only work schools in the lower part of the U.S. This system seems acceptable to me under the circumstances.

Perhaps someone from AMSAT (which is handling the linking system) would like to say more about this.

Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

1715. Re: IC24 offset

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 17:37:07 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1398@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 7998

In article <53.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>, lauren@vortex.COM (Lauren Weinstein) writes:
> Is there any known way to get the IC24 to accept a repeater offset
> in other than 25khz steps? There are a number of repeaters with
> oddball offsets and as it stands there doesn't seem to be a way to
> deal with them (using only one radio, anyway...) Thanks much.
>
> --Lauren--

Yes... just use the 'func-set' button, and then choose the desired step size that you would like, in the amateur bands you have the choice of 5, 10, 12.5, 15, and 25 KHz (maybe even 50KHz, I am doing this from my memory, and may be slightly off)... Note that you may have to use the up/down arrows (or is it the vfo knob, again with the memory problems) to choose the step size parameter. I think (again) that the tuning step size is shown with the mnemonics 'TS' in the display... consult your manual (it is in there).

The radio is realy versatile (sp?), you can change almost anything (when operating in the amateur bands, for some reason during 'out of band receiving' the step size does not allow as great a selection (I have noticed this in the 220 MHz and 8xx MHz range).

Hope this helps,

Rich (NM1D)

/***\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
***/

1716. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 18:10:08 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <3823@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7827

In article <30500755@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>1. Give the dispatcher some sort of handle to call you by, so they can

My "handle"'s Porcelain. What's your's?

1717. KDK FM-240 mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 18:21:19 UTC
From: w2up@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <353@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 7839

I'm looking for info on how to extend receiver coverage on KDK FM-240.
Any info appreciated. 73/Barry W2UP.

1718. Re: (none) (really: STS35)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 18:27:01 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45393@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 8025

In article <1990Oct4.191850.24371@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>In article <1990Oct4.091518@ultnix.enet.dec.com> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>>In this case, Parise wants to talk to school kids and scheduled
>>particular slots of time to do it in.
>Odd, according to my tracker hack, all of the passes close to North America
>occur between 11pm and 7am (PDT). Now, unless they have radically changed
>grade and high schools since when I was a kid (not that long ago), no school
>will be in session in North America, and most of those kids will be fast
>asleep.

Ron will be asleep then, too.

The school QSOs are *not* scheduled for times when the shuttle is
passing near the United States. They are scheduled for times when
Ron is not busy doing what he's being paid to do: help run the
Astro 1 experiment. We are just damned lucky that he's on the "daytime"
team and not the other one. (Or perhaps NASA, which has been very
supportive of SAREX, put him on the day shift intentionally.)

Once they figured out when Ron could squeeze in some QSO time, then
the problem became, "Okay, how do we make it possible for Ron to talk
to kids in the U.S. at those times?" The solution was using ground
ham stations in South America and Australia to relay.

(Don't get confused by the fact that they're in the southern hemisphere;
if they were too far south, they couldn't hear the shuttle any better
than people too far north could. It just worked out that during his
free time, he'll be going over those areas.)

>Why wasn't that schedule ever posted here? All of the AMSAT bulletins I've
>seen make no reference to slotting; in fact, the only references were to
>operation from private stations. If there are some reserved slots, it would
>be the proverbial Good Thing to publicise them.

Someone did post a detailed SAREX schedule here a couple of months ago.
The two-way QSOs were listed as "DEMOS", which was explained at the time.

>>On the other hand, there's always the packet robot for those of us without a
>>sked.
>
>Such packets might be music to your ears and mine, but not to the schoolkids
>you'll be QRMing, as the robot and Ron are operating on the same frequency
>(albeit not the same time). Check out the MET schedule, and then listen
>before hammering at the TNC.

Paul, if you mean that people will be trying to access the robot during the times reserved for two-way skeds, I guess that could happen. But remember that the schools will not be transmitting on any of the shuttle ham frequencies. They'll be using whatever freq. their local repeater is on. Ron's half of the conversation will be coming out through the repeater as well. And of course, all this will be rebroadcast on WA3NAN and other NASA ham stations so that the rest of us can listen in.

>What we have here is....failure....to communicate. With all of the STS35
>launch attempts, some of the details have obviously slipped through the
>cracks. It would be a Good Thing if, in the interim, somebody were to
>take all the existing bulletins, integrate, filter, and amplify them.

Great idea, Paul. Thanks for volunteering! :-)

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

1719. Amateur Radio Astronomy mailing list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 18:35:12 UTC
From: mleech@bwdlh131.bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1990Oct5.183512.8927@bnrgate.bnr.ca>
Source record: 7831
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.ham-radio

With the assistance of devon@cs.buffalo.edu, a mailing list has
been setup for amateur radio astronomy enthusiasts. The main
purpose of the list is to exchange information and ideas relevant
to the persuit of amateur radio astronomy. Topics include
(but are not restricted to) system design ideas,
where to get equipment, available literature, what to look
for once you're up and running, etc, etc.

Send your subscription requests to radio-astro-request@cs.buffalo.edu
Messages may be sent to radio-astro@cs.buffalo.edu

Marcus Leech, 4Y11 Bell-Northern Research |opinions expressed
mleech@bnr.ca P.O. Box 3511, Stn. C |are my own, and not
VE3MDL@VE3JF.ON.CAN.NA Ottawa, ON, CANADA |necessarily BNRs

1720. Re: Code Tset Gimmick. Was: Ham Radio Liscence

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 18:35:52 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4156@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 7835

In article <1990Oct4.093841@ultnix.enet.dec.com> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:

}We want volunteers, not vigilantes. If you volunteer to do a job and do it, you
}are deserving of the highest possible praise. If you volunteer to do a job and
}then betray those who trusted you by forcing your personal adgenda on the
}public, you deserve to be sued, flogged, dipped in hog vomit, fried to a crispy
}crunch and hung up as a warning to others who would subvert the volunteer's good
}work.

Or perhaps one could talk to the VE and let him know that what he is doing
is wrong. I'm sure that, when given the facts, he'd be happy to change his
test methods. Why fly off the handle and sue the guy? If he can't be
reasoned with, call the VEC and have them pull his acceditation.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

1721. Novice Question Pool Online?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 18:57:44 UTC
From: bassett@merlot.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct5.115526@merlot.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 7830

I am trying to find the latest (since the change late last year) Novice question pool somewhere that can be downloaded.

ARRL only sells a $18 diskette and Rich Bono's AUTOEXAM (excellent program) has only the old version of the questions. Tried a couple of ham BBS' (N8EMR, et al.), but the old questions were there as well.

Anyone know of a source?

Regards,
Greg Bassett - KJ6EP
bassett@merlot.enet.dec.com
(408) 496-3474

1722. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 19:04:13 UTC
From: dmt@PacBell.COM
Message-ID: <5432@ptsfa.PacBell.COM>
Source record: 8026

In article <1990Oct5.035706.23012@nntp-server.caltech.edu> slr@tybalt.caltech.edu (Steve Rhoades) writes:
>A frequency counter and/or an RF Field strength meter wouldn't do a car thief
>any good. As mentioned in previous articles, LoJack ISN'T activated UNTIL
>the owner of the car finds his/her car stolen. Often, this can be several
>hours.

It seems to me that it would do a great deal of good.

If I were a car thief *and* was driving a car that I had just stolen *and*
had a scanner/counter/fsm *and* the scanner suddenly indicated a strong
signal then I'd know that every cop in town would start looking for the
car that I would be in. I'd park it, wipe off any fingerprints and take
a bus out of the area pronto.

--
Dave Turner 415/823-2001 {att,bellcore,sun,ames,decwrl}!pacbell!dmt

1723. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 19:06:50 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <30660@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 7828

In article <1990Oct5.090039@ultnix.enet.dec.com> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
I originally wrote:
>|>IMHO, this is what amateur radio is all about. It's not supposed
>|>to be a competitive sport to see who can work the most countries, get
>|>their Extra the quickest, or send CW the fastest. Public service,
>|>technical advancement, and international good will are what this
>|>hobby was founded on. Let's keep it that way. [...]
>
>
>Yes, there's every reason to feel good about the hobby/service when something
>like this happens. However, there is no need to try and justify the feeling by
>knocking other people's passtimes. All the different sub-hobbies in ham radio
>have a right to exist and be valued for what they are. Not everyone has to do
>the same thing, and, in fact, it would be a pretty bad thing if they did.
>
>It's possible to promote the good parts of radio simply on the basis of thier
>goodness. There's no need to put down other parts of radio.

Apparently my opinion was misunderstood by others, including Patrick.
What I was trying to say is that all aspects of ham radio are well and
good, but let's not forget what the hobby/service is all about. Just
for the record, I, too, chase DX, work contests, etc. I'm in no way,
shape or form trying to say that any of these things is detrimental to
the hobby, but rather that there are some fundamentals deeply rooted in
the hobby that shouldn't be forgotten by those of us that do participate
in radio sports.

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

1724. FEMA Grants for Packet Gear

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 20:20:00 UTC
From: lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010052154.AA12796@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7834

Sorry to post this to the net, but once again, I can't seem to get there from here.

This is in response to a request I had some time back for information regarding a FEMA grant our county got to purchase packet radio equipment. We received a matching grant for a $6K package to buy two systems consisting of a laptop PC, two meter radio, TNC, ruggedized carrying case for it all, and associated parts and pieces.

----Transcript of message follows----
Date: 22 Aug 90 07:31:00 CDT
From: "LWRCLMR" <lwrclmr@sacemnet.af.mil>
Subject: FEMA Grant
To: "choke" <choke@milton.u.washington.edu>
cc: "scxc3" <scxc3@tincan.sawyer.af.mil>

Carl,
I only have sketchy information at this time. You would be best to write to our Emergency Services Director for the information on what he submitted. Write to:

Marquette County Sheriff Dept
W. Baraga St
Marquette, MI 49855

ATTN: Lt Mike Zorza, Emergency Services

Phone: (906) 228-6980

Mike is a pretty good guy and has spent many years in the Emergency Services business and is also very good at getting grants. I'm sure if you write or call him, he can fill you in on the details.

Hope this helps.

Good luck in getting your ham ticket.

73,
Michael
WA7SKG

1725. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 22:23:02 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <20343@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 7841

In article <30468@netnews.upenn.edu> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
+BTW, what's stopping car thiefs who are aware of Lo-Jack from buying
+a $200 frequency counter from checking for 900 MHz signals? Seems
+simple enough to me.

Except that Lo-Jak is only activated *after* the crime of auto theft is accomplished! :-) Even then, it would be dificult, if not impossible for the thief to deactivate the unit. They do not use the car's electrical system for their input power (actually it does, but just to keep the 13v nicads peaked!) nor is there any visible antenna that might be ripped loose to prevent the transmissions from happening. Not a bad system, but a bit pricey here in L.A. at $300-1200 installed.

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

1726. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 22:40:20 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4895@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7845

In article <45485@unix.cis.pitt.edu> hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu (Harry P Bloomberg) writes:
]
] 2) Most repeater groups in Western Pennsylvania make their lists of
]emergency access codes available only to dues-paying members. Based upon
]my travels, this seems to be true elsewhere.

This is a real shame! I can understand if clubs want to keep their
autopatches private, but there should be a known code for emergency
access. Here in AZ, the Arizona Repeater Association has 3 open-to-all
auto-patches.
]
] 3) What is needed is a nationwide standard repeater code for accessing
]emergency services. Repeaters adhearing to this standard would be highlighted
]in the Repeater Directory. Any visitors to an area needing assistance would
]simply look up the nearest repeater with the standard code and call for help.
I agree.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

1727. Re: Moffett Air Show Freq.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-05 22:56:47 UTC
From: jts@hpindda.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <5120012@hpindda.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 7846

>During their practice on Tuesday, we monitored the 10-12 frequencies that
>we have gathered, and found activity on these three:
>
> 307.7 AM - #1 leader ('boss') [NOT in the above list]
> [...]
>Don North ----- Apple Computer, Inc. ----- Advanced Technology Group

A few years ago, when the T-birds were at Moffet (1988?) the "boss" was
repeated on 123.40, the "common airshow frequency" mentioned in an earlier
posting.

Jeff

1728. * SpaceNews 08-Oct-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 00:22:32 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <354@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 8016
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS $SPC1008
* SpaceNews 08-Oct-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1008

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY OCTOBER 8, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* MIR NEWS *
============
A new and exciting amateur radio project is being planned for the Mir space station known as the "Amateur Radio Experiment on Mir" or AREM. This project is the result of a collaboration between hams in the Soviet Union and the Austrian Amateur Radio Society (OeVSV). This project is designed to provide equipment for both 2M packet data and voice transmissions from Mir. The voice messages from Mir will provide timely information to radio amateurs while being another educational tool to help school teachers start students thinking about space science. The voice messages will be spoken in German, Russian, and English. The voice beacons will alternate with packet transmissions.

The basic AREM station will consist of a 2M tranceiver, a lap-top computer, a TNC-2 running at 1200 baud and using AX.25 protocol, and a voice sythesizer. A special external 2M antenna will be attached to the outside of the Mir space station for this project. The first AREM operations are expected to begin around January 1991 when an Austrian cosmonaut will install the station after he joins the crew of the Mir. After the Austrian cosmonaut finishes his mission on Mir, the equipment will remain aboard the space station. It is envisioned that an upgrade to this station will be to incorporate Bulletin Board System (BBS) software on the lap-top computer. This upgrade is not envisioned to happen until November '91. Also, it must be emphasized that if the cosmonauts wish, at any time they can pick up the microphone and call CQ. To obtain further information about AREM, please write to:

Wolf Hoeller (OE7FTJ)
Amraserstrasse 19
A-6020 Innsbruck
Austria

[Information via ANS and OE3ACC]

* BADR-1 NEWS *
==========
The University of Surrey would like to receive reports from anyone who is receiving BADR-1 on either 145.825 or 144.010 MHz. Brief reception reports should be sent to:

University of Surrey
UoSAT Spacecraft Research Unit
Department of Electronic Engineering
Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH
England

* OSCAR-10 NEWS *
==========
Until further notice please DO NOT use AO-10's transponder!

* OSCAR-11 NEWS *
==========
Suggestions on the most useful operating schedule for UoSAT-2 should be sent to UoSAT as soon as possible so that they can be taken into account during an operations review due to take place later this month.

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *
==========
The present transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 003 to MA 165
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 195
Mode-B : MA 195 to MA 240
Off : MA 240 to MA 003 (Mode B Beacon On)
Omni Antennas : MA 240 to MA 060

The September 10 attitude estimate is:

BLON = 205 and BLAT = -7

* FO-20 NEWS *
==========
FO-20 is continuing to experience high temperature problems (due to the spacecraft experiencing no eclipse periods during which it can cool down) which is forcing a drastic reduction of operations. As of the weekend of 29 Sept 90, the battery temperature had risen to near 45 degrees C. Extended exposure to high battery temperature will decrease the useful life of the battery.

From To Mode
011090 0900 021090 0910 PSK Telemetry acquisition
041090 0955 041090 2330 JA
081090 0920 081090 1110 JA and JD
111090 0825 121090 0850 JD

The above dates and time are in UTC and the schedule may change without notice. The FO-20 Command Team will be monitoring satellite performance and operations during these times and may turn off the transponder if they

determine that the satellite is in danger.

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

AA5QJ : Charlie Kunz, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, U.S.A.
HC5K : Ted Jaramillo, Cuenca, Ecuador
N6DCD : Bernie Eck, Seabeck, Washington, U.S.A.
WB2NVR : Bob Schaps, Scarsdale, New York, U.S.A.
WB7VUB : Dee Dee Eck, Seabeck, Washington, U.S.A.

...and packet radio messages:

N0KWA : Jim Dillon, Rapid City, South Dakota, U.S.A.
KA1ULT : Justin in Harvard, Massachuettes, U.S.A.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
=====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!uunet!masscomp!ocpt!ka2qhd!kd2bd
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ..!uunet!masscomp!ocpt!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

1729. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 00:24:49 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <60.270DD70F@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7844

> From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)
>
> > >My personal interpretation of this law is this. If I have my radio
> > >with me and it can communicate with the authorities, then IS is THE
> > >fastest means possible.
> >
>
> It might be instructive to consider a slightly different situation.
> You come upon a car accident involving a police car where the officer has
> been knocked unconscious. Do you reach into the police car, grab the mic,
> and call for help on the police radio?
>
> My answer is NO, if I have two meters available, and YES if there is no
> other means of communication handy.

This is a different situation indeed. Speaking as an
experienced police dispatcher, I would say that the department would
wonder why the ham insisted on using his/her own radio for something
that urgent. Calling for an "officer down" or "officer in trouble" is
probably the most urgent call you could make to a police department
(by their standards). Certainly it would justify ANYONE'S use of the
patrol car radio.
On the other hand, it is quite silly (yes, I've heard it done)
to autopatch an accident report with emergency units already at the
scene.

73 de Dave, NF2G

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1730. Re: ethernet coax

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 01:54:03 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <261@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 8021

In article <109446@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:

> I suppose you could use regular RG8U in computer installations, except that
> the center conductor of RG8U is stranded, not solid like Ethernet. Vampire
> taps might not bite into it so well. Also, building inspectors
> will complain that RG8U could burn. ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

I hate to be a pedant about this, but have had to "discuss" this with inspectors in the past. RG-8 Coax, regular yellow jacket Ethernet cable and regular phone wire are all flammable. They are also OK inside walls, under carpets, across closets, through roofs, down conduit and suspended in false ceilings.

If the cable is going to travel inside any air duct, it needs to be plenum rated. This includes any false ceiling used as an "air return". An air return is when the air returning to the egg-nishning unit goes via the false ceiling cavity rather than via special ducting. Now if a building is being "remodeled" or suffering "tennant improvements", all new cable in plenums must be plenum rated. If there is tons of old 25 pair telco cable abandoned in the plenum that is not plenum rated, it is grandfathered and no one complains. But that 25 foot run of phone wire you just slipped in better be plenum rated.

Plenum wire is more expensive than regular and harder to work with. The plenum rated Ethernet is teflon. See an earlier posting of mine in this thread for specs of Belden plenum Ethernet.

Thank you for your attention. We now return you to our regular programme: Code Wars

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1731. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 01:59:40 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Oct6.015940.10567@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7836

In article <260@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:

> What do we lack? A distress frequency. One that works across the
>U.S., so if I fall in a hole in Chicago I can get help without having
>to make friends first.

How about 14310 KHz?

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

1732. Morse Code and Musical Ability

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 02:40:06 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010060239.AA16643@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 7837

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 5-Oct-1990 04:41pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@UUNET.UU.NET)

Subject: Morse Code and Musical Ability

>Musical "aptitudes" are actually 3 (According to Johnson-O'Connor, a
>leading aptitude testing house)
>
>Musical aptitudes are: rhythm memory
> tune(tone) memory
> pitch discrimination
>
>
>Rhythm memory would be most useful for CW. The other two not likely.
>

Seems to me that pitch discrimination would be rather useful when the
wetware between yer ears is trying to separate two stations that both
fit inside your 500 or 270Hz CW filter. Comments?

>
>When I took the tests, I tested average for rhythm and above avg for
>the others.
>
>
>Ron
>NW0U

73,
Jeff WD6CQV/KH6 AFA8JM
1843eie"at"HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
(10 yrs of concert/marching band experience and I still can't bust 15 wpm!)

fr

1733. Re: ARRL policy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 02:50:16 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <15852@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7838

>David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) complains:
>
> FWIW, I have been an ARRL member since 1981 (my first year
>licensed) and have just renewed my own membership. I am annoyed at
>the Board minutes in last month's issue detailing the creation of
>several new paid staff positions at HQ. I don't recall being asked if
>I wanted to hire anybody else.

Are you asked personally when your home state seeks to raise its income tax from 5% to 5.75%? Of course not! You have elected representatives in the state legislature to do that for you. The same goes for the ARRL. They have division directors and section managers. If you don't approve of something they're doing, contact your local representative.

jim, AD1C

=-=-=-

1734. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 04:34:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500756@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7840

> In article <30500755@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> >1. Give the dispatcher some sort of handle to call you by, so they can
>
> My "handle"'s Porcelain. What's your's?

CB handles are probably not a good idea, but it's better than making the
dispatcher say "will the person at the accident scene please come back on
the radio, we have another question".

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1735. nasa frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 12:07:37 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <17@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 7843
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Does anyone know the frequencies nasa uses
on hf for communications? Any information would be appreciated.
Dave Marthouse
n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
packet n2aam @ wa2sna-1
fido dave marthouse 1:107/334

1736. Re: Continued Code Bickering

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 13:05:09 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9010061305.AA02453@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 7842

Isn't it about time to reduce the net bandwidth taken by this subject. The
FCC has closed its comment periods, so now let's drop the subject for a while.
I can't see how continued bickering here about the cw requirement
serves either camp on the issue.
At least until the FCC comes out with the "wrong" decision (whichever side
you're on).

Regards, W3OTC

1737. Re: Amsat news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 18:06:04 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <328@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7849

In article <15786@shlump.nac.dec.com>, wim@hlis07.dec.com (W.M. Beekman jr.-PA3AGZ Digital Equipment Corp. [31]30-832088) writes:
>
> Hello All,
> If you have AMSAT news, please cross-post the article also in
> AUS.RADIO.AMSAT newsgroup.

I post the AMSAT news to rec.ham-radio weekly, but had never heard of aus.radio.amsat. When I try to read aus.radio.amsat, ssc comes back with "no such newsgroup."

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1738. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 18:45:00 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <332@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7850

In article <30500754@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

Tad says:
>
> > After all of the anti-Morse flames, I found it refreshing to hear from a
> > newcomer who found the code test an interesting challenge, and not something
> > to be totally OUTRAGED about.

Phil:
>
> That aspect of his post was interesting. I am all for anyone choosing a
> challenge, and pursuing it the best that they can. But I hold just as much
> respect for someone who can recognize what they cannot achieve, and not
> wasting their own time in futile attempts. However not everyone has the
> ability to know exactly what they can and cannot do, and certainly no one
> knows these things about everyone else.

Tad says:
>
> > Of course, some folks just can't sit still while an opinion like this
> > is expressed. I have found in the past that when I express the opinion
> > on rec.ham-radio or fidonet that I like Morse, and don't consider an
> (1)^^^^^^^^^^^^ (2)^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> > exam such an OUTRAGE, I usually get some flames from people who act as
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> > if *I* invented the code test! They usually take this misconception
> > rather personally, as though to have an opinion on anything somehow
> > is directed toward THEM.

Phil:
>
> There is absolutely nothing wrong with Morse Code, or as you mention in
> number (1), liking Morse Code.
> There is also nothing wrong with having a Morse Code exam, as you mention
> in number (2).
> However, the above two issues have NOTHING TO DO WITH the issue that has
> usually brought about the debate and the flames.
>
> The outrage is in actually requiring someone to take and pass one of those
> ^^^^^^^(my opinion)
> Morse Code tests just to get access to a controlled public resource when
> the code is not an essential skill to make proper use of that resource.

Are you outraged at ME because demonstrating the use of hand signals is
still required on the drivers exam? Are you outraged at ME if you go to
engineering school, and are required to take some liberal arts courses?

Phil:

> If you disagree with the above statement I made, then that is the difference
> in our opinions. The communications of these opinions is made difficult by
> the confusion between the different subissues. For instance, people seem to
> be associating:
> "I like Morse Code" <==> "Let's keep the code requirement"
> "I hate Morse Code" <==> "Let's get rid of the code requirement"
>

Fairly recently, I was in favor of some kind of Morse-free ham exam. But now I am not so sure. I'm not so sure that the code test is too tough anymore, and I wonder if we really need to eliminate the only demonstration of operating skill on the exam.

I keep running into folks (in person, not on rec.ham-radio) who have some kind of interest in ham radio, but say they can't learn the code. After further questioning, my suspicion is that they have never really spent any time and effort on it. There are a lot of folks who have a 2 minute attention span. I have a feeling that if we eliminate one part of the exam, there will still be folks complaining about the other part.

The tests have slowly become easier and easier in the years since I passed my Novice as a 12 year old in the mid-1960s. I believe that there will always be pressure to make the tests easier. When do we stop?

> Tad, please let us know what you do believe in; what your opinions are.
> Opinions themselves are not subject to debate, because they represent what
> you are, and that is simply fact about you. What could be subject to
> debate are the facts you might use in support of your opinion.

I believe that it was too bad when a new licensee wrote a nice simple posting on here saying that he had studied the code, passed the exam, and found the experience enjoyable, and then someone describes their TOTAL OUTRAGE, as if by passing the exam he was engaging in some kind of evil conspiracy to drag us back into the 1950s.

Tad Cook
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Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
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Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

&&&

1739. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 22:53:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1393@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7851

In article <45485@unix.cis.pitt.edu> hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu (Harry P Bloomberg) writes:
> 2) Most repeater groups in Western Pennsylvania make their lists of
>emergency access codes available only to dues-paying members. Based upon
>my travels, this seems to be true elsewhere.
>
> 3) What is needed is a nationwide standard repeater code for accessing
>emergency services. Repeaters adhearing to this standard would be highlighted
>in the Repeater Directory. Any visitors to an area needing assistance would
>simply look up the nearest repeater with the standard code and call for help.

This is a shame. Most of the repeaters here in Atlanta use * up # down
for the emergency patch and other proprietory codes for the general
patch. One problem is that there are greater than 20 jurisdictions in
our coverage area that use enchanced 911. You will, of course, be routed
to the jurisdiction WHERE THE REPEATER is located not where you are. There
are intertie methods used by the 911 operators, but this is causing more
and more problems. Our club's two machines are unique in allowing OTHER
three digit codes to access direct lines into the emergency centers of
the other jurisdictions as well as 911 to Fulton County.

I am not a personal fan of autopatches in general and find that most of
the emergency patches I monitor about traffic accidents result in a
redundant report since a cell phone user has already reported the incident
in a form the dispatcher is more familiar with handling. I do support
the club patch, however, for those rare times when the emergency patch
has been first to report an accident. I don't use the general patch
for a several reasons. I find very few times when it is necessary to
make a call that would be legal. I find that most non-hams have difficulty
dealing with a half duplex call. And I prefer privacy for my personal
calls.

We have several club members who use the patch very very frequently. Some
of their calls seem of dubious legality and most seem very frivolous.
Our club rules say that patches have priority so we have to patiently
stand by and let the patchers play. More times than not the content of
the patch is "Honey I just left the office". An office that I'm sure
had plenty of telephones available. Phew! At least the pseudo business
users are getting music on hold more and more lately. Even they realize
they can't get away with listening to music on the amateur bands.

Sorry about drifting off the subject, but I just listened to three of
these nimrods making dumb patches.

Gary KE4ZV

1740. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-06 23:02:15 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1394@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7852

In article <5432@ptsfa.PacBell.COM> dmt@PacBell.COM (Dave Turner) writes:
>In article <1990Oct5.035706.23012@nntp-server.caltech.edu> slr@tybalt.caltech.edu (Steve Rhoades) writes:
>>A frequency counter and/or an RF Field strength meter wouldn't do a car thief
>>any good. As mentioned in previous articles, LoJack ISN'T activated UNTIL
>>the owner of the car finds his/her car stolen. Often, this can be several
>>hours.
>
>It seems to me that it would do a great deal of good.
>
>If I were a car thief *and* was driving a car that I had just stolen *and*
>had a scanner/counter/fsm *and* the scanner suddenly indicated a strong
>signal then I'd know that every cop in town would start looking for the
>car that I would be in. I'd park it, wipe off any fingerprints and take
>a bus out of the area pronto.

Professional car thieves would have the car on a transporter out of state
or in a chop shop inside an hour. The amateurs are usually just joyriders
anyway and will abandon the car when it's time for them to go home to
mommy. LoJack may help you find the abandoned car, but if a Pro got it,
you'll be buying it's parts back at the corner auto parts house tommorrow.

Gary KE4ZV

1741. Re: Amateur Radio Astronomy mailing list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 00:16:17 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Oct6.201617@cs.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 7847
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Oct5.183512.8927@bnrgate.bnr.ca>, mleech@bwdlh131.bnr.ca (Marcus Leech) writes:
> Send your subscription requests to radio-astro-request@cs.buffalo.edu
> Messages may be sent to radio-astro@cs.buffalo.edu

Note that the list wasn't fully established until after this was posted. If you sent a request that bounced, please resend.

Devon

1742. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 01:41:56 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901006194156.24001269@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 7848

The response I received from the previous Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review posting was large enough that I have decided to make the reports a regular weekly feature. In addition to the weekly reports, I will post special flare reports for all major flare occurrences as well as special geomagnetic storm alerts and descriptions/forecasts of these events. However, these special reports will only follow major noteworthy events and will not be a regular part of the Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review.

Comments and/or suggestions are welcome.

-Cary Oler
University of Lethbridge, Alberta
INTERNET: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca

-------------------------------- Cut Here ----------------------------------

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
October 06 to October 16, 1990

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

BRIEF SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW AND SHORT-TERM FORECAST

Solar activity between 29 September and 06 October was Low. No major active centers were visible on the solar surface this week, although several moderately large spot groups did traverse the disk. In particular, Region 6294 (located at S05W57 on 05 October) is the largest visible spot group on the disk, covering an area of 1,440 million square kilometers (900 million square miles) encompassing a total of 26 sunspots. Although this spot group is moderate in size (class DKO system), it is a relatively simple and non-threatening bipolar group. Region 6294 is the next biggest active region (located at S16E48 on 05 October). This region covers an area of 1,290 million square kilometers (806 million square miles) but only encompasses a total of 7 individual sunspots. The largest spot is, however, a visibly large k-type sunspot. Region 6294 is a relatively simple bipolar group. Region 6297 (located at N20E09 on 05 October) is a relatively compact bipolar system consisting of 24 small spots (largest spot a type a-spot) within a region boundary of 330 million square kilometers (206 million square miles).

Flare output this week was low. The largest flares were C-class x-ray events and subflares. Several bright surges occurred this week, two of which occurred on 05 October. The first bright surge occurred near N25W90 at 06:07 UT and was attributed to Region 6303 which has now crossed the western limb.

Region 6283 also produced a bright surge near S10W90 at 12:37 UT while crossing the western limb.

Solar activity is expected to remain low until at least 10 October when a few moderately active regions are due to return. Predicted 10.7 cm solar flux values for 07 to 08 October are 170 and 175 respectively. There is only a 20% chance of an isolated M-class flare throughout the next three days. There is no chance of an X-class or a Proton flare from any of the simple active regions currently on the solar disk.

The most recent sunspot number (for 05 October) was 181 accompanied with a 10.7 cm solar flux of 169. The solar x-ray background intensity on 05 October was at a class B8.6 level. A brief radio burst of 245 s.f.u. occurred between 01:41 and 01:42 UT on 05 October at a frequency of 245 MHz.

Coronal hole effects are believed responsible for the recent increase in geomagnetic and auroral activity. Periods of Active to Minor Storm levels have been observed at high latitudes accompanied with visual auroral activity. The increased geomagnetic activity is expected to remain at mostly Unsettled levels for the next several days. Activity is expected to increase to mostly Unsettled to Active levels between 08 October and 13 October due to coronal effects afterwhich it should again subside to Unsettled levels. No geomagnetic storms are currently anticipated from this activity, although localized minor storming may be possible at high latitude and nothern middle latitude locations. Global geomagnetic activity is expected to keep the planetary magnetic A-index at or near 15 for the next two days (ending 08 October).

Radio propagation over middle and high latitude paths has been disrupted due to auroral activity. Moderate rapid fading in middle to high latitude path signals is anticipated for the next several days until geomagnetic and auroral activity subsides. Geomagnetic and auroral-based signal aberrations will be worst between approximately 10 pm and 5 am local time for middle and high latitude paths. Low latitude and southerly middle latitude paths should escape many of these effects, retaining mostly good to very good propagation throughout the period.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 06 OCTOBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6292	S16W27	286	0030	AXX	02	003	SINGLE POLARITY
6294	S05W57	316	1440	DKO	10	026	BIPOLAR
6296	N33E04	255	0030	BXO	03	002	BIPOLAR
6297	N20E09	250	0330	DAO	10	024	BIPOLAR
6300	N12E32	227	0420	DAO	09	016	BIPOLAR
6302	S16E48	211	1290	DKO	07	007	BIPOLAR
6304	S15E06	253	0180	DAO	04	007	BIPOLAR
6305	N17E27	232	0060	BXO	02	005	BIPOLAR
6306	S23E65	194	0000	AXX	00	001	SINGLE POLARITY

NOTES:
"Location" is the location of the center of the active region as

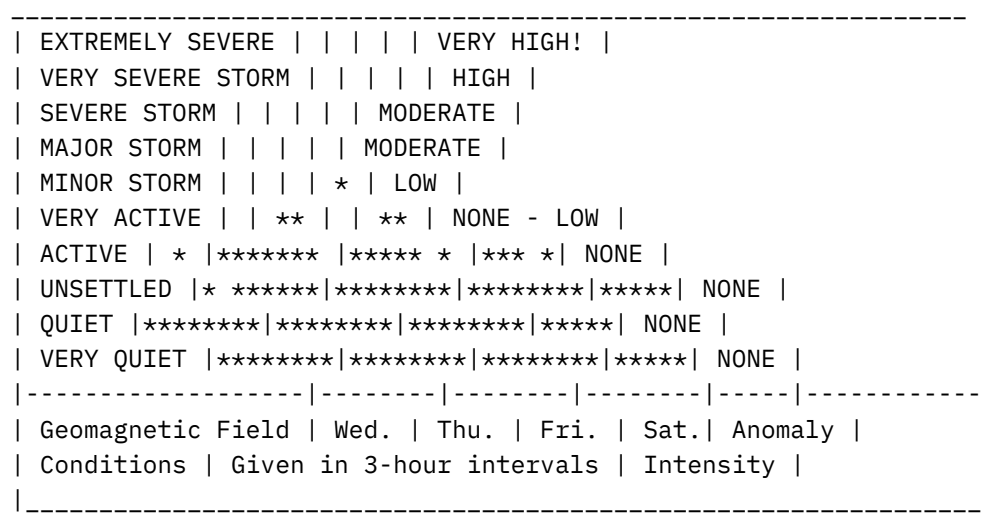
measured from the central meridian of the solar disk. "LO" represents the actual heliographic longitude of the active region. "Area" is the area of the active region given in million square kilometers. "Class" represents the Modified Zurich (McIntosh) Sunspot Group classification (consult a good text on sunspots for a description of these classes). "LL" represents the angular extent of the active region (in heliographic degree's). "Spots" gives the number of sunspots which were visible within the active region at the time of observation (this value is dependent upon the location of the active region on the solar disk). "Magnetic Type" specifies the type or class of magnetic behavior within the active region. Potentially potent active regions almost always have complex magnetic field configurations. Therefore, the potency of a specific active region can usually be estimated by observing the magnetic type of the active region. Single and bipolar regions are usually too simple to produce significant solar activity.

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 06 OCTOBER AND 08 OCTOBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6263 N10 152
6266 S27 145
6267 S12 145

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours



NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder, Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
"Anomaly Intensity" is meant to represent nothing more than a very rough guide to the --potential-- interaction geomagnetic fluctuations --might-- have

on earth-based systems sensitive to magnetic fluctuations (ie. electrical power distribution networks, telecommunications networks, etc.).
For radio signal propagation purposes, plot lines are approximately proportional to propagation quality when plot lines are below Minor Storm conditions. Propagation quality may deteriorate rapidly (ie. non-proportionally) when plot lines reach or exceed Minor Storm levels. Complete radio blackout conditions on all short-wave frequencies may occur if plot lines reach or exceed Severe Storm levels.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (07 OCTOBER - 16 OCTOBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | * | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | * | * |** |** |***|***|** | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
325| | V.HIGH
313| * * F | V.HIGH
300| *** F | V.HIGH
288| *****F F = Major Flare(s) | HIGH
275| ******F | HIGH
263| *******F | HIGH
251| *******FF | MOD.
238| *******FF* | MOD.
226| ********FF* | MOD.
213| *********FF** | MOD.
201| **********FF*** ** F** | MOD.
189| ***********FF*** *****F***** | LOW
176| *F***************FF**** ******F******* ** | LOW
164|**F***************FF****** ********F******** ****| LOW
```

```
151|**F***************FF*******************F********* *******| LOW
139|**F***************FF*******************F******************| LOW
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: August 8, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (07 OCTOBER - 16 OCTOBER)

High Latitude Paths

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| FAIR | *| | | | | | | *| *|
| POOR |** |***|* *|* *|* *|***|***|***|** |** |
| VERY POOR | | | * | * | * | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD |* *|* *| *| | | *|* *|* *|***|* *|
| FAIR | * | * |** |***|***|** | * | * | | * |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|* *| | | | | |* *|***|***|
| GOOD | | * |***|***|***|* *|***| * | | |
| FAIR | | | | | | * | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (07 OCTOBER - 16 OCTOBER)

High Latitude Locations
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | * | * | **| **|***|***| * | | | |
| LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | * | * | * | * | | | | |
| LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| * | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those given above for radio propagation quality. Periods of high auroral activity may be suitable for auroral-propagation. Locally visible moderate auroral activity will almost always cause moderate to strong deterioration in HF signals, while locally visible high auroral activity will render most HF bands useless.

Auroral activity is defined as follows:

NOT VISIBLE: Not visible

LOW: Diffuse, inactive auroral activity visible very near the northern horizon for mid and low latitudes.

MODERATE: Visibly active, but not exceptionally bright auroral activity most visible above the northern horizon for mid to high latitudes. This type of activity usually encompasses torch-like (or beam-like) aurorae mixed with low-intensity curtain aurorae.

HIGH: Visibly very active, with periods of bright, pulsating curtain aurorae possibly mixed with moderate intensity zenith aurorae. Can occur to the north as well as stretching up near the zenith, particularly at middle latitudes. There may be some color fluctuations discernable.

VERY HIGH: Very active, very bright and very colorful auroral activity possibly mixed with intense zenith and curtain aurorae. Visibly strong pulsations with auroral boundaries to the zenith, stretching even partway to the southern hemisphere of the sky.

EXTREMELY HIGH: Rare, incredibly bright auroral activity with rapid color and brightness fluctuations mixed with very strong rapid auroral pulsations visible throughout the entire sky.

There are three plotted lines per day in the auroral activity prediction charts. Each of these three plotted lines represent three periods during the evening/morning when auroral activity can be seen. The first line represents the evening twilight period. The middle line represents the --local-- midnight sector, while the last line of each day represents the morning twilight period.

The auroral activity predictions charts are heavily based on recurrent phenomena and may not be accurate in the longer-term due to unforseen and unpredictable transient events (ie. such as solar flares).

The visibility of auroral activity depends on your location and the brightness of the sky (which is dependent upon both city lights and lunar phase). These charts do not account for these variations. The charts are based on dark-sky conditions (lunar phase excluded). Aurorae occur independent of sky brightness, so just because auroral activity may not be directly visible (due to lunar phase, for example) does not mean auroral activity isn't in

progress.

** End of Report **

1743. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 01:49:12 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4905@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7863

In article <05.Oct.90.12:11:22.BST.#3652@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
]It continues to amaze me how the makers of HT's fail to provide them with
]adequate front-end selectivity; i was recently looking to buy a simple (Cheap!)
]2-meter HT, and *NONE* of the various ones i trialled in the dealers seemed
]immune to 'squawks'. It generally seemed that 'the more features, the worse
]the RF performance'. One, which shall remain nameless, suffered terminal
]intermodulation on a 1/4 wave whip.....
]
]What *is* the point on providing sub-microvolt sensitivity if the thing
]dies laughing at anything over a millivolt? Maybe if the designers of these
]radios were forced to use them in a real environment (one with more than
]one transmitter!) they would change their mind.
]Get the designers out of their shielded RF test-environments and into a
]big city full of nasty, intrusive RF.

There are several things required for a good front end. The ones hard
to get in a small, low power package are:
(1) selectivity. Q takes space. Low Q parts require more of them, taking
space. For synthesized radios, which require a broad band front end,
you need sharp skirts on a wide bandpass. That takes lots of poles/
zeroes, which takes parts, which takes space. Get the picture?
(2) linearity. Most front end problems are not caused by selectivity,
they are caused by intermodulation or blocking (desense). Both of
these are crucially affected by the amount of power consumed by the
RF amplifier. You wan't low intermod, and little desense, you run
a lot of power - like 100 mW to 1 Watt. This leads to lots of screams
and hollering from hams who want low power drain receivers on their
HT's, and don't realize that this leads to lousy front ends.

Of course, you could use a good balanced mixer, with no RF front end,
but then you lose the sensitivity.

What WOULD be nice would be a receiver attenuator switch, which would
toss in about 20dB in front of the receiver.

Don't be too hard on the designers of these radios. I doubt you could
come close to the wonders that they create, given the constraints
placed on their engineering.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

1744. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 01:50:41 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4906@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7864

In article <1990Oct6.015940.10567@Neon.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
]In article <260@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
]
]> What do we lack? A distress frequency. One that works across the
]>U.S., so if I fall in a hole in Chicago I can get help without having
]>to make friends first.
]
]How about 14310 KHz?

No.... no... no... He said a distress frequency, not a frequency in distress ;-)

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

1745. Who dat? Was: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 03:44:57 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <201.270E7CC5@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7857

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> Date: 6 Oct 90 04:34:00 GMT
> Message-ID: <30500756@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> > In article <30500755@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> > >1. Give the dispatcher some sort of handle to call you by, so they can
> >
> > My "handle"'s Porcelain. What's your's?
>
> CB handles are probably not a good idea, but it's better than making the
> dispatcher say "will the person at the accident scene please come back
> on
> the radio, we have another question".

They will almost certainly ask for your name and use that.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1746. University Radio Clubs (TAMU)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 07:09:25 UTC
From: JWJ2047@RIGEL.TAMU.EDU
Message-ID: <901007020925.27c06e9a@RIGEL.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 7853

Howdy!
Saw the interest for University ARC's so I thought I put two or
three cents in. The Texas A&M ARC (W5AC) is another one of those
oldest clubs on campus. Actually we have been around since 1912.
We operate all HF bands, 6m, 2m 70cm and a few members even fool around
with 10.328 Ghz. We are also active on AO-13 and packet--I think we
have 4 nodes here at TAMU--you would have to check with our packetmaster
AA5AV. If you hear us on, give us a shout. Generally someone is operating
around lunchtime (12 - 1:45 CDT) on weekdays. Anyone wishing to sched
can give me a yell via network mail or on the air.

Incidently W5AC will be operating a special events station on November 29, 1990
CQ Bonfire will be active on all bands depending on the number of people
in the shack that can work the station during the day. This special events
station will be commemorating the 80th burning of the Texas A&M Aggie Bonfire
which is held each year before the game against Texas (t.u.). All stations
are invited to work W5AC. More details later.....

73

Joe Jurecka
N5PYK
Internet JWJ2047@VENUS.TAMU.EDU
BITNET JWJ2047@TAMVENUS.BITNET
THENET VENUS::JWJ2047
PACKET N5PYK@W5AC.TX

1747. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 07:57:41 UTC
From: slr@tybalt.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct7.075741.17661@nntp-server.caltech.edu>
Source record: 7854

>> [...discussion of car thieves being able to detect Lojack in a
>> vehicle they were stealing deleted...]

Gary, KE4ZV, writes:
>Professional car thieves would have the car on a transporter out of state
>or in a chop shop inside an hour. The amateurs are usually just joyriders
>anyway and will abandon the car when it's time for them to go home to
>mommy. LoJack may help you find the abandoned car, but if a Pro got it,
>you'll be buying it's parts back at the corner auto parts house tommorrow.

If I were a "pro" car thief, I would have a large, 18 wheel truck that
I could drive the car into after ripping it off.
This 18 wheeler would be heavily shielded. Sort of a large, mobile
Faraday cage :-).

--
Internet: slr@tybalt.caltech.edu | Voice-mail: (818) 794-6004
UUCP: ...elroy!tybalt!slr | USmail: Box 1000, Mt. Wilson, Ca. 91023

In consideration of others, please refrain from smoking while on the Internet.

1748. MOD FOUND: widens 2sat xmit coverage

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 08:37:47 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1894@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 7855

I have just discovered a way to turn off the policeman in the 2sat that stops the transmitter from operating outside of 140-150 mc. The only limitation is now transmit VCO lock range, which, out of the box, is about 137 to 162 mc. I'm sure by tuning a slug one could raise or lower this coverage "window".

To do the mod, you'll need a soldering iron with a VERY fine tip, some fine solder, some small screwdrivers, a 1N914 diode (or other small silicon diode), some fine (wire wrap) wire, and (probably) a magnifying glass!

Follow the directions on page 34 of the instruction booklet to take the unit apart. This allows the front panel to be removed from the radio. No further disassembly is required, or recommended. Watch out for the little springy-dingy that locks the battery in place on the radio (the book so cautions).

Looking at the inside of the front panel, you should easily spot the CPU chip. (it is even shown as a square symbol in the picture on page 34.) Just to the right of the bottom right portion of the CPU is a teeny three legged device, exactly to the right of which are three solder terminals where another such device could fit. Here's some ascii art:

```
||||||||||||||||||||
|--------------------|
=| |= vacant diode chip pads
=| |= |
=| |= |
=| C P U |= /
=| |= ---XX--- XX
=| |= | |
=| |= -XX--XX- XX XX <=== point A
=| |=
|--------------------| / ---XX--- <=== point K
|||||||||||||||||||| | | |
| -XX--XX-
|
diode chips-----/
```

The scaling is pretty bad, but it's pretty easy to find the three unused pads, then look left for one diode chip, then down and to the right for the other, as shown.

To implement the mod, it is necessary to install a diode of your own from point A (anode) to point K (cathode) in the diagram above. These points are EXTREMELY close together, and the board is delicate, so I recommend the following:

Take a 1N914 diode and cut the leads to 1/8 inch or less, then solder fine (26 ga. or thinner) wires of different colors to the leads, noting which is the cathode and which is the anode. Now put a piece of heat shrink or tape over the diode so that only the little wires escape. This assembly can now be safely soldered into the circuit, and the unit carefully reassembled.

Reset the CPU (inside font cover of manual) and you're on the air!

little david

1749. can 2sat do repeater split of 6.46 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 08:43:47 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1895@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 7856

I was trying to use a (non-amateur) repeater which has an offset of 6.46 MHz, and I couldn't get the 2sat to do it. It seems that, regardless of the selected "tuning speed" (from the SET mode), when choosing the repeater offset, you can only dial it in 25 KHz increments. Thus, 6.45 is a possible offset, as is 6.475, but 6.46 defied my most desparate and undignified efforts!

What gives? Is this the first computerized, synthesized ICOM radio that is less flexible than its predecessors with respect to this feature? Of am I the first ICOM owner who both needed the feature and is too dense to figure it out?

little david

1750. Re: Who dat? Was: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 15:27:57 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <585@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 7858

```
| > > In article <30500755@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
| > > >1. Give the dispatcher some sort of handle to call you by, so they can
| > >
| > > My "handle"'s Porcelain. What's your's?
| >

My "handle"'s aluminum, I think. :-)

-Rick-

--
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Richard Hyde | RaH@btr.com | This space intentionally left blank |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1751. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 16:20:44 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3000@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 7859

In article <4895@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>>stuff about no common 911 access deleted from previous post...
>
>This is a real shame! I can understand if clubs want to keep their
>autopatches private, but there should be a known code for emergency
>access. Here in AZ, the Arizona Repeater Association has 3 open-to-all
>auto-patches.

There are some real practical problems with this in the large metro areas(I'm going to use San Jose as a reference cuz that's where I'm most familiar...) In this of area we have ~14 different local police agencies, about the same number of fire agencies, the California Dept of Forrestry, California Highway Patrol, etc. If you dial 911, it will reach the dispatch center for the city the phone number is located in. This is of no help if your in a different city (a real easy thing to be in the bay area at least...) and the 911 dispatchers aren't equipped to re-route the call.

What the main emergency-oriented machines locally have is a couple digit number for each of the respective agencies. You bring up the patch, then enter the appropriate code. I believe the code numbers on the two machines are identical(someone care to correct me on this...I'm thinking of ASH and ADZ) The fly in the ointment is that each of these machines keeps the phone patch numbers private...you've got to be a member to know the codes.

Is this a bad thing...depends on the implementation. In my area I've NEVER heard a station who didn't have the codes not get through IMMEDIATELY. The members of these repeaters fall all over each other racing to the keypad to bring up the autopatch. The club policy is that ANYONE can place a call....they'll do the dialing for you if necessary (i.e. when you aren't a member....) Now this system probably breaks down in the wee hours of the morning when no-one else is around, but when a club decides to offer these services it is there right to determine how they're used....

Summary is the system we have locally works pretty well for our area.

73's de Steve KA6S

1752. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 17:30:36 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8882@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 7861

In article <9695@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> johns@uhunix2.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (John P. Shalamskas) writes:
]To the person who could hit 14 repeaters, yet couldn't access the patch:
]
]SHAME on you for not finding out what repeaters have 911, and how to access
]it! It is easy to find out the 911 emergency codes for almost every
]repeater in the state of Hawaii. If you don't know exactly what it is,
]everyone has nearly standardized on one of the following:
]911, *911, or *9.
]
]It wasn't anyone else's fault for not sitting around waiting for
]you to have an emergency... it was YOURS for not getting the information
]ahead of time. What do you use 2 meters for? Haven't you talked
]on any repeaters at all? Most clubs publish these codes in their
]newsletters. Are you in any clubs?
]

OK. Everyone who doesn't know how to access the autopatch on every repeater in the world turn your license back in to the FCC. It is our RESPONSIBILITY to have this information at our finger tips no matter wehre we happen to be driving.

What drivel.

Where were the control operators for all these repeaters?? FCC regs state that automatic operation requires a control operator. I couldn't find one on 14 machines.

As I said in the last message, the next time, I will just flag down someone with a celular phone and not even waste time with ham radio.

bill gunshannon KB3YV

1753. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 18:05:00 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <62.27102577@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7860

> From: acsu.buffalo.edu!wyse.com!stevew (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303)
>
> In article <53.270BDCD7@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> you write:
> > FWIW, I have been an ARRL member since 1981 (my first year
> ^^^^^ New one..."For What It's Worth?"

Correct. ;-)

> You were asked about this some time within the last 2 years....it's
> called electing a board of directors to run the afairs of the league
> on your behalf. Seriously, should every single item that the BOD
> deals with be put up for a general election? Seems to me that

I don't call an election of officers carte blanche to spend dues money
hiring new staff. Any item that the BOD decides that involves adding salaries
or otherwise committing large sums of cash should indeed be proposed to the
membership first.
This is especially galling when the League has to ask for special
contributions to fund its preparations for WARC '92. I think such preparations
are among the most valuable services the League can perform, but asking me for
extra money in almost the same breath as telling me they've decided to hire 3
new people without consulting with me is a bit much.
I don't mean to be arrogant-sounding about this. The "me" or "I" in the
above paragraph should be taken to mean "me, the average ARRL member."

> Please, if you have a suggestion on how to change this to a method that
> would be efficient let me know....I'm one of those elected officials.

Pleased to meet you. While I'm not in your section, I will answer your
request because I think something should be done.
How about posting an article in QST whenever the League wants to hire new
paid staff or make major purchases for HQ? A reasonable
comment (or voting) period should be allowed - say 4 to 6 months to
allow for the Postal "Service" to deliver the QSTs (I never get mine
before the second week of the cover date month) and get the replies
back.
Replies or votes could be solicited at the members' expense (I
would spend 15 cents to send a postcard) to either HQ or, perhaps more
reasonably, to the SMs.

> basis. I'd be glad to tell them of your ideas. For that matter
> you can always give your local SM/BOD types a call. You'll find
> their phone numbers on pages 7/8 of QST.
>
> 73's de Steve KA6S
> SM, SCV Section

I do appreciate your taking the time to respond and to pass back whatever reply I would make. And you're right, I should stay more in touch with my local SM if I'm that concerned. Lesson learned...

73 de Dave, NF2G

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1754. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 18:27:37 UTC
From: mdella@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU
Message-ID: <270f7399.5d4e@petunia.CalPoly.EDU>
Source record: 7862

Having recently ordered a commercial band UHF radio (Icom IC-U16) for use in public safety (medical/sheriff rescue), I'm wondering what the FCC's latest is on the "Communicator" class license. I plugged through my Tune In the World book and think I can handle Novice and Tech theory/regs, but I'm enrolled in paramedic school right now, and don't want to spend the time dealing with morse code. I'm not looking for comments on whether or not YOU think a no-code license is a good idea, I'm looking for info regarding if this is going to happen or not, and if yes, when? I realize the FCC's proposal was for 220MHz and above, which is fine for now for me (the U16 will work in the 440MHz amateur bands).

What's the scoop?

-Kirk J. Smith, EMT-1A (EMT-P Intern)
Using a borrowed Unix account (thanks, Marcos)

--
..!csustan ->!polyslo!mdella | mdella@polyslo | Whatever I said doesn't
..!sdsu ---/ Marcos R. Della | (805) 543-6755 | mean diddly as I forgot
..!csun --/ 713 Grand Ave #4 / it even before finishing
..!dmsd -/ San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 / typing it all out!!! :-)

1755. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 19:29:46 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <342@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7871

In article <20343@ttidca.TTI.COM>, sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
| Except that Lo-Jak is only activated *after* the crime of auto theft is
| accomplished! :-) Even then, it would be dificult, if not impossible for
| the thief to deactivate the unit. They do not use the car's electrical
| system for their input power (actually it does, but just to keep the 13v
| nicads peaked!) nor is there any visible antenna that might be ripped
| loose to prevent the transmissions from happening.

But how well supressed is the local oscillator?

markz@ssc.uucp

1756. can 2sat do repeater split of 6.46 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 19:59:10 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <65.271079D4@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7943

> From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us (David B. Thomas)
>
> I was trying to use a (non-amateur) repeater which has an offset
>
> What gives? Is this the first computerized, synthesized ICOM radio that is
> less flexible than its predecessors with respect to this feature? Of am
> I the first ICOM owner who both needed the feature and is too dense to
> figure it out?

Maybe ICOM found a way to keep you from unlawfully using your
non-type-accepted amateur equipment to transmit outside the ham bands.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1757. Dale Laird, where are you?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 20:30:01 UTC
From: skyrider@bsu-cs.bsu.edu
Message-ID: <11879@bsu-cs.bsu.edu>
Source record: 7866
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave,misc.wanted,misc.forsale

Ignore if you're not the person mentioned above.

Get in touch with me. Been trying to reply, but the mailpath keeps bouncing.

Still interested in the radio.

When you get in touch, send me your address, mailpath, and phone #. That way we can keep in touch.

Bill Morris

1758. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 21:11:23 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4912@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7873

In article <3000@wyse.wyse.com> stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
]In article <4895@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
]>>stuff about no common 911 access deleted from previous post...
]>
]>This is a real shame! I can understand if clubs want to keep their
]>autopatches private, but there should be a known code for emergency
]>access. Here in AZ, the Arizona Repeater Association has 3 open-to-all
]>auto-patches.
]
]There are some real practical problems with this in the large
]metro areas(I'm going to use San Jose as a reference cuz that's
]where I'm most familiar...) In this of area we have ~14
]different local police agencies, about the same number of fire
]agencies, the California Dept of Forrestry, California Highway
]Patrol, etc. If you dial 911, it will reach the dispatch center
]for the city the phone number is located in. This is of no
]help if your in a different city (a real easy thing to be in the
]bay area at least...) and the 911 dispatchers aren't equipped
]to re-route the call.
]
Uh Steve... Phoenix IS a large metro area. We have a population around
2 million, and a number of different agencies. The 911 operators
have hot-lines to all of them, so it works fine (although it adds
a few seconds to the call).
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

1759. Re: WANTED: 88-108 Mhz Exciter w/Stereo generator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 21:16:20 UTC
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com
Message-ID: <17962@oolong.la.locus.com>
Source record: 7867
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio

In article <351@ka2qhd.UUCP> ka2raf@ka2qhd.UUCP (Chris Crosby KA2RAF) writes:
>
>I am now looking for a used FM band exciter (88-108 Mhz) and a stereo generator
>or schematic and construction information for such devices. Used devices
>would have to be cheap and working. The schematics would have to be solid state
>and of recent vintage. ANY help would be appreciated! You can mail any info to:

Hey! Maybe the producers of the recent movie _Pump Up The Volume_ could
sell you theirs....

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
****

1760. vk2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 21:23:35 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1704@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7874

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0510
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 10/5/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 5th October 1990
BID: $RTDX0510
Part 1 of 3.

Who said the bands were dead? If you look at the reports, and there
were over 300 stations reported this week, you will see that 21 and 28
MHz seem to have obtained the most attention from the people in the
contest, while after the contest everyone migrated back to 14 MHz.
Maybe we should look at the higher bands more often.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT, VE3XJ, VK2EG,
W2JGR, W9CD and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster Network. Thank you
all for your assistance and abundance of information. Please keep it
up.

Bandpass:

Friday 28:
RF1F/UA3TT 14092 at 0035Z
YI1BGD 14074 at 0400Z ARQ
UG7GWG 14096 at 0404Z
5V7DP 14089 at 0516Z
7J1ADJ/JD1 14089 at 0656Z
ZD8BW 21089 at 1706Z
ZS9J 21085 at 1710Z QSL
V51DG 21090 at 1800Z
6W1HF 21083 at 1818Z
5Z4BI 21081 at 1953Z
J39BS 28091 at 1710Z QSL

Saturday 29:
9M6HF 28090 at 0055Z
J39BS 21090 at 0110Z
TY1PS 21088 at 0305Z
ZF1RY 14089 at 0415Z
FP5DX 7093 at 0430Z
J28TY 21087 at 0436Z
BY4AA 21092 at 0504Z QSL
```

5W1KT 28089 at 0727Z
OY9JD 28071 at 1507Z
TZ6VV 21088 at 2332Z
4K0ADS 28085 at 2348Z Note

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0610
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 10/5/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 5th October 1990
BID: $RTDX0610
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 30:
5W1KT 21092 at 0341Z
TR8JLD 14078 at 0523Z
RF1F/UA3TT 21084 at 0543Z
J28TY 21084 at 0549Z
UQ0A 14090 at 0638Z
BY4AA 28089 at 0640Z
KD7P/NH2 28088 at 0643Z
5Z4BI 21077 at 0653Z
TU1UI 28084 at 0908Z
9L1US 28087 at 1205Z
JX9CAA 28097 at 1224Z
TF3KB 28097 at 1816Z
OY9JD 28067 at 1856Z
4U1ITU 28098 at 1959Z
HB0/HB9NL 21093 at 1958Z

Monday 1:
BZ4DAB 21090 at 0056Z QSL
ZF1RY 3590 at 0227Z
FK8BG 14074 at 0250Z ARQ
4U1ITU 14083 at 0706Z QSL
V51GB 21078 at 1530Z
J28TY 21083 at 1740Z
TU2BB 14074 at 2250Z ARQ
4K0ADS 28089 at 2335Z
J73WA 21085 at 2342Z

Tuesday 2:
TU2BB 14074 at 0016Z ARQ
J73WA 21087 at 0020Z
W7KPG/KL7 14090 at 0105Z
YI1BGD 14070 at 0546Z ARQ
FW1FM 14068 at 0943Z ARQ
PJ2MI 14074 at 1111Z ARQ

Wednesday 3:
UI8FM 14086 at 0257Z

FW1FM 14067 at 0951Z ARQ
EI6FM 14091 at 1030Z
ZD8BOB 21074 at 1828Z
SU1AH 14079 at 2050Z FEC

Thursday 4:
EA8RA 21092 at 0902Z
HV3SJ 21085 at 0910Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0710
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 10/5/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 5th October 1990
BID: $RTDX0710
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information:

ZS9J is Leo Heinonen, 80 Sixth Street, Parrhorst, 2193 South Africa.

J39BS collects his cards via WB2LCH.

BY4AA says to QSL via DJ6BU.

4K0ADS is railway mobile and is travelling all over the country. QSL via RW3AH.

BZ4DAB, Tang, says to QSL to Box 085-205, Shanghai, China.

4U1ITU was operated by F6GMB, to whom the cards should be sent.
TG9VT says to QSL only via W3HNK.

Notes of Interest:

ZK3KY is now active from Niue Island and will be there for a month. She will operate around 0900Z on 21 and 14 MHz RTTY.

St. Pauls Island. FP5DX and VE1KM will operate from October 20 using the calls of CY9SPI and CY9DX and will operate RTTY. QSL via FP5DX.

Angola, D2. There is still much activity at official levels for the issuing of permits and licenses for an operation in this area. They are trying to get RTTY included in the permitted modes.

Malpelo Island operation is still on track for 2nd November.

South Sandwich and South Georgia are still scheduled for late November/early December with the special calls of VP8SSI and VP8SGI respectively.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.

/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1761. Re: Radio Astronomy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 21:58:22 UTC
From: bbs@bluemoon.UUCP
Message-ID: <ZVyoq1w163w@bluemoon.UUCP>
Source record: 7937

ron@argus.lpl.arizona.edu (Ron Watkins) writes:

> Anyone out there have any background or interest in radio astronomy? I want t

You might contact Dr. Robert Dixon, W8ERD (@ W8CQK), Vice Director of
the Ohio State University Radio Observatory ("Big Ear"). He may have
some bibliographical information for you. He was previously associated
with the now-defunct "Cosmic Search" Magazine.

By the way, the Director of OSU-RO is Dr. John Kraus, W8JK.

73 Jeff K8ND
\s
?

Jeff Maass
Amateur Radio K8ND (Packet Address K8ND @ W8CQK)
QTH: Near Columbus Ohio

1762. VT100 repair help (diode identity)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 22:05:02 UTC
From: stankus@bart.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct7.220502.2923@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7865
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I am trying to repair a vt100 that I got for the right price.
Upon inspection the monitor board had a blown(literally) electrolytic
capacitor(C439) and a toasted diode (CR408). I replaced the capacitor
but I am having difficulty Identifying the diode. The number on the
diode is RC2C-010GI (I think that is what it says, the G could be a
backward D but then the RC2C part would not be the right way.)
Does anyone know what this diode is and/or a replacement number for it.

Thanks
John

John J. Stankus N5PEE Dept.of Chemistry
stankus@portia.stanford.edu Stanford University
stankus@d31mf0.stanford.edu

1763. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 23:02:33 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <343@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7872

In article <1990Oct5.035706.23012@nntp-server.caltech.edu>, slr@tybalt.caltech.edu (Steve Rhoades) writes:
>
> A frequency counter and/or an RF Field strength meter wouldn't do a car thief
> any good. As mentioned in previous articles, LoJack ISN'T activated UNTIL
> the owner of the car finds his/her car stolen. Often, this can be several
> hours.
>
> Since the system isn't activated, it wouldn't be sending out ANY
> RF (not from LoJack anyway....)

I would think that some RF monitoring could be of tremendous help to
a thief trying to protect himself from LoJack. Since it isn't activated
until after the car is stolen, a fleeing theif could find out the instant
that the LoJack unit in the car was activated.

This would be a good time to ditch the car.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1764. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 23:14:53 UTC
From: psfales@cbnewsc.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct7.231453.4721@cbnewsc.att.com>
Source record: 7869

In article <1393@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

> This is a shame. Most of the repeaters here in Atlanta use * up # down
> for the emergency patch and other proprietory codes for the general
> patch. One problem is that there are greater than 20 jurisdictions in
> our coverage area that use enchanced 911. You will, of course, be routed
> to the jurisdiction WHERE THE REPEATER is located not where you are.

One local repeater has handled this problem very nicely. Here in the
Chicago area, the authorities have set up a service where any cell-phone
user can dial *999 and be connected to a central dispatcher who will determine
where you are and contact the appropriate local jurisdiction depending on
what needs to be done. The repeater trustees have configured the repeater
so that the same *999 code will autopatch to the same dispatcher.

I haven't had a reason to use it yet, but it seems like a useful service,
and something that other repeaters may want to emulate.

--
Peter Fales AT&T, Room 5B-420
N9IYJ 2000 N. Naperville Rd.
UUCP: ...att!ihlpb!psfales Naperville, IL 60566
Domain: psfales@ihlpb.att.com work: (708) 979-8031

1765. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 23:52:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500757@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7938

> Are you outraged at ME because demonstrating the use of hand signals is
> still required on the drivers exam? Are you outraged at ME if you go to
> engineering school, and are required to take some liberal arts courses?

Of course not.

First of all, you might need to use such hand signals if your signal lights fail, and you might need to interpret these hand signals if you encounter someone on the road whose signal lights have failed.

Now I know someone is going to immediately be willing to say something about "what if your microphone fails" or "what if the other guy can only send CW". Let me put these potential arguments to an early rest.

UNLIKE the open highways where you do NOT have a choice in who you have to deal with, on the radio you can choose who you QSO with, and what modes you even want to use. You do NOT need to be prepared to communicate with EVERY ham there is.

In an emergency situation, there is usually going to be SOMEONE on some frequency that some transmitter can transmit on. It isn't necessary for EVERY ham to be able to communicate in every mode and every frequency for emergency purposes. CW might be used in an emergency, but there will be enough hams around who can copy it as witnessed by the large number who tell us how much they love CW and Morse Code.

Tad, when you speak of engineering school, are you talking about one of those 4 year extended trade tech schools, or a 4 year University?

The latter does require liberal arts courses, as that is their tradition. The former does not. However, the latter is not telling the former that they have to. If you are considering an education in engineering, and if you don't want to even take any liberal arts courses, then I am sure you can find some program that will let you do it your way.

Ham radio does not yet give you a choice. There are 5 license classes and not ONE can be earned without having to bow down to demands of the Morse Code traditionalists and learn something the candidate may or may not be interested in.

If you graduate from an engineering school without having taken any liberal arts courses, you may not be able to get a job. The reason is that the skills and understanding of human nature, life, and society, as taught in these courses, is essential for even engineering work in every engineering field. You need to understand the thinking of people who use what you design. You need to be able to communicate with the people you work with. If you can get that ability some other way than liberal arts courses, then

that is fine. If I were hiring for engineers, and one came along who did not have any liberal arts courses, he would not be hired by me unless he could show that he had the necessary capabilities learned through other means (and "life learning" is ok, too).

The point is, although liberal arts skills are really needed in engineering careers, you are not forced by law to take such courses just to get an education, because you can choose to educate yourself any way you want.

There is no way to get use of the radio spectrum for hobby and experimental purposes without bowing down to someone else perception of what is needed that cannot be proven to (any more) actually be needed.

I am not outraged at you, Tad. I am just disappointed you could not come up with a better analogy to the situation with ham radio.

> Fairly recently, I was in favor of some kind of Morse-free ham exam. But
> now I am not so sure. I'm not so sure that the code test is too tough
> anymore, and I wonder if we really need to eliminate the only demonstration
> of operating skill on the exam.

I'm interested in what changed your mind. Do you think that the code test was easier than you once thought? Let me put this to rest. The code test is BLATANTLY EASY. I learned 5 WPM to get my Novice exam in just 6 hours of study. If I were to place a value on my ham license based on the study and effort I put into (which I do NOT ever do) then I would have to consider it to be WORTHLESS. But don't worry; I base the value of my ham ticket on the benefits it can bring me, not on how much effort I put into getting it. I look FORWARD to assess values, instead of backwards.

Another point I would like to bring is whether or not we really need to even have candidates demonstrate so much operating skill. Not all hams are going to be doing the kinds of things where personal operating skills, such as CW, or any of the other techniques that are people-based. Some could well be interested in experimenting with technical things only. Others might be more operating oriented than the techies, but be only interested in local VHF/UHF communcations, where their speaking skills will work better.

If we need operating skill tests, why not have ones that test what most hams really do most. If we cannot decide and agree on what that is, then let each of us choose and be limited to using what we choose to test on.

> I keep running into folks (in person, not on rec.ham-radio) who have some
> kind of interest in ham radio, but say they can't learn the code. After
> further questioning, my suspicion is that they have never really spent
> any time and effort on it. There are a lot of folks who have a 2 minute
> attention span. I have a feeling that if we eliminate one part of the
> exam, there will still be folks complaining about the other part.

There always will be people like that. A few of those people might not have correctly identified why they don't like Morse Code. A few more might not be properly motivated because they expect ham radio to be something

that they have to actually USE Morse Code on. A few more still might not actually be able to learn Morse Code. And finally, there are some who are NOW, and even under FCC proposals to fix this proplem, STILL WILL be excluded from ham radio because they cannot copy code by ear at all (and some of them can do so by watching a blinking light).

> The tests have slowly become easier and easier in the years since I
> passed my Novice as a 12 year old in the mid-1960s. I believe that
> there will always be pressure to make the tests easier. When do we
> stop?

Part of the pressure to make things easier is because the code test is present. And the tests are also easy because the process of selecting the questions to test on is not as advanced as it should be. Further, even many of the WRITTEN exam questions are no more applicable to what most all hams need to know than the code test is.

Proposals have been suggested on this newsgroup and elsewhere on how to go about fixing the written exams.

1. Each question will apply to the BASICS of radio operation, radio theory, rules and regulations, and safety, that is applicable to the general use and cooperation of sharing a spectrum resource.

2. Technical questions shall be generated by computer using a published algorithm freely available to the public. This algorithm shall, for each question, generate 1 from a wide diversity of possibilities. For technical questions that include numeric calculation, the range of numbers chosen shall be very wide. No question shall have fewer than one hundred forms possible. Same may have more than a billion.

3. Questions on FCC Rules shall be written to assume that a copy of the actual current rules is on hand for the test taker during the test. Publishers will surely jump on the opportunity to publish a copy of the rules as a separate booklet. It will be the responsibility of the candidate to bring the rules booklet, and the VE will verify that it contains no other material or notes.

Once the rules are cleaned up and made applicable, a step not likely to take place until after the code issue is resolved in favor of having at least one codeless class, then the pressure to ease the tests will only come from those not really qualified to share the spectrum.

But remember, we are to be testing on the competency to use and share the radio spectrum, not on how much someone can "be like us".

> > Tad, please let us know what you do believe in; what your opinions are.
> > Opinions themselves are not subject to debate, because they represent what
> > you are, and that is simply fact about you. What could be subject to
> > debate are the facts you might use in support of your opinion.
>
>
> I believe that it was too bad when a new licensee wrote a nice simple

> posting on here saying that he had studied the code, passed the exam,
> and found the experience enjoyable, and then someone describes their
> TOTAL OUTRAGE, as if by passing the exam he was engaging in some kind
> of evil conspiracy to drag us back into the 1950s.

I don't concur fully with the outrage. Though I don't have the original posting on the screen at the moment, I do recall an inference in it that everyone should have to take the same test, because it was easy for one person. When I originally read that, it was weak enough at the time to not be worthy of a rebuttal. It is the subsequent spark of debate that my rebuttal is addressed to.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1766. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-07 23:58:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500758@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7875

> Having recently ordered a commercial band UHF radio (Icom IC-U16) for use
> in public safety (medical/sheriff rescue), I'm wondering what the FCC's
> latest is on the "Communicator" class license. I plugged through my Tune
> In the World book and think I can handle Novice and Tech theory/regs, but
> I'm enrolled in paramedic school right now, and don't want to spend the time
> dealing with morse code. I'm not looking for comments on whether or not YOU
> think a no-code license is a good idea, I'm looking for info regarding if
> this is going to happen or not, and if yes, when? I realize the FCC's
> proposal was for 220MHz and above, which is fine for now for me (the U16 will
> work in the 440MHz amateur bands).
>
> What's the scoop?

We won't know for sure until the FCC acts on the matter. "Stay tuned".

Some of use, on BOTH sides of the issue, believe it will happen. We just
differ in the belief of WHY it will happen. In fact I have never heard
anyone say they are confident it won't happen, but I have heard a few
people say they are confident it will.

What particularly concerns me is HOW it will happen (if it does).
I happen to believe that the FCC's proposal AS IS will severely damage
ham radio, and of course the "no code" movement will get blamed.
The ARRL proposal, which I feel does not do enough, is certainly
far better than what the FCC proposed.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1767. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 00:13:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500759@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7939

> > From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)
> >
> > > >My personal interpretation of this law is this. If I have my radio
> > > >with me and it can communicate with the authorities, then IS is THE
> > > >fastest means possible.
> > >
> >
> > It might be instructive to consider a slightly different situation.
> > You come upon a car accident involving a police car where the officer has
> > been knocked unconscious. Do you reach into the police car, grab the mic,
> > and call for help on the police radio?
> >
> > My answer is NO, if I have two meters available, and YES if there is no
> > other means of communication handy.
>
> This is a different situation indeed. Speaking as an
> experienced police dispatcher, I would say that the department would
> wonder why the ham insisted on using his/her own radio for something
> that urgent. Calling for an "officer down" or "officer in trouble" is
> probably the most urgent call you could make to a police department
> (by their standards). Certainly it would justify ANYONE'S use of the
> patrol car radio.
> On the other hand, it is quite silly (yes, I've heard it done)
> to autopatch an accident report with emergency units already at the
> scene.

Those are good examples of the extremes. I would not hesitate to use the police radio (assuming it is functional and accessible) to call in the "office down" report. Regardless of my location in the United States. In a foreign country, there would be hestation, as the laws in those country are "foreign" to me, and I don't know what severe trouble I might be getting into. I'll suggest that readers outside the US post what they might think could happen in their countries in these kinds of situations. I would be interested, too, in cases where the native language us not English and the passerby is in such panic, they cannot recall any of their Berlitz tapes to use anything but, say, English.

Still some people might be intimidated by the police radio, or afraid that they would not be believed, or whatever else. If they have another means of communication that are already familiar with anyway, they might still prefer using that. Quite likely it would be faster for the average person to use 911 on his cellular phone than to use the officer's radio, anyway. Panic will set in for many people, and using the police radio might require them to think more about how to do it, than to just do what they already know how to do.

The latter example is certainly the absurd case, but I've known people to do such things, and would very well believe it to have happened.

I guess I could be just as absurd back to that person and ask them why they didn't just go tell the police officer (or other emergency personnel) who where right there, in person.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1768. AMSAT Bulletins, 10/6/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 00:22:42 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <347@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7932

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-279.01
K6LFH SILENT KEY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 279.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 6, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The Amateur Radio Satellite Program lost one of its early pioneers and strongest supporters when Chuck Towns (K6LFH) passed away on September 28th at his home in Los Gatos, California. A memorial service was held on October 5th in Saratoga, California.

Chuck was one of the founding members of Project OSCAR and was very active with the first several amateur satellite projects in the 1960s. He continued to promote the amateur satellite program until his passing. Many amateurs in the San Francisco Bay Area became active on amateur satellites because of the support and help Chuck provided.

[ANS would like to thank WB6GFJ for the information in this bulletin.]
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-279.02
NEW AMSAT-NA BOARD

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 279.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 6, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

New AMSAT-NA Board of Directors Elected

AMSAT-NA Headquarters has announced the results of the recent Board of Directors election. The following candidates were elected and will serve for a two year period in accordance with the Bylaws:

1) Tom Clark (W3IWI)
2) Doug Loughmiller (KO5I)
3) John Champa (K8OCL)

Elected to serve as First and Second Alternates to the Board are candidates Junior De Castro (PY2BJO) and Joe Kasser (W3/G3ZCZ), respectively. Alternates will step in to fill any seats on the Board which occur as a result of a resignation before the next Board is seated in the fall of 1991. AMSAT-NA would like to thank all those members who took the time to cast their ballots. The new Directors will serve beginning with the annual AMSAT-NA Board Meeting which starts on Oct. 19, 1990 in Houston, TX and will be present throughout the AMSAT Space Symposium, available to discuss issues with the attendees.
/EX

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-279.03
WD3Q PLANS 6Y5 DXPEDITION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 272.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 6, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

6Y5/WD3Q AO-13 DXpedition Planned For Oct. 9-13

Long-time AMSAT-NA volunteer and OSCAR enthusiast Eric Rosenberg (WD3Q) is currently planning to operate AO-13 from Kingston, Jamaica from Oct. 9-13, 1990. All are especially invited to join Eric on AO-13 on Oct. 10, 1990 at 00:00 UTC as he plans to demonstrate OSCAR communication techniques to local hams in the Kingston area. Eric will be staying at the QTH of Hugh Brand (6Y5HB) while in Jamaica and will use either Hugh's callsign, 6Y5HB, or his own call, 6Y5/WD3Q. Those who wish to QSL can send their card directly to: WD3Q, 338 14th St., NE, Washington, D.C., 20002.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-279.04
FO-20 UPDATE/SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 279.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 6, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Latest Japanese Bird Still Experiencing Temperature Problems

The FO-20 Command Team at JARL report that FO-20 is continuing to experience high temperature problems which is forcing a drastic reduction of operations on the bird. Unfortunately, because FO-20 is currently experiencing a period of eclipse-free orbits, the natural cooling off of the satellite during eclipse is not occurring. Therefore, the reduction of transponder operation availability is one way to reduce the internal temperature build up. As of the weekend of 29 Sept 90, the battery temperature had risen to near 45 degrees C. Extended exposure to high battery temperature will decrease the useful life of the battery.

Although it is subject to change at any moment, this list is the current schedule of operation for FO-20:

From To Mode
+-
08 Oct 90 0920 08 Oct 90 1110 JA and JD
11 Oct 90 0825 12 Oct 90 0850 JD

The above dates and time are in UTC.

The FO-20 Command Team will be monitoring satellite performance and operations during these times and may turn off the transponder if they determine that the satellite is in danger.

[ANS thanks the FO-20 Command Team and WD0HHU for the information in this bulletin]
/EX

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-279.05
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 279.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 6, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule Announced

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950. Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date Phs mode UTC NCS Alt. U.S. day

9 Oct 90 172 J/L 0015 WD0E WB9ANQ Monday

- 15 October 90 reorientation to 180/0 -

21 Oct 90 98 J/L 1800 WB6LLO W5RRR* Sunday
27 Oct 90 135 B 1300 WB9ANQ KA5SMA Saturday
03 Nov 90 98 J/L 1500 N5BF WD0E Saturday

* Most NCS operators will be at the AMSAT Symposium at JSC in Houston, TX on 21 October 90. As a result, this net may be cancelled.

Nets are scheduled for North American geographic coverage and time zones, although other parts of the world are often within the footprint and checkins from everywhere are welcome. Those who don't have adequate and convenient coverage from this net are encouraged to schedule their own nets via AO-13. Write to AMSAT Headquarters with your schedule and we will run it in ANS.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-279.06
AO13/AO10 TRANSPONDER SKED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 279.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 6, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

A new Transponder Schedule for AO-13 was put into effect on September 8 which is planned to continue through October 17.

Mode S operation has been eliminated for the time being since relatively poor solar panel illumination does not allow sufficient power for proper battery maintenance during Mode S and S/B periods. Satellite reorientation (a.k.a. magnetorquing) is scheduled to commence on October 15 and once it has been completed, it is expected that Mode S will be returned to service.

The present transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 003 to MA 165
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 195
Mode-B : MA 195 to MA 240
Off : MA 240 to MA 003 (Mode B Beacon On)
Omni Antennas : MA 240 to MA 060

The September 10 attitude estimate is:

BLON = 205 and BLAT = -7

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears NOT TO have been receiving sufficient solar panel ill-
umination to support Mode-B transponder operations. Both beacon and trans-
ponder signals show signs of FMing. Until further notice please DO NOT use
AO-10's transponder.

It is expected that AO-10 may once again receive sufficient solar illum-
ination to support Mode-B transponder operation by sometime in November.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-279.07
AMSAT SYMPOSIUM, PART 1

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 279.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 6, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The Date for the AMSAT Symposium is Drawing Near

There is not much time left to make your plane and hotel reservations for
this year's AMSAT Symposium which will be held during the weekend of October
19, 20, and 21 at the Johnson Space Center (JSC) Visitors Center.

Presentations will be held in the Visitor's Center Auditorium, and have been
scheduled for all three days of the weekend. The talks have been scheduled
in serial alignment so that you will not have to choose between two talks at
any given time.

Friday's talks, which begin at 3:00 PM include: Satellite Image Processing
for the Amateur, AMSAT-NA Education Activities and finishing with AMSAT
Orbital Data Management. Saturday's activities begin at 8:00 AM. A scan of
the program lists talks on such topics as:

The Decoding Telemetry from the Amateur Satellites
In-Orbit Performance of 4 Microsat Spacecraft
A discussion of AO-13's Orbit
A report on the Phase 3D Project
Phase 4 Technology as it Applies to Phase 3D
Macromets and Microsats
A Pacsat Demonstration
Microsat Motion, Stabilization, and Telemetry
Full Motion Digital Video Via Amateur Satellites
SAREX Hardware for STS-35 and 37
Astronaut Deployable Satellites
Webersat Operations and Experiment Results
AMSAT-NA Operations Organization

The Development of 2 DSP Modems

Regular tours of the Johnson Space Flight Center will be available throughout the weekend.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-279.08
AMSAT SYMPOSIUM, PART 2

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 265.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 6, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Saturday evening's activities will be held at the JSC Employee's Recreation Center with the ever-popular Attitude Adjustment Hour followed by a Texas Bar-B-Que Dinner. AMSAT is very fortunate to have as its Guest Speaker Mr. Aaron Cohen, Director, Johnson Space Center. Following Mr. Cohen's address the AMSAT-NA Annual Meeting will be held.

Sunday's activities begin at 9:00 AM and the topics to be presented will be: Getting Started in Amateur Satellites, Building a Versatile Homebrew Satellite Ground Station and Poor Boy Satellite Station. For those who can delay their departure time until late Sunday, there will be a chance to attend an open house (starting at 1:00 p.m.) at the world's largest amateur antenna, W5UN, the station that brought DO-17 (Dove) back to life.

When making airline reservations, please note that Hobby Airport is MUCH closer to JSC than Houston Intercontinental Airport. Contact AMSAT Headquarters at 301-589-6062 for further information on Symposium registration and accommodations.
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1769. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 00:27:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500760@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7876

> This is a shame. Most of the repeaters here in Atlanta use * up # down
> for the emergency patch and other proprietory codes for the general
> patch. One problem is that there are greater than 20 jurisdictions in
> our coverage area that use enchanced 911. You will, of course, be routed
> to the jurisdiction WHERE THE REPEATER is located not where you are. There
> are intertie methods used by the 911 operators, but this is causing more
> and more problems. Our club's two machines are unique in allowing OTHER
> three digit codes to access direct lines into the emergency centers of
> the other jurisdictions as well as 911 to Fulton County.

Either the emergency system there is NOT properly setup, or else you have
not arranged to have the repeater's phone line automatically route the
call to a central dispatcher.

You should at least make sure that the dispatching computer knows the number
of the repeater, and brings up instructions to the dispatcher for all calls
coming on in that number to explain that it is coming in over a wide area,
and that it is operating via radio. That avoids having to explain all this
to the dispatching during the call.

> I am not a personal fan of autopatches in general and find that most of
> the emergency patches I monitor about traffic accidents result in a
> redundant report since a cell phone user has already reported the incident
> in a form the dispatcher is more familiar with handling. I do support
> the club patch, however, for those rare times when the emergency patch
> has been first to report an accident. I don't use the general patch
> for a several reasons. I find very few times when it is necessary to
> make a call that would be legal. I find that most non-hams have difficulty
> dealing with a half duplex call. And I prefer privacy for my personal
> calls.

This is one reason I am trying to find a way to put up (not as part of a
repeater) a FULL DUPLEX patch. Among the difficulties in this:
1. Manufacturers of patch equipment don't know how to deal with full
duplex very well. They think it cannot be handled by other than
direct access to the discriminator of the receiver to detect the
presence of carrier, even though a fast attack, long hang, VOX, on
an ordinarily squelched radio will do the job with no modifications.
2. Full duplex requires split band operation, which not all hams yet are
prepared to do, though many more are starting to get the equipment.

> We have several club members who use the patch very very frequently. Some
> of their calls seem of dubious legality and most seem very frivolous.
> Our club rules say that patches have priority so we have to patiently
> stand by and let the patchers play. More times than not the content of
> the patch is "Honey I just left the office". An office that I'm sure

> had plenty of telephones available. Phew! At least the pseudo business
> users are getting music on hold more and more lately. Even they realize
> they can't get away with listening to music on the amateur bands.

I might suggest bringing up a rules change, or finding a new club. The priorities should be based on WHAT the communications purpose is, not on what means were used to do it, as long as both equally require repeater access. Sure, communications that could be done simplex SHOULD be done simplex. Two stations running brick amps and yagis can talk simplex across even the largest towns unless they are quite hilly. There are many other situations simplex works fine. Always check the repeater INPUT frequency, and if you are receiving the other station, suggest a QSY to a simplex frequency (NOT 52.525, 146.52, 223.50, or 446.000)

> Sorry about drifting off the subject, but I just listened to three of
> these nimrods making dumb patches.

And these guys learned code?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1770. Icom R1 battery charger

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 01:48:14 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <3951@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 7870
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

This is for Icom IC-R1 owners etc.....

I just received my R1 from my Japan mule. Boy is it small!
Anyway...the charger is for 100VAC. Since the power company
around here likes to sell more electricity (my line voltage
is 125VAC) has anyone had problems with using a 100VAC
charger on US mains? The thing gets kinda hot.

2nd question. Anybody got schematics for the little beastie?

What a cute little toy!

-Charlie WB4HVD

1771. IC24 offset

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 03:38:53 UTC
From: lauren@vortex.COM
Message-ID: <56.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Source record: 7927

Perhaps I should have been more explicit. You can set whatever offset
you like, down to 5 Khz, for VFO setting. But my question was really
involving the reaching of repeaters running at odd T/R offsets
(e.g. other than 600 Khz in 2m). As far as I've been able to determine,
the IC24 won't let you set the T/R offset for repeater operation in other
than 25 Khz steps. For example, in the Los Angeles area, there are at
least 2 repeaters with offsets that aren't an even multiple of 25 Khz.

Does anyone know of a trick to get a non-25 Khz multiple offset into
the IC24 repeater offset setting? Thanks.

--Lauren--

1772. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was Re:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 08:05:05 UTC
From: bote@csense.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Oct8.080505.2179@csense.uucp>
Source record: 7868

emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com (Mark Hartman) claimed:
>In article <30500748@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>>My personal interpretation of this law is this. If I have my radio
>>with me and it can communicate with the authorities, then IS is THE
>>fastest means possible.
>
>Having asked folks in the State of California about it (and getting
>incredulous responses like "you can really do that?", here's what they
>suggested:
>
>First, DO NOT try to use the normal procedure of the agency you're trying
>to talk to. You want your transmission to be absolutely distinguishable
>from normal traffic. ...
>
>...make sure the words "emergency traffic" are in
>there somewhere. After that, just talk to them.

I have nothing to say about legality in this note; I am only
concerned with the effectiveness of 'calling the cops via radio'.

I have heard the public service radio traffic in SoCal courtesy
of a friend who moved there recently: they do seem to have
a much more common sense approach to communications than
us East Coasters do (I love it!--see Org: line).

Nevertheless, I doubt your transmissions would be taken seriously
by the dispatcher. If you appear to be in the same category as
someone who happened to pick up a stray police portable, they
would likely be more concerned with recovery of the radio
and finding out how you acquired it than much else, emergencies
possibly excepted. Convincing them of the genuine nature of
your call consumes time and reduces your effectiveness.
Net effect: no better off than calling on the phone.

Using the same language and procedure as the police do on the radio
would allow your message to blend in and be acted on as efficiently
as the rest of the traffic: I can personally vouch for that approach!

Yet, all these approches short-circuit the system. In the event
that there is a need for followup investigation of the incident,
there is no log tape of your call on the 911 phone system, so
if you get snafud along the way, you have little recourse.
Net effect: no better off than calling on the phone.

--
John Boteler bote@csense {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
SkinnyDipper's Hotline: 703 241 BARE | VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

1773. Want's to modify bc200xlt battery-alarm

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 10:54:21 UTC
From: etxsral@tnetxa.ericsson.se
Message-ID: <20101@tnetxa.ericsson.se>
Source record: 7936

--

Lars Nilsson
Ericsson Telecom AB , Sweden
Phone: + 46 (8) 719 7308
Fax: + 46 (8) 645 60 76

INTERNET: etxsral@tnetxa.ericsson.se
FIDONET : Lars Nilsson at 2:201/108.7

Ericsson Corporate Network: VAX-MAIL: TNETXA::ETXSRAL
MEMO: ERI.ETX.ETXSRAL
IBM : ETXSRAL at LMEL
ETXSRAL at LMES

1774. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 11:31:40 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.90Oct8123140@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 7941

> > > > >My personal interpretation of this law is this. If I have my radio
> > > > >with me and it can communicate with the authorities, then IS is THE
> > > > >fastest means possible.

> In a foreign country, there would be hestation, as the laws in those
> country are "foreign" to me, and I don't know what severe trouble I might
> be getting into. I'll suggest that readers outside the US post what they
> might think could happen in their countries in these kinds of situations.

In the regulations concerning amateur radio license and radio traffic, it is quite clearly said, that in a serious emergency (where human lives or considerable amount of public or private property is on stake), anyone is REQUESTED to do ANYTHING to get help on the way. I teach this way on a novice course, too.

I presume this would include "modified" ham radio gear and police repeater frequency as well. Before they go digital (not likely in a few years' time) or use scrambling (not common here), I would also easily think of several situations where this would be the best way to call an ambulance, for example. Remember, sometimes seconds DO count. However, I believe that an emergency call on 2 meter repeater would be faster - it would almost certainly take A LOT of explaining to the police radio operator to convince them. But that would be ONE possibility. MUCH faster than to run and look for a phone - say, from an accident site on a highway. Not everyone has a cellular phone in their car yet.

A whole other thing is to misuse the equipment. As far as I know, there was a ham (should I call him that?) in this town who got caught of chatting with the cops with his IC-2GE. Apparently, he was seriously drunk (getting caught almost requires that, I think).

He was facing charges of "Serious disturbing of security traffic" (or whatever that REALLY is in English) and possession of illegal radio transmitting equipment.

The point here is, that the latter charges were dropped - or at least they tried to get them dropped - on the basis of the fact that radio amateurs are permitted to build their own equipment, if desired. Thus, the modified IC-2GE would be a mere subject of his construction project... Remember, ham gear don't have to be type approved, if it is not meant to be sold.

Well, what's the bottom line? I am sorry to say that I don't know. The details of his case are unknown to me. I heard this from a fellow ham who was asked by the poor guy's attorney (as far as I understood it)

to help with the case. I don't know how it all came out - or even if
it there has been a trial yet.

> I would be interested, too, in cases where the native language us not
> English and the passerby is in such panic, they cannot recall any of their
> Berlitz tapes to use anything but, say, English.

Better hit the 2 meter repeater if you're in Oulu :-)

Luru

1775. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 12:01:09 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8891@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 7948

In article <30500757@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>If we need operating skill tests, why not have ones that test what most
>hams really do most.
>

OH no. I can see it all now. Starting next year the test will consist
of Doctor DX!!! :-)
^
see. smiley. I'm joking. honest.

bill KB3YV

1776. Microwave and RF Forum - NEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 12:05:00 UTC
From: Bill.Kreps@f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <264.2718CDDB@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7928
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

I thought it might be of general interest to many of you if I made the announcement of a new Conference - The Microwave and RF Forum. Accessable directly from RES-Q (tm) (201) 881-7421.

(Also available as Group Mail from 9:100/9 & 9:833/7 as MW_RF)

MW_RF is made available by Compact Software, Inc. soley for the purpose of furthering knowledge within the Microwave and RF community, [and my assurance of no commercialism].

CSI designs CAD/CAE software for all phases of design and development, so there are many engineers here who would enjoy the opportunity to participate in roundtables and such...

If you are interested in bringing a forum such as this to it's feet, ask your local SysOp to obtain the Microwave and RF Forum.

Bill Kreps, SysOp of RES-Q (tm)
--- GroupMail 2.17
* Origin: RES-Q (9:833/7@PhnxNet) -- Home of the Microwave and RF Forum

--
Bill Kreps - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!9!833!7!Bill.Kreps
INTERNET: Bill.Kreps@f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org

1777. Re: icom fast charger (BC-72A)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 13:47:29 UTC
From: bray@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct8.134729.29634@news.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 7947

From article <55.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>, by lauren@vortex.COM (Lauren Weinstein):
>
> 3) Is it correct to assume that with all these Icom SAT, etc. radios,
> the radios' internal nicad batteries (when present) are never
> charged if you charge with the fast charger when an external battery
> pack is in place? I assume that this is the purpose of the BA-12
> adapter--to provide a way to charge the internal batteries with the
> fast charger?

There seems to be a misunderstanding about the BA-12. It has NOTHING to do
with the fast charger. The BA-12 is a little voltage/current regulator which
slips ontop of an external battery pack (e.g. BA-90) to allow you to charge
it using the supplied wall charger (at normal charge rates).

David W. Bray, K2LMG
bray@sun.soe.clarkson.edu

1778. Re: icom fast charger (BC-72A)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 13:51:27 UTC
From: bray@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct8.135127.29776@news.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 7949

From article <55.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>, by lauren@vortex.COM (Lauren Weinstein):
>
> 3) Is it correct to assume that with all these Icom SAT, etc. radios,
> the radios' internal nicad batteries (when present) are never
> charged if you charge with the fast charger when an external battery
> pack is in place? I assume that this is the purpose of the BA-12
> adapter--to provide a way to charge the internal batteries with the
> fast charger?

There seems to be a misunderstanding about the BA-12. It has NOTHING to do
with the fast charger. The BA-12 is a little voltage/current regulator which
slips ontop of an external battery pack (e.g. BA-90) to allow you to charge
it using the supplied wall charger (at normal charge rates).

David W. Bray, K2LMG
bray@sun.soe.clarkson.edu

1779. Request for Info -- AVM on 33 cm band

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 13:55:30 UTC
From: jhk@SATURN.ACC.COM
Message-ID: <9010081355.AA12139@saturn.acc.com>
Source record: 7929

Subject: 902-928 Megahertz Band Automatic Vehicle Monitoring Systems (AVM)

This weekend there was a spirited discussion of new band plans for
the 33 cm amateur allocation, including a review of the recently
adopted Southern California Repeater and Remote Base Association
plan. A motion to adopt this plan for our area was tabled for, among
other things, a lack of information on what frequencies would be
used for the Automatic Vehicle Monitoring systems that have recently
been approved by the FCC for this band. Additionally, the amateur
allocation has a secondary status to the AVM, so we must stay away
from whatever frequencies are chosen for it.

In the SCRRBA plan, 903-912 and 918-927 megahertz were set aside for
AVM usage in southern California, resulting from a meeting between
members of that group and ITS/PACTEL in January 1990. The question
that arose at our coordinating committee meeting yesterday was if
the ITS/PACBEL usage of these frequencies is nationwide, or does it
apply only to southern California ? Secondly, what is the timetable
for these systems to be deployed in the Baltimore-Washington-Philadelphia
corridor ? Lastly, who is (are) the commercial licensee(s) for the
system in this area ? Also, we'd like to get some technical info
on how the system works so that a prudent band plan could be developed.

Any information that you could provide on the preceding questions
would be of great assistance. Please respond either directly or
to the mailing list. I'll summarize in a few days if the volume
warrants. Thanks very much. 73

John...
WB4LNM

+--+--------------------------------+
	"Sex on TV is fine.....
John H. Klingelhoeffer	as long as you don't fall off"
Director, Government Special Operations	
Advanced Computer Communications +--------------------------------+
Systems Division	Voice: 301-290-8100
10220 Old Columbia Road	Fax: 301-290-8106
Columbia, Maryland USA 21046-1725	Radio: 224.56/147.135 WB4LNM
	Internet: jhk@saturn.acc.com
+--+--------------------------------+

1780. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 14:06:24 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <40562@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 7957

In article <05.Oct.90.12:11:22.BST.#3652@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:

>Why install scanning etc. on a radio when the squelch is kept open *ALL THE
>TIME* by garbage from the local paging TX?

Yeah, REALLY! There is a local pager that gets into my TH-215 *TERRIBLY*
making it unbearable to passively listen to one of the local repeaters.
I had problems with intermod from a digital paging system when I lived on
Long Island, too, right smack on a packet channel.

WHY are these things such a problem? It seems almost universal that they
throw all kinds of crap everywhere. Numerous letters have been fired off
by me, but none of these companies have ever responded. Are the FCC regs
too lax on this type of transmitter?

Chris/WZ2B

1781. LoJack

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 14:08:27 UTC
From: MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU
Message-ID: <9010081414.AA12096@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7930

I had a chat with the head of the local plainclothes squad about LoJack
the other day; a few interesting facts:

Most thieves will take the car, park it out of the way, punch the
trunk and grab what they can. The car will be abandoned well within
an hour of theft.

Those looking for parts will often park the car in an out-of-the-way
spot and come back for it later- like at night- before stripping it.
LoJack might get it first, in this case.

Basically, my friend said, LoJack is for the insurance companies, who'd
rather pay for a few locks on a car (minus your deductable, of course)
than for an entire car.

He also mentioned that my car, with 4 antennas, two radioand call sign plates
was more or less calling out "steal me! steal me!", but that's another matter,
I suppose....
--mike edelman ke8yy medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu
medelma@waynest1.bitnet

1782. This whole Code Test Thing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 14:29:57 UTC
From: MEHARP01%ULKYVM@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9010081445.AA13551@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7931

This latest thing about the code test absolutely amazes me. Now, not only do have to copy the code, but you have to do it THEIR WAY! This is ridiculous in the extreme. If I were ever refused a license for that, the poor guy who did it would wish he had never heard of me by the time I got through with him. I'd report him to every agency I could think of. This is way outside the parameters defined by the FCC. All they say do is COPY it, they don't say how. All Part 97 specifies is that you have to do it by ear. Not words, not letters, just hear it and interpret it. The method is up to you.

As for the poor misunderstood volunteer, I have no sympathy. He does NOT have the right to do that. All he is doing is practicing the same exclusionary elitism that is ruining this hobby. He (or she, whatever, you know what I mean) deserves any good public squashing that you can do. Report him to the VEC, the FCC (probably more productive, VEC's tend to have different attitudes, don't get me started on that), and the ARRL. Make sure you can prove that you did copy the test correctly. If the VEC doesn't override his decision, go to the FCC. Produce the same evidence. You should at least be entitled to a test before an FCC examiner. The FCC examiner will not care how you do it. I personally would not be satisfied until I had ensured that the VE in question never gave another exam in his life.

If this kind of crap is going happen, then bag the VE system and go back to the old way. I would even be willing to bet that if a lawsuit were ever filed based on this, the FCC would insist on that. I do feel very confident that the FCC would retest any applicant who was rejected because of this. They want to flush the code requirement anyway.

I'll entertain any and all flames. In fact, i'll enjoy it! Please do by all means.

Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
106B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

"Sir, there is a large multi-legged creature crawling on your shoulder"
- Spock

1783. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 14:37:43 UTC
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <9971.271056f8@rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 7950

In article <3000@wyse.wyse.com>, stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
>
> Is this a bad thing...depends on the implementation. In my area
> I've NEVER heard a station who didn't have the codes not get
> through IMMEDIATELY. The members of these repeaters fall all
> over each other racing to the keypad to bring up the autopatch.

When I was a new ham, I tried to call 911 to report a shooting. I tried every repeater I could hit & found noone that could place the call. Of course, it was about 2am. I agree that we should standardize 911 repeater autodials, even if multi-city boundaries may life tough on the 911 operators.

The other option is to suggest that all hams should carry cellular phones to make emergency calls. Really says something about our usefulness doesn't it?

73 de Mark

--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

1784. Re: Novice test code requirement... Again.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 15:33:52 UTC
From: rar@hplisa.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2190001@hplisa.HP.COM>
Source record: 7933

I went to More Intercept Operator School (058) for the
Army more than 30 years ago. Code was only 4 hours a day.
The school was about 4 months long. In less than 2 months
I was at 15 WPM on the mill, 20 WPM with a pencil and 25
WPM with a ball point pen. The pen has lower friction so
I could write faster. I had typing the other 4 hours and
the best I could do as 13 WPM. I can do a little better
now using two fingers. I have 0 music ability and very
poor finger coordination, most anybody can learn code if they
try. No one failed the school due to lack of code speed.
I am sure that I could have gone much faster if I could
transcribe it. I heard 50 WPM tapes and they didn't sound
all that fast. I knew people who could transcribe 100 WPM
code while reading a book and smoking a cigar. I heard of
people who could transcribe 60 WPM Baudot code (RTTY)

1785. R1 and R100

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 15:37:27 UTC
From: emartine@digi.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <1087@digi.lonestar.org>
Source record: 7934

Anyone out there have any information, descriptions, reviews or comments on the ICOM's R1 and R100.

Thanks!

Edgar Martinez Martinez
DSC Communications Corp.
Plano, Tx
emartine@digi.lonestar.org
Co-op program from UTArlington

****
* *
* This space for rent *
* *
****

1786. Re: Radio-Sport?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 16:10:31 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120133@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 7935

In the WRTC last July, all contestents use a 100W transciever. They could cause splater and have bad audio, but I did not hear any. Both SSB and CW were used, I wish there was some RTTY also. The USSR has had radio sport competition for a number of years, and fox hunting I understand is quite popular in Europe. Lets not be a wet blanket and have a positive outlook on the radio sport competitions. I personally think it is a great idea and can be a lot of fun. And if we have the competitions and the average joe becomes interested in the "sport", who knows, we might even start to get some young people to become interested and want to join. Lets have a positive outlook and support the positive aspects. I am sure we can put resonable limits on the sport to prevent the use of large linears, rude habits, and other socialbily unacceptable behavoir.
Jim, WA6SDM
jholly.hpcupt1.hp.com

1787. Whatever happened to Swan?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 16:21:42 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1077@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 7951

Having recently purchased a Swan 500CX, I'm now in need of a manual and schematic for the unit. Does anyone have a copy or a repro that they would be willing to part with?

I know that Swan is long gone, but does anyone know who purchased them or where their old parts stocks went?

tnx es 73, Fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ flloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ |

1788. Re: icom fast charger (BC-72A)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 16:30:34 UTC
From: crisp@mips.COM
Message-ID: <41968@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 7952

In article <1990Oct8.135127.29776@news.clarkson.edu> bray@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (David Bray) writes:
>From article <55.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>, by lauren@vortex.COM (Lauren Weinstein):
>>
>> 3) Is it correct to assume that with all these Icom SAT, etc. radios,
>> the radios' internal nicad batteries (when present) are never
>> charged if you charge with the fast charger when an external battery
>> pack is in place? I assume that this is the purpose of the BA-12
>> adapter--to provide a way to charge the internal batteries with the
>> fast charger?
>
>There seems to be a misunderstanding about the BA-12. It has NOTHING to do
>with the fast charger. The BA-12 is a little voltage/current regulator which
>slips ontop of an external battery pack (e.g. BA-90) to allow you to charge
>it using the supplied wall charger (at normal charge rates).
>
>David W. Bray, K2LMG
>bray@sun.soe.clarkson.edu

I will agree with Mr. Bray that there is some misunderstanding abou the BA12, however the misunderstanding is on his part best I can tell :-)

The BA12 that I own will not fit atop any of the battery packs that I own. In fact, the BA12 is necessary to use as an adaptor so as to charge the internal batteries carried by my R1 when I use the fast charger. When I buzzed out my BA12 (which by the way is marked "battery adaptor"), I found it to be a simple passive circuit, ie straight through connections. There is no means provided to connect the R1's wall charger to the BA12 either. Furthermore, when my external battery pack is attached, the internal batteries cannot be charged via the fast charger.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 2-02 (408) 524-8177
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

1789. Re: Kenwood TH-77

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 16:39:09 UTC
From: billt@hprnd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <15780007@hprnd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 7940

What is the TH-77 ??????????????????

1790. Re: can 2sat do repeater split of 6.46 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 16:52:44 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1896@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 7960

David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:

> > From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us (David B. Thomas)
> > I was trying to use a (non-amateur) repeater which has an offset

> Maybe ICOM found a way to keep you from unlawfully using your
>non-type-accepted amateur equipment to transmit outside the ham bands.

Very funny. I can jam police radios, broadcast remotes, taxi services,
fire departments ... but I can't use an oddball offset conveniently, inside
or outside the ham bands. Bravo.

I suppose if I one of my alligator clips broke while I was soldering onto
it, you'd say that radio shack found a way to keep me from unlawfully
using it to smoke dope!

I hate to ruin your day, Stark, but ICOM purposefully designs radios so that
a simple mod will allow transmission outside the ham bands. There's money
in it, so they do it. My friends and I buy them because of it.

Hey, some people select a car that can do 135 mph over an otherwise similar
car that can only do 80. Go to rec.autos.driving and bother them for a while!

Rich Bono, if you are reading, THIS is the kinda guy I was talking about.

little david

1791. Re: Novice test code requirement... Again.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 16:57:46 UTC
From: jerry@donk.UUCP
Message-ID: <680@donk.UUCP>
Source record: 7959

In article <1381@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <90272.072732DOW@MAINE.BITNET> DOW@MAINE.BITNET (Michael R. Dow) writes:
>I knew it. I have contended for a long time that musical talent and CW
>skill go hand in hand. Every high speed CW op that I have discussed this
>with has admitted to being musical. Most of the folks who have trouble
>with CW admit they can't carry a tune in a bucket. Personally, I wasted
>several years of bloody fingered practice trying to master the guitar.
>I could technically sound the notes perfectly, but I could never make
>music. Similarly, I spent a year of very hard work building enough code
>speed to pass the exam, but I still get a mental block at times even on
>the simplest letters, even E. I found that writing the dots and dashes
>down at such times allowed me to continue copying without getting hopelessly
>behind. You don't seem able to understand this. Because it's "easy" for
>you, I must not be "HONESTLY" trying hard enough. Please also consider
>that Samuel Morse's original telegraph made marks on a strip of paper that
>were later deciphered by the operator. This is the way old Sam intended
>the Morse Code to be used. I don't consider it cheating to use his methods.
>Copying the message correctly is what it's all about after all, not showing
>off a musical talent.
>

I must be the exception that makes the rule.. :-)

I can't carry a note in a covered basket and I can read CW, although...

I'm an ex-USN radioman and the way the Navy teaches it is to beat it into
your head for a couple of weeks (It seemed like 8 hours a day for the first
week).

And although I like copy CW, I also think that a change needs to be made.
If Amatuer Radio is going to continue, it is going to have to attract people
and "I" think that CW "can" be a stumbling block for a lot of people.
Just my 2 cents..

Jerry (ex-WB7RHQ and soon ??)

>Gary KE4ZV

****
* Intel may own me body and soul, but these opinions are MINE. So there. *
--
* jerry@orion1.hf.intel.com You can find me either here or *
* 74176.1024@compuserve.com here *
--
* "We have ways to make you scream." *
* -- Intel advertisement, in the June 1989 Doctor Dobbs Journal *

****

1792. Short Wave on Car radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 17:15:36 UTC
From: Geoffrey_C._Williams.WBST207V@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <901008-134638-1166@Xerox>
Source record: 7942

I seem to remember some time ago some discussion about GM radios that, if one turned them on with certain buttons held in, that shortave reception was enabled. Does anybody remember that discussion and still have the info ?
Also does anyone know of similar ocourances on other brands of car radios ?
I friend and I just thought of this again at lunch time. We will be pressing and twidling the knobs on our radios to-night. If we get any thing other than sore fingers I will let you know
.
Cheers and 73's

Geoff C. Williams, Bldg 207-02B, Xerox Corp, Webster, NY 14580
Phone 716-422-7422 Fax
716-422-3702
ARPA G4JJO.WBST207V@Xerox.COM

1793. Re: Icom R1 battery charger

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 18:29:30 UTC
From: gettys@regent.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <15877@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7958
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

In article <3951@radio.oakhill.UUCP>, charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes...
>This is for Icom IC-R1 owners etc.....
>
>I just received my R1 from my Japan mule. Boy is it small!
>Anyway...the charger is for 100VAC. Since the power company
>around here likes to sell more electricity (my line voltage
>is 125VAC) has anyone had problems with using a 100VAC
>charger on US mains? The thing gets kinda hot.
>
>2nd question. Anybody got schematics for the little beastie?
>
>What a cute little toy!
>
>-Charlie WB4HVD

Go to your local Ham Radio store and get a charger for the IC-2S or
IC-24 series walkies. Better yet, get the fast charger. You will probably need
the bottom adaptor as an interface. Take the R1 with you and they will be able
to set you up.

/s/ Bob N1BRM

p.s. I envy you!

1794. Re: icom fast charger (BC-72A)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 18:34:07 UTC
From: kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct8.183407.10532@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7954

>> The BA-12 is a little voltage/current regulator which
>> slips ontop of an external battery pack (e.g. BA-90) to allow you to charge
>> it using the supplied wall charger (at normal charge rates).

The thing that clips onto battery packs and that you plug the wall trickle
charger into is called the AD-14. They're pretty scarce, I imagine because
demand for them is huge..

Charley Kline, KB9FFK, PP-ASEL c-kline@uiuc.edu
University of Illinois Computing Services Packet: kb9ffk@w9yh
1304 W. Springfield Ave, Urbana IL 61801 (217) 333-3339

1795. Re: can 2sat do repeater split of 6.46 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 19:19:35 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct8.191935.1001@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 7944

In article <65.271079D4@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:
>
> > From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us (David B. Thomas)
> >
> > I was trying to use a (non-amateur) repeater which has an offset
> >
> > What gives? Is this the first computerized, synthesized ICOM radio that is
> > less flexible than its predecessors with respect to this feature? Of am
> > I the first ICOM owner who both needed the feature and is too dense to
> > figure it out?
>
> Maybe ICOM found a way to keep you from unlawfully using your
>non-type-accepted amateur equipment to transmit outside the ham bands.

well, it seems to me, Civil Air Patrol repeaters frequently straddle the 2m band; they don't seem to mind "modifed ham gear" vs. type accepted, and to my knowledge this is not unlawful; no I am not an attorney, but quite a few CAP types here in Austin are also hams, and go this route, so I think we may not wish to assume dt there is looking for a means to an unlawful end.

cheers

--

"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D / 7J1AGO etc.
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

1796. Want's to modify bc200xlt battery-alarm

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 19:41:19 UTC
From: etxsral@tnetxa.ericsson.se
Message-ID: <20127@tnetxa.ericsson.se>
Source record: 7955

I need hints how to modify the battery-supervision circuit on
Uniden/Bearcat BC200XLT.

I have _no_ service-manual.

Please respond by e-mail.

Lars Nilsson
Ericsson Telecom AB , Sweden
Phone: + 46 (8) 719 7308
Fax: + 46 (8) 645 60 76

INTERNET: etxsral@tnetxa.ericsson.se
FIDONET : Lars Nilsson at 2:201/108.7

Ericsson Corporate Network: VAX-MAIL: TNETXA::ETXSRAL
MEMO: ERI.ETX.ETXSRAL
IBM : ETXSRAL at LMEL
ETXSRAL at LMES

1797. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 20:03:09 UTC
From: tony@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <296@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 7962

>
>Those are good examples of the extremes. I would not hesitate to use the
>police radio (assuming it is functional and accessible) to call in the
>"office down" report. Regardless of my location in the United States.
>In a foreign country, there would be hestation, as the laws in those
>country are "foreign" to me, and I don't know what severe trouble I might
>be getting into. I'll suggest that readers outside the US post what they
>might think could happen in their countries in these kinds of situations.

I come from Lima, Peru where officers are killed constantly.
Unfortunately the officers don't carry portable radios like here. However
when a officer is shot the police highly appreciate people calling in for
help from the squads radio if the policeman was not on foot patrol.
Unfortunately people panic and are afraid to go near police car
because of the risk they encounter doing it. (A police squad may come to
the scene and see a wounded officeer and a civilian *terrorist* in the car
and shoot him.) I would say that if you are willing to take this risk go
ahead, but remember that many countries have delicate situations and
anything ould happpen.
tony

>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1798. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 20:26:00 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4196@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 7945

In article <348@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <530023@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>, ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie)
writes:

} Will they spend a large wad of cash for a shortwave
}> broadcast station, then come to the membership with hat in hand looking for
}} money for WARC-92 funding? You bet.
}
}WHAT!!?!? Is he hallucinating? When did the ARRL invest in a shortwave
}broadcast station?

Obviously, he means W1AW, which, for most intents and purposes, IS a
shortwave broadcast station that happens to broadcast on ham frequencies
using paid operators.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

1799. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 20:27:38 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct8.202738.3221@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 7956

>>Why install scanning etc. on a radio when the squelch is kept open *ALL THE
>>TIME* by garbage from the local paging TX?
>WHY are these things such a problem? It seems almost universal that they
>throw all kinds of crap everywhere. Numerous letters have been fired off
>by me, but none of these companies have ever responded. Are the FCC regs
>too lax on this type of transmitter?

Chances are that the transmitter is well within FCC specs. It's not
unusual for a paging company in a metro. area to run 15 or 20 transmitters
all belching out 250 Watts in simulcast. If your DC-to-Light HT doesn't
like that, then there is probably no where to hide. Only once have I seen
the intermod generated in the transmitter instead of the receiver. That
was when the isolator load had blown open at a site co-located with
other transmitters. If you can back up your claim with proof you might
get the company to listen to you. Things will happen a lot faster if
you can get the FCC field office to make the call for you! I speak from
experience!
-Ken WB0QNA

1800. Hardware

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 20:32:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <21C4D20D0C3FC02F41@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 7946

Where can I obtain porcelein strain insultors, egg-shaped, for 3/16-in diameter guys wires? It's been years since I've seen any at hamfest fleamarkets.

TNX ES 73 DE K9CUN

derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

1801. Circuit to add odd offsets to IC24

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 20:41:00 UTC
From: lauren@vortex.COM
Message-ID: <57.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Source record: 7963

On the assumption that no method exists to program odd repeater offsets into the 24, I took a look at the schematics to see if it would be practical to add such functionality. It appears that it might well be.

The simplest technique would seemingly be to program the transmit and receive frequencies of interest in two adjacent simplex memory channels. A circuit would then be needed to bump the channel up when PTT is pressed and back down when PTT is released. Since it takes a significant fraction of a second for carrier to come on when PTT is pushed, the channel switch should occur before transmission actually begins.

The rotary channel selector simply provides an up or down pulse to the logic each time the knob is turned. The circuit under discussion would provide this same pulse based on the PTT operation. Of course, a means to activate and deactivate this function (perhaps by an "invalid" combination of keyboard buttons pressed simultaneously) would also be needed.

One nice thing about this concept is that it would involve little or no work on the PC boards, but could be almost totally interfaced at the PTT and rotary switches. Building the circuit small enough to fit in the unit might be a challenge, but there actually is some room in the area of the UT-50 PL encoder/decoder card.

The real question is, has anyone attempted this before, or done anything like it? And of course, if it turns out there *is* some way to program the odd offset directly, this would all (happily) be an academic discussion.

--Lauren--

1802. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 21:34:56 UTC
From: hideg@spsd4330a.erim.org
Message-ID: <1990Oct8.213456.18490@math.lsa.umich.edu>
Source record: 7964

In article <8882@helios.TAMU.EDU> billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon)
writes:
> Where were the control operators for all these repeaters?? FCC regs
state
> that automatic operation requires a control operator.

Then it ain't "automatic".

Steve Hideg N8HSC

hideg@spsd4330a.erim.org

1803. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 21:40:26 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010082140.AA18619@tilde>
Source record: 7732

Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

In <luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)> Luru writes (lotsa stuff deleted):

NOTE: Those who have seen discussions of type-acceptance and ownership
rights on this net press D now (no flames below).

>there was a ham (should I call him that?) in this town who got caught
>of chatting with the cops with his IC-2GE. Apparently, he was
>seriously drunk (getting caught almost requires that, I think).
>
>He was facing charges of "Serious disturbing of security traffic" (or
>whatever that REALLY is in English) and possession of illegal radio
>transmitting equipment.
>
>The point here is, that the latter charges were dropped - or at least
>they tried to get them dropped - on the basis of the fact that radio

We should be thankful that, with the exception of a few states, ownership of
equipment is not restricted. It's a question of *use*, not ownership, of
equipment that is regulated in the U.S.

>the modified IC-2GE would be a mere subject of his construction
>project... Remember, ham gear don't have to be type approved, if it is
>not meant to be sold.

In the U.S., Ham gear does not require type acceptance, whether it is to
be sold or not. This assumes, of course, that the equipment will *only*
be used in the amateur service. The flip side is that Ham gear cannot
legally be used on any service that requires type-accepted equipment (and
that includes, for example, Citizens Band) unless it has received type-
acceptance for that service.

So what this tells me is that in the U.S. (1) you won't be in trouble for
owning a radio that can be used in any particular service; (2) you *might*
get in trouble with a police department for any of a variety of technical
points if you tried to talk on their frequencies; and (3) you *probably would*
get in trouble with the FCC for operating equipment in a service for which
it was not type-accepted, if you used your ham gear to chat on police
frequencies.

> Luru

73, Dube N5PDK

1804. Re: Circuit to add odd offsets to IC24

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 22:04:39 UTC
From: obrien@aero.aero.org
Message-ID: <87977@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 7953

In article <57.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>, lauren@vortex.COM (Lauren Weinstein) writes:

> On the assumption that no method exists to program odd repeater
> offsets into the 24, I took a look at the schematics to see if it
> would be practical to add such functionality. It appears that it
> might well be.
<...>
> The real question is, has anyone attempted this before, or done
> anything like it? And of course, if it turns out there *is* some way
> to program the odd offset directly, this would all (happily) be an
> academic discussion.

I don't own an ICOM, though I've heard they're very good units. For what it's worth, I can say that the Kenwood TH-75A solved the problem by providing three "special" memory locations which can take oddball splits (out of a total of 10). You use them by 1) programming the memory normally, thus setting the receive frequency, then 2) dialling up the transmit frequency, pressing the memory button, pressing and holding the PTT switch (unit doesn't transmit in this case), and pressing the same memory channel number. This saves the transmit frequency.

It might be worth trying this out on the ICOM on the off-chance that it can store separate TX and RX freqencies in at least some of its memory locations, documented or not. (Hi, Lauren! Good luck.)

--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

1805. Sony CRF-V21

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-08 22:25:59 UTC
From: chem63@menudo.uh.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct8.222559.11012@menudo.uh.edu>
Source record: 7970

Just got some flyers from Sony. They have a new (I mean I only know it now) model of radio, the CRF-V21.

Does anyone has any experience/comments on it.

Bernard Chang.

1806. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 00:16:28 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1396@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7961

In article <348@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <530023@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>, ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie)
writes:
>> Will they spend a large wad of cash for a shortwave
>> broadcast station, then come to the membership with hat in hand looking for
>> money for WARC-92 funding? You bet.
>
>WHAT!!?!? Is he hallucinating? When did the ARRL invest in a shortwave
>broadcast station?

You must not read QST! :-)
The shortwave broadcast station he's talking about has call letters W1AW.
They recently had Harris equip it with commercial transmitters. I don't
disagreed with their decision to go with commercial grade transmitters,
by the way. As to it being a broadcast station, read the article in QST about
how the computers fire up the transmitters to BROADCAST their bulletins
without monitoring the frequency first. This is my only objection to their
operations. There has been debate here before as to the legallity of
automated QRM so I won't go into that. Many hams feel the service out
weighs the interference. I do too, even though I still think it sets a
bad example of poor operating practice.

Gary KE4ZV

1807. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 00:41:51 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880308@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7965

H> What is needed is a nationwide standard repeater code for accessing
H> emergency services...

J> It is easy to find out the 911 emergency codes for almost every repeater
J> in the state of Hawaii. ...everyone has nearly standardized on one of
J> the following: 911, *911, or *9.

A ham friend who represents a local club (Northern Colorado ARC) to the
CCARC (Colorado Congress (?) of ARCs) tells me the statewide convention
is:
911*

That works on three of the four patches of which I'm a member, but I
think the fourth one is "*911" (I might be wrong about that).

Re: "What do we lack? A distress frequency."

On which band? Unlike many radio services, there are many different ham
bands.

I'll assume you mean 2M. A problem I see is that many times the best
frequency to use is a repeater, especially from an HT. Unfortunately,
for some strange reason, repeaters are spread around all different
frequencies. :-)

Seriously, as a ham who travels with an HT, if I have an emergency I'd
rather try to hit a repeater than call on a simplex distress frequency.

1808. Re: This whole Code Test Thing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 01:33:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500761@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7742

Another thing to try, and this might also add evidence to your case against a particular VE or VEC, is get tested by another VE/VEC. Not all of them are bad.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1809. CW saves lives, thanks to ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 02:24:50 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <38017@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7734

jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner NJ6A) complains (I think):

>>Obviously, he means W1AW, which, for most intents and purposes, IS a
>>shortwave broadcast station that happens to broadcast on ham frequencies
>>using paid operators.

Well, the last time I heard W1AW it was being operated by netperson
Jim Reisert AD1C, and I had a nice cw chat with him. I'm pretty sure
he wasn't paid anything to do that, he even had to write out all the
QSL cards himself.

There sure are a lot of complainers on this 'ere net - if some of you
spent as much time reading the license manuals and listening to CW as
you do complaining about things here, you'd all be Extra class ops by
now (no offense intended to original poster, who obviously has time to
do both!). [add appropriate fraction of a :-)]

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1810. Re: operating skills

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 02:28:40 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <68.27121FBA@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7966

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> If we need operating skill tests, why not have ones that test what most
> hams really do most. If we cannot decide and agree on what that is, then
> let each of us choose and be limited to using what we choose to test on.

How about a typing test? ;-)

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1811. Re: turn down the flamethrower, Tad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 02:35:37 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <69.27121FBB@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7967

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
>
> > consider it. Since I am not even close to retirement age, this is
> > a problem that may be unique to my age group. Is the ARRL doing anything
> > about it? Nope.
>
> WHAT? This guy obviously does not read QST.

What is ARRL doing about restrictive covenants? PRB-1 doesn't
have anything to do with those.

> WHAT!!?!? Is he hallucinating? When did the ARRL invest in a
> shortwave broadcast station?

Perhaps he means W1AW, which "broadcasts" legal one-way
transmissions that are supposed to be of interest to the amateur
community (plus code practice) on several amateur shortwave bands.
W1AW was just extensively (and expensively) renovated and operates
using top-line commercial-grade radio and computer equipment.
I do read QST. That's how I know all this.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1812. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 02:39:29 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <70.27121FBD@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7968

> From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
>
> faster - it would almost certainly take A LOT of explaining to the
> police radio operator to convince them. But that would be ONE
> possibility. MUCH faster than to run and look for a phone - say,

Of course, the police agency would immediately dispatch someone
to your stated location anyway just to find out why you are on their
radio system.

> the modified IC-2GE would be a mere subject of his construction
> project... Remember, ham gear don't have to be type approved, if it is
> not meant to be sold.

BUT... any equipment used on police or other non-amateur
frequencies MUST BE type accepted. Using modified ham gear outside
the ham bands is ILLEGAL, no matter how many public-spirited EMTs and
others are carrying them on their belts.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1813. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 06:59:46 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <359@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7969

In article <62.27102577@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>, David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:
>
> I don't call an election of officers carte blanche to spend dues money
> hiring new staff. Any item that the BOD decides that involves adding salaries
> or otherwise committing large sums of cash should indeed be proposed to the
> membership first.

So what was the reaction of your director when you proposed this? Or did
you ever propose it?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1814. Yaesu 411E Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 08:42:43 UTC
From: eaiu063@orion.oac.uci.edu
Message-ID: <27118D83.16243@orion.oac.uci.edu>
Source record: 7745

```
----------
Sorry if anyone has already asked this, but can anyone let
me know how to "open up" my new handie? I would prefer email
replies. Thanks All!

================================================================================
I may as well be hyper | Reply to:
As long as I'm still around | ZBMGARRA@uci
Cause I'll have lots of time to be laid back +------------------------------
When I'm six feet under ground. - Al Yankovic - I'll Be Mellow When I'm Dead
================================================================================
```

1815. Yaesu 411E mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 08:43:37 UTC
From: bgarrabr@BONNIE.ICS.UCI.EDU
Message-ID: <9010090132.aa06445@BONNIE.ICS.UCI.EDU>
Source record: 7747

Sorry if anyone has already asked this, but can anyone let
me know how to "open up" my new handie? I would prefer email
replies. Thanks All!

```
================================================================================
I may as well be hyper | Reply to:
As long as I'm still around | ZBMGARRA@uci
Cause I'll have lots of time to be laid back +-------------------------------
When I'm six feet under ground. - Al Yankovic - I'll Be Mellow When I'm Dead
================================================================================
```

1816. Old Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 12:40:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <213535CAF65F200D2F@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 7760

K6ZH writes:
> When I got my novice in 1963 (gee, how was it back then, Grandpa),
> there were a few WVs still around, a few KNs, and mostly WNs. The
> only grandfathering of calls that I know of was this: if you'd
> held a 1x3 call in one call district and moved to another, you
> could get a 1x3 (of the FCC's choice) in the new district. At
> least this was the case in the mid'60s. Irksome case in point:
> I was WB6DPV. A new ham moved into town from Utah in 1965--his
> call was K7Zsomething. He'd gotten his call AFTER I had. He
> applied for a modification in the 6th district and got W6HJC.
> BUMMER!

I got my novice in 1957 as KN4RMT and upgraded to K4RMT 9 months later. In the early seventies I lived in Maryland and applied for a change of call: I got W3GRG - obviously the calls in 3-land went slower than in 4-land. Now, back in the South, my W3 is rather unique, but I would still kill to get K4RMT back - sure wish I had kept it (it was never reissued). Sigh.

Way back then, if you had been licensed for 25 years and had an Extra-class, you could apply for a 1x2 call. How did you get K6ZH at your tender age?

> Gosh--here I am at age 42 and I can join QCWA! A sobering
> thought....

Gee, I'm 48 and licensed for 33 years. Should I join QCWA? What's it do?

Steve - W3GRG

```
_____________________________________ _____________________________________
| | | |
| CLAIMER: I speak for my employer.| | DISCLAIMER: Your mileage may vary.|
| I'll even speak for you.| | You may have rights |
|_____________________________________| | in some states.|
| Reading this message aloud |
| may cause gum disease.|
| Thinking about its implications |
| may cause brain damage.|
| Worrying about either may lead |
| to cardiovascular disease.|
| TS.|
|_____________________________________|
```

1817. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 12:48:38 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct9.084838@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 7761

In article <1396@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
[Re: W1AW]
|>... As to it being a broadcast station, read the article in QST about
|>how the computers fire up the transmitters to BROADCAST their bulletins
|>without monitoring the frequency first. This is my only objection to their
|>operations. There has been debate here before as to the legallity of
|>automated QRM so I won't go into that. Many hams feel the service out
|>weighs the interference. I do too, even though I still think it sets a
|>bad example of poor operating practice.
|>

Likewise, the FCC agrees that the service is legal. In fact, I recall that the FCC has often affirmed that the ARRL is on solid ground by running their transmissions and has even opined that people who run "right of navigation exercises" by transmitting on top of the W1AW bullens/code practice are subject to being cited for bad operating practices. Their reasoning was that the ARRL is recognized internationally as the "national radio society" for the US and that the W1AW schedule is very well publicized.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what
you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is
life a circle.

1818. Re: type acceptance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 13:12:16 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <12540@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7744

In article <9010082140.AA18619@tilde>, dube@cpdvax writes:
>
>In the U.S., Ham gear does not require type acceptance, whether it is to
>be sold or not. This assumes, of course, that the equipment will *only*
>be used in the amateur service.

BZZZT! Wrong answer. Commercially produced HF linear amps have to
be type accepted. The odd criterion for acceptance is that it can't
work on 10 meters, or be easily adapted for 10 meters. Too many
10 meter amps were ending up on 11 meters.

"Easily modified" seems like a fuzzy term. I think it refers to amps
whose instructions might read:

"Warning! To maintain type acceptance, do NOT remove the bright
orange tab on the bandswitch that prevents rotation to the 10/11
meter position!"

Hams can still build their own amps without type acceptance, but not
more than one per year. They are also free to modify the "not easily
modified" amp to run on 10 meters, but that may count towards their
annual quota.

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

1819. Re: Performance of QRP/homebrew transmitters and receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 13:52:57 UTC
From: elkind@whos01.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <15897@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7746

In article <1990Sep28.194742.9216@informix.com>, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes...
>It is quite fun to build your own QRP CW rig. I built a "Tuna Tin 2"
>from the ARRL's "Weekend Projects" book and had a lot of fun with it.

I've looked at this project on and off for quite a while (since the original article was printed, in fact). However, this rig (and several other old projects from the mid- to late-70's) uses a Radio Shack choke that stopped being available almost as soon as the article appeared (either the 10 uH or 100 uH choke, I forget which one; one of these is still available (or was a few months ago). Since all of these articles give modifications in terms of number of turns (and not resulting inductances), the construction info works only for these specific parts.

Does anyone have information on the resulting inductances, or another source (name, part number) for the same parts?

tnx de KB1RB/2

1820. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 14:45:12 UTC
From: rdb@mtunf.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1385@mtunf.ATT.COM>
Source record: 7971

The ham club at New Jersey Institute of Tech in Newark operates K2MFF/R on 147.225.

HT's monitoring this machine suffer from severe intermod. The signal from another local repeater mixes with the signal from a mobile phone (not cell phone - the old kind), creating a new signal on 147.225. The end result is that you can listen to both the other repeater and Newark Mobile Phone conversations at the same time. The intermod is strong enough to drown out K2MFF/R.

The intermod is caused by signals mixing INSIDE the HT's. Mobile/base tranceivers do not suffer from this problem.
--
Ron DeBlock N2JSO If God had meant for Man
rdb@mtunf.att.com to see the sun rise, He
!mtunf!rdb would have scheduled it
later in the day.

1821. ICOM-751 Repair-Tip

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 14:46:00 UTC
From: gene@uicsl.csl.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <29400006@uicsl.csl.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7972

A few days ago, my ICOM-751 developed a Memory-storage problem....
..it would store properly so long as you kept the same "mode", but
when trying to store a different mode (such as changing from usb to
lsb) all previous storages were wiped out. I was preparing myself for
the painful task of shipping it out for repair, when I fortunately
overheard a ham conversation on the air from a person who worked at
a place that sold ham-gear. He had heard something about "holding
down the WRITE button", while turning the transceiver on (initial
power-up). I tried it and IT CURED MY PROBLEM! Apparently, it resets
or initializes some logic??

1822. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 15:14:36 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <40586@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 7973

In article <1990Oct8.202738.3221@swbatl.sbc.com> ken@swbatl.sbc.com (Ken Gianino 5-9081) writes:
> It's not
> unusual for a paging company in a metro. area to run 15 or 20 transmitters
> all belching out 250 Watts in simulcast.

Wow, I had no idea ... how does this work? I are they "cellular" in nature (the 15 or 20 don't overlap much)? This is a pretty good sort of "multipath" effect, how does it not foul up the receivers? (FM generates awful squeaks when you've got 2 comparable-strength x-mitters going at once)

Chris

1823. Scanners in the Wall Street Journal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 15:28:03 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <360@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7974
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Don't miss the cover article on scanner listening in this morning's
(10-9-90) Wall St Journal. There is even a picture of Bob Grove
on the cover! It has quotes from Bob Parnass concerning the joys
of listening in on McDonalds, and talks about baby monitors, cellular,
and president Bush.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1824. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 15:33:02 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010091533.AA02609@tilde>
Source record: 7762

In <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> Phil writes:

>Another thing to try, and this might also add evidence to your case against
>a particular VE or VEC, is get tested by another VE/VEC. Not all of them
>are bad.
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

Yeah! Like when you're getting your car inspected, and your bald tires won't pass. Just keep going until you find an inspection station that will pass it. :-)

73 Dube N5PDK

PS: Has anyone successfully sued an inspection station for failing their car???

1825. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 16:32:00 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8927@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 7751

In article <9010091533.AA02609@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
]In <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> Phil writes:
]
]>Another thing to try, and this might also add evidence to your case against
]>a particular VE or VEC, is get tested by another VE/VEC. Not all of them
]>are bad.
]>
]>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
]><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.
]
]Yeah! Like when you're getting your car inspected, and your bald tires won't
]pass. Just keep going until you find an inspection station that will pass it.
]:-)
]
]73 Dube N5PDK
]
]PS: Has anyone successfully sued an inspection station for failing their
]car???

IMHO it is arguments like this that blow all the credibility that the
PRO CW proponents have (and it isn't much to begin with.) Comparing
writing down the dots and dashes to trying to get a car with bald tires
inspected is just another case of apples and oranges.

How about comparing to an inspection station that says "I won't pass
your car unless it comes thru my doors with the manufacturers paper
stickers still in place on the the tread on all four tires. I don't
care if you just bought them yesterday." I would think you wouldn't
stand for that for a minute. But arbitrary and capricous behavior on
the part of a VE is OK??

bill KB3YV

1826. Re: Code Tset Gimmick. Was: Ham Radio Liscence

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 16:48:53 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1107@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 7754

In article <1990Oct4.093841@ultnix.enet.dec.com> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:

-
-We want volunteers,not vigilantes. If you volunteer to do a job and do it,you
-are deserving of the highest possible praise. If you volunteer to do a job and
-then betray those who trusted you by forcing your personal adgenda on the
-public,you deserve to be sued,flogged,dipped in hog vomit,fried to a crispy
-crunch and hung up as a warning to others who would subvert the volunteer's
-good work.

This fits the politik-vermin on Capitol hill to a tee!!! I'd _love_ to see some deep-fried congress-critters!

--

David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

1827. Toys for Wealthy Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 16:54:39 UTC
From: MEDELMA@CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU
Message-ID: <9010091701.AA20703@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7752

I was just playing with a new toy our department bought for cable and line analysis, and I think it's got some real possibilities for amateur use. It's called a Cable Scanner, and it's designed for monitoring and analyzing ethernet, 3270, twisted pair, TV cable and other transmission line systems. While it has a number of functions, the one of interest is its built in TDR function. Playing around with a few spools of thin ethernet and 72 ohm coax, I discovered that the box can accurately locate shorts and open lines; it may even be able to locate impedance bumps; I don't know, as I didn't have the manual.

At $1595 (Inmac list price) it's a bit hefty, but hey, hams have been known to spend that on scopes. I wonder if perhaps there are cheaper models of this sort of box available?
--mike edelman ke8yy medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu medelma@waynest1

1828. W1AW Broadcasts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 17:03:51 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4204@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 7773

In article <38017@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Webster Smogpule III) writes:
}jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner NJ6A) complains (I think):
}--------------
}>>Obviously, he means W1AW, which, for most intents and purposes, IS a
}>>shortwave broadcast station that happens to broadcast on ham frequencies
}>>using paid operators.
}-------------

I wasn't complaining, rather, I was merely stating the facts. For the
most part, W1AW is a broadcast station. There are times when guest
operators and staff use it for two-ways, but mostly it's used for bulletin
and code practice purposes. It's also a fact that the bulletin and code
practice transmissions are conducted by paid operators for whom the ARRL
had to get a special dispensation from the FCC.

I think W1AW does serve a useful function (I copy the CW bulletins every
night) and should continue. There are those who wish, however, that the
W1AW operators would listen on their transmit frequency before cutting lose
with a bulletin or code practice session. I'm not among that crowd, since
the W1AW schedule is published well in advance and I *know* exactly when and
where they'll come on frequency and will avoid those frequencies.

}There sure are a lot of complainers on this 'ere net - if some of you
}spent as much time reading the license manuals and listening to CW as
}you do complaining about things here, you'd all be Extra class ops by
}now (no offense intended to original poster, who obviously has time to
}do both!). [add appropriate fraction of a :-)]

Agreed.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

1829. Re: Request for Info -- AVM on 33 cm band

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 17:08:09 UTC
From: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct9.170809.23184@wrl.dec.com>
Source record: 7753

What is AVM? CIA car tracking, or what?

1830. Software for Mac

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 17:46:02 UTC
From: jeffh@oregon.uoregon.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct9.174602.18179@cs.uoregon.edu>
Source record: 7766

Does anyone know of any satellite tracking software for the Mac family? I never see any in the periodicals and haven't heard of any. While I'm posting this I would be interested in any radio related software for the Mac.

Thanks,

Jeff Hite
Computer Technician
Computing Center
U of Oregon
Eugene,OR 97403
Phone: 503.346.4403
Internet: jeffh@oregon.uoregon.edu
Bitnet: jeffh@oregon
AppleLink: U1011
Radio: KF7SZ
Disclamer: Any semblance of statements made here to reality are directly proportional to the uncertainty principle.

1831. NEW CANADIAN STRUCTURE--SOME GOOD NEWS!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 18:00:51 UTC
From: 51160_1477@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <7340.2711d814@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 7767

I was concerned to read the postings about our new licensing structure.

The following information was obtained from our Department of Communications enforcement officer today:

1. NO PERMIT WILL BE NEEDED BY US AMATEURS TO OPERATE IN CANADA although other foreign hams will need a permit rather than simply a letter of
authorization as is now the case.

2. The deregulation of the subbands has been planned for many months as
part of their plan to achieve more amateur self regulation.

3. Basic licensees will not be able to use commercial equipment modified
for the ham bands. However, since commercial gear is very expensive, this
shouldn't be too big a deal. It would just mean going for a higher level
of license if it was important.

4. The question of POSSESSING either more powerful equipment or equipment that will transmit outside of the ham bands remains unchanged. They are
not concerned unless you TRANSMIT with it. Besides, they have more serious
problems that looking for hams with this type of equipment and will only
be concerned if there is a complaint.

5. Tower approval will have to be sought from local authorities but this
does not have to be a permit or license unless the municipality so
designates. They are looking for more responsibility from radio
operators to ensure that antenna supporting structures are reasonable
in appearance as well as technically sound.

Hopefully this helps to clarify some of the points and presents a more
positive view of what (generally speaking) is an excellent improvement
for the amateur community.

Dave Colvin
VE3ZDC
PPDDC@UWOCC1.UWO.CA

73'S FOR NOW.

1832. Wanted: Mods to the Kenwood TS-140S

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 18:25:40 UTC
From: albers@ka3ovk.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Oct9.182540.917@ka3ovk.uucp>
Source record: 7975

I am looking for any and all mods for the TS-140S. I just purchased one, and feature for feature, it seems a lot like the 430S I used to have. Does anyone have info on mods for MARS/CAP and out-of-band transmit, transverter connections, etc? Anyone have computer control routines for it written in 'C'? Ported to UNIX/XENIX? I'll take DOS if I really HAVE to.....

Jon

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Information Systems Management, Support and Installation. |
| Office Symbols: ISM:S:S:SI voice: (202/FTS)535-3729 Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ |
| UUCP:(media|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv)!ka3ovk!albers ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 |

1833. Alinco DR-590T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 18:32:40 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010091832.AA29639@lonex4.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 7768

I just picked up a brand new Alinco DR-590T and have had some problems that I would like to share with you all out there in ham-net land. Maybe someone out there can help me with a couple of these problems.

1, I got this unit because of all the cool features it is supposed to have, including cross-band repeat. The instruction manual does not even mention this feature. After calling Alinco I found that this was a feature functions only after modification. They said (more than a week and a half ago) that they would send me the modification instructions. I haven't heard anything from them.

2, The Autodialer (an option for the 590E according to page 13 of the manual) did not work as in the insturctions. Another call to Alinco and I found that it is also an option in the 590T. On page 19 it was pointed out to me is a note to this effect. These instructions are also unclear. Anyway I went out and purchased the required DTMF unit and installed it. Now I can store the numbers in the autodialer's memories, however I cannot get the rig to autodial any number except the number stored in memory #1. I have tried every possible interpretation of the directions on page 13 of the manual and had no success. Another call to Alinco . . . they told me that they knew that the manual was written in jinglish (japanese/english) and was hard to understand. They said that they would send me a complete manual written by someone who spoke english as their primary language. I asked them why this manual was not provided with the rig and they said that it was free to anyone who asked for it ?!?!

3, This rig is supposedly able to receive DTMF codes from another transmitter that will allow remote control of the rig (useful as a very flexible cross band repeater). I have not been able to get this to function on my rig at all. I can only hope that possibly the modification they promised to send me will enable this function or that the new english directions will beable to explain how to make this happen. This function is the main reason I chose this rig since it will allow me to access local repeters from my office via 440 link.

4, The remote page/DTMF squelch function are completely cryptic I hope they are also explained in the english directions.

Anyone with any mods or operation instructions for this rig please let me know. Am I the only one with these problems? Does anyone have any solutions? Is Alinco always this slow? etc.?

I will post a summary when a solution is found
so send responses to me at my address:szarekw@lonex.radc.af.mil

73
-buzz

I will not instigate revolution . . .
B. Simpson

1834. Re: Novice test code requirement... Again.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 19:04:24 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880309@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7976

> I just took my novice test... AN PASSED!

Another "welcome" to you Michael.

I agree with your sentiments regarding 5 WPM difficulty. I'm working on 20 WPM now, and the same thing applies - speed improves through regular practice and motivation. The only difference is that I'm going through more paper and ink. :)

Athletes and musicians know that practice and "luck" are positively correlated. While there are people on this Net that viscerally disagree about the CW requirement, remember that everyone can have an opinion, even if it is wrong. (Geez, guys, lighten up ! :)

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1835. Re: Yaesu 411E Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 19:52:02 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500033@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 7727

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / eaiu063@orion.oac.uci.edu (Byon Garrabrant) / 2:42 am Oct 9, 1990 /

Sorry if anyone has already asked this, but can anyone let
me know how to "open up" my new handie? I would prefer email
replies. Thanks All!

==========

I may as well be hyper | Reply to:
As long as I'm still around | ZBMGARRA@uci
Cause I'll have lots of time to be laid back +------------------------------
When I'm six feet under ground. - Al Yankovic - I'll Be Mellow When I'm Dead

==========

Does the documentation that comes with the FT-411E mention what the
"E" == enhanced stands for. All the wonderful features listed for the FT-411E
in the full page glossy adds are the same as the original FT-411.

Maybe it's just a FT-411 with the intermod fix applied.

Bill WA7NWP

1836. Re: turn down the flamethrower, Tad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 20:02:02 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct9.200202.20467@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 7728

>W1AW was just extensively (and expensively) renovated and operates
>using top-line commercial-grade radio and computer equipment.

The ARRL bought Harris RF-3200 HF radios for W1AW. The 3200 is a new design at the <bottom> of the Harris line. They sell for about $3500, which is near the top of the "ham" HF price range. Some of their logic was that Harris is not likely to drop the radio after 2 years and create a spare parts "vacuum".

-Ken WB0QNA

1837. QSL route help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 20:13:33 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120134@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 7729

I worked RH7E in the CQ WW RTTY contest. Unfortunately I did not get
a QSL route. Any on the net have a route.
Thanks and 73's
Jim, WA6SDM@N6LDL
jholly@hpcupt1.hp.com

1838. Re: Packet Games

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 20:26:45 UTC
From: cmoore@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <29490021@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 7730

> Brian (and the net), several of us a few years ago were bashing about this
> idea and thought that it would be GREAT fun.... There is no legal problem
> with it... the only reason that it has not been done yet is that none
> of us are 'game implementers'... If you are PLEASE develop a game and make
> it available...

> By the way, my DOSGATE system has several 'text based' games available
> are mildly popular...
> I love the idea of a multiplayer Amateur Radio game.

I have spent a good deal of time working on and supporting MUD's (Multi User Dungeons) Although the term 'Dungeon' can be misleading, the idea is that a MUD is a multiuser game like the text adventures in which players can interact with each other.

I would be very interested in working on a multi-user game under packet. I am a licensed ham, but I am not (yet) on packet.

If someone would like to work on this I would be glad to contribute my expertise in multiuser games if someone would like to help me with the packet radio aspects.

I can be reached by mail at cmoore@hprmokg.hp.com.

Chris Moore

1839. Wanted: Weather newsgroup/distribution list contact

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 20:29:41 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010092029.AA11918@tilde>
Source record: 7731

Netizens:

I am looking for an email address for a weather (severe & otherwise) group similar to infohams.

Any suggestions to contact? ((do i remember seeing someone from the Severe Storms Lab in Oklahoma on this net?))

73,
Bob WA8YCD
rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com

1840. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 21:19:02 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <4941@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7733

In article <1990Oct8.213456.18490@math.lsa.umich.edu> hideg@spsd4330a.erim.org (Steve Hideg (Mr. Fabulous)) writes:
]In article <8882@helios.TAMU.EDU> billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon)]writes:
]> Where were the control operators for all these repeaters?? FCC regs]state
]> that automatic operation requires a control operator.
]
]Then it ain't "automatic".

No, but a phone patch does handle 3rd party traffic, requiring a control operator. However, I believe that a patch is legal if, when the control operator is not present, only 911 or equivalent can be dialed. This is on the theory that a 911 call is a presumed emergency and hence the third party traffic rule is waived.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

1841. Re: NEW CANADIAN LICENSING STRUCTURE--TODAY!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 21:35:27 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <346@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 7770

[Can we please dispense with the gun control debate?]

As I mentioned in a previous article, the only restrictions on
emission type under the new Canadian regulations concern signal
bandwidth. According to the DOC, the restrictions are:

Bands below 30 MHz 6 KHz
50-54 MHz ? (Forgot to ask)
144-148 MHz 30 KHz
220-225 MHz 100 KHz
430-450, 902-928 MHz 12 MHz
1.2 GHz and up Unlimited (you do have to stay inside
the amateur allocation, though :-)

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

1842. Re: Sources for liability insurance?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 22:30:00 UTC
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <10003.27121728@rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 7735

In article <664@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com>, lcz@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com (Lee Ziegenhals) writes:
> A group of us in San Antonio are planning to install a new packet TCP/IP
> node. We have a good site selected, and the building management has
> given us approval for installation. However, they want us to have
> liability insurance in case the antenna falls and damages someone or
> something.
>
> This seems like a reasonable request, though I welcome any opinions on
> the subject. Also, I am looking for suggestions on places to look for
> such insurance. Are there any companies that specialize in liability for
> antennae/towers/etc? Does the ARRL insurance cover this type of thing?
>
> 73/Lee, N5LYT

The good news is that the ARRL offers a group liability policy in addition to the better known equipment policy. The bad news is it will cost you around $500/year. The same agency (Woehlers, I think) and carrier (CIGNA) are used for both policies. Contact the ARRL for details.

73 de Mark

--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

1843. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 22:57:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500762@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7736

> >
> No question shall have fewer than
> > one hundred forms possible. Same may have more than a billion.
>
> Great. Eliminate the easy code test, then make the written test harder.
> When I was 12, the code test was easy. It was the written test that
> was intimidating.

The astronomical number of forms of the questions solves the problem of
people memorizing the questions. It does not make the subject harder.

> Phil's posting was eloquent, but very long. Even though it was addressed
> toward me, I am not going to comment on more of it...it's just too long,
>
> I still think it was too bad that the original poster, a newly licensed
> ham, could not post a comment that he thought the code test was no
> big deal, without getting FLAMED.

But remember it was not me that did the original flaming.

Now when you get a posting like this:

> I really started to love CW after I was 'forced' to use it with a
> novice ticket. Actually, I would rather use CW than voice any day.
> It kind of grows on you. Wait till you get a TNC.....
>
> Jeff NR0D

you might find it hard to argue against. I wonder how many hams who
use CW now would have avoided the CW test if that were an option.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1844. Re: R1 and R100

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 22:58:50 UTC
From: schuster@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <34690@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 7737

>Anyone out there have any information, descriptions, reviews or comments on th
e
>ICOM's R1 and R100.

I have an R-1. Here is a very brief review:

Convenience, size - excellent
Ergonomics, features - very good
Sensitivity (25-900 mHz) - good to very good
Selectivity - good to poor

The biggest performance problem is the tendency to pick up images of strong
signals exactly 150 or 300 kHz away from the signal you're trying to hear.

PS: It is now with me ALL THE TIME, faults and all.

1845. ITU Station 4U1ITU - This Week's Schedule

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 22:59:09 UTC
From: eab@voa3.UUCP
Message-ID: <46@voa3.UUCP>
Source record: 7738
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

This notice was posted on the Voice of America "HamNews" Bulletin Board

---

___DEX, THE K3EKA SECRETARY, OPERATING 4U1ITU IN GENEVA

The secretary of the VOA Amateur Radio Club, Dexter Anderson, is
in Geneva and he is operating the ITU Club Station, 4U1ITU.

For all you DXers, 4U1ITU is considered a separate country for
DXCC purposes.

Dex plans to operate on 10 meters USB on frequencies between
28.400 MHz and 28.416 MHz on October 10, 11 and 12 between 12:30
PM and 1:30 PM EDT.

Sorry for the late notice. Good luck!!

--
E. Allen (Al) Brown (VOA/BBC) WA3FYZ/ZF2LY Voice of America
Wilber J. Cohen Building, Room G-748 Broadcast Operations
Washington, DC 20547 Computer Services Division
...uunet!voa3!eab +1 202-619-2020

1846. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 23:02:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500763@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7739

> > Either the emergency system there is NOT properly setup, or else you have
> > not arranged to have the repeater's phone line automatically route the
> > call to a central dispatcher.
>
> WHAT??!? Let me get this straight....there are different PSAPs serving
> different areas...local calls route to the local PSAP...and Phil claims
> this is not the proper design for a 911 system?
>
> WHAT central dispatcher? Modern 911 systems in large municipalities
> use SELECTIVE ROUTING based upon the phone number.

The same one that cellular calls are routed to. Does your system just route
cellular calls to a random/arbitrary jurisdiction? Cells don't align with
the jurisdictions unless we have solved some problems in the physics of
radio waves I have not heard of.

> > You should at least make sure that the dispatching computer knows the number
> > of the repeater, and brings up instructions to the dispatcher for all calls
> > coming on in that number to explain that it is coming in over a wide area,
> > and that it is operating via radio. That avoids having to explain all this
> > to the dispatching during the call.
> >
>
> We didn't get any response when we asked the local 911 PSAP (Public Safety
> Answering Point) to modify the ALI (Automatic Location Identification)
> database. So we programmed the repeater controller to dial the 7 digit
> equivalent when it hears 911, which eliminates any ANI/ALI.

What 7 digit equivalent? Where does it go to?

It definitely sounds like there is a management problem there. Maybe you
could get better response through the local TV media. They eat stories
like that for lunch.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1847. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 23:16:17 UTC
From: kjh@aludra.usc.edu
Message-ID: <12425@chaph.usc.edu>
Source record: 7740

In article <40586@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
>> It's not unusual for a paging company in a metro. area to run 15 or
>> 20 transmitters all belching out 250 Watts in simulcast.
>Wow, I had no idea ... how does this work?

The transmitters are NOT on the same frequency.

1848. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 23:17:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500764@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7741

> BUT... any equipment used on police or other non-amateur
> frequencies MUST BE type accepted. Using modified ham gear outside
> the ham bands is ILLEGAL, no matter how many public-spirited EMTs and
> others are carrying them on their belts.

* 97.403 Safety of life and protection of property.
*
* No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur station of
* any means of radiocommunication at its disposal to provide essential
* communication needs in the connection with the immediate safety of human
* life and immediate protection of property when normal communication
* systems are not available.

As I read this rule, it tells me that my amateur station (and it remains
in the amateur service) is not prevented by other rules (such as limits
on frequency or power) for radio communications under specific circumstances
it mentions.

So my radio is not type-accepted. It does not need to be type-accepted in
order to EXIST. That requirement applies to use in the Land Mobile service.
If it is there, it falls under "any means of radiocommunication". If the
other "normal communication systems" are not available (e.g. no cellphone
here, and no repeater locally that has an autopatch), that that fits another
requirement. Of course there must be a real emergency, too.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1849. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-09 23:19:45 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.90Oct10001945@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 7743

In article <70.27121FBD@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:

> Of course, the police agency would immediately dispatch someone
> to your stated location anyway just to find out why you are on their
> radio system.

You're probably right.

> BUT... any equipment used on police or other non-amateur
> frequencies MUST BE type accepted. Using modified ham gear outside
> the ham bands is ILLEGAL, no matter how many public-spirited EMTs and
> others are carrying them on their belts.

Right again. But mere OWNING or CARRYING such radio is not a violation. And the regulations (I guess that is a law, even), state that in case of emergency etc. every citizen is REQUIRED to do anything that can be done (with the exception of putting oneself in great danger) to save a human live or considerable amount of public or private property.

Your bias may be different. To us, people's lives come first, not the rules.

Luru

1850. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 01:20:02 UTC
From: mh4x+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <Mb4bR2200WAx0FBEVQ@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 7748

Note that this sort of thing is encouraged (or at least allowed) between
certain agencies.

One example that I know of in NYC where
1) NYC-EMS radio's are equipped with the police frequencies
for the surrounding areas (the new sabers are equipped
with the entire city)
2) EMS units that do not have police bands on their radios can go
to the local police station and sign out a radio.
3) NON-OFFICIAL AMBULANCES (such as volunteers) can
go to the station and sign out radios.

This provides for a faster response to most ambulance calls (as with the
exception of during police emergencies, where no other calls are put out,
the police dispatchers are always ahead of the EMS dispatchers) and also
allows for quick multiple agency notification in case things get hairy.

The units are generally identified as just "EMS" on the air, with no specific
unit mentioned. This is generally true of the Volunteers also.

Another possible way to get intouch with the dispatcher is to use the
notation "XXX Portable" where XXX is the police precinct where the
event is happening (assuming you are on the correct frequency).

While the above methods do work, they are not really intended for civillian
use.

Mark Hamill
mh4x@andrew.cmu.edu

1851. Re: This whole Code Test Thing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 01:24:05 UTC
From: brian@positron.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct10.012405.25891@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 7749

(Michael Harpe) writes:

| All Part 97 specifies is that you have to do it by ear. Not words,
| not letters, just hear it and interpret it. The method is up to
| you.

[enter add-to-stupid-discussion mode :-]

I thought the actual exam requirements were to be able to send
>AND RECEIVE< Morse code. Two questions:

1) Should we sue all VE's who fail to verify ability to send :-) ?

2) Could a VE flunk you on Morse if you couldn't send? (I'm assuming
that someone who doesn't know ALL of the characters would be unable to
send "ZJXFL/?" at ANY speed.)

[exit add-to-stupid-discussion mode :-] :-) :-) :-)

--
Brian McMinn brian.mcminn@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

1852. Re: NEW CANADIAN LICENSING STRUCTURE--T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 01:35:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500765@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7750

So what is the legality of amateur television on the 70cm band under the new Canadian licensing and regulations? Do they still require you get a special permit, or has that been removed now or before?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1853. Radios and the blind

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 03:00:14 UTC
From: rr2v+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <sb4cuy600WB28MtkUT@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 7755

I am interested in getting involved with Ham operation.
If any one out there has any information on materials available in braille
I would appreciate it very much if you could let me know.
I know that there are audio tapes out there with some of
the information and would also apreciate any recomendations of these.

Thanks in advance.

Dan Rossi

1854. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was Re:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 03:16:39 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <73.2712C8BB@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7756

> From: bote@csense.uucp (John Boteler)
>
> Yet, all these approches short-circuit the system. In the event
> that there is a need for followup investigation of the incident,
> there is no log tape of your call on the 911 phone system, so
> if you get snafud along the way, you have little recourse.
> Net effect: no better off than calling on the phone.

I don't follow this part. All radio transmissions in a Public
Safety system should be taped. I am not aware of any agency in my
local area that does not tape radio traffic. Do policies on this
differ in other areas?

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1855. of skydiving and radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 03:23:18 UTC
From: rr2v+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <kb4dEaq00WB2AMtl4v@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 7757

I could use some suggestions, comments, or advice.
Does my dream radio system exist?

I am totally blind and happen to be an avid skydiver.
One of the major problems I have encountered over the years has been
with radio systems. I am currently using a police scanner type set up belonging to the
drop-zone where I jump, but would like to invest in my own gear.

The ideal system would be something like this;
It would have to be somewhat protable, able to be worne inside
a jumpsuit, mounted on the parachute harness across my stomach, or
mounted directly to my crash helmet. As far a size goes, remember that some jumpers jump
with

jumpers jump with video cameras mounted to their helmets.
The radio should be two-way with a voice activated mike
and a speaker that could be mounted inside the helmet.
The mike would have to be able to cancel wind-noise up to about
30mph, this is only to be used once my canopy is opened.
I do not think a freefall system is possible.
The range would have to be no less than 2.5 miles.
And most importantly, it must be very reliable. I have already found myself
several times, under canopy at 2,500ft with no communication
with my ground suport.

Please send any suggestions or information to me here.

Thanks
Dan Rossi

1856. Re: can 2sat do repeater split of 6.46 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 03:24:39 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <74.2712C8BD@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7758

> From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us (David B. Thomas)
>
> > Maybe ICOM found a way to keep you from unlawfully using your
> >non-type-accepted amateur equipment to transmit outside the ham bands.
>
> I hate to ruin your day, Stark, but ICOM purposefully designs
> radios so that
> a simple mod will allow transmission outside the ham bands.
> There's money
> in it, so they do it. My friends and I buy them because of it.

Are you a licensed ham? Does ICOM have any business selling
transmitters to you and your friends? Not that they care. You hit
the nail on the head when you said "there's money in it, so they do
it."
I have always been against the policy that "every volunteer
needs a portable." There are a lot of non-licensed EMTs and vollie
firefighters running around with modified ham portables on Public
Safety frequencies. They and their illegal radios do not belong on
the air. I always thought a firefighter's job was to put out fires,
not to jabber on his portable radio.
Now we have the folks in this echo claiming that hams should be
able to transmit on police channels so they can call for help. That
is what telephones, repeater autopatches, fire alarm pull boxes, etc
are for. Civilians do not belong on the police radio, therefore they
do not need access to equipment that will transmit there.

> Rich Bono, if you are reading, THIS is the kinda guy I was
> talking about.

For your friend's benefit, THIS kinda guy has extensive Public
Safety emergency communications _and_ disaster preparedness
experience. The only way the system works under normal or emergency
conditions is if everybody stays where they belong.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1857. Re: R1 and R100

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 03:31:31 UTC
From: crisp@mips.COM
Message-ID: <42006@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 7759

In article <34690@cup.portal.com> schuster@cup.portal.com (Michael Alan Schuster) writes:
>>Anyone out there have any information, descriptions, reviews or comments on th
>e
>>ICOM's R1 and R100.
>
>I have an R-1. Here is a very brief review:
>
>Convenience, size - excellent
>Ergonomics, features - very good
>Sensitivity (25-900 mHz) - good to very good
>Selectivity - good to poor
>
>The biggest performance problem is the tendency to pick up images of strong
>signals exactly 150 or 300 kHz away from the signal you're trying to hear.
>
>PS: It is now with me ALL THE TIME, faults and all.
>

Like they say, "the R1, Don't leave home without it" (I certainly don't)

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 2-02 (408) 524-8177
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

1858. Re: Whatever happened to Swan?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 03:42:14 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <29490022@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 7797

flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd writes:

>I know that Swan is long gone, but does anyone know who purchased them
>or where their old parts stocks went?

I own a Swan 350C ('bought it new, still use it when I get on the air,
works great).

On a local ham swap repeater, someone asked the same question. Swan was
a subsidiary of the Cubic Corporation, located in San Diego, Calif.
The Cubic Corporation still exists although they are primarily a defense
contractor.

This info is about 9 months old but... the Cubic Corp. still supports
(presumably to a limited extent) Swan equipment according to the person
I spoke to on the net. Their phone number is (619) 757-7525. The person
to contact is Chuck Harrell at Ext. 228. Also, a person named Grace at
Ext. 243 was mentioned. The info. source was N6DW on the net.

Good luck,
'Great rigs, lotsa power, just tune 'em fast ;-)

Barry M. Fowler Hewlett Packard Company

Networked Computer Manufacturing Operation - Roseville, California
(can't we think of a shorter name?)

e-mail: barry@hprmokg.rose.hp.com
Verbal: Hey Barry!
R.F. : WB6JZL
NAR : 51644

1859. Re: PSAPs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 04:28:12 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <75.27131CF8@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7776

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
>
> WHAT central dispatcher? Modern 911 systems in large municipalities
> use SELECTIVE ROUTING based upon the phone number.

Not all. Some cities do indeed have ONE dispatch center. Lack
of a common central dispatch office is politics, not effective system
design.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1860. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 04:29:41 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <76.27131CFA@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7775

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)

> > or otherwise committing large sums of cash should indeed be proposed to
> the
> > membership first.
>
> So what was the reaction of your director when you proposed this? Or did
> you ever propose it?

Why should the membership need to "propose" accountability to
the Board?

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1861. Re: Whatever happened to Swan?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 04:57:26 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <363@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7800

In article <1077@west.West.Sun.COM>, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
>
> Having recently purchased a Swan 500CX, I'm now in need of a manual and
> schematic for the unit. Does anyone have a copy or a repro that they
> would be willing to part with?

You can get a Swan 500CX manual for $12.25 from:

Hi Manuals
P.O. Box 802
Council Bluffs, IA 51502

They don't take personal checks or credit cards. The price includes
shipping in the USA. You can get a catalog of manuals for lots of
old ham gear for $2.00.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1862. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 05:05:48 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <364@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7801

In article <40562@cci632.UUCP>, cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op) writes:
>
> Yeah, REALLY! There is a local pager that gets into my TH-215 *TERRIBLY*
> making it unbearable to passively listen to one of the local repeaters.
> WHY are these things such a problem? It seems almost universal that they
> throw all kinds of crap everywhere. Numerous letters have been fired off
> by me, but none of these companies have ever responded. Are the FCC regs
> too lax on this type of transmitter?

What makes you think your receiver's problem is caused by transmitted "crap"?
Intermod in your receiver is not caused by spurious emissions. And if you
have your TH215 hooked to any antenna other than the little rubber one that
came with it, the problem will be worse. Probably the paging transmitter
is putting out lots of power, but only on it's assigned frequency.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1863. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 05:12:42 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <365@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7802

In article <9010082140.AA18619@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>
> In the U.S., Ham gear does not require type acceptance, whether it is to
> be sold or not. This assumes, of course, that the equipment will *only*
> be used in the amateur service.

Are you SURE? How is it that the FCC restricts 10 meter coverage in
linear amplifiers (even kits!) manufactured for the amateur radio market
then, without the process of type acceptance?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1864. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 05:32:02 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080017@col.hp.com>
Source record: 7784

>/ col:rec.ham-radio / PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") / 5:07 am Oct 5, 1990 /
>It continues to amaze me how the makers of HT's fail to provide them with
>adequate front-end selectivity; i was recently looking to buy a simple (Cheap!)
>2-meter HT, and *NONE* of the various ones i trialled in the dealers seemed
>immune to 'squawks'. It generally seemed that 'the more features, the worse
>the RF performance'. One, which shall remain nameless, suffered terminal
>intermodulation on a 1/4 wave whip.....
>
[much 'amateur' HT bashing deleted]

> Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613
>----------

It appears to me that alot of the 'intermod' problems with the
latest HT's are due to the wide receive frequency range. I have
noticed a definite difference (sorry no quantitative measurements)
between my 'old generation' Yaesu and Icom HTs and my Kenwood TH 26.
I attribute most of this to the extended frequency coverage of the
Kenwood (138 to 174 MHz). Although I have not noticed the problem
on my Kenwood TM-231 which has the same receive coverage.

Anyone have similar experiences or maybe even hard data?

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"Any band, any mode."

1865. -- GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT --

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 06:03:54 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901010000354.24001599@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 7763

```
**********************************
*** GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT ***
**********************************

Issued: 23:45 UT, 10 October

-------------

Attention:

At approximately 23:57 UT on 09 October, a sudden magnetic impulse
(characteristic SSC-type signature) was observed at the magnetic observatory
near the University of Lethbridge. At approximately 02:20 UT on 10 October, a
Minor Storm level positive magnetic excursion occurred locally. The magnetic
field has since been fluctuating at Active to Very Active levels and it is
believed that at least Minor Storm level fluctuations may begin at any time.
It is not known whether the main phase of the storm has yet begun (or if it
will materialize at all), although it is anticipated anytime now. The potential
storm intensity is not expected to exceed Minor Storm levels at low and mid
latitudes, however activity at higher latitudes (and possibly northern middle
latitudes) could reach Major Storm levels over the next 12 to 24 hours if the
storm reaches maturity.

Radio propagation conditions are expected to be Very Poor over high
latitude paths. Paths particularly susceptible will be those which pass
through or near the auroral zone, which may shift southward over the period due
to the storm conditions. Southern middle latitudes and low latitudes should
maintain Fair to Good propagation conditions throughout the period, provided
this activity does not exceed anticipated levels. Fading will be more
pronounced on most HF frequencies and may be quite severe over high latitude
paths. High latitude paths can also expect increased signal absorption due to
auroral activity. Some auroral propagation may be possible over higher
latitudes where auroral activity is more pronounced.

Auroral activity will reach High levels over high latitude paths and will
be visible from northerly middle latitude locations. Mostly moderate activity
should prevail at middle latitude locations. Low latitudes will,
unfortunately be unable to witness the auroral activity unless storm levels
become significantly more severe than currently anticipated. An additional
alert will be posted if activity exceeds levels currently anticipated.

The following forecast charts have been modified to reflect the recent
increased geomagnetic and auroral activity:

REVISED FORECAST OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY
```

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | |** | * | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | |***|***| * | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | |***|***|***|* *| * | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | | | xx|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |xxx|xxx|xxx|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |xxx|xxx|xxx|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
x = Actual geomagnetic activity which occurred over the past several days. Sunday on the chart represents 07 October.
* = Predicted geomagnetic activity for the remainder of the period.

REVISED RADIO PROPAGATION CONDITION FORECAST

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| FAIR | x| | | | | | | | |
| POOR |xx |xxx|xxx| | | *|* *|***|***|***|
| VERY POOR | | | |* | **|** | * | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | **|* | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |xxx|xxx|xxx| | | | | *|* *|
| GOOD | | | | | | |* *|***|** | * |
| FAIR | | | |* |* *|***| * | | | |
| POOR | | | | **| * | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
```

```
| EXTREMELY GOOD | |xx | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |xxx| x|xxx| | | |* *|***|***|***|
| GOOD | | | | *|***|***| * | | | |
| FAIR | | | |** | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
x = Actual propagation conditions which occurred over the past several days. Sunday on the chart represents 07 October.
* = Predicted propagation conditions for the remainder of the period.

REVISED AURORAL ACTIVITY FORECAST

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | **| * | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | |***|***|***| * | | | |
| LOW | | | x |***|***|***|***|***|***| * |
| NOT VISIBLE |xxx|xxx|xxx|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | |***| * | | | | | |
| LOW | | | |***|***|***| * | * | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |xxx|xxx|xxx|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| NOT VISIBLE |xxx|xxx|xxx|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
x = Actual auroral activity which occurred over the past several
days. Sunday on the chart represents 07 October.
* = Predicted auroral activity for the remainder of the period.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY TO 05:50 UT ON 10 OCTOBER

The geomagnetic field continues to fluctuate at Active levels, interspersed with periods of Unsettled activity. It is possible this activity may only be momentary and may not attain a storm classification. However, it is still believed that the geomagnetic field will maintain Active to Very Active conditions with sporatic bursts of Minor Storming. If this activity should materialize into a full fledged major event, an additional alert will be posted.

Please send any reports of degraded radio conditions as well as sightings of auroral activity to the address below. Please include a brief description of the type of conditions observed, your location (approximate latitude/longitude) and the time of the observation(s) in Universal Time.

If reporting degraded radio propagation conditions, please specify the path(s) attempted and the type of interference encountered (ie. strong fading, complete blackout, rapid fading, strong noise, strong signals, etc).

If reporting auroral sightings, please attempt to describe the type of auroral activity observed, it's dominant location in the sky, and approximately how bright the auroral activity was as well as anything else noteworthy (ie. visible pulsations, color fluctuations, etc.). If reporting auroral sightings, it would also be appreciated if you could state the local time that the observations were made, as well as the Universal Time of the observation.

ALSO, if any of you experience local power outages which you can be relatively sure were not caused by thunderstorms, PLEASE report them with information regarding the length of the outage, whether it was only momentary (ie. a few seconds) as well as the time of the event in both local time and Universal Time.

All reports will be used to improve forecast accuracy. Reports will also be used in impact analysis research which will also aid in improving forecasts. To all those who send in reports, thanks very much!

Send all reports to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca

--

```
_____________________________________________________________
| Cary Oler | "easy = problem + brains - work" |
```

```
| Solar Terrestrial Dispatch | -------- |
| Impact Analysis Research | INTERNET: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca |
| University of Lethbridge | .. All I want for xmas is a PCA.. |
-------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1866. Re: (none) (really: STS35)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 06:26:59 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct10.062659.26428@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7764

In article <1990Oct5.091219@ultnix.enet.dec.com> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>I guess I missed the part where we decided that North America was the Universe.
>Regardless of what part of the planet the shuttle is over, it will not be taking
>calls from J. Random Ham. Neither is there a moral or leagal obligation for
>them to work hams when they are in range of North America. As Patty Winter
>points out, there is no reason they can't; they're just not scheduled for it.
>All the voice contacts we know about will be by sked, and that is not
>brain-dead, it's just their choice.

1. Please stop taking me out of context and mixing quotes, Patrick. I never said that the current arrangement is "brain dead". In fact, I think that reserving slots for the schoolkids is a very good idea.

2. Ron will indeed be taking calls from "J. Random Ham", but only as time permits. In any event, chances are you'll wind up with the robot.

3. My only substantial grievance here is that the slot allocations were not publicized, to allow the rest of us to schedule around them.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

1867. Re: of skydiving and radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 06:41:27 UTC
From: hank@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <144@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 7765

As to voice-activated microphones, we hang gliding folks have tried out a lot of different 2-meter radios in the past few years, and the only VOX that is not oversensitive to wind noise is the Yaesu brand voice-activated microphone. We're dealing with wind speeds from 20 to 40 miles an hour or so.

It may be simpler to use a push-to-talk switch.

You can mix brands, the VOX or PTT does not necessarily have to be the same brand as your radio. Make sure they work together of course!

x
x
x
x
x
x

1868. FTP of PC-programs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 09:18:35 UTC
From: d89mb@efd.lth.se
Message-ID: <1990Oct10.091835.24625@lth.se>
Source record: 7769

As a newcomer to this newsgroup I'd like to re-ask a common question:

Wherefrom can I ftp ham-programs for PC, as QTH-locator-calculations,
list of QTHLOCS/LogLat-positions, etc etc. Computing distances between
Lat/Log or QTH-locs etc etc. ?

Sincerely yours

--
Magnus Bodin "Nec fasces, nec opes,
Institute of Tychology, sola artis sceptra perennant"
Box 5127, 220 05 Sweden (Tycho Brahe, Stj{rneborg 1584)

1869. 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 09:42:02 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <10.Oct.90.10
Source record: 7785

My point is that the designers of HT's should be aware of the presence of
the hostile RF environment, and design their products accordingly.
It would only take a 3-pole helical filter in the front-end to push all the
pager/FM-broadcast/local-police-repeater-on-image-frequency garbage
way down into the weeds... Your local Toko dealer will sell you
very nice filters for 6 dollars one-off cost; presumably Icom, Yaesu etc,
with their purchasing leverage could get them much cheaper;
Make the radio *slightly* bigger to fit one of these
0.7 by 0.5 by 1.2 inch filters in, if it actiually made the radio usable,
I would happily give up crossband-repeat, 20 memories and scanning if it
got the filters to fit.
Instead, i would have to fit the filter in a small project-box and hang it
on the radio with a length of coax and BNC conns....!

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

1870. TS-940S Mods Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 12:10:18 UTC
From: paul+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <Mb4kyey00Uh-80m0kw@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 7774

I am trying to put together a collection of TS-940S modifications.
If you have something of interest, please E-MAIL me direct. I don't want
to clutter up the net with postings. I am looking for news-letters,
mods, undocumented info other than whats in the Kenwood service manual.
In particular, I would like information about the RS232 port, and the
commands that the 940 will accept through the port.

Thanks

Paul
WA3TLD
pauld@fs1.ece.cmu.edu

1871. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 12:51:33 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct10.125133.13648@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 7796

In article <40586@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
>> It's not unusual for a paging company in a metro. area to run 15 or
>> 20 transmitters all belching out 250 Watts in simulcast.
>>Wow, I had no idea ... how does this work?

>The transmitters are NOT on the same frequency.

The transmitters <are> on the same frequency for a given system. I've never known anyone to have to change digital pagers as they moved around in one continuous service area.

Our transmitters all have ovenized oscillators so that no two stations ever vary by more than 50 Hz. Some systems use disciplined oscillators linked to an outside source. That takes care of any squealing at the receivers -except for 50 Hz, which can be ignored (like PL). Each transmitter is connected to the paging terminal by a designed (non-switched) circuit. An adjustable audio delay network at each transmitter assures that they all transmit the same bits at the same time. All that is left is bit spreading at the receivers due to the arrival of 15 RF signals from different distances. That helps limit the data rate (given standard +/-5KHz deviation).

There is a <lot> of signal overlap. That is why a maintenance man in sub-basement 3 of a 50 story building still gets his page with reasonable reliability.

-Ken WB0QNA

1872. Re: Whatever happened to Swan?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 13:18:59 UTC
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <10019.2712e783@rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 7779

In article <1077@west.West.Sun.COM>, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
> Having recently purchased a Swan 500CX, I'm now in need of a manual and
> schematic for the unit. Does anyone have a copy or a repro that they
> would be willing to part with?
>
> I know that Swan is long gone, but does anyone know who purchased them
> or where their old parts stocks went?

Swan was bought by, taken over by or somehow became the same as Cubic Communications, Inc. Cubic continued to produce ham gear for a few years and then switched to production of "government" electronics. They still honor some requests for parts and manuals.

Cubic Communications, Inc.
305 Airport Road
Oceanside, CA 92054
(714)757-7525
Telex: 695435

73 de Mark.

--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

1873. Type acceptance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 13:41:21 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <109978@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 7771

Just wondering: Just what is involved in getting a radio "type accepted" anyway? Design it to meet some design rules, like the user can't make it transmit out of band or too much power? Send the design, or even a sample to some FCC test lab? Or just pay an application fee? If cheap enough, and easy enough, someone could get a modified Icom u2AT type accepted. So you EMTs with them would be legal? (didn't think so..),

73 de WA2ISE

1874. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 14:02:08 UTC
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <9010101401.AA12556@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7778

In a recent Digest, someone (my $?%#$% terminal lashup won't let me include the relevant article from here) said that they didn't believe that individual firefighters needed handhelds.

The EMS I belonged to until recently had an ironclad policy: every member had a handheld, and they were not to respond on calls without it, ready to use. This was a safety issue: it was felt that they needed the ability to call for help immediately upon encountering a situation they couldn't handle. This policy saved numerous injuries and other problems. Many progressive fire departments are doing the same for firefighters, for many of the same reasons. You may be certain that my IC-02AT was available for backup to my EMS radio - for if I needed it, it was an emergency situation, and my EMS training taught me to look out for myself first, and damn regulations that get in the way.

I believe the original poster, who asked how to get his IC-2SAT to do a 6.46 MHz offset, may well have been trying to use his radio in one of the MARS or CAP services, which have inputs and outputs spread across the 2 meter ham band. The original flame (from the same FidoNet newbie that I'm responding to) was completely uncalled for.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

1875. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 14:08:36 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <40615@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 7772

In article <358@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>We didn't get any response when we asked the local 911 PSAP (Public Safety
>Answering Point) to modify the ALI (Automatic Location Identification)
>database.

>Tad Cook

It sounds like they need a little more of a "kick" in the butt to enter
the information. I'm not sure which 9-1-1 they've got out your way, but
if it's anything like the one I work on (I'm a developer of enhanced 9-1-1
systems), it's got free-form text locations that can be linked to a particular
ALI record. I would suggest that you try to bypass the phone company and
find out who the administrator of the 9-1-1 system is (it's usually a
separate sub-group); he (or she) should be able to manually enter ALI
data with you right there on the phone. It's definitely worth the
trouble.

Chris/WZ2B

--
I am NOT speaking for CCI, LIFE-911, or STC; all of the above information
is free and public.

1876. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 14:18:59 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8957@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 7777

In article <9010101401.AA12556@ucsd.edu> jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
>I believe the original poster, who asked how to get his IC-2SAT to do a 6.46
>MHz offset, may well have been trying to use his radio in one of the MARS or
>CAP services, which have inputs and outputs spread across the 2 meter ham band.
>The original flame (from the same FidoNet newbie that I'm responding to) was
>completely uncalled for.
>

It's amazing how little we seem to know about the services that operate around ours. When I saw the 6.46 Mhz split, the first thing that popped into my mind was CAP. I don't know of any other services that use wierd frequencies. I know that MARS is an odd split, but their's is about the minimum they could run and stay out of the ham bands.

On a brighter note, did anyone see the segment on phone-patching from Operation Desert Shield on CNN yesterday evening. It's about time we see a ham on the news in a good light. maybe there is hope for Amateur Radio yet.

bill KB3YV

1877. LO-JACK

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 14:33:58 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9010101533.AA00046@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 7810

CEO summary:
There seems to be some confusion as to the frequencies that LO-JACK operates on. Here in Mass., the transmissions are on 173.075 and sound a lot like packet. All the cruisers set up for LO-JACK tracking have a pattern of four 18" or so whips on the roof and a doppler DF setup inside. The beaconing car's ID code also shows up on a 6 (or so) character alphanumeric display. There have been a few news video clips of the system in action showing the cruiser display. I myself have also wondered how you locate a LO-JACK car inside an aluminum trailer truck, and why car thieves don't carry scanners tuned to 173.075???
==========
Peter Simpson, KA1AXY
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837
Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM

1878. Re: Icom R1 battery charger

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 15:08:39 UTC
From: mbn@fpssun.fps.com
Message-ID: <9858@sns4.fps.com>
Source record: 7806
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Please excuse if this has been hashed over already, our news has been down for nearly two months :-(

Any English language translations for the Icom R1 manual? A cute little toy, but frustrating not being able to fully utilize it.

--

Mike Northam mbn@fpssun.fps.com Home:123 11' 40"W 45 37' 14"N
(503) 641-3151 x2651 {tektronix}!fpssun!mbn
FPS Computing has a company spokesperson, and it's certainly not me
"Every now and then things become clear." Jane Siberry, "The Walking"

1879. 2-meter FM & CB info requested

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 16:55:57 UTC
From: q2tj@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct10.125558.338@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 7786

I need some info on 2-meter FM & CB radios for a car (to use if the car should break along the road

I wish to install it in such a manner that it is easily removable, as my car is broken into frequently. Perhaps I can power it off the cigarette lighter.

1) what radio's do you recommend...where can I get good consumer ratings for variouse transcievers (this is particulary hard for CB radios---which is better, Cobra or Midland)????

2) what about antennas that can be easily removed each time I use the car. My car is vandalized regularly, plus, I would like to move the antennas to my room (maybe put them on a window sill) and use the radios indoors too.

I don't read this news.group regularly, so send me e-mail

Steve

seid@hyperion.ee.cornell.edu

thanks in advance.

1880. MOD for IC-2sat

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 17:23:06 UTC
From: RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9010101823.AA29385@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7787

The mod to unlock VFO will only work on radios with newer CPU. We tried it at HRO with an early model and it would not work. The one I know it works on has serial number over 010000. How does it receive AM? Beats me. But it does receive commercial aircraft transmissions 118-124 or so. Lots of other stuff on other bands if you want to take the time to search for it. What freq is cellular radio?

1881. Re: NEW CANADIAN STRUCTURE--SOME GOOD NEWS!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 17:35:55 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <358@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 7794

51160_1477@uwovax.uwo.ca writes:

>The following information was obtained from our Department of Communications enforcement officer today:

>1. NO PERMIT WILL BE NEEDED BY US AMATEURS TO OPERATE IN CANADA although
>other foreign hams will need a permit rather than simply a letter of
>authorization as is now the case.

Which office did you talk to? The DOC Vancouver office has a completely different interpretation of this. (Not the first time that's happened.)

>3. Basic licensees will not be able to use commercial equipment modified
>for the ham bands. However, since commercial gear is very expensive, this
>shouldn't be too big a deal.

Are you kidding? Look at the price of a 440 MHz amateur transmitter from Kenwood/Icom/Yaesu. Now look at the price of the 450 MHz Pye commercial rigs we picked up for $5 each. (Yes, they work, and come with 120 V power supplies as well.)

>4. The question of POSSESSING either more powerful equipment or equipment that will transmit outside of the ham bands remains unchanged. They are
>not concerned unless you TRANSMIT with it. Besides, they have more serious
>problems that looking for hams with this type of equipment and will only
>be concerned if there is a complaint.

I expected a clarification on this was forthcoming. Let's hope all the DOC offices agree with this interpretation.

As far as monitoring (or enforcement in general) goes, you have to f*** it up pretty bad before the DOC will even begin to pay attention. They barely have enough staff to monitor their two "priority: services: public safety (police, fire, ambulance) and commercial broadcasting.

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

1882. Re: NEW CANADIAN LICENSING STRUCTURE--T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 19:07:51 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <360@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 7798

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>So what is the legality of amateur television on the 70cm band under the
>new Canadian licensing and regulations? Do they still require you get a
>special permit, or has that been removed now or before?

You can emit whatever you bloody well please, as long as you stay
within the band edges, and within the per-band bandwidth limitations.
--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

1883. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 19:19:24 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4213@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 7803

In article <357@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>I still think it was too bad that the original poster, a newly licensed
>ham, could not post a comment that he thought the code test was no
>big deal, without getting FLAMED.

But Tad, don't you realize that it's politically unsound to actually like
the code on this newsgroup? It's almost as bad as if you came out in favor
of off-shore oil drilling or nook-lear energy?

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

1884. Collins S-Line

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 19:21:08 UTC
From: scxc3@tincan.sawyer.af.mil
Message-ID: <9010101921.AA24894@tincan.sawyer.af.mil>
Source record: 7795

With all the talk of the 75S series and others, I haven't seen on mention of the 51S-1 receiver. Unfoutunately, I don't remember too much about it except that it covered 3-30 mHz with out extra crystals, had all the necessary jacks and connectors on the back for hooking up to another radio (transmitter) and as far as I was concerned at the time, one heck of a fine receiver. I used it with a monopole antenna and another Collins transmitter of URG vintage. That's a long story in and of itself. Anyhow, all this was about 10 years ago, but if I was looking for a Collins receiver, especially for full coverage use, I'd sure look for a 51S-1.

73 and Good Luck,
Michael

--

* Michael A. Barnes * K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI *
* Internet: LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL * Land Mobile Radio Manager *
* SawyerNet: SCXC3@TINCAN.SAWYER.AF.MIL * And *
* UseNet: sharkey!lopez!mabarnes * Frequency Management Office *
* HamNet: WA7SKG@N8IYB.MI.USA.NA * *
* Bell Net: 906-346-2811 * *
* DSNet: 472-2811 * *
* SnailNet: 410 BMW/SCX * Have A Nice AFCC Day, Eh? *
* K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI * *
* 49843-6346 * *

1885. Re: turn down the flamethrower, Tad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 20:04:14 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <12618@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7799

In article <1990Oct9.200202.20467@swbatl.sbc.com>, ken@swbatl (Ken Gianino 5-9081) writes:
>>W1AW was just extensively (and expensively) renovated and operates
>>using top-line commercial-grade radio and computer equipment.
>
> The ARRL bought Harris RF-3200 HF radios for W1AW. The 3200 is a new
> design at the <bottom> of the Harris line. They sell for about $3500,
> which is near the top of the "ham" HF price range. Some of their logic was
> that Harris is not likely to drop the radio after 2 years and create a
> spare parts "vacuum".

How is the Harris line defined? If "top of the line" means a megawatt
of output power, then it certainly wouldn't be appropriate for W1AW.

Just out of curiosity, how old was the gear they replaced? Was it
rendered unsuitable because of parts unavailability?

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

1886. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was Re: performance of QRP)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 20:17:36 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530054@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 7809

I have used my non-type-accepted ham radio to call a fire dispatcher directly on two occasions that I can remember; once to call in a car vs. bicycle accident with injury, and once to cancel 7 engines that were racing to a wildland fire that had been extinguished. In both cases I was unable to access the local autopatch machine on 2 meters.

I strongly believe tha Part 97.403 fully supports these calls, and I would certainly do it again.

Note that I am VERY familiar with the radio protocol in use on the fire channel (as a legitimate user), and that most of the people on the "other end" know who I am. I have also checked my radio to be within commercial specs for frequency tolerance, off-channel signals, etc., so that I am not causing havoc to other users. I have never followed up a call with reports to the agency and to the FCC, but that wouldn't be a bad idea in the future.

Please be REEAL careful if making a direct call: you can cause more harm than good if you interfere with some other emergency. Remember that almost ALL traffic on these channels is emergency priority. Also take steps to ensure you don't mistakenly key up on a PSA channel thinking it is your favorite repeater... I store fire channels in my radio with the transmit frequency offset to an unused ham channel-- I figure I will need to transmit so infrequently that I can turn off the offset if the need arises. This also deters malicious use by somebody steals my radio (provided I don't wring their little necks first...)

-mike

****
Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP
mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
mikew%hpsad@hp-sde.sde.hp.com

Hewlett-Packard Co. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
Signal Analysis Division Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
1212 Valley House Drive Penngrove, CA
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
(707)794-4454
****

1887. Re: Kenwood TH-77

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 22:36:16 UTC
From: billt@hprnd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <15780008@hprnd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 7780

The TH-77 is a two band handheld. It will support cross band repeating. It will use all the current TH-25 accessories, e.g. batteries, chargers, except the cases. Advertisements should start showing up in November.

Suggested Price is $599.

1888. Re: Novice test code requirement... Again.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 22:46:15 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880312@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7781

> ...most anybody can learn code if they try.

Can I twist that a bit? "Most anybody can learn tree climbing if they try." Gosh, that sounds like sufficient rationale for making it a requirement for a ham license. Doesn't it? After all, any decent ham will want to climb a tree to put up an antenna.

Whoa! Many hams have no reason to climb a tree in the pursuit of the hobby. Uh... How many hams need morse code to pursue the hobby?

The issue is NOT whether it is LEARNABLE, but whether it is RELEVANT!

I find code reasonably easy to learn... and to forget if I don't use it... which I don't. I think it's a crummy licensing requirement. It is NOT RELEVANT.

Alan, N0MFW (recently climbing trees to put up an antenna)

1889. Re: Circuit to add odd offsets to IC24

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 23:13:21 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880313@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7782

> I don't own an ICOM, though I've heard they're very good units.

Ditto...

> ...Kenwood TH-75A solved the problem by providing three "special" memory
> locations which can take oddball splits (out of a total of 10).

The Yaesu FT411 does the same for all memory channels. It works the
same way. Merely hold PTT while storing the frequency. This is useful,
for instance, to store a "safe" (in-band) transmit frequency with
various out-of-band receive frequencies. The display shows "-+" (both
the "-" and "+" splits) to indicate the oddball situation.

Of course, you can quickly press RPT to turn off the split, same as
rotating "-" / "+" / none. Dial off and back to the memory channel, and
the split is restored. Nice!

Whatever else people say in derision about my "portable pinball machine
radio", it has some good features like this.

1890. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-10 23:21:02 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880314@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7783

> ...you *probably would* get in trouble with the FCC for operating
> equipment in a service for which it was not type-accepted...

EXCEPT in emergencies. Right?

I thought the burden would be on me to prove it was a legitimate
emergency, not to prove the equipment was type-rated, which is
irrelevant in a bona-fide emergency. Yes?

Alan, N0MFW (owns a potentially illegal HT)

1891. COMPUTER, RADIO, PHOTO EQPT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 00:13:06 UTC
From: abc@adm.BRL.MIL
Message-ID: <24726@adm.BRL.MIL>
Source record: 7804

RADIO AND COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE

MAKE ME AN OFFER ON ANY ITEM

COMPUTERS:

ALTOS ACS-8000, 4-user MP/M machine with 30 Meg HD, two 8" FDs,
console, much software.

RADIO SHACK TRS-80 MODEL I, 3 FDs, OMIKRON Mapper to run
unaltered CP/M software, RS-232 interface, RS monitor, tape drive, much
software.

ELECTRONICS/RADIO:

Bendix WW II vintage receiver, RA-10 with remote control unit,
covers 150-1100KHz, 2-10 MHz.

TS-147D/UP "Radar Test Set," appears to be a signal generator,
850 MHz to just under 1 GHz, pulsed/cw, some parameter adjustments.

COMMAND SETS:

Transmitter: 2.1-3 MHz
Transmitter: 3-4 MHz
Receiver: 3-6 MHz

If you take these, I'll throw in a working Lambda Model 50
regulated power supply, 0-500 VDC plus negative bias and filament
supplies, all in one cabinet.

PHOTOGRAPHIC:

GAF autofocus slide projector with cabled remote (compatible
with older Sears, Wards, Argus, etc, etc) and many, many slide trays
(don't know how many off hand).

CONTACT:

Brint Cooper, K3IIS <abc@brl.mil>

HOME: 301-879-8927
DAYS: 301-278-6883

--
_Brinton Cooper BRL - Where "Research" is our Middle Name.

1892. ACSSB on the amateur bands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 00:23:30 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <19@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 7805

I would like to know if there is anyone
who is experimenting using ACSSb on the amateur bands? I know that amsat
a few years back wanted to do experiments using this mode on oscar.
Were the experimentes ever performed and if so what happened?

Dave Marthouse
n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP

1893. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 01:34:00 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <82.27141A37@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7788

> From: kjh@aludra.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
>
> In article <40586@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E.
> Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
> >> It's not unusual for a paging company in a metro. area to run 15 or
> >> 20 transmitters all belching out 250 Watts in simulcast.
> >Wow, I had no idea ... how does this work?
>
> The transmitters are NOT on the same frequency.

They are in my neck of the woods. The signals are carefully
phased so that the receiver hears what sounds like only one signal
without the phase distortion that would normally be caused by
multipath reception.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1894. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 01:38:52 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <83.27141A39@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7789

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> other "normal communication systems" are not available (e.g. no cellphone
> here, and no repeater locally that has an autopatch), that that fits another
> requirement. Of course there must be a real emergency, too.

Exactly. But we have gone from the reasonable view of being
aware that you can use your transceiver (or anyone else's) outside
it's normal legal operating limits in certain kinds of emergency to
going out of our way to make the radio capable of being used illegally
just in case such an unlikely catastrophe were to occur to us.
A lot of people, with and without ham licenses, have
demonstrated a lack of self-discipline as far as not using such
capabilities if they have them available when there is no emergency,
or when the circumstances do not justify invoking the rule you quoted.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1895. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 01:42:26 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <84.27141A3A@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7790

> From: mh4x+@andrew.cmu.edu (Mark Edward Hamill)
>
> Note that this sort of thing is encouraged (or at least allowed)
> between certain agencies.
>
> One example that I know of in NYC where
> 1) NYC-EMS radio's are equipped with the police
> frequencies
[rest omitted]

The salient point here is that this arrangement is by agreement
between different Public Safety agencies. It does not apply to
civilian radio equipment which happens to be capable of the same type
of frequency coverage. The radios are owned by the City of New York,
and issued either to NYC-EMS or NYPD.
I note that you made a similar point at the end of your message,
so I'm not arguing with you.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1896. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 01:46:50 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <85.27141A3B@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7791

> From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
>
> Right again. But mere OWNING or CARRYING such radio is not a
> violation. And the regulations (I guess that is a law, even), state
> that in case of emergency etc. every citizen is REQUIRED to do
> anything that can be done (with the exception of putting oneself in
> great danger) to save a human live or considerable amount of public or
> private property.
>
> Your bias may be different. To us, people's lives come first,
> not the rules.

My _personal_ bias is the same. However, it is demonstrably
true that there are people who feel they MUST find an excuse to use
those radios if they have them. If the only time a ham transceiver
was used on a police channel (or fire, or EMS) was a true emergency,
there would be no problem and no argument. This is just not the case
here.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1897. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 01:55:17 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <86.27141A3D@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7792

> From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard)
>
> The EMS I belonged to until recently had an ironclad policy:
> every member had a
> handheld, and they were not to respond on calls without it,
> ready to use. This
> was a safety issue: it was felt that they needed the ability to

Your EMS agency had that policy. Fine. The EMS agencies in my
area don't have such policies, especially when it comes to PRIVATE
ownership of transmitters. In fact, having everybody and his brother
equipped with a portable can be an extreme annoyance to central
dispatch. It is also a hazard during major incidents, when only a
handful of people NEED to be on the air (Triage, Command, Operations,
Staging, etc. - not EVERYBODY).

> - for if I
> needed it, it was an emergency situation, and my EMS training
> taught me to look
> out for myself first, and damn regulations that get in the way.

Fine for you. Perhaps YOUR training has taught you something of
value, and perhaps YOUR sense of self-discipline will keep you off the
PS bands with your ham radio during routine situations. But I invite
you to visit the Rochester, NY area sometime and count the modified
IC-2s and IC-02s and other rigs by other manufacturers that are being
carried AND USED daily by people who are not licensed amateurs. Even
the ones who have positions requiring the use of an individual radio
have no business utilizing a non-type-accepted ham rig as that radio!

> I believe the original poster, who asked how to get his IC-2SAT to do a 6.46
> MHz offset, may well have been trying to use his radio in one of the MARS or
> CAP services, which have inputs and outputs spread across the 2
> meter ham band.

He specifically stated that he was trying to use a non-amateur
repeater. People who want CAP and MARS mods usually say so.

> The original flame (from the same FidoNet newbie that I'm
> responding to) was completely uncalled for.

I disagree strongly. And I don't think 2 years in FidoNet and 7
years in Public Safety communications plus 9 years as a licensed ham
qualifies me as a "newbie."

--
%

David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1898. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 01:57:31 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <87.27141A3F@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7793

> From: billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon)
>
> It's amazing how little we seem to know about the services that operate
> around ours. When I saw the 6.46 Mhz split, the first thing that popped
> into my mind was CAP. I don't know of any other services that

I know quite a great deal about services other than amateur
radio. I admit to not thinking of CAP, but the person who made the
original inquiry did not, in his first or any subsequent message,
state that he had any legitimate use for the mod. If he is a CAP
member, why not say so?

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1899. SOFTWARE FOR MAC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 02:29:34 UTC
From: LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12628814429.19.LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 7808

Greetings all,
RE:Software for Mac
Jeff Hite writes:

>Does anyone know of any satellite tracking software for the Mac family? I
>never see any in the periodicals and haven't heard of any. While I'm
>posting this I would be interested in any radio related software for the
>Mac.
>
>Thanks,
>
>Jeff Hite

Since you asked, Yes I do and for the price it's a real steal!

It's called MacSat and it's a steal for $10. I've compared the output
with the stuff churned out by the mainframe at work and the accuracy
is excellent. It allows direct input of NASA 2 CARD ELSETS (found in
this same news group) or the painfully slow manual AMSAT format. I
have used it with a 512KE, a Plus, a Mac SE and a Mac ll. I haven't
heard from thompany in a while (4 months) but I believe it's
still in business. The address is listed below.

B E K Delevopment
1732 74th Circle NE
St Petersburg, FL 33702

I used MacSat 1.1.3 on all machines and MacSat2 1.1.3 on the Mac ll.
Give me a shout if there are amy more questions.

Work- (505) 678-1912/1913
Home- (915) 821-3021
e-mail: LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Packet: WB8LBZ @ K5WPH-2.NM.USA.NA

73
LARRY

1900. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 02:30:07 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <4096@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 7807

In article <30500764@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> * 97.403 Safety of life and protection of property.
> * No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur station of
> * any means of radiocommunication at its disposal to provide essential
> * communication needs in the connection with the immediate safety of human
> * life and immediate protection of property when normal communication
> * systems are not available.
>
> As I read this rule, it tells me that my amateur station (and it remains
> in the amateur service) is not prevented by other rules (such as limits
> on frequency or power) for radio communications under specific circumstances
> it mentions.

I interpret the above rule in a different manner.

I believe that this and other amateur radio rules and regulations
must be interpreted in the *context* of their application to the amateur
radio service. As I see it, the above section relaxes the rules pertaining
to amateur radio operation in the event of an emergency, but *only* as they
apply to operation within frequencies allocated to the amateur radio
service. As an example, in the event of an emergency a novice or technician
class licensee could operate using amateur radio frequencies and/or employing
power and emission modes which they are not normally entitled to operate.

Therefore, the above referenced rule is not carte blanche permission
for an amateur radio operator (in the event of an emergency) to operate a
radio station on *any* frequency from DC to light in any manner they so
choose. Since the above referenced rule is contained *within* the sections
pertaining to amateur radio operation, it could only pertain to those
frequencies allocated to amateur radio operation.

In support of my interpretation, consider some wording contained
within 47 USC 301 (which relates to general provisions for FCC license
requirements): "... no such license shall be construed to create any
right, beyond the terms, conditions and periods of the license." Part
of what this means is that a license for one service cannot create any
rights for operation in *another* service.

I have seen the results of judicial review of other kinds of rules
and regulations, and I would bet money that judicial review of the above
exemption contained in the amateur radio service rules and regulations
would result in a decision on the order of: "Mere possession of a valid
amateur radio license, even in the event of an emergency, does not
convey a special class or privilege apart from that of other persons not
so licensed, as to permit the unlicensed operation in any *other* regulated
portion of the radio spectrum."

I realize that there are readers of this newsgroup who will rather vehemently disagree with what I have just stated, but *think* about this question for a moment before replying: Do you really believe it is the *intent* of the FCC that the holder of a novice class amateur radio license be granted some magic privilege to use any part of the radio spectrum they so desire in the event of an "emergency"? If so, where would one draw the line? How about using say, 121.5 or 243.0 MHz to report a traffic accident? That'll get some attention quick-like! If we are to take the "literal" interpretation of the alleged exemption, such frequency usage would be acceptable!

It is my belief that should an amateur radio operator actually utilize a public safety radio service channel without specific prior authorization to report an "emergency", there would be no choice but to make some *considerable* effort to prosecute such amateur radio operator. To fail to make such a prosecution would set a precedent that would no doubt be *very* disturbing to public safety authorities.

Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. "Have you hugged your cat today?"
VOICE: 716/688-1231 {boulder, rutgers, watmath}!ub!kitty!larry
FAX: 716/741-9635 {utzoo, uunet}!/ \aerion!larry

1901. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 04:33:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500767@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7812

>]In article <8882@helios.TAMU.EDU> billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon)
>]writes:
>]> Where were the control operators for all these repeaters?? FCC regs
>]state
>]> that automatic operation requires a control operator.
>]
>]Then it ain't "automatic".
>
> No, but a phone patch does handle 3rd party traffic, requiring
> a control operator. However, I believe that a patch is legal if,
> when the control operator is not present, only 911 or equivalent
> can be dialed. This is on the theory that a 911 call is a presumed
> emergency and hence the third party traffic rule is waived.

97.205 Repeater station.
...
(e) Ancillary functions of a repeater that are available to users on the input channel are not considered remotely controlled functions of station. Limiting the use of the repeater to only certain stations is permissible.
...

However, non-repeater autopatches are very different. There are TWO stations involved. The base/remote station operates under remote control but is otherwise and ORDINARY station and can operate on any frequency, and in any mode, that the control operator and the station licensee is authorized for. The station of the USER is the auxiliary station. It has to be operating as an auxiliary station in order to remotely control a station. FCC rules require auxiliary stations to operate on 220.5 MHz and up, except on 431-433 MHz and 435-438 MHz. So the INPUT to an autopatch must be on those frequencies only. The OUTPUT can be anywhere else that is legal.

Note that if the OUTPUT is on 29.6 MHz, a Technician cannot be the control operator. A Novice cannot operate an auxiliary station at all, so therefore cannot use the autopatch unless someone else is acting as control operator.

Simplex autopatches on 2 meters are therefore not legal as described here because the auxiliary station would be on 2 meters and that is illegal, or the autopatch would be operating under control of a non-auxiliary station, and that is illegal, or there is not control operator, and that is illegal. This does NOT affect autopatches as part of a repeater because the control of the autopatch is under control of the repeater, and the connection of that control is wireline (usually). If it were not wireline, then the control link would have to be auxiliary.

A full duplex crossband autopatch can have its OUTPUT on 2 meters, but NOT its input. With so many dual band 2m/70cm radios around, such an autopatch

with an OUTPUT on 2m and an INPUT on 70cm (except 431-433 and 435-438) would be the way to go. Putting the input on 222.1-223.91 MHz might temp Novices to use it, and that would be illegal.

Auxiliary stations must be under control of a control operator at a control point. But they may be under remote control via another auxiliary station to achieve this control. Eventually there is a live control operator.

An auxiliary station may be automatically controlled only when it is part of a system that includes a repeater station also being automatically control. (97.201(d))

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1902. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 04:38:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500768@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7813

> The ham club at New Jersey Institute of Tech in Newark operates K2MFF/R on
> 147.225.
>
> HT's monitoring this machine suffer from severe intermod. The signal from
> another local repeater mixes with the signal from a mobile phone (not cell
> phone - the old kind), creating a new signal on 147.225. The end result is
> that you can listen to both the other repeater and Newark Mobile Phone
> conversations at the same time. The intermod is strong enough to drown
> out K2MFF/R.
>
> The intermod is caused by signals mixing INSIDE the HT's. Mobile/base
> tranceivers do not suffer from this problem.

As long as you can hear the 147.225 machine when it goes on the air, you could add a CTCSS tone to the TRANSMITTER on 147.225 and when you are using one of the newer HT's that has tone squelch, you can squelch out the intermod.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1903. Re: can 2sat do repeater split of 6.46

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 04:50:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500769@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7814

> Are you a licensed ham? Does ICOM have any business selling
> transmitters to you and your friends? Not that they care. You hit
> the nail on the head when you said "there's money in it, so they do
> it."

It is not illegal in the US to own a transmitter. Are you suggesting
that the law be changed?

> I have always been against the policy that "every volunteer
> needs a portable." There are a lot of non-licensed EMTs and vollie
> firefighters running around with modified ham portables on Public
> Safety frequencies. They and their illegal radios do not belong on
> the air. I always thought a firefighter's job was to put out fires,
> not to jabber on his portable radio.

There are type-accepted portables available, and even Icom sells them.
Some are actually very cheap, too, so the cost is not the issue. I don't
know why one of these people would want a ham rig just to get a cheap
radio on their public service band. There are cheaper radios advertsied
in "Mobile Radio Technology" magazine.

> Now we have the folks in this echo claiming that hams should be
> able to transmit on police channels so they can call for help. That
> is what telephones, repeater autopatches, fire alarm pull boxes, etc
> are for. Civilians do not belong on the police radio, therefore they
> do not need access to equipment that will transmit there.

I am not claiming that hams SHOULD be able to transmit on police channels,
but I am claiming that hams ARE able to transmit on police channels. I am
also claiming that certain FCC rules allow this transmission under certain
circumstances (like a real emergency).

Which would be cheaper? Getting a portable cellular phone with service,
or adding an autopatch to the local repeater with a phone line. DON'T
ANSWER ON THE NEWSGROUP HERE, just send me your check that covers the
cost for one year of whichever one you think I should have instead of
my current IC-32AT with out of band mods in place.

> > Rich Bono, if you are reading, THIS is the kinda guy I was
> > talking about.
>
> For your friend's benefit, THIS kinda guy has extensive Public
> Safety emergency communications _and_ disaster preparedness
> experience. The only way the system works under normal or emergency
> conditions is if everybody stays where they belong.

Some of us do, and some of us don't.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1904. Re: Hi-capacity AAA nicads?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 04:52:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500770@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7815

The price curve starts rising real fast at the higher capacity cells.
I have found the "knee" to be at about the 600 mah size. It might be
moving up to 700 mah size soon.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1905. Re: This whole Code Test Thing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 05:06:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500771@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7817

Yes, Michele did see "ear" in 97.503, which shaved a few seconds off me looking for it. But I will copy it here:

] 97.503 Element standards.
]
] (a) A telegraphy examination must be sufficient to prove that the
] examinee has the ability to send correctly by hand and to receive
] correctly by ear, texts in the international Morse code at not less
] than the prescribed speed, using all the letters of the alphabet,
] numerals 0-9, period, comma, question mark, slant mark, and pro
] signs ar, bt and sk.

So, how many would go along with petitioning the FCC to change just the above paragraph to: [new text in all caps]

+ 97.503 Element standards.
+
+ (a) A telegraphy examination must be sufficient to prove that the
+ examinee has the ability to send correctly by MANUAL MEANS and to
+ receive correctly WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF DECODING DEVICES, texts
+ in the international Morse code at not less than the prescribed
+ speed, using all the letters of the alphabet, numerals 0-9, period,
+ comma, question mark, slant mark, and pro signs ar, bt and sk.

This would ALLOW a device that turns on a light when it hears a sound because such a device would not be decoding the Morse code.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1906. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 05:10:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500772@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7816

> In article <9010082140.AA18619@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
> >
> > In the U.S., Ham gear does not require type acceptance, whether it is to
> > be sold or not. This assumes, of course, that the equipment will *only*
> > be used in the amateur service.
>
> Are you SURE? How is it that the FCC restricts 10 meter coverage in
> linear amplifiers (even kits!) manufactured for the amateur radio market
> then, without the process of type acceptance?

The rules in part 97 are there to limit the number CONSTRUCTED by hams so
that there is no loophole to the REAL restrictions on linear amplifiers
elsewhere in the FCC rules which prohibit manufacture, importation, sale,
etc. of such equipment.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1907. Re: turn down the flamethrower, Tad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 05:14:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500773@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7818

I have read in some law books that many states of laws that allow a restrictive covenant to be removed if you act in such a way that violates that covenant and no one complains. I have read that an example timeframe is about a year. See your lawyer BEFORE you do this. I posted this just to let you know that in some case there can be hope, and that you should see your lawyer to find out about it.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1908. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 05:45:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500774@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7819

> > * 97.403 Safety of life and protection of property.
> > * No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur station of
> > * any means of radiocommunication at its disposal to provide essential
> > * communication needs in the connection with the immediate safety of human
> > * life and immediate protection of property when normal communication
> > * systems are not available.
> >
> > As I read this rule, it tells me that my amateur station (and it remains
> > in the amateur service) is not prevented by other rules (such as limits
> > on frequency or power) for radio communications under specific circumstances
> > it mentions.
>
> I interpret the above rule in a different manner.
>
> I believe that this and other amateur radio rules and regulations
> must be interpreted in the *context* of their application to the amateur
> radio service. As I see it, the above section relaxes the rules pertaining
> to amateur radio operation in the event of an emergency, but *only* as they
> apply to operation within frequencies allocated to the amateur radio
> service. As an example, in the event of an emergency a novice or technician
> class licensee could operate using amateur radio frequencies and/or employing
> power and emission modes which they are not normally entitled to operate.

You are choosing to interpret 97.403 as waiving some rules but not others.
Tell me how you come to believe that one rule is covered by 97.403 and not
some others. How do you decide WHICH rules are to be waived?

> Therefore, the above referenced rule is not carte blanche permission
> for an amateur radio operator (in the event of an emergency) to operate a
> radio station on *any* frequency from DC to light in any manner they so
> choose. Since the above referenced rule is contained *within* the sections
> pertaining to amateur radio operation, it could only pertain to those
> frequencies allocated to amateur radio operation.

Sure, it is contained WITHIN amateur rules. The rules limiting the power
and the rules limiting the frequency are BOTH present in part 97. How
do you decide WHICH rules can be waived and which ones cannot?

> In support of my interpretation, consider some wording contained
> within 47 USC 301 (which relates to general provisions for FCC license
> requirements): "... no such license shall be construed to create any
> right, beyond the terms, conditions and periods of the license." Part
> of what this means is that a license for one service cannot create any
> rights for operation in *another* service.

Reread my original posting:
As I read this rule, it tells me that my amateur station (and it remains
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
in the amateur service) is not prevented by other rules (such as limits
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
on frequency or power) for radio communications under specific circumstances
it mentions.

So as I am interpreting it, if I were to operate this way, I would still be
operating AS AN AMATEUR and as part of the AMATEUR SERVICE, in communication
with a station in the LAND MOBILE PUBLIC SERVICE. I would be using 97.403 to
waive 97.301. You mention the possibility of waiving only parts of 97.301,
and all of 97.313 and 97.305 through 97.311.

I have seen the results of judicial review of other kinds of rules
> and regulations, and I would bet money that judicial review of the above
> exemption contained in the amateur radio service rules and regulations
> would result in a decision on the order of: "Mere possession of a valid
> amateur radio license, even in the event of an emergency, does not
> convey a special class or privilege apart from that of other persons not
> so licensed, as to permit the unlicensed operation in any *other* regulated
> portion of the radio spectrum."

Were these judicial reviews all dealing with the case of an actual
emergency? If not, then I believe they won't apply.

By the way, there is no indication that 97.403 cannot also waive rules
97.5 and 97.7.

> I realize that there are readers of this newsgroup who will rather
> vehemently disagree with what I have just stated, but *think* about this
> question for a moment before replying: Do you really believe it is the
> *intent* of the FCC that the holder of a novice class amateur radio license
> be granted some magic privilege to use any part of the radio spectrum
> they so desire in the event of an "emergency"? If so, where would one
> draw the line? How about using say, 121.5 or 243.0 MHz to report a
> traffic accident? That'll get some attention quick-like! If we are to
> take the "literal" interpretation of the alleged exemption, such frequency
> usage would be acceptable!

First of all, I am not talking about an "emergency", I am talking about
and **EMERGENCY**!!!

You draw the line on common sense and what is actually necessary.
You cannot use the rule to transmit with 10,000 watts of power when
100 watts was clearly going to get the emergency communications through.

> It is my belief that should an amateur radio operator actually
> utilize a public safety radio service channel without specific prior
> authorization to report an "emergency", there would be no choice but to
> make some *considerable* effort to prosecute such amateur radio operator.
> To fail to make such a prosecution would set a precedent that would no
> doubt be *very* disturbing to public safety authorities.

By all means an investigation would be called for. But I do believe that if the correct actions were taken at the time of the **EMERGENCY**!! then cool and sane heads will prevail and no formal charges of rule violations would be applied. But it better be a real **EMERGENCY**!! and it better be the case that the particular rule "waivers" you took via 97.403 were actually necessary to conduct the communications within the time period necessary.

Larry, since you are so adamant about this, then I might suggest you petition the FCC to reword (or even to delete) 97.403 so it does not cover so many possibilities, so vaguely.

I believe they made it vague for a reason, and that being to not set in stone any particular "waivers" and to give the prosecuters and the judges some leeway in deciding cases.

The precedent I am afraid of is one where people WON'T use an available radio when it is absolutely necessary.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1909. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 05:55:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500775@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7821

Considering the current downswing in real estate sales, we might be able
to gain a very slight bargaining position.

I know for instance that when I am ready to buy a house, the terms of by
offer will specifically spell out a number of restrictions that cannot be
in the contract or referred to in the contract of sale (so I can get by
offer money back if it turns out to be the case). For instance I want no
restrictions on things like:
1. Outdoor antennas.
2. Radio transmitters of any kind. [you better watch that one]
3. Swimming pools.
4. Gardens of any size on non-frontage.
5. Color of exterior paint.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1910. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 06:04:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500776@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7822

> priority. Also take steps to ensure you don't mistakenly key up on a
> PSA channel thinking it is your favorite repeater... I store fire
> channels in my radio with the transmit frequency offset to an unused
> ham channel-- I figure I will need to transmit so infrequently that I
> can turn off the offset if the need arises. This also deters
> malicious use by somebody steals my radio (provided I don't wring
> their little necks first...)

Because the offsets on VHF frequencies are so odd and different, I am
afraid I might not remember them in the real emergency. I can remember
them at this moment:
154.070 +1.945
155.040 +3.885
but I might not when trying to overcome panic. So I have programmed
them in, except that I programmed them in the reverse direction.
All that I need to do is press the DUP key a couple times and I have
it set to go. The PL tones are programmed as well (though maybe I
should program them as OFF, but just program the frequency).

Thus my radio is less secure than yours in terms of malicious use by
someone who might steal it. But someone who just does not know these
things is not likely to get the DUP set correctly and then NOT be
tempted to spin the dial on top, which would wipe the settings with
the memorized values in the next channel. They'd have to be smart
enough to program the thing, and they'd be able to program whatever
they wanted then anyway. Of course there is the issue of having such
a fully programmable radio, but I believe that is a distinct issue.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1911. Re: NEW CANADIAN LICENSING STRUCTURE--T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 07:28:17 UTC
From: ballanty@fornax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1371@fornax.UUCP>
Source record: 7895

I've missed the original article -- would someone please mail it to me.

I'm interested in getting my licensce here in Canada but don't know the
current licenscing requirements.

Thanks,
Rob

Rob Ballantyne	
email: ballanty@cs.sfu.ca	
Simon Fraser University	I can't decide what to put here
Dept of Math/Stats	
Burnaby,BC	
Canada	

1912. Solar Forcast

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 11:42:35 UTC
From: batchler@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9010110742.aa14839@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 7898

Bravo!! A job well done
Thank you for the most informative Solar Terrstrial Forcast I'v seen
to date
Please keep it coming
Most refreshing from the normal bull s#$#^%%^ that is posted
Best 73
The Beat Goes On
Laing KB3TS
Dx & Contest forever

1913. packet games

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 12:51:26 UTC
From: meyer@fuhainf2.uucp
Message-ID: <463@fuhainf.UUCP>
Source record: 7811
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

hi out there,

recently someone asked for games implemented on packet radio. sri, i lost the originator's email address.
dd4os, boris, has written something for the dec rainbow as a game server a few years ago. maybe it works on ms-dos in general. i cannot really remember, what the game was like, it was something like a lunar landing simulation.
due to our links here in germany it was incredibly slow when used via digipeaters, but it worked well on point-to-point links.

if you like to contact him: boris is working at the ai-labs of the university of hamburg, frg.
his email address is pasternak@informatik.uni-hamburg.dbp.de

if you cannot get through, send mail to me, i will forward it to him.

good luck, bernd

==========
Bernd Meyer, LG Praktische Informatik IV, FernUniversitaet Hagen
Bahnhofsstrasse 46/48
D-5800 Hagen
FRG

Phone: 02331/181677

meyer@fernuni-hagen.de (UUCP, EuNet)
meyer@dhafeu61.bitnet (EARN, BitNet)
s=meyer; ou=vax1; ou=informatik; p=fernuni-hagen; a=dbp; c=de (EAN, X.400)

db6ag@db0sgl (Packet Radio)
==========

1914. Re: turn down the flamethrower, Tad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 13:33:01 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <342@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 7906

In article <12618@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>, perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes:
> In article <1990Oct9.200202.20467@swbatl.sbc.com>, ken@swbatl (Ken Gianino 5-9081) writes:
> >>W1AW was just extensively (and expensively) renovated and operates
> >>using top-line commercial-grade radio and computer equipment.
> >
> > The ARRL bought Harris RF-3200 HF radios for W1AW. The 3200 is a new
> > design at the <bottom> of the Harris line. They sell for about $3500,
> > which is near the top of the "ham" HF price range. Some of their logic was
> > that Harris is not likely to drop the radio after 2 years and create a
> > spare parts "vacuum".
>
> How is the Harris line defined? If "top of the line" means a megawatt
> of output power, then it certainly wouldn't be appropriate for W1AW.

It's not based on power but on features. There are more expensive
Harris units in the same power class.

> Just out of curiosity, how old was the gear they replaced? Was it
> rendered unsuitable because of parts unavailability?

That's not an easy question to answer because not all of the equipment
was acquired at the same time. Most of the equipment, however, was
"homebrew" stuff built in the 60's or early 70's. Some of the homebrew
kilowatt amplifiers had been replaced with ETO amplifiers (which were
sold off after replacement). The reliability and signal quality of the
existing system had degraded to the point where it had to be replaced
whether or not the building was renovated.

I'd be interested to hear from anyone running 7 stock amateur kilowatt
transmitters 12 hours per day year round. I'd particularly be interested
in their experience regarding reliability. That is the basis on which
the Harris equipment was chosen over the available amateur equipment,
along with a commitment to continued parts availability by Harris and
the availability of on-site service should we run into severe problems.
I suggest that those who argue that "if Kenwood/Ten-Tec/Yaesu/Icom is
good enough for me, it ought to be good enough for W1AW" simply haven't
considered all of the needs of running W1AW. (It's also worth noting
that all two-way operation from W1AW _does_ use stock amateur gear.)

Frankly, my first proposal was to build a state-of-the-art "homebrew"
system for W1AW. Management rejected that proposal because they felt
it would take too much of the lab's time. In retrospect, they were
probably right: I'm not sure we could have finished the Microsat
power control boards in time had we been completely engaged in W1AW
renovation efforts. (We _did_ spend a lot of time on W1AW, since we

designed and built the signal distribution/interface and control circuitry to tie the system together, along with writing the software to run the thing.) Once we decided to go with off-the-shelf equipment, a request for proposal (RFP) was issued to a number of equipment manufacturers, including all of the amateur manufacturers. The decision to go the Harris route was made on the basis of the responses to the RFP and it was not made lightly. (I should point out that Harris cut us a nice deal, as well.)

Finally, I'd like to point out that the W1AW renovation was paid for with funds freely donated. It's not as though the money came out of your membership dues. The people who donated money did so because they want a first class W1AW. That's exactly what they got.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

1915. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 13:37:50 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9010111337.AA00390@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 7901

IMHO, this subject hits on the most serious threat to amateur radio; at least when coupled with the economic situation that forces most younger families into apartments or row (town) houses. Why should I get a ham license if I can't put up good-enough antennas to really be able to work much? If my rig/antenna is 3 meters from the neighbor's TV, I'm asking for trouble.

There isn't much that the amateur community can do about the cost of housing, but we (and our League) should do our best in beating back restrictive sales conditions. How??? Dispite the odds against us, the League should keep up its work toward getting requirements for broadcast receiver overload performance.

Just my thoughts ....

Bob W3OTC

1916. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 13:38:33 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.90Oct11143833@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 7899

In article <4096@kitty.UUCP> larry@kitty.UUCP (Larry Lippman) writes:

> > * 97.403 Safety of life and protection of property.
> > * No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur station of
> > * any means of radiocommunication at its disposal to provide essential
> > * communication needs in the connection with the immediate safety of human
> > * life and immediate protection of property when normal communication
> > * systems are not available.

> Therefore, the above referenced rule is not carte blanche permission
> for an amateur radio operator (in the event of an emergency) to operate a
> radio station on *any* frequency from DC to light in any manner they so
> choose. Since the above referenced rule is contained *within* the sections

Yes? No! Yes! NO! YES!!!

Well, I suppose you rather watch someone die because you don't think
it is permitted to call help. Ehmm..?

Especially here in Finland, getting a QSO to a fellow ham may be
difficult due to long distances between repeaters - and usually a
police repeater is closer, although that is not certain either. If
there happens to be a ham repeater, there are not always hams there -
consider an accident that happens at 3.30 AM.. The fact that it is
quite uncommon to "happen" to pass by the scene at that hour is not
relevant.

Fortunately, our regulations state the proper procedure quite
explicitly. Not "permitted", but "required". And I figure that would
be a responsibility of ANY innocent bypasser.

Luru

1917. REQUEST FOR TEST EQUIPMENT MANUALS INFO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 13:49:36 UTC
From: jhk@SATURN.ACC.COM
Message-ID: <9010111349.AA09070@saturn.acc.com>
Source record: 7900

Subject: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON LAB TEST EQUIPMENT

I've been given some partially working lab test equipment that I would
like to use around the bench at home, but have no manuals which would
help a great deal in repair.

If you have manuals for one or more of these pieces of equipment, I'd
be more than happy to either pay for the copying at your location or
for the shipping to get them to here for copy and back to you.

Here is the list:

O'scope, Tektronix model 564B storage scope
with : 3A1 Dual Trace Amp Plug In
3B3 Time Base
3A7 Differential Comparator

O'scope, Hewlett-Packard model HP180D
with : 1805A 100 Mhz Dual Channel Vertical Amp
1824A Time base and Sweep Expander

EiP Autohet Counter, Model 351C
(has panel markings to go to 18 GHz, but someone has robbed
the first mixer and also the basic counter board, which can
probably be rebuilt)

Universal Counter, Hewlett-Packard HP5328A with Digital Voltmeter
and "Universal Module" (what a great name!)

Mail, email, phone or fax reply would be appreciated. I'd like to
get the stuff working again for ham radio use. Thanks.

John, WB4LNM...

+--+--------------------------------+
	The ORIGINAL ACC, from ARPANET
John H. Klingelhoeffer	days, not the imposter that
Director, Government Special Operations	makes repeater controllers
Advanced Computer Communications +--------------------------------+
Systems Division	Voice: 301-290-8100
10220 Old Columbia Road	Fax: 301-290-8106
Columbia, Maryland USA 21046-1725	Radio: 224.56/147.135 WB4LNM
	Internet: jhk@saturn.acc.com
+--+--------------------------------+

1918. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 13:52:58 UTC
From: tucker@lagrange.eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1243@eedsp.eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 7902

```
In article <4096@kitty.UUCP>, larry@kitty.UUCP (Larry Lippman) writes:
|>In article <30500764@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
|>> * 97.403 Safety of life and protection of property.
|>> * No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur station of
|>> * any means of radiocommunication at its disposal to provide essential
|>> * communication needs in the connection with the immediate safety of human
|>> * life and immediate protection of property when normal communication
|>> * systems are not available.
|>>
|>> As I read this rule, it tells me that my amateur station (and it remains
|>> in the amateur service) is not prevented by other rules (such as limits
|>> on frequency or power) for radio communications under specific
circumstances
|>> it mentions.
|>
|> I interpret the above rule in a different manner.
|>
|> I believe that this and other amateur radio rules and regulations
|>must be interpreted in the *context* of their application to the amateur
|>radio service. As I see it, the above section relaxes the rules pertaining
|>to amateur radio operation in the event of an emergency, but *only* as they
|>apply to operation within frequencies allocated to the amateur radio
|>service. As an example, in the event of an emergency a novice or technician
|>class licensee could operate using amateur radio frequencies and/or employing
|>power and emission modes which they are not normally entitled to operate.
|>
|> Therefore, the above referenced rule is not carte blanche permission
|>for an amateur radio operator (in the event of an emergency) to operate a
|>radio station on *any* frequency from DC to light in any manner they so
|>choose. Since the above referenced rule is contained *within* the sections
|>pertaining to amateur radio operation, it could only pertain to those
|>frequencies allocated to amateur radio operation.
|>
|>Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. "Have you hugged your cat today?"

Larry, I hope that I'm not getting the rep. as a real flamer and arguer
in these
here parts. But, predictably, I disagree. But, let's not take the
extreme case
that has been discussed of jumping on and calling a dispatcher. Let's
take this.

The big one hits the San Madrid fault and half of Southern IL falls in the
Mississippi. I'm home visiting, so I'm there and early on the scene.
The police
```

or EMS people see my radio and tell me to go stand on the other side of
this big
piece of concrete they're lifting and tell me if I see any casualties.
Now, the
law about type acceptance is not in part 97, so I have to say, sorry I can't do
that. The FCC wouldn't like it.

I think that clearly the FCC wasn't trying to say "Ok, all you Techs get to use the General CW band if it's a real big emergency." It states explicitly, "any means of radiocommunication at its disposal." And, to me that means any means. I think you can replace "any" with "all" or "each and every" and it's hard to respectably argue that they really mean "some" or "a few of the means at its disposal." They also contrast these communications with "normal communication systems." I hardly think that this simply means staying in your license restrictions. The wording makes it clear that they are talking about something much more drastic.

This argument is different than the one about calling the dispatcher. Although that is certainly controversial, I think this one is very clear. Please don't subvert the ability of responsible hams to contribute to emergency
communications.
Just take the rules for what they say and trust that I'll remember the
other part,
which states that the comms must be about "immediate safety of human
life... when
normal communication systems are not available."

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
Georgia Institute of Technology

1919. re:Alinco DR-590T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 14:07:26 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010111407.AA05490@lonex4.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 7820

In response to buzz here are my findings regarding the 590T

>I just picked up a brand new Alinco DR-590T and have had some problems that
>I would like to share with you all out there in ham-net land. Maybe someone
>out there can help me with a couple of these problems.

I guess not too many people have these rigs yet otherwise I would not have
to respond to your request. I hope there are others besides yourself that
are interested in this information. In any event this is what worked for
me (sans jinglish). I am not however responsible for what you do to your
rig . . . etc.

>1, I got this unit because of all the cool features it is supposed to have,
>including cross-band repeat. The instruction manual does not even mention
>this feature. After calling Alinco I found that this was a feature functions
>only after modification. They said (more than a week and a half ago) that they
>would send me the modification instructions. I haven't heard anything from
>them.

If you ask them (nicely) there are (a few) dudes at Alinco that are willing
to help and are smart enought to be helpfull (there is a differance ;-}).
They can fax you the information or even send it to you next day air at no
charge if you ask politely or are VERY persistant (as in my case).
Now the big news . . . to modify the rig to xmit out of band (to call the
cops etc ;-}), to operate as a cross band remote, etc. follow these easy
steps.
1) remove the control head from the unit (2 screws on each side of
the forward part of the rig, near the control head).

2) hold the control head in your hand face down and remove the two screws
you see on the back of the control head.

3) remove the cover from the back of the control head (it snaps off)

4) locate a blue loop of wire. There is only one blue loop of wire.

5) cut, unsolder, remove, destroy, nuke, the blue wire (your choice) [I
neither advocate nor encourage the indiscriminate use of nukes]

6) undo step 3

7) undo step 2

8) undo step 1

9) connect the rig to antennas, power etc as outlined in the manual.

10) hold down the function key and turn on the power

This is what you will find . . .
The rig now transmits everywhere.
it now will display (not receive) 800Mhz band and 300Mhz band on the 440
side of the display in rotation (press the uhf switch to switch from band
to band)
It will now display (not recieve) the aircraft band (yes it does indicate
AM) on the 2 meter side of the rig. There is no AM detector presently but
I am working on it.

Cross band operation:
To enable cross band remote press (and hold) the funciton key and then (while
still holding the function key) press the vhf switch. Cross band operation
is now enabled using the displayed TX and RX frequencies. Splits still funciton
in cross band operation so don't link 2 repeters together! Frequency selection
for each band can be from the vfo, memory, or ARM (a cool Alinco function).
To disable cross band operation simply press (and hold as before) the funciton
key and press the uhf switch. Note: failing to hold the f-key down and then
pressing uhf or vhf enables a strange function that I have yet to figure
out.

>2, The Autodialer (an option for the 590E according to page 13 of the manual)
>did not work as in the insturctions. Another call to Alinco and I found
>that it is also an option in the 590T. On page 19 it was pointed out to
>me is a note to this effect. These instructions are also unclear. Anyway
>I went out and purchased the required DTMF unit and installed it. Now I
>can store the numbers in the autodialer's memories, however I cannot get
>the rig to autodial any number except the number stored in memory #1. I
>have tried every possible interpretation of the directions on page 13 of
>the manual and had no success. Another call to Alinco . . . they told me
>that they knew that the manual was written in jinglish (japanese/english)
>and was hard to understand. They said that they would send me a complete
>manual written by someone who spoke english as their primary language. I
>asked them why this manual was not provided with the rig and they said that
>it was free to anyone who asked for it ?!?!

Simple problem . . . a typeing error (translation error?).
Turn to page 13 of the instructions
find "Transmitting the Stored Autodialer Number:(DR-590E: Option)

Step 2 should read:
Enter DTMF pad code c14 and select the desired autodialer channel.

>3, This rig is supposedly able to receive DTMF codes from another transmitter
>What will allow remote control of the rig (useful as a very flexible cross
>band repeater). I have not been able to get this to function on my rig at
>all. I can only hope that possibly the modification they promised to send
>me will enable this function or that the new english directions will beable
>to explain how to make this happen.

Even the grand Alinco wizzard has not figured this out. He said that he
was working on better directions and that as soon as he had them he would
send them to me.

>4, The remote page/DTMF squelch function are completely cryptic I hope they
>are also explained in the english directions.

Same deal as above. However if you sat around with a friend who also had
a similarly equipped rig you could probabily figure it out.

>Anyone with any mods or operation instructions for this rig please let me
>know. Am I the only one with these problems? Does anyone have any solutions?
>Is Alinco always this slow? etc.?

Here are your mods/instructions. Yes I believe you are. I found the solutions.
In my experience Alinco has always operated in this manner.

>I will post a summary when a solution is found
>so send responses to me at my address:szarekw@lonex.radc.af.mil

Here is the summary. In case you haven't figgured it out by now I am answering
my own query. I just figgured someone might want the info.

>73
>-buzz

It has been nice doing buisness with you
-buzz
KE2WD

>I will not instigate revolution . . .
> B. Simpson

Just grow up will ya!

1920. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 14:29:04 UTC
From: ewing-martin@cs.yale.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct11.102904@cs.yale.edu>
Source record: 7903

In article <62.27102577@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>,
David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes
...
|> This is especially galling when the League has to ask for
special
|> contributions to fund its preparations for WARC '92. I think such
preparations
|> are among the most valuable services the League can perform, but
asking me for
|> extra money in almost the same breath as telling me they've decided
to hire 3
|> new people without consulting with me is a bit much.
...

Which is fairer, asking for optional contributions or raising the dues?
Personally,
I think ARRL has been doing a great job for the 33 years I've been a
member. (Guess
that makes me an OF, eh?) However, it takes money to do things, and
relying on dues
alone seems pretty regressive. There's a large range in "ability to
pay" among our
membership, so why not have special funds for special purposes?

I have my limits, though. I draw the line at ARRL Visa cards!

Martin Ewing, AA6E
Yale University Science & Engineering Computing Facility
Ewing-Martin@Yale.Edu

1921. Re: new satellite communications system for cellphones?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 14:30:39 UTC
From: dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <5745@mace.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 7904
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <18@kb2ear.UUCP>, n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM) writes:
> I heard that there is a system on the drawing board that will use a type
> of satellite distribution system for cellphone calls. This system, I think,
> Is this any relation to the system that Motorola proposed?

There has been a lot of talk on sci.space about this lately.
They are more interested in (profitably) launching the 77 small
satellites needed to do the job, but you might find
it interesting to tune in.

--
Perry G. Ramsey Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
perryr@vm.cc.purdue.edu Purdue University, W. Lafayette, IN USA
dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu We've looked at clouds from ten sides now,
And we REALLY don't know clouds, at all.

1922. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was Re: performance of QRP)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 16:34:40 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080018@col.hp.com>
Source record: 7823

You say the dispatchers know you... Do you use your amateur call
or some "tactical" type call (alphanumerics)? Just curious...

1923. NEW CANADIAN STRUCTURE--US HAMS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 16:41:54 UTC
From: 51160_1477@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <7376.27146892@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 7824

The information concerning special permits for foreign operators
was obtained from the London, Ontario regional office.

I have checked with the CRRL and they feel that the existing
recipricol agreement specifically between US and Canada has
not changed.

They also confirmed that the DOC is moving away from having
special permits so any requirement for US amateurs seems
almost impossible.

Since the RIC has not even been printed yet, it may be some
time before an actual policy statement can be viewed for
interpretation.

Unless officially announced in the meantime, I would say that
US amateurs shouldn't worrry too much about operating in
Canada.

By the way Lyndon, if you can get any more of those $5 UHF
radios, I'd be interested in about four (HI). We sure don't
get deals like that around here...

73s for now.
Dave Colvin
VE3ZDC
PPDDC@UWOCC1.UWO.CA

1924. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 17:56:08 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <40636@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 7825

In article <364@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>What makes you think your receiver's problem is caused by transmitted "crap"?

Well, perhaps my logic is imperfect here: I hear it on other receivers
than my TH215, including an IC-255 and a VHF scanner (yes, I know how
bad these receivers are :-))

>Intermod in your receiver is not caused by spurious emissions. And if you
>have your TH215 hooked to any antenna other than the little rubber one that
>came with it, the problem will be worse.

I don't understand ... why? Just because the outside antenna can "hear"
better?

>Tad Cook

Chris/WZ2B

1925. Need Ugandan contact.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 18:48:43 UTC
From: anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010111848.AA04815@tilde>
Source record: 7826

I have been asked for help in contacting a Peace Corp volunteer
in Uganda via Amateur Radio. A friend is fearful of his safety.
Is there any one here who knows of an amateur in or near there?

I would prefer a packet station, but an HF voice station would be
fine.

If you know of a packet station in that area, please send me his
address and call.

If you know of an HF voice station, a sched. and freq. would be helpful.

Heres a chance to cut through the flames and see the light.
Thanks

--
John H. Anderson, N5OPY
anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
N5OPY@N5LDD.TX.USA.NA

1926. Re: Toys for Wealthy Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 18:49:17 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Oct11144917@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 7877

Radio Shack sells a TDR to it's repair centers from National Parts for less than $100. It's not a stand-alone, it's designed to plug into a scope, and you can actually SEE impedance changes in the COAX and approximate where the problems are.

If you don't want to buy one, KD5HM, Tom King, the designer, wrote it up as a construction article for QST about a year ago. It's a far cry cheaper than $1500!

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

1927. Re: Re: type acceptance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 18:57:56 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250244@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7878

>"Easily modified" seems like a fuzzy term. I think it refers to amps
>whose instructions might read:

>"Warning! To maintain type acceptance, do NOT remove the bright
>orange tab on the bandswitch that prevents rotation to the 10/11
>meter position!"

On the Drake L-7, you simply remove a small screw on the bandswitch and
remove the 10 meter reject filter on the input.

The theory, evidently, is that the typical CB'er won't have the technical
savvy to figure this out, but the average ham will.

AL N1AL

1928. Flaming newbies and public service radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 19:09:13 UTC
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <9010111926.AA21736@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7879

David Stark writes:
>In fact, having everybody and his brother
>equipped with a portable can be an extreme annoyance to central
>dispatch. It is also a hazard during major incidents, when only a
>handful of people NEED to be on the air (Triage, Command, Operations,
>Staging, etc. - not EVERYBODY).

I'm sorry the personnel in your area are so poorly trained that they cannot be depended on not to get on the radio unless they really need to. The solution to that problem is training, not prohibition. People get into just as much trouble during major incidents, and need to get help NOW just as much, as in the average house fire. An emergency worker should ALWAYS be able to call for help. I suggest you post your opinions on FireNet (the FidoNet fire/EMS echomail conference) about why the average emergency worker doesn't need communications. Put your bunker gear on first.

>Even the ones who have positions reuiring the use of an individual radio
>have no business utilizing a non-type-accepted ham rig as that radio!

...except in an emergency. Repeat after me: THE RULES GO OUT THE WINDOW IN AN EMERGENCY. Keep repeating until you understand it.

> He specifically stated that he was trying to use a non-amateur
>repeater. People who want CAP and MARS mods usually say so.

I hate to tell you this, David, but CAP and MARS repeaters aren't ham repeaters either. Why don't you ask, and then THINK, before you flame? Or is that too much to ask?

>> The original flame (from the same FidoNet newbie that I'm
>> responding to) was completely uncalled for.
> I disagree strongly. And I don't think 2 years in FidoNet and 7
>years in Public Safety communications plus 9 years as a licensed ham
>qualifies me as a "newbie."

OK, since we're citing qualifications, I've been on Usenet for 4 years, and operated FidoNet node #64 (before they even thought about regions/areas) for a couple of years, bailing out when IFNA got Machiavellian; I've been a ham for 19 years, and an EMT of one level or another for 9 years.

I'm reading (and writing) this on Usenet (via a gateway to an Internet mailing list. I've only seen you on here a couple of weeks, and haven't yet seen you write _anything_ yet that _wasn't_ inflammatory. Yup...you sure qualify as a newbie. The least you could do is not flame everything that comes along.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can

jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adeuately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +----------
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

1929. Re: Whatever happened to Swan?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 19:19:46 UTC
From: endelman@wellworld.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1287@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 7880

In article <363@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>You can get a Swan 500CX manual for $12.25 from:
>
>Hi Manuals
>P.O. Box 802
>Council Bluffs, IA 51502
>
>They don't take personal checks or credit cards.

Not true about personal checks, unless they just changed their policy in the last month or two. I placed an order with them that I paid by personal check that recently, without problems. Money orders, of course, get processed faster, because they don't have to clear.

Aaron Endelman KK6QH endelman@eng.sun.com
Symbolic Programming Environment Group
M/S 12-40, Sun Microsystems, Inc., 2550 Garcia Ave., Mtn. View, CA 94043

1930. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 19:23:03 UTC
From: daveh@compnect.UUCP
Message-ID: <824@compnect.UUCP>
Source record: 7881

In article <8882@helios.TAMU.EDU>, billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon) writes:
> In article <9695@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> johns@uhunix2.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (John P. Shalamskas) writes:
>]To the person who could hit 14 repeaters, yet couldn't access the patch:
>]
>]SHAME on you for not finding out what repeaters have 911, and how to access
>]it! It is easy to find out the 911 emergency codes for almost every
>]repeater in the state of Hawaii. If you don't know exactly what it is,
>]everyone has nearly standardized on one of the following:
>]911, *911, or *9.
>
> OK. Everyone who doesn't know how to access the autopatch on every repeater
> in the world turn your license back in to the FCC. It is our RESPONSIBILITY
> to have this information at our finger tips no matter wehre we happen to be
> driving.
>
> What drivel.
>
It sure was. I can think of several problems with the simplistic thinking above. First, not all areas of this country are blessed with 911 service yet. Second, as others have mentioned 911 if implemented would give you the dispatcher for the repeaters telephone exchange. Third, in our area we have a lid who likes to experiment with his touchtone pad. He never ids, rarely talks and never transmits long enough for us to DF him. If our patch were open, this jerk would be making funny phone calls to the county EOC. We have had to change all of our speed dial numbers from 3 to 4 digits since this *&@% figured out some of the 3 digit codes. Last, in my case I travel regulary from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and from Harrisburg to DC, there is no way I am going to remember all of the repeater access codes for these 2 hour trips.

If I can't raise anyone on 2 meters, I can always fall back on that <gasp> 27 MHZ CB set that I keep in the car for emergencies.

73 Dave KA3UZR

--
Dave Hultberg Packet: KA3UZR @ WB3EAH.PA.USA.NA Fidonet: 1:270/101.28
uunet!rutgers!psuvax1!eds1!wa3wbu!compnect!daveh CI$: 72437,3215
Snail mail: 1407 Concord Rd., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-1955
FAX: 717-790-3689

1931. Was: 2M HT's and intermodulation, now synchronizing transmitters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 19:23:20 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9010111923.AA21470@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7882

I've seen information that indicated that this was done for AM broadcast transmitters for filling in recetion areas. Is it possible to this for FM voice, like a repeater output, or even for FM broadcast for filling in areas?

1932. Re: Re: turn down the flamethrower, Tad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 19:27:08 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250245@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7883

Regarding the equipment upgrade at W1AW:

>Just out of curiosity, how old was the gear they replaced? Was it
>rendered unsuitable because of parts unavailability?

The old gear was old when I started to work at W1AW (1972). There was a master exciter that generated SSB, CW or RTTY signals at a fixed frequency (3 MHz). This signal was then heterodyned with a series of crystal-controlled frequency converters to the the required signals for 160/80/40/20/15/10/6 meters. (The 2 meter rig was a conventional multiplier scheme modulated directly on phone, and tone modulation on CW.) All this was tube-type gear "homebrewed" in the ARRL lab.

The kilowatt amplifiers were "homebrewed" by Bill Orr W6SAI and friends at the Eimac ham radio club. Each used a 3-1000Z final with either either a 4CX-250 (20/15/10M) or pair of 6550's (80/40) for a driver.

I imagine this stuff was getting pretty "long in the tooth" after 30 years or so of continuous use.

AL N1AL

1933. Re: W1AW Broadcasts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 19:38:57 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250246@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7884

>I wasn't complaining, rather, I was merely stating the facts. For the
>*most part*, W1AW is a broadcast station. There are times when guest
>operators and staff use it for two-ways, but mostly it's used for bulletin
>and code practice purposes. It's also a fact that the bulletin and code
>practice transmissions are conducted by paid operators for whom the ARRL
>had to get a special dispensation from the FCC.

The story behind this is fascinating. W1AW had been using paid operators since 1936 (and before that at W1MK) with no legal problems. The amateur regulations at that time had a prohibition against compensation for use of an amateur STATION, but no prohibition against payment for OPERATING.

Along about 1973 or 1974, the FCC changed the wording on some of the regulations in the iterest of "clarifying" them. Yes, you guessed it, the new rules made paid operators illegal. When the FCC realized what they had done, they issued a temporary permission for W1AW to stay on the air.

Then they added new rules allowing paid operators for certain types of amateur broadcasting. (Must transmit on all HF Amateur bands, must broadcast at least a certain number of hours per week, etc.) In effect, this part of the rules was written to legalize W1AW. I haven't checked since the latest rules re-write, but I think essentially the same language is still there.

Al N1AL

1934. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 20:30:34 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1144@larry.sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 7885

The reason a larger antenna may make intermodulation problems worse has to do with the nonlinear nature of intermodulation. If, for example, the larger antenna increases the strength of all the signals at the receiver input by, say, 10 dB, the intermodulation products will increase in strength by at least 30 dB. This leads to the standard test for intermodulation: Insert a known attenuation between the antenna and receiver, and note how much the strength of the spurious signal changes. Intermodulation products will change by more than the value of the attenuator, while spurious transmitter signals will change by the attenuator value.

Scott Ellington K9MA

1935. HT recommendation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 21:11:11 UTC
From: johnk@gvgpsa.GVG.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <1581@gvgpsa.GVG.TEK.COM>
Source record: 7886

I'm SURE that this has been hashed out before, so my apologies. But...
my wife just got her tech ticket, and so I'm in the HT market again.

I've already got a Kenwood TH-25AT (which has since been replaced by
the TH-26AT I believe). It seems to work fine although once in a great
while (about once every three months) it loses it's memory.

Question: does anyone have a recommendation for an HT in the $300 range?
Does anyone recommend the TH-26AT? I'd like to get one that is
physically small like the TH-25AT.

Thanks.... John Kirby

1936. contacting emergency services (was: modifying HT's)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 21:32:38 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9010112132.AA02403@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7887

That nearby payphone may not be your best bet. This was in the
Telecom-Digest today:

From: Mike Payer <mpay@pacbell.com>
Subject: Re: San Francisco P.D. and 911 Priorities
Date: 9 Oct 90 17:17:33 GMT
Organization: Pacific * Bell, San Ramon, CA

In article <13070@accuvax.nwu.edu> optilink!cramer@uunet.uu.net
(Clayton Cramer) writes:
X-Telecom-Digest: Volume 10, Issue 714, Message 7 of 12

>A local news story yesterday gave a disturbing example of how San
>Francisco Police Department sets the priorities on 911 calls. A young

Clayton,

I do a lot of work interfacing with law enforcement on 911 type calls.
And I can tell you for a fact that when a call comes in from a coin
phone the response of the dispatch centers in many cases is "Oh a coin
phone, oh well".

As a result of this I have told my family and friends that if they are
at pay phone they would be much better off dialing "0" and just
screaming for help. The operator will have the number you called from
and the law enforcement people seem to take these call more seriously.

This may sound strange but it seems to be the way it works.

I believe part of the problem is the high amount of prank called by
teenagers to 911 on coin telephones. It's not unusual to see someone
work their way from one end of town to the other dialing 911 on pay
phones.

Don't construe this as an excuse for the S.F.P.D. it's not. It's just
the way the system works.

Michael S Payer Jr
Administrator FAX 415-867-0344
Emergency Control Center pacbell!pbecc!msp pacbell!pbhya!mpay

1937. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 21:58:02 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct11.215802.503@mentor.com>
Source record: 7888

Pete Lucas G6WBJ pointed out that a Toko helical filter (from DigiKey in the US) will do wonders to put the VHF overloading sources into the weeds, but that putting the 0.7 by 0.5 by 1.2 inch filter in a project box with connectors is more than a little clumsy.. Has anyone thought about making a big rubber duck or a mag mount whip with a filter integrated into the base??? Helluva neat product if it works. (Please send royalty checks to my callbook address hihi.)

I use a home-brewed 1/4-wave mag mount (based on a magnetic mike holder, a chassis-mount BNC and piano wire, from Hints & Kinks), and I suffer a bit of intermod with it on my IC-u2. Maybe I'll try it...

73 de KC7IT

--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302(fax:1282)
Mentor Graphics Corporation, 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, Oregon 97005
...tektronix!sequent!mntgfx!mbutts uunet!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@mentor.com
Any opinions are my own, and aren't necessarily shared by Mentor Graphics Corp.

1938. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 22:26:02 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880315@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7889

> ...difference... between my 'old generation' Yaesu and Icom HTs and my
> Kenwood TH 26. I attribute most of this to the extended frequency
> coverage of the Kenwood (138 to 174 MHz)... Anyone have similar
> experiences or maybe even hard data?

I have experienced intermods on certain ham frequencies with my Yaesu FT411, picking up paging frequencies around 164MHz. They did not use varactor tuning, instead a wide front end, and a high IF to partly compensate. Here are some details.

Measured sensitivity:

MHz uV
130 0.25
135 0.2
140 0.2
146 0.2
148 0.22
152 0.22
155 0.25
156 0.4
158 0.4
160 0.8
162.55 1.35
165 2.5
168 7
172 24
174 600

At 147.000: frequency 210 Hz low; deviation 4.2 KHz; tones deviation 3.2 KHz low, 3.3 KHz high (very uniform), but rather "hot" (normal is 2.2 KHz).

Based on 900718 call to the Yaesu 800 number:

The factory modification corrects an intermodulation problem. It changes the IF from 17.3 MHz (he confirmed that our measurement was correct) to 21.0 MHz. Why? The FT411 does not contain varactor tuning because "it's harder to fix, and apparently was cheaper to build it without that feature". (A quote from the guy I talked with: "They're designed and manufactured in Japan, we just sell them here.") Hence the FT411 has a wide RF front end, about 28 MHz, and a higher than usual IF, 17.3 MHz, to "push" image frequencies out of the front end band.

Unfortunately, the IF is just right for a repeater at 145.250 MHz to swamp 162.550, a common weather channel, through intermods. This was

the case in Indianapolis, where a powerful wide-area repeater interfered with receiving weather radio channel 1.

Searching my Colorado frequencies database for deltas of 17.3 MHz (plus or minus 5 KHz), I found surprisingly few conflicts...

1939. DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 22:28:58 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9010112228.AA02460@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 7890

Was I not tuned in, or has there been no mention of the FCC's proposals for accomodating digital audio broadcasting (DAB) ? The FCC has put forth three possible choices of frequency bands for DAB:

1) DAB somewhere in the 700 MHz region - taken from UHF TV (fat chance!).
2) DAB somewhere around 1700 MHz, taken from aircraft telemetering, with the telemetering moved to 2390-2450 MHz, this band taken from amateur radio.
3) Take the 2390-2450 MHz band from amateur radio and use it for DAB.

This would still leave the 2300-2310 MHz section of the ham band.

This brings me to the deeper question. WHY DO WE NEED ALL THAT MICROWAVE BANDWIDTH??

> My ham interests have mostly been in weak-signal, narrow-band operation. Clearly "my" type of operation doesn't need wide microwave bands, if narrower ones could be kept clear of slop-over from the neighbors.

I assume that ALL non-weak-signal microwave amateur communication will employ repeaters of some type, to get around the line-of-sight or big-antenna problems. As far as band-occupation is concerned, this is a BIG WIN - each QSO uses twice as much bandwidth (or time). (I don't think anyone can seriously fault the use of repeaters on these bands.)

> Assuming a vast increase in interest in digital communication, how much bandwidth is needed for it? What about the W6GN, et al, megabit data limks? Won't they be time-shared among a number of users? I think that the real question lies in how many "digital" hams there will be in any major metropolitan area, and how much information any given user is likely to want to transfer in the average minute. In computer terms, it seems unlikely that the user will "swap" with a central server. The only other BIG digital use that occurs to me is file transfer to/from servers. Today's fancy work-stations mostly get by with quite a few connected to single 10 Mbit/s ethernet - even though the boss would have to to pay big salary bucks if employees waited for files. The engineering-design folks now talk about 100 Mbit/s FDDI local nets; but they are also talking about huge descriptions of all the layers/materials in a complex VLSI circuit, or ship, or ....
I have no files (except VLSI chip designs) that are much over 1/4 megabyte. I think that it's going to be a long time (never?) before many hams deal with computer files as big as even a single layer of a VLSI design.

If you assume that each ham using a file server by radio transfers one quarter-megabyte file each minute, each ham averages about 35 kbit/s. (I don't really believe this much AVERAGE traffic, do you?) These are very one-sided transmissions because it doesn't take many bits to request a file.

```
-------------------------------------
Number of hams Resulting average
in an "Area" data transfer
-------------------------------------
2 70 kbit/s
20 700 kbit/s
200 7.0 Mbit/s
1000 35 Mbit/s
-------------------------------------
```

So 1,000 hams in a single geographical area, all simultaneously actively using file servers by radio, would occupy less bandwidth than the threatened part of the 2400 MHz band!! (And we have lots of other microwave bands.) Please, somebody, tell where I have gone wrong.
Remember, this must be entirely non-business-related traffic.

> The transmission of "human" images, like television (TV), has traditionally been an analog process. And it uses 6 MHz or so per picture, CONTINUOUSLY. A real "win" for band occupation. But compressed TV is already available. Quite good TV can be sent compressed to about 1 megabit per second, and it only gets a bit "jerky" at 300 kbit/s. But at least each TV signal occupies its channel nearly full-time, not bursty enough to allow time-sharing like digital data. TV will definitely need repeaters; doubling the occupied bandwidth. Since it takes two to QSO, a through-repeater contact still only uses one "TV-bandwidth" per participating station.

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
Number of TV hams Bandwidth using Bandwidth if TV signal
active in "Area" 6-MHz channels compressed to 1 Mbit/s
-------------------------------------------------------------
2 12 MHz 2 Mbit/s
20 120 MHz 20 Mbit/s
200 1.2 GHz 200 Mbit/s
1000 6 GHz 1 Gbit/s
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

So, even with a large increase in number of hams due to a no-code license, I conclude that the only ham application likely to NEED all our microwave bandwidth is the transmission of TV images.

```
-------------------------
```

COMMENTS ?? 73, Bob W3OTC
**** This is none of my employer's business. ****

1940. Re: can 2sat do repeater split of 6.46 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 22:31:35 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880316@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7891

> Civilians do not belong on the police radio, therefore they do not need
> access to equipment that will transmit there.

Ah, but this civilian owns equipment *normally used for other purposes*
that *will* transmit there in an emergency. And this civilian is smart
enough to recognize an emergency, and even so, to stay out of the way
unless there is a positive benefit to his transmitting. Is this not a
Good Thing?

Alan, N0MFW

1941. Re: Re: Calling the cops by radio (was Re: performance of QRP)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 22:47:54 UTC
From: fel@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <10510011@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 7892

I've been trying to stay out of the discussion, but my $0.02 worth:

If the situation is severe enough that I would gladly sacrifice my
license, pay a substantial fine, or {insert-favorite-punishment},
then, and only then, would I consider trying to use police/fire/whatever
frequencies if I were able.

I also strongly belive that if the situation were *that* serious, then
thems-who-are-in-power would choose not to prosecute.

My rigs are capable of reception out of band, but I've never bothered
to learn if they are capable of out-of-band transmit modifications.

- Skip AA6WK

1942. Re: Need Ugandan contact

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 22:48:41 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <38141@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7893

anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com (John H. Anderson N5OPY) writes:

>>I have been asked for help in contacting a Peace Corp[s] volunteer
>>in Uganda via Amateur Radio. A friend is fearful of his safety.
>>Is there any one here who knows of an amateur in or near there?
>>If you know of an HF voice station, a sched. and freq. would be helpful.

I say "me too", because I have been on the air looking for DX for the last 3 years and have yet to hear anyone on the air from Uganda. I'm not sure if ham radio is not allowed there at the moment, or whether there are just very few licencees and they all keep quiet because of the hordes of US and other DXers that would descend on them. Or else I have just missed them.

So if anyone knows of any activity, please let me know too! (I'd prefer it on CW but phone will do...).

There is considerable activity from several neighboring countries - Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire and Rwanda all share a border with Uganda and have active hams. I'd guess, though, that it might be easier to enquire through the embassy and other routes.

To quantify the rarity of Uganda, it is #41 on the latest list of "most wanted countries" (in the radio sense) that I saw. Perhaps this is an omen, as I need 41 more countries, so statistically Uganda ought to be the next one I find...

I'm not being completely frivolous above, it really is very rare on the amateur bands, and I wouldn't be optimistic about finding any information this way. I would expect the U.S. embassy there to be in daily communciation with people here, on non-amateur bands (now I'll get flamed by people who tell me that in an emergency I can use any wavelength I want to - sigh...).

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1943. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 23:03:40 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <33201@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 7894

>but we (and our League) should do our best in beating back restrictive sales
>conditions. How??? Dispite the odds against us, the League should keep
>up its work toward getting requirements for broadcast receiver overload
---

Does ARRL have a lobby in congress. I'm about to get licenced, and I
would like to know if I have an optimistic future in amateur radio. I'm
still considdering the option of illegal configuration, but I hope it
doesn't come to that.

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not
burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies
in class..I did not see Elvis..I will not call my teacher "Hot Cakes"..
Garlic gum is not funny..They are Laughing at me, not with me.....

1944. Re: Need Ugandan contact

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-11 23:52:16 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <33205@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 7910

In article <38141@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Webster Smogpule III) writes:
>anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com (John H. Anderson N5OPY) writes:
>
>>>I have been asked for help in contacting a Peace Corp[s] volunteer
>>>in Uganda via Amateur Radio. A friend is fearful of his safety.
>>>Is there any one here who knows of an amateur in or near there?
>>>If you know of an HF voice station, a sched. and freq. would be helpful.
I am also interested in contacts with Africa, mainly the area of Togo,
and Benine. My sister is in the Peace Corps in Togo, and it would be
nice to keep track of conditions over there since the news services
basicaly ignore this region of the world. It might be nice to talk
with here over the radio if these nations have compatible 3d party
trafic agreements with the US.

Paul
Major Tom@CB chanel 23

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not
burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies
in class..I did not see Elvis..I will not call my teacher "Hot Cakes"..
Garlic gum is not funny..They are Laughing at me, not with me.....

1945. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 02:28:28 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <368@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7896

In article <30500763@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>

Tad sez:

> > WHAT central dispatcher? Modern 911 systems in large municipalities
> > use SELECTIVE ROUTING based upon the phone number.

Phil sez:
>
> The same one that cellular calls are routed to. Does your system just route
> cellular calls to a random/arbitrary jurisdiction? Cells don't align with
> the jurisdictions unless we have solved some problems in the physics of
> radio waves I have not heard of.

Check back issues of the APCO Bulletin, or symposiums at past NENA conferences.
This problem has NOT been worked out yet for cellular.

{NENA: National Emergency Number Association }
{APCO: Association of Police Communications Officers}

Phil sez:
>
> > > You should at least make sure that the dispatching computer knows the number
> > > of the repeater, and brings up instructions to the dispatcher for all calls
> > > coming on in that number to explain that it is coming in over a wide area,
> > > and that it is operating via radio. That avoids having to explain all this
> > > to the dispatching during the call.
> > >

Tad sez:
> >
> > We didn't get any response when we asked the local 911 PSAP (Public Safety
> > Answering Point) to modify the ALI (Automatic Location Identification)
> > database. So we programmed the repeater controller to dial the 7 digit
> > equivalent when it hears 911, which eliminates any ANI/ALI.

Phil sez:
>
> What 7 digit equivalent? Where does it go to?

Tad sez:

The one that you use when you don't want ALI on the call! This is the
number that you use to call something into the city when you are in
the suburbs. In Seattle a couple of examples are 625-5011 and 583-2111.
It is switched through the network, rather than trunked. Because it

doesn't originate at the CO through a TSPS-like trunk, there is no ANI
or ALI.

Phil sez:
>
> It definitely sounds like there is a management problem there. Maybe you
> could get better response through the local TV media. They eat stories
> like that for lunch.

Tad sez:

How typical for rec.ham-radio! This ought to win ham radio a bunch of friends.
If the obvious network solution is to program in the 7 digit equivalent to
eliminate ANI/ALI, why piss people off by insisting on doing it YOUR way?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1946. * SpaceNews 15-Oct-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 02:29:58 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <355@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 7897
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS $SPC1015
* SpaceNews 15-Oct-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1015

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY OCTOBER 15, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* DOVE NEWS *
=============
DOVE-1 is being reset and re-loaded with new operating software. Here is a
recent message by Bob McGwier (N4HY) carried on DOVE's beacon:

DOVE-1>BRAMST <UI>:
DOVE will be reset during the first week of October unless further notice
is given here. AMSAT-NA meeting is Oct 19-21 at the Johnson Space Center,
Houston, Texas. See you there! de BM.

* SPACE SHUTTLE NEWS *
======================
Mission STS-41 successfully deployed the Ulysses spacecraft from low-earth
orbit during its mission last week. Shuttle Columbia is currently being
prepared for mission STS-35, which will carry WA4SIR and an Amateur Radio
experiment into earth orbit. Columbia had to be moved from launch pad 39B
back to the vehicle assembly building due to high winds from tropical storm
Klaus off the Florida coast. Baggies were installed on various joints and
valves in the main propulsion system in an effort to pin-point fuel leaks.
None were found during testing. Launch is scheduled for 01-Dec-90.

* WEATHER SATELLITES *
======================

Spacecraft Catalog # Frequency Status
========== ========= ========= ======

NOAA 9 15427 137.620 Active-Afternoon
NOAA 10 16969 137.500 Active-Morning
NOAA 11 19531 137.620 Active-Afternoon

Meteor 2-16 18312 137.850 Currently Commanded Off
Meteor 2-17 18820 137.300 Active

Meteor 2-18 19851 137.300 Currently Commanded Off
Meteor 3-2 19336 137.300 Currently Commanded Off
Meteor 3-3 20305 137.850 Active
Meteor 2-19 20510 137.850 Currently Commanded Off

Feng Yun 1B 20788 137.795 Active

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *
==========
Spacecraft magnetorquing is scheduled to commence today. This operation
will modify the attitude of the spacecraft and improve solar panel
illumination. Mode S transponder operations should return soon after this
attitude change is made.

* TNX QSL! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

K2IGH : John Trautvetter, Forked River, New Jersey, U.S.A.
KA1PES : Art Higginbotham, North Attleboro, Massachusettes, U.S.A.

...and packet radio messages:

I2JJR : Augusto in Luino, Italy
WD6DPP : Tim Takeuchi in San Jose, California

* HAPPY BIRTHDAY! *
==========

::
:: ::
:: HAPPY BIRTHDAY, DENA!! ::
:: ::
:: You're Out Of This World, Sweetheart! ::
:: ::
:: Love, John ::
:: ::
::

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!uunet!masscomp!catfish!ka2qhd!kd2bd
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ..!uunet!masscomp!ocpt!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

1947. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 05:00:57 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <93.2715C029@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7914

> From: larry@kitty.UUCP (Larry Lippman)
>
> I interpret the above rule in a different manner.

Your reasoning was quite interesting. I tend to agree with your
conclusions. I just hope some nitwit with nothing better to do
doesn't decide to pester the FCC (or anybody else) for a ruling.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1948. Re: Calling the cops by radio (was

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 05:13:03 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <94.2715C02A@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7912

> From: tucker@lagrange.eedsp.gatech.edu (Jeff Tucker)
>
> The police
> or EMS people see my radio and tell me to go stand on the other side of
> this big piece of concrete they're lifting and tell me if I see any
> casualties.

This is indeed different from jumping on any radio of your own accord and calling somebody. In this situation you have been directed to participate in the incident as a communicator.
You don't mention what frequency the person giving this order specifies. On ham frequencies, you would be restricted to those granted by your class of license. (See rules regarding RACES operation.) If you were directed to communicate via non-ham frequencies, nothing in Part 97 applies to the situation because you are being used as a citizen with a radio and not a ham operator.

--
%%*%

1949. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 05:15:33 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <95.2715C02C@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7913

> From: ewing-martin@cs.yale.edu (Martin Ewing)
>
> membership, so why not have special funds for special purposes?

Don't get me wrong. I agree with the concept. I was objecting
to the juxtaposition of the two announcements. My natural response
would be, "why don't you use the money you were going to spend on
these people's salaries, especially since the Board also authorizes
these new positions to hire their own support staff."

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1950. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 06:47:39 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <370@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7905

In article <76.27131CFA@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>, David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:

> > From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> >
> > > or otherwise committing large sums of cash should indeed be proposed to
> > the
> > > membership first.
> >
> > So what was the reaction of your director when you proposed this? Or did
> > you ever propose it?
>
> Why should the membership need to "propose" accountability to
> the Board?
>

Oh, isn't this SO typical of the more obnoxious hamcritter on rec.ham-radio. First he DEMANDS that the ARRL board check with HIM before hiring anyone at HQ. Then when someone asks if he had actually proposed this to the league, or if he just got MAD first, he now claims that communication with his director is somehow beneath him....obviously if they aren't reading his mind they must be COMPLETE IDIOTS!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1951. ICOM 720A schematics needed!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 14:07:52 UTC
From: jeb@beach.cis.ufl.edu
Message-ID: <24860@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU>
Source record: 7915

Help!! I'm looking for schematics and/or a repair manual for an
ICOM 720A HF rig. I'll gladly pay for copying and postage..
Please respond to:
BITNET: Matthias @ ufpine INTERNET: Matthias @ pine.circa.ufl.edu
Tnx! 73, Aaron KC4NGA

1952. Alinco DR-110T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 15:09:51 UTC
From: RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9010121510.AA24876@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7917

Could someone post to the net the mod that allows expanded frequency coverage for the Alinco DR-110T? Thanks.

1953. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 15:18:53 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <791@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 7923

From article <9010112228.AA02460@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, by rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter):

>
> This brings me to the deeper question. WHY DO WE NEED ALL THAT MICROWAVE
> BANDWIDTH??
>

AMSAT (worldwide AMSAT, not just AMSAT-NA) is planning to put a new satellite in this region which will occupy a Mhz of space. The problem with their proposed move is that we have satellites in the proposed spectrum NOW that admittedly don't occupy all of that but do occupy some of the frequencies. There is PACSAT, DOVE, and AO-13. The very life of AMSAT's proposed future projects, those we have funded and are doing engineering on, lie in the 2400-2410 region. If they leave that alone, they can have 2410-2450. Of course, what they REALLY want, is the lower ten Mhz to get away from the increased C/N they will have to have to get over and above Microwave ovens. AMSAT intends to go down flaming on this proposal. It is yet another nail in the coffin of any real advancement in amateur radio. The ever presnt pressure on our spectrum will be the end of the hobby for all who wish to do packet, satellites, Wide Band TV. We have 70cm threatened by Wind Shear radar (DAMN nature for making the natural wavelength of the vortices correspond to 70cm), L band threatened by land mobile, S band threatened by land mobile and DAB. The only reason our higher frequencies are not yet heavily threatened is that the devices for using them are still to expensive. I am VERY despondent by our outlook because of our seeming complacency, apathy, lack of monetary resources to do battle with these spectrum pigs, and lack of political clout in Congress. No matter how much I disagreed with Goldwater's politics, he DID defend amateur radio against all comers. We are sorely in need of a replacement. Bob, I think this answer was more than you requested or is it?

Bob
N4HY

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

1954. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 15:47:05 UTC
From: prager@Data-IO.COM
Message-ID: <1560@pilchuck.Data-IO.COM>
Source record: 7907

In article <333@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>Did he tell you how they attained those speeds? As I recall, some
>of the military branches would put new recruits in a big classroom
>where they sat at a mill (caps only typewriter) for 8 hours a day,
>copying code for something like TWO MONTHS. After that, the
>students would DREAM in Morse.
>
You're right, it sounds awful. But, if you judge a teaching program
by results only, this method might be construed as good.

David

David Prager (w)206-881-6444 (h)206-485-4397
Data I/O Corp
10525 Willows Rd. NE prager@DATA-IO.COM
Redmond, WA. ...uw-beaver!entropy!dataio!prager
98073-9746 or whatever works.

1955. Re: HT recommendation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 16:38:13 UTC
From: paluzzi@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1990Oct12.163813.13430@news.arc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 7922

John,

I have a TH-26AT and I am very much satisfied with it. It has performed mostly without a problem so far. Since you already have a TH-25AT, you could take advantage of the similarity between the two models for key accessories such as battery packs, speaker mikes and so forth. Because this was my first HT, I was a bit puzzled about intermod problems I experienced. There has been alot of discussion on this topic within the rec.ham-radio/info-hams net. The TH-26AT does have extended receive frequency range so there are broadband rf circuits. I think this intermod problem is symptomatic for these kinds of rigs regardless of manufacturer.

Good luck in your decision. I thoroughly enjoy my TH-26HT.

73s
Pete

Peter Paluzzi, Sr. Graphics Analyst, Sterling Software, ZeroOne Group
Advanced Computing Facility, NASA/Ames Research Center
Mail Stop 233-3, Moffett Field, CA 94035
(415) 604-4589 paluzzi@ames.arc.nasa.gov N6YEO (FTS) 464-4589

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Mail Stop 233-3, Moffett Field, CA 94035
(415) 604-4589 paluzzi@ames.arc.nasa.gov N6YEO (FTS) 464-4589

1956. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 16:58:32 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880317@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7908

> It's amazing how little we seem to know about the services that operate
> around ours. When I saw the 6.46 Mhz split, the first thing that popped
> into my mind was CAP. I don't know of any other services that

I know quite a great deal about services other than amateur
radio. I admit to not thinking of CAP, but the person who made the
original inquiry did not, in his first or any subsequent message,
state that he had any legitimate use for the mod. If he is a CAP
member, why not say so?

Because this is not the CAP split... it is (among other things) the
Radio Common Carier (RCC) split, to wit:

RECEIVE OFFSET TRANSMIT DESCRIPTION

152.030 +6.460 158.490 RCC1
152.060 +6.460 158.520 RCC3
152.090 +6.460 158.550 RCC5
152.120 +6.460 158.580 RCC7
152.150 +6.460 158.610 RCC9
152.180 +6.460 158.640 RCC11
152.210 +6.460 158.670 RCC13

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), HAM = N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10,15'East
Pilot: ASEL, COMM, INST, and CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
CAP Check&Mission Pilot, Pikes Peak 218 | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599
ARPA: jle@hpfcla.fc.hp.com | Jer_Eberhard@hpfcla.fc.hp.com

1957. Re: packet games

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 17:00:02 UTC
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com
Message-ID: <26987@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 7924
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I alway's thought that playing games real-time or else
batch style mode would be fun. Would anyone out there
be interested in playing Stellar Conquest ? I think
it would be fun, but a move might take a long time, like
maybe two weeks. How about chess, or checkers ?

Jeff

1958. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 17:29:43 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <15998@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7925

In article <9010112228.AA02460@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes...
>This brings me to the deeper question. WHY DO WE NEED ALL THAT MICROWAVE
>BANDWIDTH??
>
>> My ham interests have mostly been in weak-signal, narrow-band operation.
>Clearly "my" type of operation doesn't need wide microwave bands,
>if narrower ones could be kept clear of slop-over from the neighbors.

>> Assuming a vast increase in interest in digital communication, how much
>bandwidth is needed for it? What about the W6GN, et al, megabit data
>limks? Won't they be time-shared among a number of users? I think that the
>real question lies in how many "digital" hams there will be in any major
>metropolitan area, and how much information any given user is likely to
>want to transfer in the average minute.

The key is not average per minute, over time. It's average during the
time that you're willing to wait for a response. In batch mode,
next-day results, you can average over a day. Interactive applications
require averaging over milliseconds or seconds.

>If you assume that each ham using a file server by radio transfers one
>quarter-megabyte file each minute, each ham averages about 35 kbit/s.
>(I don't really believe this much AVERAGE traffic, do you?) These are very
>one-sided transmissions because it doesn't take many bits to request a file.
> ------------------------------------
> Number of hams Resulting average
> in an "Area" data transfer
> ------------------------------------
> 2 70 kbit/s
> 20 700 kbit/s
> 200 7.0 Mbit/s
> 1000 35 Mbit/s
> ------------------------------------
>So 1,000 hams in a single geographical area, all simultaneously actively
>using file servers by radio, would occupy less bandwidth than the threatened
>part of the 2400 MHz band!! (And we have lots of other microwave bands.)
>Please, somebody, tell where I have gone wrong.
>Remember, this must be entirely non-business-related traffic.

Okay, you've gone WAY wrong.

First off, you have to translate the digital to analog (bandwidth)
domain. The ratio is a cost tradeoff. Fairly cheap (FSK, 2PSK) radios will
give you about 1 Hz/bps or worse; the absolute worst possible results,
of course, are obtained by acting like 2 meter TNC users. But higher

efficiency costs a bit more; 6 bps/Hz is possible, but you have to be the phone company to afford it.

Second, what is the latency we're tolerating? We do a lot more than transfer files with our computers, and would like packet radio to be like that. NNTP (news protocol that we're using now) polls each article from the server to the reader when you ask for the "next" one. How long do you want to wait? At 1 Mbps, it's pretty good. At 1200 bps, it's hopeless.

Should I even begin to mention remote graphics like the X Window System, which require interactive speeds in the 64 kbps range to be useful? It's not the average over the day, but the latency per message, that counts.

Also, a 10 MHz band is too small for repeaters. If we had two 10 MHz segments about 80 MHz apart, it would be a lot easier to separate the input from the output, in the 13 cm. range.

> The transmission of "human" images, like television (TV), has traditionally
>been an analog process. And it uses 6 MHz or so per picture, CONTINUOUSLY.
>A real "win" for band occupation. But compressed TV is already available.
>Quite good TV can be sent compressed to about 1 megabit per second, and it
>only gets a bit "jerky" at 300 kbit/s.

That's not exactly true either. If you're talking about "teleconference" video, the "talking heads" application, then you're right; for maybe $20-30k, you can compress down to 256 kbps and be only a little jerky. (That's hardly an ATV price range.) But "full motion" video, equivalent to a 6 Mbps analog channel, takes about 45 Mbps with minimal compression and probably several Mbps if compressed optimally. That's when you have real moving pictures, like the broadcasters use, and not just faces against a backdrop. Try watching a western through a compressor...

Clearly the 2300 MHz band is a ripe target for plucking. Few hams use it. But that doesn't mean we should be happy with microwave sliver bands.

Fred R. Goldstein k1io Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA
goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com voice: +1 508 486 7388
Do you think anyone else on the planet would share my opinions, let alone a multi-billion dollar corporation?

1959. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 17:51:58 UTC
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <238@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 7926

In article <1990Oct11.215802.503@mentor.com> mbutts@mentor.com (Mike Butts) writes:
>Pete Lucas G6WBJ pointed out that a Toko helical filter (from DigiKey in the
>US) will do wonders to put the VHF overloading sources into the weeds, but that
>putting the 0.7 by 0.5 by 1.2 inch filter in a project box with connectors is
>more than a little clumsy.. Has anyone thought about making a big rubber duck
>or a mag mount whip with a filter integrated into the base??? Helluva neat
>product if it works. (Please send royalty checks to my callbook address hihi.)
>

Wouldn't you need some TR switching in this scheme so that you're not dumping
the rigs power out into the helical filter??

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF
elmquist@ssesco.com

1960. Re: -- GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT --

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 20:42:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet.inmet.com
Message-ID: <13700021@inmet>
Source record: 7909

I have cross-posted this in rec.radio.shortwave.

I'm sure that many DXers and SWLs would appreciate it if follow-ups
and future postings of a similar nature were also cross-posted there.

Thanks.

-- Ben Krepp

From internet: benk@inmet.inmet.com
From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk

1961. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 21:52:15 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1147@larry.sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 7628

Forget the Toko helical filter: Its insertion loss is 8 dB. A low loss helical filter would be considerably larger.

K9MA

1962. Re: More on shuttle QSOs (Was (none))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-12 23:45:05 UTC
From: garym@sugar.hackercorp.com
Message-ID: <6785@sugar.hackercorp.com>
Source record: 7633

There seem to be a number of misconceptions regarding what will
happen during the SAREX operations, though Patty (winter@Apple.COM)
clarified a number of things very well.

First, not all of Ron's downlink time has been allocated. He will have
time to talk with whoever he happens to hear. Look at the schedule I
posted back in September, anytime during the "crew tended" portion of
the SAREX schedule that is not between LOS and AOS of a specific
ground station is free time. For example, between MET 1/10:31 and
MET 1/12:00 Ron has no scheduled contacts.
If you didn't get a copy of the schedule I posted, send me mail at
gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov and I'll mail it to you. The fact is there
just isn't a whole lot of free time while Ron is within sight of the
U.S. He only has a hour or two at the beginning and end of his shift
that is available for SAREX ops. Then you take out scheduled time
and time where he is not in range of the U.S. and there isn't a whole
lot of time left. I haven't taken the time to analyze the schedule
to find the free time where he is over the U.S., yet.

Patty correctly described the bridge contacts, Ron will talk to
amateur ground stations via his 2M radio, the ground stations will
use phone patch to a amateur repeater near the school and the school
will have a amateur radio set talking to the repeater. On the time-
line I posted these are the contacts with VK6IU, VK2AS and PY2PJO
and others.

Someone mentioned that Ron Parise was on the day shift, that is not
correct. Ron is on the team that has to stay in the "bright room"
at night for 4 days before launch to timeshift their circadian
rhythm (bright it is, 30,000 lux).

As far as QRM is concerned, scheduled QSOs are not on the announced
frequencies, so there shouldn't be a problem there. Plus most of
the school QSOs occur over Australia and Brazil.
--GaryM
--
Gary Morris - N5QWC/W5RRR Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov
Lockheed (LESC), A22 UUCP: moray!avocado!garym (home)
Space Station Freedom SPAN: 24810::"gmorris@nasamail"
Houston, Texas Phone: +1 713 283 5195

1963. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 00:03:44 UTC
From: kevinr@Tandem.COM
Message-ID: <1990Oct13.000344.22961@tandem.com>
Source record: 7911

In article <9010112228.AA02460@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
|>
|> This brings me to the deeper question. WHY DO WE NEED ALL THAT MICROWAVE
|> BANDWIDTH??

Because it's going to support all the AR communications when they take away all the HF and UHF repeater bands!

Seriously Bob, your statements seem very politically motivated than based in reasons...the impression I get about your basis for spectrum management is NIMBY...Not In my back yard! You'd like AR to support your interests in weak signal work. At the same time, your willing to sacrifice our usage of spectrum to keep yours.

Just waht does the weak signal work contribute to the hobby that makes it deserve more than other sections of the hobby?

N6RCE
|> > My ham interests have mostly been in weak-signal, narrow-band operation.
|> Clearly "my" type of operation doesn't need wide microwave bands,
|> -------------------------
|> COMMENTS ?? 73, Bob W3OTC
|> **** This is none of my employer's business. ****

DId I mis read Bob?

1964. dreaming

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 00:56:42 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <38202@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7634

prager@Data-IO.COM (David Prager) says -

In article <333@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>Did he tell you how they attained those speeds? As I recall, some
>of the military branches would put new recruits in a big classroom
>where they sat at a mill (caps only typewriter) for 8 hours a day,
>copying code for something like TWO MONTHS. After that, the
>students would DREAM in Morse.
>
You're right, it sounds awful. (etc)

David

What do you mean, awful? I've had some great CW dreams - in one, I was in Benin (TY) listening to a CW pile-up, it was pretty neat. One of my better dreams.

The really awful dreams are those where you are in an SSB pile-up, shouting and shouting and shouting and not getting through the pile-up. I hate it when that happens.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1965. Flaming newbies and public service radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 01:14:25 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <98.2716BD44@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7639

> From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard)
>
> I'm sorry the personnel in your area are so poorly trained that they cannot
> be depended on not to get on the radio unless they really need to. The solution
> to that problem is training, not prohibition. People get into

Yes, I agree, there is a training problem. There is also a big
attitude problem (spelled P-O-L-I-T-I-C-S) about "making" vollies take
any kind of training.

> help. I suggest you post your opinions on FireNet (the FidoNet fire/EMS
> echomail conference) about why the average emergency worker doesn't need
> communications. Put your bunker gear on first.

I never said they didn't need EMERGENCY communications. I said
they don't need modified ham radios for routine operations and daily
"radio checks." If they were properly equipped with legal radios for
their day-to-day ops, then they would have legal commercial radios
during emergencies, too, wouldn't they?

> >Even the ones who have positions reuiring the use of an individual radio
> >have no business utilizing a non-type-accepted ham rig as that radio!
>
> ...except in an emergency. Repeat after me: THE RULES GO OUT THE
> WINDOW IN AN EMERGENCY. Keep repeating until you understand it.

OK, Jay, if you will keep reading my messages until YOU
understand them. I was not referring to emergency communications.
These EMS officers/firefighters/whatevers DO NOT NEED AMATEUR RADIOS
FOR THEIR DAILY AGENCY OPERATIONS.

> > He specifically stated that he was trying to use a non-amateur
> >repeater. People who want CAP and MARS mods usually say so.
>
> I hate to tell you this, David, but CAP and MARS repeaters aren't ham repeaters
> either. Why don't you ask, and then THINK, before you flame? Or is that too
> much to ask?

But ham licensees can be members of either organization BECAUSE
they are ham licensees. This is not likely with Public Safety
organizations, businesses or other "non-amateur" radio services.

> > I disagree strongly. And I don't think 2 years in FidoNet and 7
> >years in Public Safety communications plus 9 years as a licensed ham
> >qualifies me as a "newbie."
>
> list. I've only seen you on here a couple of weeks, and haven't yet seen you

> write _anything_ yet that _wasn't_ inflammatory. Yup...you sure qualify as a
> newbie. The least you could do is not flame everything that comes along.

Only inflammatory to people who believe in their inalienable
right as a ham operator to transmit on any frequency to which they
think they ought to be entitled by perceived loopholes in the rules.
It just ain't so.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1966. contacting emergency services (was: modifying HT's)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 02:09:54 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <99.271711A0@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7916

> From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
>
> That nearby payphone may not be your best bet. This was in the
> Telecom-Digest today:

They aren't kidding about the prank calls. In the dispatch
center where I worked (Rochester, NY) calling from a pay phone was one
of the criteria for reducing a fire assignment due to the high
probability of being a false call.
It isn't just the dispatchers that react that way. Listen to a
police officer's tone of voice when the dispatcher informs them that
the call they are on originated from a pay phone.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1967. Re: Novice test code requirement... Aga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 02:14:21 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <376@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7635

In article <4213@altos86.Altos.COM>, jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner) writes:
> In article <357@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
> >I still think it was too bad that the original poster, a newly licensed
> >ham, could not post a comment that he thought the code test was no
> >big deal, without getting FLAMED.
>
> But Tad, don't you realize that it's politically unsound to actually like
> the code on this newsgroup? It's almost as bad as if you came out in favor
> of off-shore oil drilling or nook-lear energy?

HAR! Yes, I have noticed this. Liking the code, or not flaming someone
who has actually passed an exam beyond Tech without whining is NOT POLITICALLY
CORRECT on this forum!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1968. DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 02:15:00 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <100.271711A1@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7918

> From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter)
>
> possible choices of frequency bands for DAB:
>
> Please, somebody, tell where I have gone wrong.

You're thinking again! Stop that. ;-)

> code license, I
> conclude that the only ham application likely to NEED all our microwave
> bandwidth is the transmission of TV images.

It does seem to be the logical candidate among the KNOWN modes.
Or how about spread spectrum? Are there any calculations available on
how many hams using spread spectrum technology could occupy xxx MHz?
It seems strange that FCC may be considering reallocation of
spectrum for another wideband mode when their emphasis lately has been
on increasing spectrum efficiency through better narrowband
technology.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1969. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 02:23:16 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <101.271711A3@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7919

> From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein)
>
> I thought the burden would be on me to prove it was a legitimate
> emergency, not to prove the equipment was type-rated, which is
> irrelevant in a bona-fide emergency. Yes?

Yes! This is the reasonable viewpoint. Owning and modifying
radio equipment for out-of-band operation is not IN ITSELF illegal.
Contrary to the apparent tone of some of my earlier messages in this
thread, I am not against the mods, but rather the frivolous USE of the
modified radio.
If people would just keep in mind that they could be held
accountable for their actions (whatta concept), maybe there wouldn't
be so much anguish and irritation over illegal use of radio gear. The
use does occur, so obviously the users are not using their heads.

> Alan, N0MFW (owns a potentially illegal HT)

Lots of things are potentially illegal. Whether your HT
actually becomes illegal is up to how you choose to operate it.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1970. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 02:41:45 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <102.271711A4@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7920

> From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
>
> Also, a 10 MHz band is too small for repeaters. If we had two 10 MHz
> segments about 80 MHz apart, it would be a lot easier to separate the
> input from the output, in the 13 cm. range.

Maybe we can convince the FCC to redefine "crossbanding" or at
least reduce the restrictions on its use.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1971. A Non CW Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 04:19:53 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <264@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 7921

Earlier in the week I was lurking in a parking lot in a seedier part of North Hollywood. I noticed a car with what appeared to be a base loaded HF antenna. So I crept up for a look. Yup, nicely built base loaded job - far too snazzy to attach to my chariot. I took a closer look, it had a label with a brand name. The antenna was called "The Modulator"

Now isn't that amazing seems that all that work people have done with microphones, audio filters etc has been wasted. The key to decent modulation is in the antenna. It said so right there on the label. But this does leave an important question:

Could this antenna be used for CW? We all know that CW stands for Continuous Wave, which is unmodulated carrier. How about that, a no-code antenna. Think I'll get one of them things even if it will outclass my car.

We now return you to "If I'm dead can I call the cops on my radio?"
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1972. Re: Loss of 2400 MHz (85 lines)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 04:32:18 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9010130432.AA07521@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 7638

Fred R. Goldstein and Bob McGwier responded to my deliberately inciting
posting where I ask: "WHY DO WE NEED ALL THAT MICROWAVE BANDWIDTH??"
--- Comments on Bob's posting -------
Thanks for your comments - though they are fully as despondent as my own
feelings about keeping the microwave bands. As you point out, AMSAT is only
likely to be able to show need for a few MHz, not many times more than the
EME and terrestrial weak signal crowds would like (per band).

--- comments on Fred's posting ----
I calculate some AVERAGE channel capacities needed by 2 to 1000 hams doing
a lot of large file transfers.
Fred calls me to task, saying:
> Interactive applications require averaging over milliseconds or seconds.
My response: Just because I average over a minute, doesn't mean that the
traffic statistics will cause you to wait a minute. I could have averaged
over a second, and come up with about the same results with more than a few
stations. ie: 28 stations using 35 kbit/s each is about 1 Mbit/s

Regarding occupied bandwidth, Fred says:
> Okay, you've gone WAY wrong.
> First off, you have to translate the digital to analog (bandwidth)
>domain. The ratio is a cost tradeoff. Fairly cheap (FSK, 2PSK) radios will
>give you about 1 Hz/bps or worse;
I say: that is the number I implied...
> But higher efficiency costs a bit more; 6 bps/Hz is possible,
> but you have to be the phone company to afford it.
I say: .. and have a good S/N ratio... HEY FRED, I was trying to say we
NEED the bandwidth, not that we need even less.

> Second, what is the latency we're tolerating? We do a lot more than
> transfer files with our computers, and would like packet radio to be
> like that. NNTP (news protocol that we're using now) polls each
> article from the server to the reader when you ask for the "next" one.
> How long do you want to wait? At 1 Mbps, it's pretty good. At 1200
> bps, it's hopeless.
I say: Don't you have computing power locally? Can't you transfer the mail
in bulk and read the individual messages locally? Anyhow, just 'cause I
averaged over a minute doesn't say you'll wait a minute. How long does it
take you to read a 4 kilobyte mail message? Can't the mail system someday be
smart enough to transfer one message ahead, or even all new messages? With
personal computing power at home, we shouldn't demand to be allowed to remain
stuck in the past with a mainframe-does-everything attitude.

> Should I even begin to mention remote graphics like the X Window System,
> which require interactive speeds in the 64 kbps range to be useful?

> It's not the average over the day, but the latency per message, that
> counts.
I say: Again, don't you have local computing power? Anyhow, it generally takes a while to interpret a screen before you want the next one. Since I gave you 35 kbits/s of a 1 Mbit/s (say) channel, we don't seem to widely disagree on this one.

> Also, a 10 MHz band is too small for repeaters. If we had two 10 MHz
> segments about 80 MHz apart, it would be a lot easier to separate the
> input from the output, in the 13 cm. range.
I say: Easier, yes, but 10 MHz spacing would just be the 600 kHz of 2 meters scaled to 13 cm. With 1 MHz bandwidth repeaters, something like 15 to 20 MHz separation might be a better scale-up - though antenna directivities are a LOT better on 13 cm for a given physical size.

I then talked about how much bandwidth TV (raw analog or 1 Mbit/s compressed) takes, the idea being to show that TV is a bandwidth hog (either way) which is what is NEEDED to actually fill up the bands. Regarding compression, Fred says:
> That's not exactly true either. If you're talking about
> "teleconference" video, the "talking heads" application, then you're
> right; for maybe $20-30k, you can compress down to 256 kbps and be only
> a little jerky. (That's hardly an ATV price range.) But "full motion"
I say: Why do hams need more that "talking heads" ;-(Also, today's price won't protect bands tomorrow.
> But "full motion"
> video, equivalent to a 6 Mbps analog channel, takes about 45 Mbps with
> That's when you have real moving pictures, like the broadcasters use,
> and not just faces against a backdrop. Try watching a western through a
I say: ABC news has been using compression to
get two TV pictures into 45 Mbit/s (T3) between NYC and DC for a number of years. Do you complain about their picture quality?

> Clearly the 2300 MHz band is a ripe target for plucking. Few hams
> use it. But that doesn't mean we should be happy with microwave sliver
> bands.
I say: My posting was intended to demonstrate HOW we have at least SOME chance of fully occupying the microwave bands with a plausible number of hams. It's not packet text, not file transfers, not weak-signal CW, not X-windows, it's TV, TV. Everything else will "fit in the cracks".
Am I on amateur TV? Well, no ......

73, Bob W3OTC

1973. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 16:27:04 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1407@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7627

In article <40636@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
>In article <364@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>>Intermod in your receiver is not caused by spurious emissions. And if you
>>have your TH215 hooked to any antenna other than the little rubber one that
>>came with it, the problem will be worse.
>
>I don't understand ... why? Just because the outside antenna can "hear"
>better?

The outside antenna will collect more signal than the rubber duck.
When you over drive an amplifier you get spurious products. As an example,
think of an HF linear designed to be driven with 65 watts. Drive it with
400 watts and you will be very unpopular. Can you say splatter? The situation
is the same in a receiver RF amplifier, only the levels are much lower.
When you hit it with too much RF you change the operating point of the
amplifier to a nonlinear portion of it's operating curve. Another name for
a nonlinear amplifier is a mixer. One way to reduce this problem is to design
the amplifier with a large standing current. This strong dc bias requires
much more input signal to shift the operating point to the nonlinear
region. HT manufacturers don't do this because of excessive battery
drain. They don't put in good passive filtering because hams have demanded
wide receive coverage and a very small package. It's a tradeoff, if you
want a clean receiver you must accept a bigger package with narrow
frequency coverage and heavier battery drain.

Gary KE4ZV

1974. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 17:21:27 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1408@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7629

In article <9010112228.AA02460@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
>This brings me to the deeper question. WHY DO WE NEED ALL THAT MICROWAVE
>BANDWIDTH??
>

The numbers in your article didn't allow any guard band. Assuming reasonably state of the art equipment, doubling your numbers should allow acceptable guard band.

Considering your 35 kbs assumption, I certainly want better thruput than that. Floppy speed of 500 kbs would be acceptable now, but I do want to be able to interact with a X client/server pair in a snappy manner. I do want to be able to program distributed computer systems. I do want to transmit high definition video in real time. I want to do things that are currently impractical because we don't have the speed/bandwidth needed yet. Predicating future spectrum needs on current digital usage is a mistake. There are many potential digital uses that currently aren't being done because the technology to give us the needed thruput isn't available to amateurs yet.

As one example consider an autonomous mobile robot. It transmits high definition video of it's surroundings. It's movements are controlled by a set of cooperating subprograms running on a group of desktop computers all connected by a distributed network. Sounds fantastic doesn't it? Give me the thruput and I know several people who would like to take a crack at it. The lower microwave bands are ideal for this application since conventional omni antennas are still practical. At 10Ghz and above tracking problems would become severe at fairly short ranges.

As another example consider amateur radar. The doppler radar I play with doesn't take up much bandwidth, but a friend of mine is playing with pulse radar for radiolocation. Yes, it's not at 2 Ghz, but it still takes up a big chunk of amateur microwave spectrum.

There's lots more than weak signal work being done at microwave frequencies. Not a lot of people are doing it yet, but as more people learn how to do it, the activity will hopefully grow. If we lose large chunks of spectrum, it'll die on the vine. The few remaining slivers will only be useful to the weak signal DXers and some great experimental work will be lost.

Gary KE4ZV

1975. Re: can 2sat do repeater split of 6.46 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 17:57:57 UTC
From: stanley@fozzie.pheonix.com
Message-ID: <aRRZq1w161w@fozzie.pheonix.com>
Source record: 7630

pozar@kumr.UUCP (Tim Pozar) writes:

> In article <1990Oct8.191935.1001@mozart.amd.com> reed@mozart.amd.com (David F
> >well, it seems to me, Civil Air Patrol repeaters frequently straddle the 2m
> >band; they don't seem to mind "modifed ham gear" vs. type accepted, and to
> >my knowledge this is not unlawful;
>
> Yup, it is.
>
> And I know a certain FCC Field Officer in San Francisco that loves
> to bust this sort of violation.
>
> Tim - KC6GNJ

Please ask him under what authority he is doing so. The reason for type acceptance is to preclude the need for technical inspection of individual pieces of gear. Guess what every piece of "modified" ham gear must go through before it may be used on CAP frequencies? Right -- inspection by a commercial licensee to ensure emmission and stability performance.

Each amateur licensee is granted the authority to certify his own gear when used in amateur use. That is why home-brew amateur gear is legal. That's also why there is a technical exam.

The certification remains with commercial licensees for non-amateur use. This certification overides type-acceptance.

Unless your FCC friend can provide other documentation, that is.

This is my signature. It doesn't contain my name at all!

1976. Software wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 18:13:25 UTC
From: bohne@salyko.doit.sub.org
Message-ID: <2471@salyko.doit.sub.org>
Source record: 7631

Hi all,

a friend of mine asked me to forward his mail to this group:

------------------ cut here --------------------------

Hi all,

I soon will be a radio amateur. I own an Atari Mega-ST 2 and so I am
looking for all kinds of soft and hardware referring to ham radio.

Especially I am looking for wefax-software, packet radio programs,
CW-decoders (Hard AND Software).

Perhaps somebody could give a hint to me and tell me where to get such
things !!

Thanks very much.

Write either to: 100012.1123@compuserve.com or
fendrich@salyko.doit.sub.org

Thanks again!

Thomas Knauer

1977. CBS REPORT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 19:59:58 UTC
From: WHELCHEL@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9010131959.AA25077@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7632

Did anyone see the CBS report on the usage and missuse of low power RF devices. This segment was aired October 12 in the late night spot. I was much disturbed by the view put forth by CBS that people who use scanners are doing something unethical and that the radio spectrum should be opened up to commercial interests. The person CBS invited to give the opposition position (i.e. that it is ok to listen to short wave radio and other frequencies) was not given much opportunity to talk. I will be writing CBS to express my views and I hope that many others will write them

1978. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #309

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 21:47:44 UTC
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <9010132147.AA00283@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7636

David Stark, the famous flaming newbie, flames again:
> Yes, I agree, there is a training problem. There is also a big
> attitude problem (spelled P-O-L-I-T-I-C-S) about "making" vollies take
> any kind of training.

Just because someone's not paid to do a job doesn't mean they can't do it in a professional manner. My 9 years in EMS were entirely volunteer, yet I received as much training as any paid paramedic in Texas (about 900 hours, between the various levels of EMT training and American Heart Association Advanced Cardiac Life Support certification). If they don't want to get trained, they shouldn't be out there.

> I never said they didn't need EMERGENCY communications. I said
> they don't need modified ham radios for routine operations and daily
> "radio checks." If they were properly equipped with legal radios for
> their day-to-day ops, then they would have legal commercial radios
> during emergencies, too, wouldn't they?

You must have been reading a different discussion than the rest of us. We were talking about use of modified ham rigs in emergencies. It's apparent you don't even bother reading before flaming.
Nobody was defending use of ham rigs during routine ops. Just EMERGENCIES.

> OK, Jay, if you will keep reading my messages until YOU
> understand them. I was not referring to emergency communications.
> These EMS officers/firefighters/whatevers DO NOT NEED AMATEUR RADIOS
> FOR THEIR DAILY AGENCY OPERATIONS.

Well, ** EXCUUUUUSE ME!!! * We were talking about EMERGENCIES. Period. The EMS officers need radios during routine ops, but that's a separate issue from using ham rigs during EMERGENCIES. Have you figured it out yet?

> Only inflammatory to people who believe in their inalienable
> right as a ham operator to transmit on any frequency to which they
> think they ought to be entitled by perceived loopholes in the rules.
> It just ain't so.

(I liked the way you deleted my qualifications and left yours...)
In an emergency they DO have such a right. IN AN EMERGENCY, THE RULES GO OUT THE WINDOW. Keep repeating it, since it obviously hasn't sunk in yet.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +----------
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

1979. Re: CBS "Goodnight America Show"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 21:48:57 UTC
From: judice@sulaco.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <9010132148.AA22948@decpa.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 7637

Yes, I also saw that show and was pretty horrified. The segment before the swl-er, had CBS's "science consultant" - his name escapes me, but he's the former host of the PBS Newton's Apple show discussing frequency congestion. Lots of talk about navy radar "jamming burglar alarms in San Diego" (I thought it was garage door openers?).

All of this was presented at about a 3rd grade level, by a pair of co-anchors who later demostrated their techo-prowess by explaining "smileys" (:-), ;-), etc.).

What an awful show, and as the previous poster mentioned, very unresponsible. I would not worry though - I doubt many people were listening to this drivel, and you can bet the show will be cancelled in short order...

/ljj

1980. DX Computer Logging programs???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 23:29:11 UTC
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <2042@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 7640

I am looking for any and all companies that make computer logging programs.
Specifically I am looking for the following:
- Computer control / Data acquisition from a Kenwood HF Radio
- Awards tracking (WAZ, WAS, DXCC, etc)
- QSL label making / tracking
- Terminal emulator for packet
- Terminal emulator for HF TNC (RTTY, ARQ, etc)
(At the same time as packet).

If you know of something that does even some of these things please
let me know. I am using a PC/AT compatible computer so programs for this
type of computer is needed.

I have heard of a program called DX LOG, but I do not have the address
or phone number for the company that makes/markets this.

Thanks in advance!

Phil
KJ6NN

1981. Re: of skydiving and radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-13 23:45:13 UTC
From: richardm@runxtsa.runx.oz.au
Message-ID: <2426@runxtsa.runx.oz.au>
Source record: 7641

In article <kb4dEaq00WB2AMtl4v@andrew.cmu.edu> rr2v+@andrew.cmu.edu (Robert Rossi) writes:
>
>I am totally blind and happen to be an avid skydiver.
>One of the major problems I have encountered over the years has been
>with radio systems. I am currently using a police scanner type set up belonging to the
>drop-zone where I jump, but would like to invest in my own gear.
>
>The ideal system would be something like this;
>It would have to be somewhat protable, able to be worne inside
>a jumpsuit, mounted on the parachute harness across my stomach, or
>mounted directly to my crash helmet. As far a size goes, remember that some jumpers jump
with
>
>jumpers jump with video cameras mounted to their helmets.
>The radio should be two-way with a voice activated mike
>and a speaker that could be mounted inside the helmet.
>The mike would have to be able to cancel wind-noise up to about
>30mph, this is only to be used once my canopy is opened.
>I do not think a freefall system is possible.
>The range would have to be no less than 2.5 miles.
>And most importantly, it must be very reliable. I have already found myself
>several times, under canopy at 2,500ft with no communication
>with my ground suport.
>
>Please send any suggestions or information to me here.
>
>Thanks
>Dan Rossi

Hi Dan,

I've recently taken up skydiving, and I use a Yaesu FT-703 with a vox
switch to chat to the people on the ground (I'm still trying to find
a fellow ham to have a two-way conversation with).

As you say, operating while in freefall is not on. (I'm there yelling
"look - reach - pull!" to myself, and *I* can't hear it! In any case, the
boom mike gets blown up to my forehead. The first time I did this, I thought
that the mike had been ripped off completely! :-)

Anyway, under canopy, it works fine. The only problem is that the Yeasu vox
switch enable is on the back of the rig, and so it's hard to get at when
you're crouched in the back of a tiny plane. I usually use it clipped to my
belt, with the carry strap wrapped around the belt-loops on my jeans.
At least, I haven't lost a rig yet :-)

One thing to consider: I presume you want your TCO to give you instructions
to reach the target - he would have to be a licensed ham too. As far as
I know (in Australia at least), there are frequency allocations specifically
for parachuting activities. maybe your national parachuting federation
could advise you here.

73 from Richard VK2JRM @ VK2OP.NSW.AUS.OC

--
Richard P. Murnane VK2JRM @ VK2OP "If I didn't spend so much time reading
Internet: richardm@runx.oz.au books on how to find the right woman,
UUCP: uunet!runx.oz.au!richardm I would have found her by now!"

1982. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 00:05:33 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <388@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7642

In article <40636@cci632.UUCP>, cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op) writes:
> In article <364@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >Intermod in your receiver is not caused by spurious emissions. And if you
> >have your TH215 hooked to any antenna other than the little rubber one that
> >came with it, the problem will be worse.
>
> I don't understand ... why? Just because the outside antenna can "hear"
> better?

The receiver in a hand held radio generally has a few corners cut in the
design to that they can fit it into that sexy little package. The front
end is designed to work with the rubber duck antenna that comes with it.
Hooking the radio to a larger outside antenna (or even an AEA Hotrod)
in urban areas can often deliver strong off-frequency signals to the
front end that effectively "swamp" it.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1983. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 00:13:42 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <389@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7643

In article <33201@nigel.ee.udel.edu>, masters@freezer.it.udel.edu (paul masters) writes:
>
> Does ARRL have a lobby in congress. I'm about to get licenced, and I
> would like to know if I have an optimistic future in amateur radio. I'm
> still considdering the option of illegal configuration, but I hope it
> doesn't come to that.
>

I understand that the ARRL does not do any lobbying because it would
threaten the league's tax exempt status.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

1984. HTs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 02:39:36 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.485893@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 7644

I have a couple of questions.

1) I've been reading many of the messages posted here about intermodulation on 2m HT due to wide band reception capabilities. I was wondering if it would be possible to just add in a resistor or two somewhere in the circuit board to cut down on the wide-band reception? Would this aid in less intermodulation in the HT?

2) I live in Boston, MA, and have been told that there is not much 70cm activity in these parts, but that 2m is very active. I was wondering if 70cm is active in other parts of the country - namely anywhere not on the East coast (or near the East coast)?

Now that I have passed my Technician exam am waiting for my license to come from the FCC (and am busy at studying for my General now), although I am very tight on money, if I were able to squeeze out a few dollars for a used HT at a flea market or somewhere, wshould I invest in dual band HT, or just go for the 2m HT?

Thanks for any help.

73s,

Scott
*1*** or ***1*

1985. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 02:50:38 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <104.27187E03@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7645

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
>
> {NENA: National Emergency Number Association }
> {APCO: Association of Police Communications Officers}
^^^^^^
Public-Safety

> > could get better response through the local TV media. They eat stories
> > like that for lunch.
>
> Tad sez:
>
> How typical for rec.ham-radio! This ought to win ham radio a bunch of friends.
> If the obvious network solution is to program in the 7 digit equivalent to
> eliminate ANI/ALI, why piss people off by insisting on doing it YOUR way?

You're missing the point. Why not force the officials to
provide ham operators (who are usually citizens, voters and taxpayers)
with the same grade of service that all other emergency callers get?
Insist on having them do it the SAME way for EVERYBODY. It's their PR
problem, not ours.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1986. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 02:53:49 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <105.27187E04@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7646

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
>
> > Why should the membership need to "propose" accountability to
> > the Board?
> >
>
> Oh, isn't this SO typical of the more obnoxious hamcritter on
> rec.ham-radio.

I would call your average flaming response to everyone pretty
obnoxious. Read the article again and this time, THINK about it.
The point is, the ARRL Board of Directors advertises quite
freely how "accountable" they are to the members. The official ARRL
line is that the League is not run by the people in Newington, but by
the members. If that is the case, then the members who are actually
running the League should be deciding on major expenditures of OUR
dues money.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1987. Re: PSAPs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 03:00:53 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <106.27187E06@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7647

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
>
> > > From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> > >
> > > WHAT central dispatcher? Modern 911 systems in large municipalities
> > > use SELECTIVE ROUTING based upon the phone number.
> >
> > Not all. Some cities do indeed have ONE dispatch center. Lack
> > of a common central dispatch office is politics, not effective system
> > design.
> >
>
> Politics? You mean like political lines between cities are just
> some annoying inneficient POLITICAL problem?

Once again, you are not replying to what I actually said.
There is a difference (on paper) between a dispatch center and a
PSAP. Some communities, like yours, actually have their PSAPs
physically separated from the dispatch centers. Other communities,
like mine, have a single PSAP/dispatch center in one location. My
local OEC dispatches for all of the communities in Monroe County
except a handful who have their own police dispatch but still get
their calls through our 9-1-1 PSAP. To the extent that they prevent
the citizens from getting efficient, effective 9-1-1 service, YES
those political lines are just a politica problem. There is no other
valid reason for depriving the community of a good emergency Public
Safety emergency communications system.

> In Seattle, we have a number of surrounding suburban towns. Why
> in the world would these separate municipalities route all of their
> 911 calls through one central PSAP, when they can use selective
> routing to put the calls automatically into the jurisdiction that
> serves the caller?

They would if all dispatching originated from one unified
center. With Enhanced 9-1-1, it really does not matter where the
caller is or where the PSAP is. The ANI/ALI takes care of the
caller's location and the dispatch center selects the agency. I
should point out that I don't think my local OEC is the best-designed
place. The PSAP should really be in separate redundant locations and
the dispatch facility should be more secure.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230

UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%%*%

1988. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 03:15:12 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <107.27187E07@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7648

> From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Jer/ Eberhard)
>
> > It's amazing how little we seem to know about the services that operate
> > around ours. When I saw the 6.46 Mhz split, the first thing that popped
> > into my mind was CAP. I don't know of any other services that
>
> Because this is not the CAP split... it is (among other things) the
> Radio Common Carier (RCC) split, to wit:
>
> RECEIVE OFFSET TRANSMIT DESCRIPTION
>
> 152.030 +6.460 158.490 RCC1
> 152.060 +6.460 158.520 RCC3
> 152.090 +6.460 158.550 RCC5
> 152.120 +6.460 158.580 RCC7
> 152.150 +6.460 158.610 RCC9
> 152.180 +6.460 158.640 RCC11
> 152.210 +6.460 158.670 RCC13

Thank you for posting the above info. Now, will some of the
pro-modified-HTs-for-emergency-communications tell me why hams need to
be capable of RCC splits with amateur transceivers?

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1989. Re: can 2sat do repeater split of 6.46 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 03:16:13 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <108.27187E09@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7649

> From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein)
>
> > Civilians do not belong on the police radio, therefore they do not need
> > access to equipment that will transmit there.
>
> Ah, but this civilian owns equipment *normally used for other purposes*
> that *will* transmit there in an emergency. And this civilian is smart
> enough to recognize an emergency, and even so, to stay out of the way
> unless there is a positive benefit to his transmitting. Is this not a
> Good Thing?

With those qualifications, in my opinion it is indeed a Good
Thing.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1990. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #309

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 03:36:48 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <109.27187E0A@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7650

> From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard)
>
> David Stark, the famous flaming newbie, flames again:

If you want to fight, this is not the place. I do dispute some
of your statements, but would like to discuss them in a non-threatening,
reasonable manner.

> > Yes, I agree, there is a training problem. There is also a big
> > attitude problem (spelled P-O-L-I-T-I-C-S) about "making" vollies take
> > any kind of training.
>
> Just because someone's not paid to do a job doesn't mean they can't do it
> in a professional manner. My 9 years in EMS were entirely

We agree on this. You were so eager to blast me that you missed it.

> > I never said they didn't need EMERGENCY communications. I said
> > they don't need modified ham radios for routine operations and daily
> > "radio checks." If they were properly equipped with legal radios for
> > their day-to-day ops, then they would have legal commercial radios
> > during emergencies, too, wouldn't they?
>
> You must have been reading a different discussion than the rest of us. We
> were talking about use of modified ham rigs in emergencies. It's apparent
> you don't even bother reading before flaming.
> Nobody was defending use of ham rigs during routine ops. Just
> EMERGENCIES.

Sorry, but equipping people who have some legitimate business
on Public Safety channels with legal radios completely eliminates the
need for modified amateur equipment AT ANY TIME.

> The EMS officers need radios during routine ops, but that's a separate
> issue from using ham rigs during EMERGENCIES. Have you figured
> it out yet?

It's the same issue in my community. Ham radios are cheaper
and easily modified. What do you say to the PS "professional" who
decides it would be better to talk on the 2 meter freqs on his
modified portable, but who does not happen to possess a ham license?
That is also the same issue.
My point, and my OPINION, is that nobody NEEDS a modified ham
rig to use on non-amateur frequencies. Licensed hams don't need them.
It doesn't matter if they belong to the rescue squad; they should be
using equipment that was type accepted for Part 90 service.

Agency members who are not licensed hams have no legitimate use
for any amateur equipment - period.

> In an emergency they DO have such a right. IN AN EMERGENCY, THE RULES GO
> OUT THE WINDOW. Keep repeating it, since it obviously hasn't
> sunk in yet.

I can't repeat a lie. The rules don't go out the window,
because there are rules governing emergency communications. The
attitude that the rules can be broken whenever the operator feels it
is justified has got to go out the window.
The justification for the amateur radio service as an emergency
communications resource for the community was never based on our
ability to make our radios transmit on police frequencies. ARES and
RACES do not build their disaster plans on hams using non-amateur
frequencies during disaster operations. Hams are authorized to
provide a unique and valuable emergency service, but only WITHIN THE
FREQUENCY BANDS ALLOCATED FOR HAM USE.

Jay, we probably aren't ever going to see eye to eye on this
issue. We may not even agree (ref your comments above) that we are
even having the same conversation. Let's not clutter up the
echo/newsgroup with our argument. I have stated my position and you
have stated yours. Let's acknowledge each other's right to our
respective opinions and interpretations and leave it at that. 73.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

1991. "Shop" version of MT-1000 ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 10:57:00 UTC
From: RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM
Message-ID: <9010141058.AA02548@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7651

Is it true that a module is available for the Motorola MT-1000 which
will allow Keyboard entry of frequencies without the aid of a RIB or
PC ? I was told this version is called the "Service shop MT-1000" or
something of sorts. I would appreciate any further information from
readers who have the inside word.
Tnx,
Rich

1992. Query mailing address for KW Electronics Ltd.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 12:33:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <90Oct14.083254edt.57503@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 7652

Does anybody have the correct address for KW Electronics Ltd? It used to be

KW Electronics Ltd.
1 Heath Street
Dartford
Kent DA1 2LH
England

I have got a letter, postmarked "Gone Away", returned from this address...

1993. Re: nasa frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 13:18:05 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct14.131805.25856@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 7653
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <17@kb2ear.UUCP>, n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM)
writes:

> Does anyone know the frequencies nasa uses
> on hf for communications? Any information would be appreciated.

2.4050 call?_____US: NASA, Data buoys
[location?] (magazines)

2.6220 call?_____US: NASA, SRB recovery primary
[location?] (magazines)

2.6640 call?_____US: NASA, Backup mission audio-Cape to Houston
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

2.6780 call?_____US: NASA, ETR range control
[location?] (magazines)

2.7160 call?_____US: NASA, Navy harbor cntl-Port Canaveral
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

2.7640 call?_____US: NASA, SRB recovery channel
[location?] (magazines)

3.0240 call?_____US: NASA, Coast Guard SAR-Primary
[location?] (magazines)

3.0300 call?_____US: NASA, Wallops Island Flight Center wkg Cape Canavera
l testing tracking equip, usb, 02/10/87 @0343Z
[Chincoteage, VA] (B. Parnass)

3.1870 call?_____US: NASA, SRB recovery ship channel
[location?] (magazines)

4.3760 call?_____US: NASA, Primary recovery zone SAR
[location?] (magazines)

4.5100 call?_____US: NASA, SRB recovery ship channel
[location?] (magazines)

4.8560 call?_____US: NASA, Cape radio/leader
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

4.9920 call?_____US: NASA, Cape radio/Coast Guard ships
[location?] (magazines)

5.1800 call?_____US: NASA, NASA tracking ships
[location?] (magazines)

5.1870 call?_____US: NASA, NASA tracking ships
[location?] (magazines)

5.1900 call?_____US: NASA, ETR primary night channel
[location?] (magazines)

5.2460 call?_____US: NASA, Cape radio ??
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

5.3500 call?_____US: NASA, Launch support aircraft
[location?] (magazines)

5.6800 call?_____US: NASA, Launch support ships
[location?] (magazines)

5.7330 call?_____US: NASA, "Abnormal 10" testing with a/c "Cutty Sark" an
d "Mover Van", usb, 04/17/87 @1656Z
[Vandenburg AFB, CA] (B. Parnass)

5.8100 call?_____US: NASA, ETR-Secondary night channel
[location?] (magazines)

6.5500 call?_____US: NASA, Cape Radio called "Voyager I", no reply heard,
ch 3, usb, 12/19/86 @0332Z
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (B. Parnass)

6.7200 call?_____US: NASA, SAR primary Atlantic
[location?] (magazines)

6.8200 call?_____US: NASA, "Abnormal 10" testing with a/c "Cutty Sark" an
d "Mover Van", usb, 04/17/87 @1656Z
[Vandenburg AFB, CA] (B. Parnass)

6.8370 call?_____US: NASA, Cape radio
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

6.8960 call?_____US: NASA, Cape radio
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

7.4120 call?_____US: NASA, SAR comms with Bahamas
[location?] (magazines)

7.4610 call?_____US: NASA, Cape radio/launch support A/C
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

7.5250 call?_____US: NASA, NASA ground tracking net
[location?] (magazines)

7.6750 call?_____US: NASA, Kennedy operations, active during space shuttl
e
[Cape Kennedy, FL] (magazines)

7.7150 call?_____US: NASA, Ascension Is. to Cape Caneveral
[Ascension Island] (magazines)

7.7650 call?_____US: NASA, SRB recovery ships
[location?] (magazines)

7.9190 call?_____US: NASA, Data channel
[location?] (magazines)

7.9850 call?_____US: NASA, Data channel
[location?] (magazines)

8.8220 call?_____US: NASA, "051" wkg "304" for "ground radio check" durin
g Voyager flight, usb, 12/18/86 @1720Z
[location?] (B. Parnass)

call?_____US: NASA, "Abnormal 10" patched "Voyager I" to Mission C
ontrol in Mohave, CA, who warned Voyager several times t
o avoid crossing over borders of Sudan or Uganda. Missio
n Ctl told Voyager to use milsat at 261.475 MHz for dire
ct comms, ch 4, usb, 12/19/86 @0020Z
[Vandenburg AFB, CA] (B. Parnass)

call?_____US: NASA, Cape Radio wkg "Voyager I", usb, 12/19/86 @000
6Z
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (B. Parnass)

AFE83_____US: NASA, Ascension ground station calling Voyager I, us
b, 12/19/86 @0200Z
[Ascension Is] (B. Parnass)

8.9640 call?_____US: NASA, NASA and USAF
[location?] (magazines)

9.0060 AGAR 24___US: NASA, aircraft "AGAR 24" working "Cape" in regards t
o missile launches from "Cape". Aircraft was in W. Virgi
nia area. Aircraft transmitted on 9.0060 and "Cape" tran
smitted on 11.6210, usb, 08/08/85 @1500Z
[location?] (others)

9.0200 call?_____US: NASA, Launch support aircraft
[location?] (magazines)

9.0430 call?_____US: NASA, Launch support aircraft
[location?] (magazines)

9.1300 call?_____US: NASA, Launch support aircraft
[location?] (magazines)

9.1320 call?_____US: NASA, Cape Caneveral to Ascension Is.
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

10.0450 call?_____US: NASA, "Nav Comm?", wkg Voyager I during its flight a
round the world, then wkd "Abnormal 20", usb, 12/18/86 @
1436Z
[location?] (B. Parnass)

call?_____US: NASA, Cape Radio testing related to Voyager I flight
, ch 5,usb, 12/18/86 @1443Z
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (B. Parnass)

AGD25_____US: NASA, "Abnormal 20" wkg "Nav Comm?" ground station,
related to Voyager I flight, usb, 12/18/86 @1448Z
[Wheeling AFB, HI] (B. Parnass)

10.3050 call?_____US: NASA, Space missile tactical net
[location?] (magazines)

10.3100 call?_____US: NASA, Malabar to Ascension Is.-MUX
[location?] (magazines)

10.7800 call?_____US: NASA, ETR-primary day channel
[location?] (magazines)

11.1040 call?_____US: NASA, Launch support ships
[location?] (magazines)

11.2520 call?_____US: NASA, Launch support ships
[location?] (magazines)

11.2610 AGAR 24___US: NASA, aircraft "AGAR 24" working "Cape" in regards t
o missile launches from "Cape". Aircraft was in W. Virgi
nia area. Aircraft transmitted on 9.0060 and "Cape" tran
smitted on 11.6210, usb, 08/08/85 @1500Z
[location?] (others)

11.4070 call?_____US: NASA, adjusting ckts during shuttle mission, usb
[Andrews AFB, Washington, DC] (B. Parnass)

11.4140 call?_____US: NASA, Cape Radio
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

11.5480 call?_____US: NASA, Cape Radio
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

11.6210 call?_____US: NASA, SRB recovery ships
[location?] (magazines)

13.2110 call?_____US: NASA, "Abnormal 10" control station for "ATO net" wk
g a/c "Cutty Sark" and "Mover Van" conducting tests, hea
rd "DTC" also, usb, 04/17/87 @1656Z
[Vandenburg AFB, CA] (B. Parnass)

13.2180 call?_____US: NASA, "Abnormal 10" testing with "Abnormal 20", usb,
04/01/87 @1739Z
[Vandenburg AFB, CA] (B. Parnass)

call?_____US: NASA, "Abnormal 20" testing with "Abnormal 10", usb,
04/01/87 @1739Z
[Wheeling AFB, HI] (B. Parnass)

13.2270 call?_____US: NASA, Launch support aircraft
[location?] (magazines)

13.2370 call?_____US: NASA, Data channel
[location?] (magazines)

13.3120 call?_____US: NASA, Cape Radio called "Voyager I", no reply heard,
ch 6, usb, 12/18/86 @1835Z
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (B. Parnass)

call?_____US: NASA, Diego Garcia ground station wkg NASA "Abnormal
20", located at Wheeler AFB Hawaii, during Voyager flig
ht, usb, 12/18/86 @1823Z
[Diego Garcia] (B. Parnass)

13.4950 call?_____US: NASA, Data channel
[location?] (magazines)

13.7420 call?_____US: NASA, Ascension Is. to Cape Caneveral
[Ascension Island] (magazines)

13.7870 call?_____US: NASA, Launch support aircraft
[location?] (magazines)

13.9000 call?_____US: NASA, "Abnormal 10" control station for "ATO net" wk
g a/c "Cutty Sark" and "Mover Van" conducting tests, hea
rd "DTC" also, usb, 04/17/87 @1721Z
[Vandenburg AFB, CA] (B. Parnass)

14.4550 call?_____US: NASA, 'Ames' in contact with '706', apparently testi
ng a closed circuit video link, usb, 10/18/85 @1726Z
[Ames, IA] (B. Parnass)

call?_____US: NASA, Nationwide Tracking Net
[location?] (magazines)

NA4XAR____US: NASA, barge Orion calling NASA barge Poseiden during
landing of Space Shuttle Atlantis on its first military
mission, usb, 10/7/85 @1715Z
[location?] (B. Parnass)

14.9370 call?_____US: NASA, Ascension Is. to Malabar-MUX
[Ascension Island] (magazines)

18.0090 call?_____US: NASA, "go ahead, Dog 1", "x function on, x function
off", "carrier off", talk of setting up a telemetry read
er and computer for tests, lsb, 3/26/85 @1830Z
[location?] (B. Parnass)

call?_____US: NASA, phone patch, "Redstone" talking to "Patrick" A
FB, other patches discussing test results of & translato
rs in "birds", could be USS Redstone (tracking ship) or
the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville AL, lsb
[location?] (B. Parnass)

19.3030 call?_____US: NASA, Launch support ships
[location?] (magazines)

19.6400 call?_____US: NASA, Cape radio
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

19.9610 call?_____US: NASA, Ascension Is. to Cape radio
[Ascension Island] (magazines)

AFE83_____US: NASA, phone patch, lsb, 1955Z
[Ascension Is] (B. Parnass)

19.9660 call?_____US: NASA, Ascension Is to Malabar-MUX
[location?] (magazines)

20.1858 call?_____US: NASA, phone patch involving "Patrick" AFB, during sh
uttle Discovery launch, usb, 09/29/88 @1518Z
[location?] (B. Parnass)

20.1860 call?_____US: NASA, space shuttle tracking
[Ascension Is] (magazines)

20.1920 call?_____US: NASA, Malabar to Ascension Is.MUX
[location?] (magazines)

20.1983 call?_____US: NASA, "Seagreen 0/12" adjusting circuits during shut
tle mission, lsb
[location?] (B. Parnass)

call?_____US: NASA, continuous rebroadcast of shuttle Discovery la
unch, lsb, 09/29/88 @1456Z
[location?] (B. Parnass)

call?_____US: NASA, continuous rebroadcast of shuttle transmission
s during mission STS-61A, lsb, 11/05/85 @1848Z
[location?] (B. Parnass)

20.2720 call?_____US: NASA, Ascension Is. to Cape radio
[Ascension Island] (magazines)

20.3900 call?_____US: NASA, ETR-secondary day channel
[location?] (magazines)

22.7440 call?_____US: NASA, Ascension Is to Malabar-MUX
[Ascension Island] (magazines)

23.4130 call?_____US: NASA, Cape radio
[Cape Canaveral, FL] (magazines)

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==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

1994. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 13:46:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1409@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7654

In article <1147@larry.sal.wisc.edu> sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu.UUCP (Scott Ellington) writes:
>
>Forget the Toko helical filter: Its insertion loss is 8 dB. A low loss
>helical filter would be considerably larger.
>
>K9MA

Actually the extra attenuation might be a "good thing". The basic problem
is after all front end overload. As you say, a minimum insertion loss
cavity would be about 10" in diameter and 3' tall.

Gary KE4ZV

1995. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 18:24:10 UTC
From: stanley@fozzie.phoenix.com
Message-ID: <ZmN2q1w161w@fozzie.phoenix.com>
Source record: 7655

David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:
> >
> > Because this is not the CAP split... it is (among other things) the
> > Radio Common Carier (RCC) split, to wit:
> >
> Thank you for posting the above info. Now, will some of the
> pro-modified-HTs-for-emergency-communications tell me why hams need to
> be capable of RCC splits with amateur transceivers?
>

1. And how do you know it is an RCC split the requestor wanted? You know for sure that that split is used exclusively for RCC, and not by something else as well? There is a whole world of communications, and a whole world of splits. DO you know of a 765 kHz split? I do. So, we still have no proof of what the original requestor wanted the split for.

2. Last time I checked, there was no regulation about not using strange splits for oddball use in the ham bands. Please post chapter and verse if there is.

3. I don't think hams need out-of-band capability. However, being a ham is not exclusive with being an EMT, Firefighter, MARS, or CAP. Neither is being a ham mandatory for any of those. So, it is feasible for those hams who are involved in other activities to use the out-of-band capabiities of the equipment they already own, provided it is certified properly.

4. There is one real good reason to use modified ham gear when possible. It is cheaper. Who generally pays for modified ham gear? The user. Who pays for the Motorola gear? The taxpayer. Which gear will the user take better care of? Which one does he have a financial stake in? Are the taxpayers better served by buying a lot of commercial HT's and forbidding use of ham gear, or by outfitting another rescue unit and letting the volunteer members of the squad use ham gear?

5. When you get down to it, nobody needs anything. People were able to live quite happily before radio was invented. Same with electricity. Airplanes. Cars. The Wheel. However, they were invented, and people live (maybe) better than before. The point is, ownership of a radio capable of transmitting RCC splits, at RCC frequencies, is NOT illegal. It is not illegal to own a radio capable of transmitting at the local police frequency. It is not even illegal for a non-ham to own ham transmitters.

This is my signature. It doesn't contain my name at all!

1996. Re: DX Computer Logging programs???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 21:47:41 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <16299@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7656

In article <2042@lupine.NCD.COM>,
phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham) writes...
>I am looking for any and all companies that make computer logging programs.
>Specifically I am looking for the following:
> - Computer control / Data acquisition from a Kenwood HF Radio
> - Awards tracking (WAZ, WAS, DXCC, etc)
> - QSL label making / tracking
> - Terminal emulator for packet
> - Terminal emulator for HF TNC (RTTY, ARQ, etc)
> (At the same time as packet).

Phil,

You're looking for a lot in the same package. Here are some I know of:

DXLOG - PAYL Software (see ads in National Contest Journal). It tracks DXCC,
WAZ and Oblasts. It has QSL labels. It doesn't do packet, yet, but is
planned for a release soon.

EASY-DX - MFJ - this package has a TNC interface for working with the
PacketCluster(tm) software, and same features as above.

These are the two I'm most familiar with. I'm using DXLOG. Both can import
data from CT (K1EA contest logger). Some other packages I've heard of:

N6RJ logger (hr Bookstore)
KD7P logger
Master Log (dunno who's this is)
WB2DND
several others.

I'm not aware of the strengths and weaknesses of all these programs. I
couldn't find too much info in the latest NCJ on anything but DXLOG.

Hope this helps.

jim, AD1C

=-=-=-

1997. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 22:01:15 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <262.2718BAD8@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7657
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> In article <9010112228.AA02460@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
> (Robert Carpenter) writes:
> >
> >This brings me to the deeper question. WHY DO WE NEED ALL THAT MICROWAVE
> >BANDWIDTH??
> >

Part of it is historical, viz., in the early post-WW2 days precision frequency control and stability in the microwave region were unknown. Big, big bands were allocated in the sometimes forlorn hope that with that big a target, we'd manage to land somewhere inside of it.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

1998. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-14 23:56:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500777@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7658

> Check back issues of the APCO Bulletin, or symposiums at past NENA conferences.
> This problem has NOT been worked out yet for cellular.
>
> {NENA: National Emergency Number Association }
> {APCO: Association of Police Communications Officers}

Well, I am not up on these sort of things. I guess I just assumed too much.
We have a centralized dispatching system here, but I guess we smaller
communities can do this sort of thing a lot easier than the big cities.

> Tad sez:
>
> The one that you use when you don't want ALI on the call! This is the
> number that you use to call something into the city when you are in
> the suburbs. In Seattle a couple of examples are 625-5011 and 583-2111.
> It is switched through the network, rather than trunked. Because it
> doesn't originate at the CO through a TSPS-like trunk, there is no ANI
> or ALI.

I guess they just get a call and a blank screen or a message that indicates
it is a non-ALI call. But do they give out these numbers easily?

> Phil sez:
> >
> > It definitely sounds like there is a management problem there. Maybe you
> > could get better response through the local TV media. They eat stories
> > like that for lunch.
>
> Tad sez:
>
> How typical for rec.ham-radio! This ought to win ham radio a bunch of friends.
> If the obvious network solution is to program in the 7 digit equivalent to
> eliminate ANI/ALI, why piss people off by insisting on doing it YOUR way?

It does not need to be a ham radio issue. There are plenty of examples of
need for certain numbers to be properly identified to a dispatcher. You
do NOT want an ambulance to run to your repeater site when someone is
bleeding to death on the interstate 20 miles away.

Show me an administrator who would not agree with the fact that certain
phone numbers need to tell the dispatcher about the special circumstances
and I'll show you an administrator that DESERVES to have done to him,
things that would get an ordinary person pissed off, and I'll show you
an administrator that DESERVES to become unemployed.

An emergency dispatching system is NO PLACE for political squabbles.
They should do the job or get someone who will.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1999. Re: This whole Code Test Thing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 00:06:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500778@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7659

```
> > ] 97.503 Element standards.
> > ]
> > ] (a) A telegraphy examination must be sufficient to prove that the
> > ] examinee has the ability to send correctly by hand and to receive
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> > ] correctly by ear, texts in the international Morse code at not less
> > ] than the prescribed speed, using all the letters of the alphabet,
>
>
> Hmmmmm. . . . makes me wonder. How come the rule still reads like
> this if there is no longer a sending test?

Because there actually still is a sending test. It's just that the VE's
have the option to not include it. The FCC will accept a receiving test
as proof sending ability, but the VE doesn't have to do it that way.

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<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.
```

2000. Re: PSAPs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 00:14:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500779@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7660

It is possible to have a central dispatching point, and the suburban communities can choose to participate or not. Their 911 calls can be directly routed to them otherwise. Then I guess you will need to program your 911 code to call the non-ALI number of the central dispatching point if you happen to be sited in one of these unfortunate communities.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2001. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 00:21:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500780@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7661

> My last house specified that no transmitter may be located more than
> ten feet above the peak of the house, so I put the transmitter in the
> radio room, no problem with deed restrictions!

What a silly restriction. I wonder about the person who wrote that in
the first place. Perhaps they tried to rule out transmitting antenna?

But there are some cases where you would need to have a transmitter
mast (or tower) mounted. As you go up in the microwave frequencies,
this comes to look like a more attractive alternative to more
expensive coax. The larger coax also has upper limits on the
frequency it can handle (not to mention high costs). Then some
frequencies are just not practical on any coax, period.

Try getting on 10 GHz and see what I mean.

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2002. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 00:29:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500781@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7662

> >1. Outdoor antennas.
> This sounds like something put in by cable companys!

More than likely by the investor who built a bunch of houses in one area.
The reason is that many people consider antennas to be "unsightly" and
others fear it means RFI and TVI.

> >2. Radio transmitters of any kind. [you better watch that one]
> This is an interesting item, does this mean that I can not have
> a cordless telephone or my children can not have 49MHZ walkie-talkies?

Depending on how it is written, YES.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2003. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 00:38:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500782@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7663

> In the Bay Area it is impossible to by a new house that does not have
> deed restrictions. You can buy an older house that +may+ not have
> restrictions, but even that is not always true.

This is the kind of information we need. If it is the case that there
simply do not exist any choices where one can find a house without such
restrictions, then it might be possible to get another PRB or other
Federal pre-emption on such restrictions.

It might be possible to get it ruled that such restrictions apply only
to those NOT HOLDING A FEDERAL LICENSE for radio transmission, thus
leaving the application of such restrictions GENERALLY in place and
not causing the major uproar a total overturn of them might cause.
We are not fighting the cable industry on this particular issue, for instance.

> So I agree that we need to get the deed restrictions removed. For fun I
> often go into new developments and ask if they have deed restrictions...
> If they say yes, I say "I am not interested"...

Sounds like something we should all do.

> Now here is my story, maybe it will help someone out there....
[...]
> So CCR's (deed restrictions) can be beat, if you have to...
> Read the find print
> and if you can avoid it... Don't buy a house that has them!

Or at least have your lawyer read them and decide what you can and cannot
do with them.

> DE KJ6NN
> Phil

DE KA9WGN
Phil

2004. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 00:57:19 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Oct15.005719.10840@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7664

In article <5022@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>In article <1409@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

.]Actually the extra attenuation might be a "good thing". The basic problem
.]is after all front end overload. As you say, a minimum insertion loss
.]cavity would be about 10" in diameter and 3' tall.

>So stick a resistor in the receive front end to reduce the sensitivity!
>It's a heck of a lot smaller.

OR... just replace the outdoor antenna with a rubber duck.
[there, I think that completes the circle!]

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

2005. Re: Flaming newbies and public service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 01:09:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500783@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7665

> > From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard)
> >
> > I'm sorry the personnel in your area are so poorly trained that they cannot
> > be depended on not to get on the radio unless they really need to. The solution
> > to that problem is training, not prohibition. People get into
>
> Yes, I agree, there is a training problem. There is also a big
> attitude problem (spelled P-O-L-I-T-I-C-S) about "making" vollies take
> any kind of training.

Sounds like maybe the WRONG politicians are in control there.

Some volunteers definitely don't want to get involved with a lot of training and indeed prefer to do just certain things. A *PROPERLY* structured volunteer system will establish a set of things that you can rely on the volunteers to be able to do based on their training/certication. Don't "make" them take any training, just provide it and don't "depend" on them unless it is for an area they are trained in.

I have chosen, for lack of time to get involved, to bypass all training not directly related to storm/tornado spotting for the volunteer efforts I do with the county ESDA. But storm spotting is basically what I do, so I don't need other training. If/when there are other things I want to do, or if I have the time, I might get into some other training programs.

> > help. I suggest you post your opinions on FireNet (the FidoNet fire/EMS
> > echomail conference) about why the average emergency worker doesn't need
> > communications. Put your bunker gear on first.
>
> I never said they didn't need EMERGENCY communications. I said
> they don't need modified ham radios for routine operations and daily
> "radio checks." If they were properly equipped with legal radios for
> their day-to-day ops, then they would have legal commercial radios
> during emergencies, too, wouldn't they?

I think what should be done here is that the properly type-accepted radios be made available. They are generally not much more expensive than ham rigs. I see some limited capability radios available for with NEW prices LOWER than ham rigs in one of the trade rags.

> Only inflammatory to people who believe in their inalienable
> right as a ham operator to transmit on any frequency to which they
> think they ought to be entitled by perceived loopholes in the rules.
> It just ain't so.

What loopholes? I haven't found any. I believe the FCC rule that allows hams to transmit "by any means" when an **EMEREGENCY**!! exists, is what was actually intended, so it is not a loophole. Those who transmit when no such emergency really exists are in violation of the rules, so again, it is not a loophole.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2006. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 01:18:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500785@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7666

> > From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
> >
> > Also, a 10 MHz band is too small for repeaters. If we had two 10 MHz
> > segments about 80 MHz apart, it would be a lot easier to separate the
> > input from the output, in the 13 cm. range.
>
> Maybe we can convince the FCC to redefine "crossbanding" or at
> least reduce the restrictions on its use.

There are no rules that apply to any form of "crossbanding". There are rules that apply to specific frequencies in many cases, but none that affect things done "crossband" that could be done (or not be done if that is the case) "inband".

A crossband repeater is just as legal as an inband repeater, and has to follow the same restrictions as well.

What Fred was referring to, I believe, is the fact that radios themselves tend to (initially for marketed ones) be ONE BAND radios. The 12cm and 13cm bands are close enough to be ONE BAND for the purpose of designing a radio. In fact they once were one band, and in the rules both stretches of spectrum are referred to as 13cm.

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2007. Re: CBS REPORT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 01:20:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500787@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7667

> Did anyone see the CBS report on the usage and missuse of low power RF
> devices. This segment was aired October 12 in the late night spot.
> I was much disturbed by the view put forth by CBS that people who
> use scanners are doing something unethical and that the radio spectrum
> should be opened up to commercial interests. The person CBS invited to
> give the opposition position (i.e. that it is ok to listen to short
> wave radio and other frequencies) was not given much opportunity to talk.
> I will be writing CBS to express my views and I hope that many others
> will write them

Send a copy to Walter Cronkite as well.

Now who has a TAPE of this show, so I can see it so I can also write about it.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2008. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #309

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 01:42:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500788@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7668

> My point, and my OPINION, is that nobody NEEDS a modified ham
> rig to use on non-amateur frequencies. Licensed hams don't need them.
> It doesn't matter if they belong to the rescue squad; they should be
> using equipment that was type accepted for Part 90 service.

I modified my Icom IC-32AT so that it can transmit out of band. Did I need it? YES! But the reason is because of the design of the radio. You can choose to either have out of band, or not to. But "out of band" also includes some LEGITIMATE Amateur frequencies, such as 420-440 MHz.

There are also OTHER legitimate uses for a transmitter that is out of band. One of them is to drive a linear tranverter for broadband usage of the wider GHz band.

> > In an emergency they DO have such a right. IN AN EMERGENCY, THE RULES GO
> > OUT THE WINDOW. Keep repeating it, since it obviously hasn't
> > sunk in yet.
>
> I can't repeat a lie. The rules don't go out the window,
> because there are rules governing emergency communications. The
> attitude that the rules can be broken whenever the operator feels it
> is justified has got to go out the window.

I know what Jay meant, though he didn't say it well enough for everyone to understand it.

The real question is when is it justified to violate the OTHER rules as the emergency rules allow for? David suggests that the operator should not do this. Do you mean that they cannot judge when the emergency exists, or are you saying there are some operators who would apply the label of "emergency" in non-emergency situations.

> The justification for the amateur radio service as an emergency
> communications resource for the community was never based on our
> ability to make our radios transmit on police frequencies. ARES and
> RACES do not build their disaster plans on hams using non-amateur
> frequencies during disaster operations. Hams are authorized to
> provide a unique and valuable emergency service, but only WITHIN THE
> FREQUENCY BANDS ALLOCATED FOR HAM USE.

There are levels of "emergency" involved here. Passing health and welfare traffic in and out of an disaster area would count as a low level of emergency and is well within what the B&P rules are about. These are the things we do *AS* hams.

If I encounter an accident where there is a serious injury, and there is going to be a significant increase in response time if I use other than

my radio on an public service frequency, then I am going to do it, but *NOT* because I am a ham; I'd do it if I was not a ham. The radio happens to be there because I am a ham. I would also cite amateur rules after the fact when responding to agencies about the matter.

I agree that the "emergency communications" that authorizes the existance of ham radio does not include calling on police/fire/medical frequencies for help. But that does not make it improper to do, or to be prepared to do it correctly and properly.

> Jay, we probably aren't ever going to see eye to eye on this
> issue. We may not even agree (ref your comments above) that we are
> even having the same conversation. Let's not clutter up the
> echo/newsgroup with our argument. I have stated my position and you
> have stated yours. Let's acknowledge each other's right to our
> respective opinions and interpretations and leave it at that. 73.

I've read both positions, and it still seems to me that you are not exactly arguing the same points. This is usually when discussion and debate turn into arguments and flame.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2009. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 01:44:04 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080019@col.hp.com>
Source record: 7669

```
>/ col:rec.ham-radio / sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington) / 3:52 pm Oct 12, 1990 /
>
>Forget the Toko helical filter: Its insertion loss is 8 dB. A low loss
>helical filter would be considerably larger.
>
>K9MA
>----------

That's one way to fix intermod problems - get the insertion loss
up high enough! Course if you can stand 8 dB of loss, you can
just use a resistive attenuator :-)

In the limit, just leave the antenna connector disconnected.

Bob KB0CY
```

2010. Re: HTs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 01:48:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500789@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7670

> 2) I live in Boston, MA, and have been told that there is not much 70cm
> activity in these parts, but that 2m is very active. I was wondering if
> 70cm is active in other parts of the country - namely anywhere not on the
> East coast (or near the East coast)?

I find that astonishing that there would be no 70cm activity in the Boston area. While I would expect 2m activity to exceed it, you just cannot put all that would be in Boston on 2m. More likely the person who made that comment either has a pre-conceived notion that 2m's level of activity is the minimum that can be called "active", or else just does not know what he is talking about.

> Now that I have passed my Technician exam am waiting for my license to
> come from the FCC (and am busy at studying for my General now), although
> I am very tight on money, if I were able to squeeze out a few dollars for
> a used HT at a flea market or somewhere, wshould I invest in dual band HT,
> or just go for the 2m HT?

In Boston I would definitely go for the dual-bander. But it depends on what you are interested in doing with it. The 2m band will definitely be more active, but the dual-bander gives you more options, including cross-band full duplex for most of the newer models.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2011. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 01:50:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500791@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7671

> While I am waiting for my Technician license from the FCC and US Snail,
> I was wondering if there is any type of HF antenna for indoor use to
> overcome the problems of living in an apartment? I have full access to
> the equipment at my University's club, but was still wondering if there
> was any type of decent indoor antenna for HF use?

You could get a general class ticket and a 1.5 KW linear. :-)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2012. Calling the cops by radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 01:54:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500792@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7672

[This is posted for Jeff due to a problem with his newsreader not doing
the posting right]

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: Calling the cops by radio (was
References: <80505@<1990Oct8> <30500764@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <4096@kitty.UUCP>
Reply-To: tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu (Jeff Tucker)
Organization: Georgia Institute of Technology

In article <4096@kitty.UUCP> larry@kitty.UUCP (Larry Lippman) writes:
>In article <30500764@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>> * 97.403 Safety of life and protection of property.
>> * No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur station of
>> * any means of radiocommunication at its disposal to provide essential
>> * communication needs in the connection with the immediate safety of human
>> * life and immediate protection of property when normal communication
>> * systems are not available.
>>
>
> I interpret the above rule in a different manner.
>
> I believe that this and other amateur radio rules and regulations
>must be interpreted in the *context* of their application to the amateur
>radio service. As I see it, the above section relaxes the rules pertaining
>to amateur radio operation in the event of an emergency, but *only* as they
>apply to operation within frequencies allocated to the amateur radio
>service. As an example, in the event of an emergency a novice or technician
>class licensee could operate using amateur radio frequencies and/or employing
>power and emission modes which they are not normally entitled to operate.
>
> ... arguments, reasonings deleted for brevity
>
> Do you really believe it is the
>*intent* of the FCC that the holder of a novice class amateur radio license
>be granted some magic privilege to use any part of the radio spectrum
>they so desire in the event of an "emergency"?
>
>Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp.

Well, actually, YES. Something that has not yet been brought up is
97.111(a)(2) which states,

"(a) An amateur station may transmit the following types of two-way
communications:...
(2) Transmissions necessary to exchange messages with a station in another

FCC-regulated service while providing emergency communications."

This is quite clear. The only thing that could be argued is the word "necessary", but if NO OTHER FORMS ARE AVAILABLE, I say that this communication is necessary. The FCC has already clearly defined emergency and I won't restate it. I think that about sums up the legality of the comms. The usefulness or appropriatness of these comms are a separate issue.

2013. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 02:45:22 UTC
From: mdella@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU
Message-ID: <271922c2.58d1@petunia.CalPoly.EDU>
Source record: 7673

Warning! Danger! Can of worms ahead!

What if the guy wants to do repeater offsets to operate on RCC frequencies
in an emergency, to telephone (via radio) the police?

-Kirk J. Smith

--
..!csustan ->!polyslo!mdella | mdella@polyslo | Whatever I said doesn't
..!sdsu ---/ Marcos R. Della | (805) 543-6755 | mean diddly as I forgot
..!csun --/ 713 Grand Ave #4 / it even before finishing
..!dmsd -/ San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 / typing it all out!!! :-)

2014. IC-R1 compared to IC-R100

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 04:47:23 UTC
From: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz
Message-ID: <6027@minyos.xx.rmit.oz>
Source record: 7674
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

My brother has an IC-R100. It is a fantastic radio.

I am considering purchasing an IC-R1, hence I would love to
see more comments on its performance.

I would particularly like to see a comparison made between
the R1 and the R100.

I believe that the R1 isn't quite as good as the R100 spec-wise
but it is hand-held. Just how much difference is there?
Does it fail due to spurious reception, etc.

John Simmons (VK3KJG) Ph. 660 2619 Royal Melbourne Institute of Tech.
Fax 662 1060 (Victoria University of Technology)
PO Box 2476V
ACSnet: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz Melbourne 3001 Australia
CSNET: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz.aus
ARPA: rcosj%chudich.co.rmit.oz.au@uunet.uu.net
BITNET: rcosj%chudich.co.rmit.oz.au@CSNET-RELAY
UUCP: ...!uunet!munnari!chudich.co.rmit.oz.au!rcosj

2015. Re: Kenwood TH-77

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 07:23:27 UTC
From: laubach@aspen.IAG.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3080009@aspen.IAG.HP.COM>
Source record: 7675

I talked to the Kenwood rep at PACIFICON this past weekend. This is quoted from him (i.e., don't blame me):

The TH-77 will appear in the U.S. in about 4-5 months after FCC type accepting is completed. Price is unknown at present due to the current fluctuation of the Yen to the $. It will be packaged in a case something similar to the TH-26. It will use the same batteries as the TH-75/25/26 etc. It will support direct keyboard freq. entry, MR clear (a must for some). It is rumored to have dual 440 receive and it may do cross band repeat.

Mark, N3BMN

2016. CBS news irresponsible

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 07:52:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <265.27190D02@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7676
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

> From: kjh@aludra.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
> Date: 13 Oct 90 08:35:10 GMT
> Organization: EE-Systems, USC, Los Angeles
> Message-ID: <12493@chaph.usc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave
>
> I saw a programme on CBS news about an hour ago. They had a "scanner"
> enthusiest, and a sociology professor from MIT. They were discussing
> how anybody could listen in to baby monitors, cordless telephones, and
> (gasp) cellular telephones.
>
> CBS news is to be most severly critized for setting up this sham of an
> interview. It was terribly _partial_ of them to have an articulate,
> intelligent, well-read, educated spokesman for one side, and almost the
> antithesis for the other. Journalists like to glory in their opinion
> that they are bringing unbiased information to the masses. These CBS
> journalists are without honour if such honour requires honesty and
> fairness. In addition, I consider these so-called journalists most
> un-American and un-patriotic; our country was born with the basic
> assumption that the power of government to interfere with her citizens'
> lives should be limited, and not the other way around.

Your response is that of a well educated young engineer. That by itself does not make it wrong, but there are certain questions of perspective you might consider.

First, although you are representive of the average participant in these newsgroups, your good ol' boy from Texas in all likelihood is not terribly far removed from the statistical mean of scanner listeners in general, who are mostly pretty ordinary blokes. In that sense, the interview was probably not as biased as you would like to believe.

Second, I think your description of the origins of the United States leaves out an essential point. The assumption is true that the founding fathers were striving for limitations on the power of the state to interfere with the citizens' lives; but this striving was, in those times, as much a question of privacy as "unalienable rights". Indeed, given the changes in society since 1776, the average citizen's "expectation of privacy" then was considerably higher than now; and he would have been quite comfortable with the MIT sociologist's views.

Finally, the anthropological concepts regarding territoriality come into play here. Listening to the police, the hams, or even the government is one thing, but invading peoples' "personal space" by eavesdropping on their home

cordless telephones or their baby monitors is quite another. Their
"expectation of privacy" is likely to become a non-negotiable demand, and
since there are several hundred million more of them than there are of us,
guess who is going to lose - REAL QUICK!!!

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2017. Address of KW Communications.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 09:56:07 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <15.Oct.90.10
Source record: 7577

The current address of KW is:

KW Communications ltd.
Chatham Road
Sandling
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 3AY

Phone (+44) 622-692773
Fax (+44) 622-764614
Telex 965834

This taken from the July 1990 issue of RadCom.

(p.s. KW will sell you an Icom R1 or R100)

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

2018. 2M HT's and Intermodulation....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 10:22:01 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <15.Oct.90.11
Source record: 7578

Yes I agree the Toko helical filters have 7 or 8dB loss; but IMHO this is better
than an attenuator; an attenuator takes the wanted AND unwanted signals down
by 10 or 20dB (or whatever). The filter takes the wanted signal down by 7dB
but takes the rest of the garbage down a good deal more.
And yes, you *CAN* transmit through them as long as you keep it below 5 watts.
An RF-sensing circuit and double-pole changeover relay to take the filter
out on transmit would be the *nice* way of doing it.
But *WHY* should we have to do this when the filter should be *DESIGNED*
into the radio from the beginning. Come on Icom, Kenwood, Yaesu, Standard
build radios that are usable. Would Ford or General Motors or Toyota get
away with selling automobiles that stopped working when you got 50 of
them side by side??

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

2019. MOD for IC-3220A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 11:53:52 UTC
From: RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9010151154.AA01374@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7579

JUst bought this fantastic radio. Any know a mod or key sequence to enable extended frequency coverage for this radio? The duplex and ease of operation for this radio is great. Thanks.

2020. Need RF mag subscription info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 13:31:41 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct15.133141.4279@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 7580

I'm looking for subscription info for commericial HF and VHF magazines that
are similar in content to 'Microwaves and RF' and the other shf frequency mags.
We've got boatloads of shf mags around here, but alas, no subs to 'real radio'
type magazines.

I promise only to read it 'for the editorials'!!!

Gary Skaggs Internet: skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
The National Severe Storms Laboratory (The Tornado People)
"Be the first on your block to have a complete transceiver system, microphone
to antenna that is no-tune from DC to near infrared! 10KW out, and no RFI
complaints from the neighbors! No licence required!!
Send SASE for return mail info!!!!!"

2021. The world of HTs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 13:52:43 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.487870@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 7581

I have a very big favor to ask. Soon, I am going to be looking for a workable HT (preferably dual-band and with DTMF capabilities). What can anyone tell me about the different manufacturers and their models? And prices?

Here is a list of manufacturers that I have sees ads from. If there is anyone that I missed, please add them to the list.

Please include any information you think would be helpful in my purchase. The key factors I am looking for are: Quality, features, and reliability versus price. (But then again, who isn't?) One important note though: I am very tight on money. I would like to hit Ham flea markets & discount warehouses (<- Do they exist?) first.

List:

Heathkit
Alinco
Kenwood
Motorola? <- Do they make Ham HTs or just commercial two-way tranceivers?
ICOM
Yaesu

Thank you very much in advance.

Scott (sehrlich@LYNX.northeastern.edu)
"Paciently waiting for my license..."

2022. Hamfests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 14:11:04 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.487880@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 7582

Anyone know if there are any scheduled Hamfests coming to the Boston area (or surrounding vicinity) in the near future? I know I missed the Deerfield Hamfest. Any others?

Thanks.

Scott (sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu)
*1*** or ***1*

2023. Re: CBS REPORT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 14:15:45 UTC
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <240@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 7583

In article <30500787@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>Send a copy to Walter Cronkite as well.
>
Ya, Don't forget Walter is a ham... KB2GSD

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF
elmquist@ssesco.com

2024. Re: Alinco DR-110T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 14:20:27 UTC
From: genem@hpindda.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <5120013@hpindda.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 7584

Modifications to the Alinco DR-110 2m mobile:

After installing the out-of-band receive mod on my Alinco 110, I accidentally pressed a couple of keys and found I could receive from:

130 -> 170 MHz + Xmit of this range
340 -> 380 MHz - no Xmit
870 -> 890 MHz - no Xmit

To modify the Alinco to receive out of band, perform the following steps:

Remove the top cover by removing the obvious screws. Be careful, as the speaker may stick to the cushion on the top cover. If it does, separate the speaker from the top panel and replace it back in its receptacle within the rig.

Positioned at the front of the rig, look near the tuning knob and you will see a little yellow jumper coming from behind the front panel, looping around and returning to the front panel. This jumper looks like it should have a tag on it saying 'cut me for more features'. Go ahead and take the wire cutters to this jumper.

Replace the top cover on the rig, get everything set back up and turn on the rig.

The next step is to reset the radio. If you don't remember its current programming, you may want to write it down at this time.

When ready to reset the rig, hold down the F key and the VFO/M key at the same time, turn the POWER off, back on, and then let go of the keys. The rig is reset and will display 144.00.

You will now be able to tune around, and transmit, from 130.00 -> 169.99 MHz.

To move to the next 'band segment', press F and then the MHZ key. The display will go the 340.00 MHz segment. F+MHZ again will get you cellular, and F+MHZ a third time will return you to the 2 meter segment. Happy monitoring...

Gene - AA6IY @ N6LDL

2025. Re: 2M HT's and Intermodulation....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 14:21:41 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <12738@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7585

In article <15.Oct.90.11:30:57.BST.#4999@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, PJML@ibma ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>Yes I agree the Toko helical filters have 7 or 8dB loss; but IMHO this is better
>than an attenuator;

>And yes, you *CAN* transmit through them as long as you keep it below 5 watts.
>An RF-sensing circuit and double-pole changeover relay to take the filter
>out on transmit would be the *nice* way of doing it.

OK, maybe you could receive through a filter with 8 db loss, but I would
really rather not transmit through one if I am running on batteries with
only a couple of watts.

>But *WHY* should we have to do this when the filter should be *DESIGNED*
>into the radio from the beginning. Come on Icom, Kenwood, Yaesu, Standard
>build radios that are usable.

I don't know offhand what the Q is on the Toko filter, but if you need to
make it a bandpass then you need at least 2. If you have a dualband HT,
then you need 2 sets. They may be small, but 4 or 6 of them gets to
be pretty substantial compared to the radio itself.

On the other hand, it might be reasonable to incorporate some lower loss
(bigger) filters into the mobile or home antenna installation that you
use with the HT. The amps a lot of people use already have T/R switching.

> Would Ford or General Motors or Toyota get
>away with selling automobiles that stopped working when you got 50 of
>them side by side??

Oh, like the Long Island Expressway during rush hour? :-)

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2026. Improved ICOM IC-R1

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 14:31:54 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <15.Oct.90.15
Source record: 7586

I am told that there is a mod. to the ICOM ICR1 that improves its overload capability; apparently in all modes, the 'first IF' filter is the same... its always the one used for Wideband (i.e. broadcast-band) FM. So the second mixer etc. is several hundred KHz wide open to nasties.
The mod. consists of narrower 'roofing' filters being switched in on non wideband operation.

There are also rumours of a mod. that gives SSB reception on the IC-R100 (Yow!) more news as it comes!

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET : PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
Internet : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
RADIO : G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::\PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + Station Road
PHONE : +44 (0)793411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 (0)793411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

2027. Re: HTs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 14:32:16 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1591@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 7587

In article <memo.485893@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:

2) I live in Boston, MA, and have been told that there is not much 70cm
activity in these parts, but that 2m is very active. I was wondering if
70cm is active in other parts of the country - namely anywhere not on the
East coast (or near the East coast)?

Depend on what you call "active". There is certainly a lot of 440
activity in the New England area. Although with the advent of more
abundant 440 equipment in the past several years is changing the
flavor a bit, the style of activity is usually different. Used to be
the type of people on 440 were the frontier people and the ones trying
to escape from the "channel 19" flavor of a lot of 2m operations.

In the NE area there is also World Net. This is primarily a network
of about 8 full time linked 440 repeaters, with one 220, two 6 meter
and one 10 meter repeater. Although it is a "members only" network it
is not a closed system, and visitors are welcome and encouraged.
Regular users are asked to join in one of several ways. This can be a
small fee or donation of equipment or time, participation in a network
sponsered public service events or just regularly checking in to the
once a month emergency net.

Anyone interested in a free newsletter can send a business sized SASE
to myself, N1DXG, or N1EXQ at our callbook addresses. Optionally I
will be looking into providing a postscript version for email. I am
not sure how big the file is yet to see if it is worth it.

73s, jv

"If you push something hard enough, it will fall over."
-- Fudd's First Law of Opposition

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

2028. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 14:39:10 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <793@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 7588

From article <380@ssc.UUCP>, by markz@ssc.UUCP (Mark Zenier):
> In article <9010112228.AA02460@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>> This brings me to the deeper question. WHY DO WE NEED ALL THAT MICROWAVE
>> BANDWIDTH??
>
> Since ever ham band from 222 MHz to 10.50 GHz is a secondary allocation,
> the real question is why does the government need so much radar.
>

Mark:

HOPE (and pray if you are so inclined) that the US government and other governments around the world continue to demand the use of that spectrum. It is the ONLY thing at this time protecting our occupancy and use of it. One should always look before one leaps.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

2029. Re: packet games

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 15:02:01 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <40747@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 7589

In article <26987@shamash.cdc.com> vtcqa@shamash.UUCP (Jeff Comstock) writes:
>I alway's thought that playing games real-time or else
>batch style mode would be fun. Would anyone out there
>be interested in playing Stellar Conquest ? I think
>it would be fun, but a move might take a long time, like
>maybe two weeks. How about chess, or checkers ?

I have a version of "go" about 3/4 of the way written ... it is all written in C using Borland's Turbo-C (it will compile with version 1.5 or 2.0), and it talks to the TNC using the ROM BIOS async routines, with the TNC in KISS mode.

The graphical interface and level three stuff is all written; I need to finish the level 2 stuff, and see if I can't figure out a way to better handle synchronization problems.

What I'd *REALLY* like to do is to make a chess version, but I don't know enough about the game to make it work. As soon as this go thing is done, I will post it in source form to rec.ham-radio.packet and invite a chess expert to help.

Does anybody have any thoughts that might help me with this project?

Chris/WZ2B

2030. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 16:19:45 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250247@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7590

In article <9010112228.AA02460@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
> This brings me to the deeper question. WHY DO WE NEED ALL THAT MICROWAVE
> BANDWIDTH??

Bob,
We need it because the microwave bands are the only place where we have both adequate spectrum and the possibility of fairly well focussed beams to efficiently transport large amounts of information by radio. Below 1 GHz or so there is neither the spectrum nor the directivity with reasonably sized antennas.
Ultimately we need the bandwidth because we need to transport a *lot* of information (not just TV) if amateur radio is going to survive in the information age by being relevant to information age services.

I've just given a rough abstract to my paper in the recent ARRL/CRRL networking conference proceedings. Please see it for details.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

2031. Gateway

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 16:23:46 UTC
From: Mike_Beezley.Houston@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <901015-092500-1042@Xerox>
Source record: 7591

What ever happened to the Gateway Newsletter? It used to be seen along with the Info-Hams Digests and then disappered. I have just recently joined the Packet ranks and am very interested in getting it again. If we can't getit through the internet can it be found on packet BBSs?
Thanks for the help and 73.

__mike (N5PWP)
N5PWP@WB5BBW.TX.USA.NA
"MBeez.Houston"@Xerox.COM

2032. Oscar antennas, your views sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 16:24:01 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280018@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 7592

I have it in mind to buy myself a new toy soon, specifically an
"Oscar" antenna package. You know the kind of thing, 2m. and 70cm.
beam yagis of >10dB gain and circular polarization.
So could anyone post their views on commercial offerings, particularly
performance experience and perceived quality of construction.
I am aware of the offerings of Cushcraft, HyGain and KLM. Any others?
How important is a remote control left/right handed polarization switch,
and which packages include this?
Any views on the practicality of using an Alliance 110 rotor for
elevation? (I have a heavy duty rotator already for azimuth).
Thanks in advance, I suggest posting responses if of likely wide
interest.

Henry Black (G4NOC, KK6JR) +1 415 857 6655 henryb@hpspd.HP.COM
Opinions above are all mine (unless HP can make money out of them)

2033. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 16:32:55 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5028@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7593

In article <30500782@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
]> So CCR's (deed restrictions) can be beat, if you have to...
]> Read the find print
]> and if you can avoid it... Don't buy a house that has them!
]
]Or at least have your lawyer read them and decide what you can and cannot
]do with them.

According to my ex-lawyer, who wrote and enforced deed restrictions,
there is another way to break them: abandonment. If you violate the
restriction, and after a "reasonable" time no-one challenges you on
it, the court MAY hold that they abandoned the contract by failing
to enforce it. Depending on the state it may invalidate the entire
set of deed restrictions, or it may invalidate it for just the clause
involved.

They can also be broken if they are discriminatory. Thus, if they
prohibit antennas, but they have been allowing TV antennas for a long
time, you can require them to either ban all the TV antennas, or
grant your antenna. Of course, the TV antenna owners can use the abandonment
argument to keep theirs, so again you win.

The problem is that both of these routes are expensive, risky and can
lead to neighbor problems (which is bad new for everyone). We had
a ham here in AZ who spent $22,000 fighting deed restrictions that had
prohibitted him from putting up a dipole, and he lost the case.

I am not a lawyer. These are just my opinions. Your mileage may vary.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2034. Manual needed for Cushman CE-4B

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 16:44:30 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9010151744.AA00061@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 7594

CEO summary:
I'm still looking for a service manual for the Cushman CE-4B
service monitor I recently acquired. It doesn't work & I need
the manual to figure out where to start on it.
So, if you have a manual you could copy, or one you'd like
to mail me so I can copy & return, please get in touch with me
at the number below. (Of course, I'll pay all costs & return the
manual promptly after copying)
Thanks,
Pete
==========
Peter Simpson, KA1AXY
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837
Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM

2035. Re: 2M HT's and Intermodulation....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 17:08:17 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5030@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7595

In article <15.Oct.90.11:30:57.BST.#4999@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
]But *WHY* should we have to do this when the filter should be *DESIGNED*
]into the radio from the beginning. Come on Icom, Kenwood, Yaesu, Standard
]build radios that are usable. Would Ford or General Motors or Toyota get
]away with selling automobiles that stopped working when you got 50 of
]them side by side??

Well... Icom, Kenwood, Yaesu etc seem to be doing just fine without them.
I've noticed that most hams look at sensitivity specs, and wouldn't
even know how to read an intermod/blocking spec - that's probably why
we see extremely sensitive HT's. Furthermore, you really do want
high sensitivity for portable operation when you are away from all
the RF sources. I would guess that MOST HT operation is away from
these sources. For this reason, I suggest a switchable attenuator
(MUCH cheaper) for operation around high RF sources, and that can be
switched out when not needed. I think an HT with this feature would
handle almost all cases. For those few cases where it wouldn't
work (need to hear weak signal while near strong sources), I would
suggest that the user use something external.

If you look at repeater sites, they use LARGE, EXPENSIVE cavities to
achieve what you want: minimal sensitivity to other signals. In the
repeaters we use (modified Motorola), there is a stiff front end and
helical resonators. All of this stuff is still not enough to prevent
desense and intermod.

RF inter-operability is not an easy problem. Expecting manufacturers
to solve it in tiny HT's is just unrealistic.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2036. Re: Loss of 2400 MHz (85 lines)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 17:18:29 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <16352@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7596

In article <9010130432.AA07521@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes...
> --- comments on Fred's posting ----
>I calculate some AVERAGE channel capacities needed by 2 to 1000 hams doing
>a lot of large file transfers.

>Regarding occupied bandwidth, Fred says:
> > Okay, you've gone WAY wrong.

First off, Bob, you've missed the dictional reference. You asked, after explaining why we need so _little_ bandwidth, if you had gone WAY wrong. I simply replied in kind, trying to prove that we do need more b/w.

>I say: .. and have a good S/N ratio... HEY FRED, I was trying to say we
>NEED the bandwidth, not that we need even less.

Then why do you average over a long time? That causes the bandwidth requirement to go down, not up. My posting is to demonstrate why we need more b/w than you implied we need.

> > Second, what is the latency we're tolerating? We do a lot more than
> > transfer files with our computers, and would like packet radio to be
> > like that. NNTP (news protocol that we're using now) polls each
> > article from the server to the reader when you ask for the "next" one.
> > How long do you want to wait? At 1 Mbps, it's pretty good. At 1200
> > bps, it's hopeless.
>I say: Don't you have computing power locally? Can't you transfer the mail
>in bulk and read the individual messages locally? ...

No, you can't, unless you recalculate the News paradigm. The News server I'm reading you on gets over 1100 newsgroups. I read a few hundred messages a day, out of tens of thousands. In some groups, I only scan the titles and pick out the interesting ones. With the "local computer" paradigm you mention, every user would need a news server, or would wait. And to be a server, you'd have to pump up the volume of messages.

That's not a "mainframe does everything" attitude, it's an efficient model of distributed processing.

>I then talked about how much bandwidth TV (raw analog or 1 Mbit/s compressed)
>takes, the idea being to show that TV is a bandwidth hog (either way) which
>is what is NEEDED to actually fill up the bands. Regarding compression,
>Fred says:
> > That's not exactly true either. If you're talking about
> > "teleconference" video, the "talking heads" application, then you're
> > right; for maybe $20-30k, you can compress down to 256 kbps and be only

> > a little jerky. (That's hardly an ATV price range.) But "full motion"
>I say: Why do hams need more that "talking heads" ;-(Also, today's price
>won't protect bands tomorrow.

Which side are you on? I'm arguing for hams to have the b/w. You
implied that network quality video could be done in 1 Mbps, and that's
not true. Talking heads is fine for hams, but compression is currently
too expensive. I agree that hams tomorrow could have it. We may need
it.

>I say: ABC news has been using compression to
>get two TV pictures into 45 Mbit/s (T3) between NYC and DC for a number of
>years. Do you complain about their picture quality?

When's the last time you watched a horse cavalry scene on the news?
Half of a T3 is 22 times more than 1 Mbps. That's barely compressed.

If we really were concerned about our bandwidth, we'd abolish 1200 bps
AFSK packet.

Fred R. Goldstein Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA
goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com voice: +1 508 486 7388
Do you think anyone else on the planet would share my opinions, let
alone a multi-billion dollar corporation?

2037. Re: Hamfests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 17:22:20 UTC
From: gettys@regent.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <16353@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7597

In article <memo.487880@lynx.northeastern.edu>, sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes...
>Anyone know if there are any scheduled Hamfests coming to the Boston area
>(or surrounding vicinity) in the near future? I know I missed the Deerfield
>Hamfest. Any others?
>
>Thanks.
>
>Scott (sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu)
>*1*** or ***1*

The Framingham Flea is on 28 Oct at Framingham North High. The doors
open at 8 for sellers, 9 (at $5) for buyers and 10 (at $2) for buyers. Talk-in
is on 147.15 +600. North High is located on A Street which is off Route 126
(Concord Street) about 1 mile north of Route 9.

/s/ Bob N1BRM

2038. Re: CBS news irresponsible

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 17:53:27 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500034@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 7598

Re: News programs & scanner enthusiasts

May I suggest that when folks write to CBS (or whoever) that they kindly mention that major news stations use (evil, assault,baby-killing) scanners to find out when and where they should dispatch their news crews.

When scanners are outlawed, the news divisions of major networks will become outlaws! (unless they buy exemptions.....)

Ron Miller
NW0U

2039. Re: Old Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 18:04:20 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <58234@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 7599

Some rule changes happened back in the seventies that made it possible to request calls if you didn't have 25 years. On July 1, 1977 (??) the FCC opened special call requests to any Extra. At the time, there were only 70 or so 1x2 calls left in CA. I was lucky enough to get my code speed to 20wpm and pass the Extra around 7/1/77 and I got me (oops-that's "my") third choice of call (I submitted a list of 20 calls just in case). Seems to me some friends did the same thing and got some of the 2x2 calls (AA6EE comes to mind) way before the FCC started giving those calls. Sometime after that, they changed the rules again, and you just had to take what they gave you.

N6MZ

2040. Re: DAB taking ham freqs ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 18:08:36 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9010151808.AA11371@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 7600

Here is my reply to a number of comments on DAB taking ham microwave freqs.

I said:
>> code license, I
>> conclude that the only ham application likely to NEED all our microwave
>> bandwidth is the transmission of TV images.
David Stark replies:
> It does seem to be the logical candidate among the KNOWN modes.
> Or how about spread spectrum? Are there any calculations available on
> how many hams using spread spectrum technology could occupy xxx MHz?
My answer:
As a rough estimate, I hear that you can get almost as many spread spectrum (SS) stations into a band as you can using narrower-band modes (like FM or FSK) sending the same info. There may be some capture-effect problems, however. The idea of far-out sidebands from SS really frightens the weak-signal crowd.

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
Kevin J. Rowett says:
> Seriously Bob, your statements seem very politically motivated than based
> in reasons...the impression I get about your basis for spectrum
> management is NIMBY...Not In my back yard! You'd like AR to support
> your interests in weak signal work. At the same time, your willing
> to sacrifice our usage of spectrum to keep yours.
>
> Just waht does the weak signal work contribute to the hobby that makes
> it deserve more than other sections of the hobby?
I reply:
Kevin, I think you DID read me wrong. I suspect that a very few MHz of most microwave bands CAN be preserved without much effort. That would be enough for the weak-signal (and probably the digital) crowd. We need to have a clear reason to keep the rest.

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
Gary Coffman points out:
> The numbers in your article didn't allow any guard band. Assuming reasonably
> state of the art equipment, doubling your numbers should allow acceptable
> guard band.
I say:
You're right. But my other numbers are certainly in error by at least as much!

Gary goes on:
> Considering your 35 kbs assumption, I certainly want better thruput than
> that. Floppy speed of 500 kbs would be acceptable now, but I do want to
> be able to interact with a X client/server pair in a snappy manner.

I say:
You're talking about burst speeds here, not average rates. Does your floppy transfer data more than 7 to 10% of the time? Not in any well-designed application. I'm talking about an average of 35 kbit/s of a 1 Mbit/s (burst-rate) channel. You're not convincing me yet. Same agrumemt re: X-windows.

Gary goes on:
> I do want to be able to program distributed computer systems. I do want to
> transmit high definition video in real time. I want to do things that
> are currently impractical because we don't have the speed/bandwidth
> needed yet. Predicating future spectrum needs on current digital usage
> is a mistake. There are many potential digital uses that currently aren't
> being done because the technology to give us the needed thruput isn't
> available to amateurs yet.
I say:
Now you are getting into some stronger arguments. We both agree that video is a clear user of wide bands. We've had these microwave bands for many decades. How can we say we don't have the speed/bandwidth yet? Your "don't have" means "can't BUY cheaply". Distributed computer systems don't seem like a mainstream activity, at least I wouldn't expect hundreds of nodes to be simultaneously active. Today it's worthy of a journal article when someone teams a number of SUNs on a single job with DOE or DARPA funding, isn't it?

Gary goes on:
> As one example consider an autonomous mobile robot.
I say: Autonomous means not connected to the outside world = no communication.

Gary goes on:
> It transmits high
> definition video of it's surroundings. It's movements are controlled
> by a set of cooperating subprograms running on a group of desktop
> computers all connected by a distributed network. Sounds fantastic
> doesn't it? Give me the thruput and I know several people who would
> like to take a crack at it.
I say: We've had the bandwidth for decades......where are the people? This sounds like a worthwhile and interesting one-off FRINGE activity. People like Chip Weems in the DARPA image-understanding community talk about special SIMD machines for the earlier steps of image processing, not at all like PCs. Except for the TV, about 30 updates a second is MUCH more than enough and takes very little communication bandwidth. Terrain-following aircraft control systems operate on a 30-updates-a-second cycle, at supersonic speeds....

Gary goes on:
> The lower microwave bands are ideal for
> this application since conventional omni antennas are still practical.
> At 10Ghz and above tracking problems would become severe at fairly
> short ranges.
I say: Agreed, though I think people like CMU are using 70 cm, or so, for their robot vehicles.

Gary goes on to mention radar, etc., and then says:
> There's lots more than weak signal work being done at microwave frequencies.
> Not a lot of people are doing it yet, but as more people learn how to
> do it, the activity will hopefully grow. If we lose large chunks of
> spectrum, it'll die on the vine. The few remaining slivers will only
> be useful to the weak signal DXers and some great experimental work
> will be lost.
I say: That's why I want to save WIDE bands, but we need good arguments to
win. "Going to use", "should use", "will need", "will grow" won't be enough.

73, Bob W3OTC

2041. Re: Gateway

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 19:26:32 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct15.152632@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 7601

In article <901015-092500-1042@Xerox>, "Mike_Beezley.Houston"@XEROX.COM writes:
|>
|>What ever happened to the Gateway Newsletter? It used to be seen along
|>with the Info-Hams Digests and then disappered. I have just recently
|>joined the Packet ranks and am very interested in getting it again. If we
|>can't getit through the internet can it be found on packet BBSs?
|>Thanks for the help and 73.
|>

It disappeared about the same time that it got incorporated into QEX. My guess is that whomever edited Gateway had usenet access and posted it gratis. Whomever edits QEX/Gateway doesn't have usenet access or doesn't think it's a good idea (in these times of ham periodicals folding up) to give away the goods. You can subscribe to QEX/Gateway through the ARRL. (You don't have to be a member, but it costs more if you're not.)

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

If I was authorized to speak for my employer, I'd be too important to waste my time on this crap....

2042. Re: MOD for IC-3220A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 19:47:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500793@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7602

Yes, there is an extended frequency mod for the IC-3220. I don't have it with me and will have to find it first.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2043. Re: IC-R1 compared to IC-R100

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 21:07:26 UTC
From: baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <26130.2719debe@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 7603

In article <6027@minyos.xx.rmit.oz>, rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz (John Simmons) writes:
> My brother has an IC-R100. It is a fantastic radio.
>
> I am considering purchasing an IC-R1, hence I would love to
> see more comments on its performance.
>
> I would particularly like to see a comparison made between
> the R1 and the R100.
>
> I believe that the R1 isn't quite as good as the R100 spec-wise
> but it is hand-held. Just how much difference is there?
> Does it fail due to spurious reception, etc.
>
>
> John Simmons (VK3KJG) Ph. 660 2619 Royal Melbourne Institute of Tech.
>

It will be hard for any of us in the US (or anyone in North America for
that fact) to help too much since Icom is not importing these radios
into this market. Uniden has either sued (or has threatened a suit)
against Icom for scanning patent infringments, and the radios are
in limbo at this time.

(I'd like to thank Uniden for this by boycotting their lousy sccanners
but I would think Icom would figure a way to get their radios into
the market.)

Where did you buy your R100?

Kirk Baxter, N0FPZ

2044. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 21:33:04 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3009@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 7604

In article <33201@nigel.ee.udel.edu> masters@freezer.it.udel.edu (paul masters) writes:
>Does ARRL have a lobby in congress. I'm about to get licenced, and I
>would like to know if I have an optimistic future in amateur radio. I'm
>still considdering the option of illegal configuration, but I hope it
>doesn't come to that.
>
> Paul
>

Yep ....

The league maintains a full time lobbyist, and a PR firm in the
Washington area whoose main function is to lobby congress and
keep issues related to the hobby in front of congress. They
also have a full-time legal type to deal with matters before
the FCC. Fact is that they are spending a great deal of time
and effort to prepare for the next World Administrative Radio
Conference which where a number of issues relating to the
future of ham radio will be decided.

Steve KA6S

2045. Re: DAB taking ham freqs ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-15 22:07:56 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <12772@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7605

In article <9010151808.AA11371@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@CMR (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
>Gary goes on:
>> Considering your 35 kbs assumption, I certainly want better thruput than
>> that. Floppy speed of 500 kbs would be acceptable now, but I do want to
>> be able to interact with a X client/server pair in a snappy manner.
>I say:
>You're talking about burst speeds here, not average rates. Does your floppy
>transfer data more than 7 to 10% of the time? Not in any well-designed appli-
>cation. I'm talking about an average of 35 kbit/s of a 1 Mbit/s (burst-rate)
>channel. You're not convincing me yet. Same agrumemt re: X-windows.

How can you say that a well designed application "should" be compute bound
rather than i/o bound when you don't know what the application is?

Someone said (not sure if it was you) that the computer should plan ahead
and pre-fetch mail messages etc so a crummy response time wouldn't impinge
on the user. The ultimate extention of that is to just mail a box of tapes
to the other node daily and skip the microwaves altogether. Lots of data,
long response time. same deal.

Even ethernet at ~10 megabits/sec gets sluggish with a few too many nodes.

>Now you are getting into some stronger arguments. We both agree that video is
>a clear user of wide bands. We've had these microwave bands for many decades.
>How can we say we don't have the speed/bandwidth yet? Your "don't have" means
>"can't BUY cheaply".

This is supposed to be AMATEUR activity. Cost is a legitimate object.
This is another area where time = 1/money.

That's known as evolving technology. ATV is a lot more popular now because
cameras are cheap enough that a lot of people can afford them. ATV on
microwaves will get more popular as the equipment gets cheaper.. as will
microwave in general.

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2046. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 02:39:26 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <114.271AB192@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7606

> From: stanley@fozzie.phoenix.com (John Stanley)
>
> David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:
> > >
> > > Because this is not the CAP split... it is (among other things) the
> > > Radio Common Carier (RCC) split, to wit:
> > >
> > Thank you for posting the above info. Now, will some of the
> > pro-modified-HTs-for-emergency-communications tell me why hams need to
> > be capable of RCC splits with amateur transceivers?
> >
>
> 1. And how do you know it is an RCC split the requestor wanted? You
> know for sure that that split is used exclusively for RCC, and not by
> something else as well? There is a whole world of

No, but in context of the discussion it is immaterial. Several
people leapt to this person's defense on the grounds that
transmissions by ham operators on non-ham frequencies was somehow OK
"under the right circumstances." Circumstances to be decided by the
individual ham, presumably.
I'm still waiting for the original requestor to explain what
"non-ham repeater" (his words) he was trying to work with amateur
equipment, and why.

> 2. Last time I checked, there was no regulation about not using
> strange splits for oddball use in the ham bands. Please post chapter and
> verse if there is.

Also irrelevant. The original requestor specifically said that
he was trying to access non-ham repeaters.

> 3. I don't think hams need out-of-band capability. However, being a
> ham is not exclusive with being an EMT, Firefighter, MARS, or CAP.
> Neither is being a ham mandatory for any of those. So, it is feasible for
> those hams who are involved in other activities to use the out-of-band
> capabiities of the equipment they already own, provided it is certified
> properly.

Aye, there's the rub, those last 5 words. The out-of-band
transmissions, no matter how well-intentioned, are still illegal.

> 4. There is one real good reason to use modified ham gear when
> possible. It is cheaper. Who generally pays for modified ham gear? The
> user. Who pays for the Motorola gear? The taxpayer. Which gear will the
> user take better care of? Which one does he have a financial stake in?

> Are the taxpayers better served by buying a lot of commercial HT's and
> forbidding use of ham gear, or by outfitting another rescue unit and
> letting the volunteer members of the squad use ham gear?

So far, the FCC has not offered to waive Part 2 (type
acceptance) to save money for volunteer agencies or taxpayers. This
is an excuse, not a reason.

> 5. When you get down to it, nobody needs anything. People were able to
> live quite happily before radio was invented. Same with electricity.
> Airplanes. Cars. The Wheel. However, they were invented, and people live
> (maybe) better than before. The point is, ownership of a radio capable of
> transmitting RCC splits, at RCC frequencies, is NOT illegal. It is not
> illegal to own a radio capable of transmitting at the local police
> frequency. It is not even illegal for a non-ham to own ham transmitters.

It is not unreasonable to interpret ownership as intent to use.
If you can't use it, why go to all the trouble/expense of owning it in
the first place?
I don't really care what the next ham does with his equipment,
or who supports the manufacturers with their purchasing dollars. I do
care that some jerk is going to modify his HT "because there are no
rules saying I can't" and abuse the privilege to the detriment of the
rest of us hams. "Ham operators" are accused by the press of causing
all sorts of havoc, from interfering with airplanes (when an illegal
CBer was the culprit) to wrecking TV reception to illegally
eavesdropping on cellular phone calls (everyone with a radio must be a
ham). Why invite such bad press by actually possessing equipment
capable of illegal operation?

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2047. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 02:53:07 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct16.025307.770@informix.com>
Source record: 7607

In article <30500775@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>Considering the current downswing in real estate sales, we might be able
>to gain a very slight bargaining position.
>
>I know for instance that when I am ready to buy a house, the terms of by
>offer will specifically spell out a number of restrictions that cannot be
>in the contract or referred to in the contract of sale (so I can get by
>offer money back if it turns out to be the case). For instance I want no
>restrictions on things like:
>1. Outdoor antennas.
>2. Radio transmitters of any kind. [you better watch that one]
>3. Swimming pools.
>4. Gardens of any size on non-frontage.
>5. Color of exterior paint.

You may have a better bergaining position now that it's a buyers market.
However, some housing tracts (and most condo tracts) have CC&Rs that
spell out specific antenna limitations. The seller of the home will have
no choice if this is the case. In Santa Clara County, no housing tract
built since 1971 is WITHOUT a CC&R that prohibits some forms of antennas.

--

=-=-=-

2048. 1970 Student Information Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 02:59:11 UTC
From: fs024@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <2475.271a2323@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 7608

I am attempting to assemble an accurate historical account of the Student Information Net of about 1969-1971, its role at Kent State, and related coordination of campus protest regarding the U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Bits and pieces I have gotten so far have been interesting, but incomplete and sometimes contradictory. It seems that the legend aspects of this net have overshadowed its reality. Here is a sampling of what I have so far:

1. Brief, second-hand accounts from WA3VZW about coordination of protests at the University of Maryland including human blockades of U.S. Route 1 along the campus and something called "The Big Flush" which was (I'm not making this up!) a simultaneous flushing of campus toilets to overload the plumbing. This information, plus QSL cards from the UMARA archives, suggest that the SIN took the form of a 40-meter voice net with Cal-Berkeley serving as net control.

2. Brief anecdotal information from Cliff Stoll, K7TA about ham-operators on the Kent State campus being the only source of information out of the school as the protests and confrontation with the National Guard were happening. Most of the information was relayed on an HF band via Morse Code, according to Cliff.

This endeavor will be the subject of an academic paper, and possibly a later publication in some form. My goal is a serious, objective, and tasteful account of the Student Information Net with due respect to all players involved. Amateur Radio gets a notoriously short-shrift in the so-called "Establishment" media to begin with, and the SIN is even more obscure. Getting the facts down and documented will go a long way towards preserving the memory of those student activists involved, including the ones that died at Kent State.

Since my objective is to be factual, I am interested in first-hand accounts, references, and documentation much more than hearsay or secondhand information. Information about any other sources like college ham club archives or student newspapers would also be helpful. My access to Internet is quite limited (A friend of mine posted this to Usenet for me) so I would much prefer that you write me via U.S. mail. My results will be passed along the net in a yet-to-be-determined form.

Please give this message the widest dissemination possible, on Internet, amateur radio/packet, mail, and word-of-mouth. Thank you.....

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck%orion@alf.unomaha.edu
3300 Buchanan St., Apt. 201
Mt. Rainier, MD 20712

2049. Indoor Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 03:50:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010160412.AA04974@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7609

I have had some success using a helicaly wound vertical dipole on 15 meter CW <NO FLAMES PLEASE I work cw because fone annoys my XYL>. Worked FL, OH, NY, CA WA and OR yesterday. The antenna is made by wrapping two 3.5 ft. fiberglass whips with small magnet wire with about 3/16 in. spacing. The helixes are in opposite directions (I don't know if this makes any difference). It resonates about 21 Mhz. Use a grid dip meter and trim or add wire as needed to make it resonate. If you can't borrow a grid dip meter try about 10% more wire than is called for in the quarter wave formula. The antenna should be adjusted in place because the resonance will vary considerably with the location of the antenna. I fed the antenna direct with 50 ohm coax and a tuner.

If I were making another I would use 1/2 inch PVC pipe with a coupling in the center for portability and convenience. I didn't worry too much about spacing I just tried to keep it even. Conventional wisdom dictates that the coax should come off at right angles but the antenna doesn't seem to care. The rig is not grounded and it is not hot with 20 watts out of a Yeasu FT7. I can watch a cable TV that is 8 ft. from the antenna.

This is the first indoor antenna I have had that I consistently get as good a signal report as I hear.

Gordon Couger N5QAQ AGENGCC@OSUCC.BIT

2050. Re: IC-R1 compared to IC-R100

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 04:22:27 UTC
From: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz
Message-ID: <6035@minyos.xx.rmit.oz>
Source record: 7610

baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu writes:

>Where did you buy your R100?

>Kirk Baxter, N0FPZ

From a company called 'Emtronics' in Melbourne Australia.
288 Queen St. Melb. 3000 (03) 670 8551 or (03) 670 0330

They give great service and reasonable prices, and stock
some GREAT equipment.

[How about it Ray, is this add worth a freeby IC-R1? :-)]

John Simmons (VK3KJG) Ph. 660 2619 Royal Melbourne Institute of Tech.
Fax 662 1060 (Victoria University of Technology)
PO Box 2476V
ACSnet: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz Melbourne 3001 Australia
CSNET: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz.aus
ARPA: rcosj%chudich.co.rmit.oz.au@uunet.uu.net
BITNET: rcosj%chudich.co.rmit.oz.au@CSNET-RELAY
UUCP: ...!uunet!munnari!chudich.co.rmit.oz.au!rcosj

2051. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winter ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 05:22:43 UTC
From: emanuele@overlf.UUCP
Message-ID: <1820@overlf.UUCP>
Source record: 7611

In article <7880294@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> Anybody care to venture a guess what transmission mode will be most
> successful just after the initial EMP ? No... It couldn't be ... HF
> CW ? Gak. That's even scarier than The Bomb itself.

If it comes to that, I don't want to be left around.

--
Mark A. Emanuele
V.P. Engineering Overleaf, Inc.
500 Route 10 Ledgewood, NJ 07852-9639 attmail!overlf!emanuele
(201) 927-3785 Voice (201) 927-5781 fax emanuele@overlf.UUCP

2052. Commercial Gear (Info wanted)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 05:44:05 UTC
From: guhsd000@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <5062@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 7612
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

This message is mostly on behalf of a friend, but I am interested in this also:

I'm looking for documentation of all types of commercial equipment relating
to comercial broadcasting. Things of particular interests are manuals and
diagrams, etc of Commercial FM Circular Polorized broadcast anntennas.
Needless to saw, Jampro wasn't too keen ofn the idea of sending us detailed
diagrams. We just want to do some experiments with circular polarization,
and can't dish out the $40,000 for a basic C.P. Antenna.

Also, We have guts and parts (he's a collector of such stuff) of all types
of transmitters and exciters, and I was asked to see if anyone may have
information on (older) commercial transmitters and exciters. In particular,
we're looking for documentation for CCA 10 Watt direct FM exciter, which
the manual was lost a few years back, and CCA is now out of business.
I belive the CCA is from the 60s to mid 70s, and will run 80Mhz to 174Mhz
with the proper tweeks and mods, and was intended for commercial broadcast
as well as use for "Fixed" use, such as in a Local Gov't VHF system, and
is crystal controlled. (That bandwith requires component changes...)

Also interested in Collins tranmitters, other CCA equipment, millitary, GE,
etc...etc....

Just for info, Fair Radio sales in Lima, Ohio in their Fall 1990 catalog are
advertising rhis:

Technical Materials Corperation's GPT-10K
2-32 Mhz SSB 10 Kw (!!) transmitter
"Appears complete except 4cx5000a PA and 8295A Drivers"
2700 Lbs Shipping Weight $4,000 (Not Bad...)

It might just cost another $4,000 to ship it!

/
Hale Telecommunications Incorperated - KKLR & KALE

UUCP: (cbosgd, sdcsvax, nosc)!crash!guhsd000
ARPA: crash!guhsd000@nosc.mil
INET: guhsd000@crash.CTS.COM
RF : DC to Light

"...and hit him with the heaviest thing he could find, the current volume of
FCC Regulations...Uncle Mouth fell dead." - V. of Laryngitis

2053. Re: Ouch! ARRL takes a deeper bite....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 06:20:26 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <398@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7613

In article <105.27187E04@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>, David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:
>
> I would call your average flaming response to everyone pretty
> obnoxious. Read the article again and this time, THINK about it.
> The point is, the ARRL Board of Directors advertises quite
> freely how "accountable" they are to the members. The official ARRL
> line is that the League is not run by the people in Newington, but by
> the members. If that is the case, then the members who are actually
> running the League should be deciding on major expenditures of OUR
> dues money.

I must be missing something. David expresses outrage that the League
didn't check with him personally when the board voted to hire a couple
of staff people. Then somehow this is construed to mean that there
is no representation, when in fact we elected the board.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2054. Re: Auto Alarm Remotes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 06:55:50 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530024@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 7614

Evidently, the theives in Boston have gotten wise to LoJack -- they tend to let stolen cars sit in an out of the way location for a few days prior to taking them off to the chop shops, nowadays.

-- Dave

2055. Re: Re: turn down the flamethrower, Tad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 07:49:54 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530025@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 7615

Sorry, my local machine has been suffering from swap constipation...
and I have sick disk drives to minister over.. :^>

>> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
>>
>>> consider it. Since I am not even close to retirement age, this is
>>> a problem that may be unique to my age group. Is the ARRL doing anything
>>> about it? Nope.
>>
>> WHAT? This guy obviously does not read QST.
>
> What is ARRL doing about restrictive covenants? PRB-1 doesn't
>have anything to do with those.

Nada. Zip. PRB-1 doesn't say squat about restrictive covenants. Antennas
are generally prohibited in subdivisions platted within the last 20 years.
(And the places that did allow antennas were in unsuitable neighborhoods
for other reasons, such as houses being too old, bad location, etc.). I am not
willing to buy 5 acres of rural land just to put up a vertical or 2 and some
wire antennas (which was the alternative available). There isn't a whole
lot of land that isn't restricted in this way anymore.

-- Dave N4DJS

2056. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 08:14:25 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530026@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 7616

CC&R's are nasty because they are not consistant. They vary widely, and
in ways that are not rational to an observer (e.g. two adjacent lots
may have CC&R's that are completely different). Also, you as a buyer
have *no* choice about accepting the CC&R, as they are filed with the
land and run with it. Since they are inconsistant, it means that each must
be fought individually, and there is no precedent being built by getting
one changed. I feel that there are may also be some constitutional questions
in situations where *no* antennas are allowed. (My last house had CC&R's
that prohibited all antennas. I had thought about putting up the tower
and sweetly asking them to take out their garage door openers if the neighbors
protested, but I decided against it :^>)

Covenant violations can get nasty and expensive if the neighbors are
a**holes. I personally don't like spending time talking to lawyers and judges
to establish an expensive legal point. Also, many people who would be
interested in radio just don't care to fight with architectural committees,
neighbors etc. just to put up an antenna.

-- Dave N4DJS

2057. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 08:19:05 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530027@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 7617

>>
>> Does ARRL have a lobby in congress. I'm about to get licenced, and I
>> would like to know if I have an optimistic future in amateur radio. I'm
>> still considdering the option of illegal configuration, but I hope it
>> doesn't come to that.
>>
>
>I understand that the ARRL does not do any lobbying because it would
>threaten the league's tax exempt status.
>
>Tad Cook
>Seattle, WA
>Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA

So, how does the NRA get away their lobby? Or is the ARRL under a different
tax status?

-- Dave N4DJS

2058. Re: Oscar antennas, your views sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 11:56:02 UTC
From: gopstein@soleil.UUCP
Message-ID: <1115@soleil.UUCP>
Source record: 7618

In article <12280018@hpspdra.HP.COM>, henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black) writes:
> So could anyone post their views on commercial offerings, particularly
> performance experience and perceived quality of construction.
> Any views on the practicality of using an Alliance 110 rotor for
> elevation? (I have a heavy duty rotator already for azimuth).

I have a KLM 2M-14C and a KLM 440-18C for my oscar antennas. They are
well constructed, and I've never had a problem with them. The choice
of number of elements will depend on which satellites you want to use,
though. The two antennas I use are somewhat short for use with
Oscar-13 except when its pointing angle is very small (ie. its beams
are aimed in my general direction). This occurs each apogee, so it's
not a major problem, but you won't have access to the satellite during
other portions of its orbit.

For Microsat work, my antennas are just the right trade-off between
beamwidth and gain. A longer antenna would be more difficult to keep
aimed at the rapidly moving satellite.

I use a U-110 for elevation control, but would not recommend it unless
you absolutely could not afford a better rotor. It doesn't have continuous
antenna location feedback, only a very poor "click-type" indicator. For
satellite work, you really should have a much more accurate elevation
indicator. In addition, you would have to add you own antenna position
feedback to use computer-controlled antenna aiming (which is a BIG plus
on the low-earth-orbit satellites).

Rich, KD2CQ
--
Rich Gopstein

gopstein@soleil.nj.semi.harris.com
..!rutgers!soleil!gopstein

2059. DR590T Remote Control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 12:13:49 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010161213.AA16679@lonex4.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 7619

From: szarekw (William J. Szarek)
To: info-hams@wsmr-simtel20.army.mils
Date: Tue, 16 Oct 90 08:04:03 EDT
Subject: DR590T Remote Control
X-Acknowledge:

And now the long awaited jinglish - english translation for the remote control
of the DR-590t by a transceiver with DTMF. (and as a bonus a big disappointment)

The following is a direct copy of the info Alinco was kind enough to send
me. [my comments appear in these brackets]

1. Set frequency
a, go to vfo mode and set desired frequency on the DR-590T, and fully
open squelch. ("Busy" indicator will appear).
b, Set same frequency on the remote Transceiver, and fully open squelch.
[not necessary]

2. Set Remote Channel and access code.
a. enter C10 on the DR-590 Touch Tone Mic Pad. *the frequency display
will flash).
b. Enter channel selection (one numerical digit (1-4) and an access
code (three numerical digits) on the DR-590T touch Tone Mic Pad. [it would
be good for you to compare this part with the DSQ function descrition in
the manual so that you can see "What is realy happening here"]

3. Enter DSQ function in the DR-590T
a. enter C!@ on the DR-590T Touch Tone Mic Pad.
(DSQ indicator will flash)
b. Push the PTT on the DR-590T Mic.
DSQ indicator will stop flashing and the "busy" indicator turns
off)
c. Press the "f" (function) key and the MHz (up) key. The DSQ starts
flashing again, and there will be a confirmation tone.

4. Access Remote Transceiver to DR590T
a. From the remote transceiver, transmit same DTMF access code (three
numerical digits) as set into the DR-590T. The "Busy" indicator turns on
the DR-590T (normally, you will hold the PTT on your remote transceiver and
push the appropriate DTMF tones). [???? Jinglish again ?!?!?!?]

5. Initiate remote control commands
a. From the remote transceiver, transmit the desired "C" code (see
page 14 of the DR-590T manual) from the dtmf Touch Tone Pad.
b. If you want to perform an additional remote commands you must
remember to put the remote transciever in the same frequency that the DR-590T

may be in. [how in the hell do you know if you are remote from the DR-590 and if you err durring a remote command how do you recover . . . more on this later] Retransmit the access code and the desired "c" code.

6. Cancelling the remote control function and turning off the dsq function
a. If the DSQ indicator is not flashing, enter C12 on the touch tone pad of the dr-590t. the dsq will start flashing.
b. With the dsq indicator flashing, press the MHz (down) button once. The dsq indicator will turn off.

--End of instructions from Alinco --

Now the bummer
This function does not allow you to control frequency selection/etc on the other band. (i.e. from 440 you cannot switch over to 2meters and change frequency and then go back to 440). You cannot operate this function in conjunction with any of the memories, you must remain in VFO mode. This function does not opperate in cross band remote mode.

I am a bit miffed that Alinco didn't see this through. They could have created the all time worlds greatest mobile rig that would allow one to access it via 440 and then work any of your favorite 2 meter repeters operating as a remote base. They even saw fit include a dtmf function that allows you to remote key the transmitter (rather than running as a repeater). This in conjunction with the other functions that are 1/2 implemented certainly say something about Alinco.

Counter point
It is still a great radio and I would buy it again still knowing what I know now. The only differance is that I wouldn't be as disappointed when I found out that the rig doesn't "really" do all that Alinco says it can do.

Any way I hope you enjoy your rig as much as I enjoy mine.

73
buzz
KE2WD

Comment by: szarekw Date: Tue, 16 Oct 90 08:13:49 EDT

2060. Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 13:03:53 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010161303.AA17152@lonex4.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 7620

Congrats to Mike Gauland on his new ticket. Yes I suppose enjoying CW is
"unpopular" politically but you are not alone. Many people like code we
just don't talk about it ....

Tad said that 5 upm is bare usable . . .Right-on! Mike, now you will find
yourself sitting for hours having a cw qso with someone. You will have a
lot of fun, no doubt at all, but . . . when you get up in speed to 13, 15
and 20 wpm you will begin to find you have just as much fun (maybe more)
and you still spend hours at the rig, only difference is now you can actually
talk with your key.

example
Novice: (this takes 10 min. so you must ID every time)
kx7xxx de kz7zzz bt
blah blah blah . . .
blah blah blah . . . [z transmission]
etc
kx7xxx de kz7zzz kn

Extra: (this takes 10 min.)
kx7xxx de kz7zzz bt
blah blah blah . . . [z transmission]
blah blah blah . . .
etc KN
blah blah blah . . . [x transmission]
blah blah blah . . .
etc KN
blah blah blah . . . [z transmission]
blah blah blah . . .
etc KN
blah blah blah . . . [x transmission]
blah blah blah . . .
etc bt
kz7zzz de kx7xxx KN

So cw becomes more converational. Eventually you will be able to copy it
in your head just like when you listen to someone talk. Trying to realize
this (for myself when I had my novice) was like being a child who barely
knows the alphabet and trying to read shakespear! Keep working at it and
you will be there in no time, all it takes is daily practice.

The reason (as I see it) for the "class" structure is to reserve some portion
of the band for "high speed" cw operators. If you look at the band plan,
you dont gain all that much spectrum by upgrading. And unless you want some
of the other privalages (being a VE) you really have no reason to upgrade
unless you want to get into high speed cw and use those reserved portions

of the band. I suppose there are those that think of the classes as a caste system and that Extras are "better" than generals, or techs but that is a realy stupid reason to go through the trouble of upgrading.

By the way I support the no code licence as long as the CW bands don't change so that we can still have our kind of fun. [a possibly lame attempt to quell a flamefest :-)]

Keep working at it mike, hope to hear you in the lower edge of the band some day soon.
73 es gl
buzz
KE2WD

2061. This whole Code Test thing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 13:10:53 UTC
From: MEHARP01%ULKYVM@pucc.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9010161408.AA01114@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7621

Here's the exact quote from FCC rules regarding exam grading. This is Part 97.29 (C) entitled "Examination Grading."

"An applicant passes a code element if he/she proves his/her ability to transmit correctly by hand key (straight key or electronic keyer, but not a keybaord keyer) and to receive correctly by ear texts in the international Morse code at not less than the prescribed speed during a five-minute test period. Each five characters shall be counted as one word. Each punctuation mark and numeral shall be counted as two characters."

Enough of this, now. The guy is wrong. Face it.

Mike Harpe, N4PLE

2062. No Subject

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 13:30:49 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010161330.AA29156@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7622

Thought the net might like this....
*** Forwarding note from WXSPOT --CMSNAMES 10/15/90 22:26 ***
Received: from VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU by ULKYVM.BITNET (Mailer R2.07) with BSMTP id 0434; Mon, 15 Oct 90 22:26:59 EDT
Received: by UIUCVMD (Mailer R2.07) id 6384; Mon, 15 Oct 90 21:27:45 CDT
Date: Mon, 15 Oct 90 21:25:00 CDT
Reply-To: WX-SPOT@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU
Sender: WX-SPOT weather spotters and coordinators <WX-SPOT@UIUCVMD>
From: Keith Brewster <KBREWS@GEOHUB.GCN.UOKNOR.EDU>
To: Mike Harpe <MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET>

For all the hams on the WX-SPOT list...
It seems like an odd week for it, but a note of appreciation from the Hoosiers.
-kb

ABUS34 KIND 151416
INZALL-151800-

PUBLIC INFORMATION STATEMENT...AMATEUR RADIO APPRECIATION WEEK...
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE INDIANAPOLIS IN
900 AM EST MON OCT 15 1990

GOVERNOR EVAN BAYH HAS PROCLAIMED THIS WEEK...OCTOBER 14 THROUGH 20 1990
...AS AMATEUR RADIO APPRECIATION WEEK IN THE STATE OF INDIANA. ALL HOOSIERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION MADE BY THESE DEDICATED VOLUNTEERS.

INDIANA AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS PROVIDE INVALUABLE SERVICES WHICH HELP SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT PROPERTY. THEY PROVIDE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND VOLUNTEER THEIR SERVICES TO NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFFICES DURING TIMES OF ADVERSE WEATHER.

AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE WARNING PROGRAM. THE WEATHER SERVICE DEPENDS ON TIMELY REPORTS OF TORNADOES...WIND DAMAGE...HAIL AND FLASH FLOODING FROM TRAINED SPOTTERS. MANY SEVERE WEATHER SPOTTERS ARE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS... FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (CIVIL DEFENSE) OFFICIALS. BUT ABOUT 30 PERCENT OF SEVERE WEATHER SPOTTERS ARE AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS.

DURING MAJOR SEVERE WEATHER EVENTS AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS WORK OUT OF NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFFICES...SETTING UP SPOTTER NETWORKS COUNTY BY COUNTY AS NEEDED. WEATHER SERVICE PERSONNEL FEED SPOTTERS INFORMATION ON STORM STRENGTH AND LOCATION BASED ON RADAR...AND THE SPOTTERS RELAY REPORTS OF SEVERE WEATHER BACK TO THE WEATHER SERVICE. THESE SEVERE WEATHER REPORTS HELP WEATHER SERVICE FORECASTERS TO DECIDE WHERE AND

WHEN TO ISSUE TORNADO...SEVERE THUNDERSTORM AND FLASH FLOOD WARNINGS.

DURING THE JUNE 2 1990 TORNADO OUTBREAK...DOZENS OF TIMELY REPORTS FROM AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS THROUGHOUT INDIANA ASSISTED IN THE WARNING PROCESS.

IN ADDITION TO SEVERE WEATHER OPERATIONS...INDIANA AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS PROVIDE DAILY RAINFALL OR SNOWFALL REPORTS TO THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HYDROLOGIC PROGRAM. THESE WET NET REPORTS ARE USEFUL IN PREDICTING RIVER STAGES AND FLOODING.

AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS ARE A DEDICATED GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS WHO HELP THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE WARNINGS AND FORECASTS TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA. HATS OFF TO THE INDIANA AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS.

JIM ALLSOPP
WARNING AND PREPAREDNESS METEOROLOGIST

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2063. CW Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 13:33:10 UTC
From: wrb@cbnews.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct16.133310.1130@cbnews.att.com>
Source record: 7623

I have a Heathkit HW-100 that I use almost exclusively for CW (yeah, yeah I know). I picked it up used (no kiddin') and it has the SSB (2100 Hz) filter in it. I've found filters available from Fox-Tango and I think I want to get one. My question is this: they have 400 Hz and 250 Hz filters - do I want the tighter one, or are there tradeoffs between tighter filters and wider ones (i.e. is it difficult to tune, etc.) There is no provision for switching between two filters, so unless I rig something up, I will be stuck with whatever is in there. I know I won't be able to work SSB, but that's OK (with ME - only with ME). Any advice would be appreciated.

Oh yeah, one more question: If I am in an accident and my car will blow up in a few minutes and there is no one else to go for help and my HT has been modified to work on police bands and there is no repeater around (whew), is it OK to call the police on it? But wait! Blood from a severed artery has leaked into the HT and ruined the microphone! I'll have to use code! Thank God I had to learn it to get my license. But my VE never tested me on sending code with a HT mic button! Should I sue him/her if I get out of this alive? What a dilemma! :) (Sorry, I couldn't resist)

73,

Wally Blackburn N8MWU
wrb@cblpn.att.com

2064. Wanted: 2m J-pole dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 13:49:15 UTC
From: acp@bruthr.cdad.dec.com
Message-ID: <1186@muhthr.dec.com>
Source record: 7624

Anyone have any experience with 2m J-poles made from 300 ohm flatline? I need plans, dimensions, references (couple of years back in 73, I think, but I can't find it....). Please e-mail and I'll summarize to the net.

Thanks in advance,

--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI Internet: payne@ad.enet.dec.com
UUCP: ...decwrl!ad.enet!payne

2065. Re: The world of HTs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 14:30:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1434@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7625

In article <memo.487870@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>I have a very big favor to ask. Soon, I am going to be looking for a workable
>HT (preferably dual-band and with DTMF capabilities). What can anyone tell
>me about the different manufacturers and their models? And prices?
>
>Here is a list of manufacturers that I have sees ads from. If there is anyone
>that I missed, please add them to the list.
>
>Please include any information you think would be helpful in my purchase.
>The key factors I am looking for are: Quality, features, and reliability
>versus price. (But then again, who isn't?) One important note though:
>I am very tight on money. I would like to hit Ham flea markets & discount
>warehouses (<- Do they exist?) first.
>
>List:
>
>Heathkit

The current stuff sold by Heathkit is rebranded Japanese equipment. I don't know who is making their equipment this week, but lately they've been selling rebranded Yaesu HF gear and Standard Electronics of Japan HTs. Buying from Heath is kind of like buying from Sears. You won't get the best deals and you may have trouble getting parts after they change vendors, but the equipment will be generally serviceable.

>Alinco

Alinco is a minor Japanese inport. Features are great, price is reasonable, but quality is spotty.

>Kenwood

Kenwood is a major player in the ham market. Be aware that these are high margin products. Look for major discounting. The quality of the HF rigs is top notch. The VHF/UHF equipment quality is spotty. Their HTs are small and feature laden, but some models are fragile.

>Motorola? <- Do they make Ham HTs or just commercial two-way tranceivers?

Motorola makes several grades of HT that can be used in ham service. They have a limited number of channels (from 2 to 16) and don't have the gee whiz features of the Japanese radios. They are extremely rugged physically and hold up well in extreme RF enviornments.

>ICOM

Icom is a major player in the ham market as well as the commercial market. Their equipment tends to be pricey. Their philosopy tends toward technical wizardry rather than featuritis. Their receiver frontends generally feature a high intercept point and their introduction of direct digital synthesis has resulted in radios with extremely low noise floors. Except for the micro 2, their HTs have been known for their ruggedness. The IC-2AT is the standard by which ham HTs are judged. Their VHF/UHF gear is generally excellent. They have been playing catchup to Kenwood at HF for some years. Their new HF series is superb.

>Yaesu

Yaesu has been considered a second tier company in the US ham market. This is changing rapidly. Their new HF equipment is top line and their VHF/UHF gear is excellent as well. In particular the FT736 is excellent as is the FT1000 HF rig and the FT470 HT. These radios tend to be feature laden with some sacrifice in intermod performance. Pricing is somewhat better than Kenwood or Icom.

What do I own?

I own and abuse the IC-2AT, the IC-4AT, and the whiz bang FT470 HTs. Lately I find myself carrying the FT470 most often except when I will be in an extreme RF enviornment like a mountaintop repeater site.

I own and abuse the IC-900 and IC28H mobile rigs. I have had no problems with either of these rigs even though the IC-900 is mounted in a Jeep.

My main VHF/UHF base rig is currently a Kenwood 790A. This radio has caused me a world of grief. It replaced a IC451A and a much beloved IC211 that suffered a severe lightning hit. The Kenwood suffered a 440 power module failure within the first month. The radio is advertised as suitable for use with amateur satellites, yet the narrow filters are not accessable by the downlink receiver. It has frequency tracking for satellite use, but only if you hold a button in while tuning. I intend to replace this radio as soon as possible.

On HF I use an IC735 transceiver both mobile and base. It may not be the DXers dream, but the receiver is incredible and the transmitter is solid. My previous HF rigs were an unsatisfactory IC745 transceiver and a wonderful pair of Drake Twins.

My recomendation for an HT? The FT470 dual bander has more bang for the buck than anything else. A used IC2AT would be the best single band HT for the money.

Gary KE4ZV

Disclaimer: I don't work for Icom.

2066. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 14:33:33 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880318@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7626

> Thank you for posting the above info. Now, will some of the
> pro-modified-HTs-for-emergency-communications tell me why hams need to
> be capable of RCC splits with amateur transceivers?

Because it is there! This is the United States of America... that used
to mean freedom and personal responsibility.

Let me take a different tack and discuss driving:
You are certainly capable of driving your car across the center median
and directly into the path of oncoming traffic. We have laws which
state that you shall not do this, but it happens periodically. I see
radios as the same thing. I can do it, it is against the law... I
choose not to. Capability is not against the law... use is.

Can we please get back to the regularily scheduled program of technical
discussions, mods and code wars, now?

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), HAM = N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10,15'East
Pilot: ASEL, COMM, INST, and CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
CAP Check&Mission Pilot, Pikes Peak 218 | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599
ARPA: jle@hpfcla.fc.hp.com | Jer_Eberhard@hpfcla.fc.hp.com

2067. privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 15:25:01 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010161525.AA17899@lonex4.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 7677

Anybody who would put a transmitter in their house (baby monitors), cordless phones, or use cellular, should realize that they are "transmitting".

IMHO if "their" transmissions are in "my" air then they are "mine".

Anytime I wish converse, privately, with someone I do it over the phone, not over the radio (of any type). Even the police [;-)] are smart enough to do this.

If sombody were to walk outside naked it would be silly of them to protest the glances of a passerby as an invasion of their privacy. The same goes for anybody who uses transmitters indescriminately. I have no sympathy for them.

Buzz
KE2WD

Sh-- flows down hill and you can't clean it up wearin' a tie.
-L. Popyak

2068. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 15:58:26 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250248@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7678

n4hy writes:
>
>
>
> HOPE (and pray if you are so inclined) that the US government and other
> governments around the world continue to demand the use of that spectrum.
> It is the ONLY thing at this time protecting our occupancy and use of it.
> One should always look before one leaps.
>
> Bob
>

Isn't it interesting that is basically what saved the hobby in the 1910's?
The government and military, particularly the Navy, had enough clout to
keep us from losing it to commercial interests. As it was, the hobby
was *intended* to be torpedoed by relegating it to "useless" frequencies.
That time the hams didn't totally buy the argument. I'm beginning to wonder
if this time we haven't.
The first time propagation saved us. This time directed beams *could* but
the commercial interests already know the spectrum's value and we amateurs
don't appear to.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

2069. Microwave - RF Conference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 15:59:56 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <276.271B2EDC@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7679
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

I thought it might be of general interest to many of you if I made the announcement of a new Conference - The Microwave and RF Forum. Accessable directly from RES-Q (tm) (201) 881-7421.

(Also available as Group Mail from 9:100/9 & 9:833/7 as MW_RF)

MW_RF is made available by Compact Software, Inc. soley for the purpose of furthering knowledge within the Microwave and RF community, [and my assurance

of no commercialism].

CSI designs CAD/CAE software for all phases of design and development, so there
are many engineers here who would enjoy the opportunity to participate in roundtables and such...

If you are interested in bringing a forum such as this to it's feet, ask your

local SysOp to obtain the Microwave and RF Forum.

Bill Kreps, SysOp of RES-Q (tm)

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2070. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 16:02:27 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Oct16.160227.21200@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7680

In article <114.271AB192@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark, NF2G) writes:

[start of biennial flame]- MTK

> Aye, there's the rub, those last 5 words. The out-of-band
>transmissions, no matter how well-intentioned, are still illegal.

This may be true (or it may not, depending on whether you think an FCC regulation has the same force as a LAW passed by congress).
HOWEVER -- if you are not an employee of the FCC or a Federal law enforcement officer would you please either answer the question (how to modify for out-of band) or be quiet. If I want instruction on correct moral behaviour I can watch any number of TV preachers.

> It is not unreasonable to interpret ownership as intent to use.
>If you can't use it, why go to all the trouble/expense of owning it in
>the first place?

My car is capable of speeds well in excess of 55 mph (in fact, in excess of 120 mph). I suppose by your argument I should sell it (WHAT? to someone who might break the law with it?) and buy a Yugo.

> I don't really care what the next ham does with his equipment,

Yes, you do. Or you wouldn't have gone on so long with your postings.

>or who supports the manufacturers with their purchasing dollars. I do
>care that some jerk is going to modify his HT "because there are no
>rules saying I can't" and abuse the privilege to the detriment of the
>rest of us hams. "Ham operators" are accused by the press of causing
>all sorts of havoc, from interfering with airplanes (when an illegal
>CBer was the culprit) to wrecking TV reception to illegally
>eavesdropping on cellular phone calls (everyone with a radio must be a
>ham). Why invite such bad press by actually possessing equipment
>capable of illegal operation?

Is that ever a non-sequitur. First you complain that hams suffer bad press because of what NON-hams do, then you suggest that the remedy for this is for HAMS to not modify their equipment. Show us that this is a real fear by citing cases where Hams have invited bad press by possessing equipment capable of out-of-band operation -- with the singular exception of CB kilowatts.

[end of biennial flame]

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

2071. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 16:13:24 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct16.161324.21894@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 7681

I kind of like all the intermod on my Alinco DR-110T. I can program in
my favorite ham repeater and still keep up with public service happenings
and private phone calls -all without ever hitting the scan button. I
almost never miss an important call, especially on 2m! Is there any
mod I can do to open up the receiver to UHF and maybe aircraft?
-Ken (only kidding-except about important calls on 2m) WB0QNA

2072. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 16:17:58 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <399@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7682

In article <397@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> In article <104.27187E03@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>, David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
(David Stark) writes:
> >

(stuff deleted about how Stark thinks a 9-1-1 system SHOULD work)
>
>
> This guy actually sent me mail, saying he USED to think Seattle
> was an OK place before he read rec.ham-radio and found out what
> a LOUSY 9-1-1 system it has!
>

OOPS! Sorry....it was phil who sent me the message....I think.
I'm starting to confuse Phil and David.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2073. TM-231 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 16:58:50 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <9078@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 7683

Apologies to bandwidth, but i now have THREE non-netland friends looking for mods to the Kenwood TM-231 2meter rig. Any info appreciated.

KM4JN

2074. Re: CBS news irresponsible

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 17:16:37 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5058@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7684
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <7500034@hpfcso.HP.COM> ron@hpfcso.HP.COM (Ron Miller) writes:
]Re: News programs & scanner enthusiasts
]When scanners are outlawed, the news divisions of major networks will
]become outlaws! (unless they buy exemptions.....)

One very large local municipality (that shall remain nameless :-) is
moving a lot of traffic to trunked circuits that scanners cannot
handle very well. They are then supplying the media (NOT the public!)
with trunking radios programmed to monitor just those trunk groups
that the city thinks the media should listen to.

Trunking and low cost DES scrambling is going to really hurt those
of us who like to monitor police and fire.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2075. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 17:59:42 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9010161759.AA15084@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 7685

I have received a number of irate responses presuming that I MUST have taken
a position when I asked whether we really need all the ham microwave bandwidth.
I viewed it as a way of drawing out positive responses, and making people
think over what should be promoted, and EVEN to shame people into getting on
these bands.

One of the flaws I'e noted in ham microwave activity is that there is way below
a critical mass of users. Some people spend so much time "getting on" the
various bands that they never actually operate. This makes me think that we
either need lots more people interested in microwaves, or fewer bands :-(.
What activity can attract enough people to get a critical mass? It is surely
a chicken-and-egg problem, but even we on these nets (who seem to talk a lot
more than actually DO anything) can focus on something that will:
work
be useful
get someone to market kits or gear
be reasonably economical
....

Or can we?
73, Bob W3OTC

2076. Re: 2M HT's and Intermodulation....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 18:20:33 UTC
From: mikef@hpsadle.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530055@hpsadle.HP.COM>
Source record: 7686

Hmmm ... my Santec has a varactor tuned preselector on the front-end.
I've never experienced intermod problems (even on some crowded hilltops).

Mike Ferrara M/S 2LRR
HP Signal Analysis Div R&D
1212 Valley House Drive
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
(707) 794-4479
mikef%hpsadle@hp-sde.sde.hp.com
mikef@hpsadle.hp.com

2077. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 18:55:44 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500035@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 7687

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu / 2:27 pm Oct 14, 1990 /
While I am waiting for my Technician license from the FCC and US Snail,
I was wondering if there is any type of HF antenna for indoor use to
overcome the problems of living in an apartment? I have full access to
the equipment at my University's club, but was still wondering if there
was any type of decent indoor antenna for HF use?

Thanks.

Scott

(sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu)

Congratulations on your new license!

No. There is no "decent" indoor antenna for HF use. Any indoor antenna breaks
the cardinal rules of antenna building - keep it as high as possible and in
the clear. But don't dispair, there are many usable antennas for your situation.

First, look around and see what you have access to. Any large (and long) metal
object may be used. A wire from a tuner to a window sill, bed frame or
(if possible) the outside downspout will make an antenna. Try anything metal
you can find. If there's nothing metal, try using a single wire from the
tuner. Make it as long as possible and as high as possible.

Real antennas will (sorta) work in an apartment. A dipole on 10 meters is
only 16 feet long and should fit in any room. Don't worry about bending the
ends to make it fit. My favorite antenna is a full wave loop. It's a 1/4
wave on each side and fed through a 1/4 wave matching section of 75 ohm coax.
Since most rooms are square - a square antenna may fit nicely around the
ceiling. Just pick the frequency that matches the room. 16 feet on a side for
20mtrs, 11 feet for 15 mtrs and 8 feet for 10 mtrs. (These numbers are
estimates - see a ARRL handbook for the equations.) Since I run QRP (low power)
I can use 22 gauge bus wire available from Radio Shack. It's cheap and
nearly invisible. If you're running high power you'll probably want to use
insulated wire to keep from giving the cat RF burns.

Lastly, don't forget the ground. If you're lucky you may have solid copper
cold water pipe which can be used. NEVER use gas pipe! I wouldn't admit in
public to using the ground screw on a 3 wire outlet but I might mention in
private Email that it's better than nothing.

I'm often amazed with what can be done with low power and marginal antennas.
I've answered stations calling CQ knowing "he can't possibly hear me
since my antenna sucks and I've only got 5 watts" and then end up with a nice
QSO.

Good Luck. Let us what you decide to put up and how it works.

Bill - WA7NWP

p.s. I'm finally in a house with room outside for antennas. Every weekend my landlord is gone - I put up a new antenna.

2078. Radar detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 18:56:20 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010161856.AA15741@tilde>
Source record: 7688

Radar detector owners may be happy to note that the efforts of an auto insurance company to deny coverage to owners of car radar detectors was defeated in California. The Radio Association Defending Airwave Rights Inc. (RADAR) was joined by the California State Department of Insurance and the Independent Insurance Brokers Association in defeating GEICO, the insurance company who wanted to deny coverage. The case was before the California Insurance Commission. There was no indication if GEICO planned to appeal the decision.
73, Dube Todd N5PDK

2079. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 19:04:06 UTC
From: stanley@fozzie.phoenix.com
Message-ID: <JTe6q3w161w@fozzie.phoenix.com>
Source record: 7689

David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark, NF2G) writes:

>
> > From: stanley@fozzie.phoenix.com (John Stanley)
> >
> > 3. I don't think hams need out-of-band capability. However, being a
> > ham is not exclusive with being an EMT, Firefighter, MARS, or CAP.
> > Neither is being a ham mandatory for any of those. So, it is feasible for
> > those hams who are involved in other activities to use the out-of-band
> > capabiities of the equipment they already own, provided it is certified
> > properly.
>
> Aye, there's the rub, those last 5 words. The out-of-band
> transmissions, no matter how well-intentioned, are still illegal.
>
Provided it is certified properly. There is more to certification than
type acceptace. Transmitting out-of-ham-band with ham gear is not
illegal, just because it is out-of-band with ham gear. I have 4 pieces of
gear I use, almost exclusively, out-of-band, and all 4 are legal.

> > (maybe) better than before. The point is, ownership of a radio capable of
> > transmitting RCC splits, at RCC frequencies, is NOT illegal. It is not
> > illegal to own a radio capable of transmitting at the local police
> > frequency. It is not even illegal for a non-ham to own ham transmitters.
>
> It is not unreasonable to interpret ownership as intent to use.
> If you can't use it, why go to all the trouble/expense of owning it in
> the first place?

Unfortunately, the out-of-band mods don't limit what out-of-band may
be used. The HF rig I have has the out-of-band mod (a switch) which
allows 100kHz to 30MHz xmit, even though I need only one frequency. In
this case, it is quite unreasonable to interpret my ownership of this
radio which may transmit on 5696 kHz as intent to transmit on 5696. I
went to the trouble/expense of ownership for legal use, the rest just
fell out because it was cheaper for Yaesu to allow all than some.

Would you also paint the person who just passed his exam and buys his
first rig at the same hamfest as doing something illegal? He has no
license yet, but has ownership of something he can't use. Yet. This must
be intent to use, so he is illegal.

> I don't really care what the next ham does with his equipment,
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Ok.

> or who supports the manufacturers with their purchasing dollars. I do
^^
> care that some jerk is going to modify his HT "because there are no
^^^^
> rules saying I can't" and abuse the privilege to the detriment of the
> rest of us hams.

Ok, too. But this contradicts the previous quote. Modifying an HT is an easy way into illegal activity, but it wouldn't take too long to build, from scratch, a radio that would screw up the local police. The circuitry in my HR-12 is pretty trivial. Forbidding HT mods just because the HT might be used for wrong purposes is like closing the front door but leaving the windows open in winter and expecting to keep warm.

>"Ham operators" are accused by the press of causing
> all sorts of havoc, from interfering with airplanes (when an illegal
> CBer was the culprit) to wrecking TV reception to illegally
> eavesdropping on cellular phone calls (everyone with a radio must be a
> ham). Why invite such bad press by actually possessing equipment
> capable of illegal operation?
>
In case you haven't noticed, the press will report what it wants, despite what reality is. This is no reason for us to throw away anything we own, just because it might be used for illegal purposes. If we fell into that faulty logic trap, we would need to throw away all radios that transmit (they are all capable of malicious interference -- illegal), many TV's (do you have one that receives cellular freq's?), computers (heaven forbid, I might break into a network with one), printers (to print forged documents), automobiles (I might drive to the liquor store to hold it up), and books (usable as a weapon in an assault.) Alligator clips (errr, roach clips), screwdrivers, empty bottles, the list of items that would assist illegal activities is endless.

None of the equipment I own has caused bad press, nor invited it. I am not sure how they would even know I had it, unless they read this newsgroup. Since it is not used for illegal activity, there is no bad press possible. And what do you think the press would report if the original poster uses his equipment while on a fire call and saves 2 lives? "Fireman uses illegal equipment" or "Fireman saves 2"? I know what slant I would use if I were a reporter and discovered non-certified equipment in use: "City too cheap to properly outfit firemen." How likely would I be to find that last one out? Not very. The use of personally owned equipment just isn't that big a deal.

This is my signature. It doesn't contain my name at all!

2080. Re: Loss of 2400 MHz (85 lines)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 19:04:16 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct16.190416.25489@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7690

Some of the comments relating to spectrum usage bring to mind the work I was involved with before I started working on my (current) thesis topic. Check out my paper in the 7th ARRL Networking Conference.

In particular, there is a strong need for a "spectrum efficiency" quotient which could be applied to a particular service requesting spectrum. The need for this sort of quantification is pretty well demonstrated by tradeoff between multiaccess ("packet radio") and monoaccess networks; compared to link type monoaccess networks, packet radio is very inefficient spectrally at microwave frequencies.

It's also worth noting that you can build really cheap (<$1000) DS0 ground stations for a geosync satellite, when using L and C band links.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2081. Re: Need RF mag subscription info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 19:30:40 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080020@col.hp.com>
Source record: 7691

Try RF Design Magazine, 6530 S. Yosemite St., Englewood, CO 80111.
Phone: (303) 220-0600.

2082. Walter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 19:31:02 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.490196@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 7692

Anyone know what license class Walter Cronkite holds?

2083. Re: This whole Code Test thing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 19:45:55 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22019@mvis1.com>
Source record: 7693

In article <9010161408.AA01114@ucsd.edu> MEHARP01%ULKYVM@pucc.PRINCETON.EDU (Michael Harpe) writes:
>Here's the exact quote from FCC rules regarding exam grading. This is
>Part 97.29 (C) entitled "Examination Grading."
>
>"An applicant passes a code element if he/she proves his/her ability to
>transmit correctly by hand key........
^^^^^^^^

Have they started giving transmit tests again? I thought they were only giving receive tests for the past N years....

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

2084. Alinco mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 19:56:27 UTC
From: andrem@pyrman2.pyramid.com
Message-ID: <130536@pyramid.pyramid.com>
Source record: 7694

This is just to confirm that the modification that was posted to the Alinco DR110T also works on the DR112T (same radio, but with an LCD display as opposed to the DR110T's LED display). Pop the cover, cut one wire, reset the radio, and PRESTO! Instant expanded coverage.

I verified that the radio will receive the National Weather Service. However, I haven't tried listening to the 300 MHz or 800 MHz segments the radio now covers. I have no idea how well (or how poorly) the receiver performs at those frequencies.


```
+-------------------------------------------------+-------------------------+
| Andre Molyneux KA7WVV andrem@pyrman2.pyramid.com |*** GENERIC DISCLAIMER ***|
+-------------------------------------------------+-------------------------+
| -=-------- PYRAMID TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION |All the usual disclaimers |
| ---==------ 1295 Charleston Road |apply although, as far as |
| -----=====---- Mountain View, California 94043 |I can tell, my employer |
|------=======-- (415) 965-7200 |doesn't care what I think!|
+-------------------------------------------------+-------------------------+
```

2085. OFF-ROAD Mag. letters & h.r.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 20:15:33 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500036@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 7695

Strike a blow for Ham Radio.... write letters.

In the September issue of OFF-ROAD magazine, they published pictures
of a tricked-out truck that included a CB amplifier.

I wrote the magazine a letter which they published in its entirety
in the November issue which explains some things about CB amps, hams, and
reliable emergency communications.

Also, interestingly, my father, also Ron Miller, got a letter published
in the same issue. His letter was about gas mileage.

The word processor is a mighty instrument!

Ron Miller
NW0U

2086. BAUDOT teletypes need warm new home...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 20:38:25 UTC
From: rcte2q@jetson.uh.edu
Message-ID: <7231.271b2973@jetson.uh.edu>
Source record: 7696

I have two BAUDOT teletypes that I need to get rid of. As opposed to sending them to the scrap yard, I would like to see them go to someone who wants them.

I haven't messed with them for 8 years, but I think one is a Model 13 orr 15, and the other is a model 19, (w/paper tape punch). I also have a paper tape reader that goes with the Model 19, and a stack of manuals from American Teletype Corp.

Comments, tips on disposal, etc. will be greatly appreciated. My dad wants the ccorner of the garage back, and he is giving me until christmas to get rid of these things myself...

Larrry Liska, Student, University of Houston

2087. Re: 2M HT's and Intermodulation....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 22:02:21 UTC
From: johnr@videovax.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <6088@videovax.tv.tek.com>
Source record: 7697

I had a problem with my TH-25AT overloading anytime I connected it to an external antenna. The S-meter would read full scale *all the time*. I was able to subjectively improve its sensitivity by putting a 10db pad between the HT and the antenna. This apparently reduced the level at the first mixer enough to eliminate most of the intermod. Kinda seems counter-intuitive that adding attenuation would make it easier to copy weak signals, but science is that way sometimes...

Of course this also attenuates the transmitter by 10db, but I can still hit the repeater ok, so what the heck.

John Reynolds, NZ7J

2088. Mozambique now on the air

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 23:28:21 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.dec.com
Message-ID: <9010162328.AA07934@decpa.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 7698

Lloyd and Iris Colvin started up today from Mozambique. They'll be on
until at least after the CQ WW SSB contest. Here are the times/freqs
they were spotted today:

28017.9 C9QL 16-Oct-1990 2003Z listing up lloyd <KA1ERL>
28018.0 C9QL 16-Oct-1990 1942Z list up <KC1PY>
28488.0 C9QL 16-Oct-1990 1716Z working down freq. <WA1TNY>

QSL via YASME.

73, jim AD1C (reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com)

2089. Dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-16 23:46:10 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4263@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 7699

Anyone know the effect wire insulation has on the length of a resonant dipole? I've always used the formula 468/freq to calculate the length of bare-wire dipoles. What does the numerator change to if the wire is insulated?

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

2090. Re: Microwave and RF Forum - NEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 02:55:02 UTC
From: GMoretti@massey.ac.nz
Message-ID: <1080@massey.ac.nz>
Source record: 7700
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> Re Microwave and RF Forum

This sounds interesting but from New Zealand dialling up is a mite
expensive. Is there internet access to this forum?

Thanks
Giovanni ZL2BOI

--

Giovanni Moretti, Consultant | G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz, Pkt-ZL2BOI@ZL2BFJ
Computer Centre, Massey University| Ph 64 63 69099 x8398, FAX 64 63 505607
Palmerston North, New Zealand | QUITTERS NEVER WIN, WINNERS NEVER QUIT

2091. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 02:59:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500794@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7701

> What grade of service does everyone else get that allows 9-1-1 callers
> to DICTATE to the PSAP what goes into the ALI database?

First of all, we are NOT dictating what goes into the ALI database.

> Problem: When dialing 9-1-1 from the repeater autopatch, the repeater
> location shows up on the screen at the 9-1-1 center, which could
> POSSIBLY (not likely) confuse the operator.

Agreed. This can be a potential problem. The information is, though,
generally useless, so there is not point in putting it up. However the
computers are capable of associating other general data with any phone
number. The phone company provides the information it has, but the 911
system administration can add whatever they want (that they have disk
space for).

> The solution is to eliminate the ALI (Automatic Location Identification).

Better yet, for these phone numbers, REPLACE the normal ALI information with
special instructions. Those instructions could read:

This call originates from an amateur radio repeater.

Use simple radio protocol; this is not cellular.

ALI data would not be applicable for mobile stations.

> So our repeater group programs the repeater controller so that it dials
> a 7 digit number that comes in on the same 9-1-1 lines, but with no
> ALI.

That's better than giving the dispatcher potentially misleading data.

> The solution works, and everyone is happy.

Are they REALLY happy. Do the 911 system administration people really
know you are doing this? These are the people who did not respond, right?

> Now Mr. Stark Raving Ham is PISSED OFF, because....well, no one's
> really sure WHY he's upset...he just usually is.
>
> This guy actually sent me mail, saying he USED to think Seattle
> was an OK place before he read rec.ham-radio and found out what
> a LOUSY 9-1-1 system it has!

NO!! *I* was the one that sent you that mail.

And I did NOT say it had a lousy 911 system, I said it was mismanaged.
You responded by e-mail saying I was upset because they did not do it MY WAY.

But this is not correct. I believe that system is mismanaged because your inquiry concerning the ALI database was NOT RESPONDED TO.

Had they responded, and declined to change the database, then at least they were in a position to know what was going on and decide what best fits into their system. What they did instead was choose to keep themselves ignorant and encourage you to do what you felt best to improve the situation. I do NOT disagree with what you did. But I believe the central administration problems go beyond simply making decision that happen to be different than you or I would have made.

> I'm sure glad he's not in our repeater group. I can just see him
> calling the media when things don't go his way.

It's not a case of it not being "my way". I don't call the media for that reason. I call the media when something is definitely wrong and the normal channels of clearing it up fail to do so after a reasonable degree of effort. We call it "whistle blowing".

I'm glad you don't run the media.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2092. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 03:13:36 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <116.271C5780@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7702

> From: mdella@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU (Marcos R. Della)
>
> Warning! Danger! Can of worms ahead!

You're not just whistling Dixie! ;-)

> What if the guy wants to do repeater offsets to operate on RCC
> frequencies in an emergency, to telephone (via radio) the police?

Good question. If you're gonna do that, wouldn't it be easier
just to set up the radio on a simplex Public Safety frequency and call
the dispatcher direct? Ma Bell may actually take an even dimmer view
of unauthorized transmitters on her channels because you would be
costing her some revenue.
Any RCC/IMTS experts on here? Does the telco equipment allow
"unregistered" mobiles with no phone number assigned to place calls
through the mobile phone equipment? Maybe the idea of using RCC
channels in an emergency is technically unfeasible.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2093. Re: Flaming newbies and public service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 03:21:24 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <117.271C5782@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7703

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> Sounds like maybe the WRONG politicians are in control there.
>
> Some volunteers definitely don't want to get involved with a lot of training
> and indeed prefer to do just certain things. A *PROPERLY* structured volunteer
> system will establish a set of things that you can rely on the volunteers to be
> able to do based on their training/certication. Don't "make"

I don't know how widespread the problem really is, but in the
communities surrounding me there is a serious shortage of volunteers.
This creates a "seller's market" for volunteer services and the people
who volunteer can (and some do) say "you can't make me do that or I
won't volunteer any more." We're talking about fire and EMS personnel
here, so mandated minimum standards are appropriate.

> I think what should be done here is that the properly type-accepted radios
> be made available. They are generally not much more expensive than ham rigs.
> I see some limited capability radios available for with NEW prices LOWER
> than ham rigs in one of the trade rags.

All they have to do is look around. The solution is not really
as difficult or expensive as some of these people have been led to
believe.

> What loopholes? I haven't found any. I believe the FCC rule that allows
> hams to transmit "by any means" when an **EMEREGENCY**!! exists, is what
> was actually intended, so it is not a loophole. Those who transmit when
> no such emergency really exists are in violation of the rules, so again,
> it is not a loophole.

In the strictest sense, no it is not a loophole. I also will
not deny the existence of rules that cover the situation. But I know
hams who do not have the judgment or self-discipline NOT to transmit
where they don't belong. They should not have the capability.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2094. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 03:23:54 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <118.271C5784@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7704

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> > Maybe we can convince the FCC to redefine "crossbanding" or at
> > least reduce the restrictions on its use.
>
> What Fred was referring to, I believe, is the fact that radios themselves
> tend to (initially for marketed ones) be ONE BAND radios. The 12cm and
> 13cm bands are close enough to be ONE BAND for the purpose of designing a
> radio. In fact they once were one band, and in the rules both stretches
> of spectrum are referred to as 13cm.

I see. I guess what I was thinking of is more along the lines
of "auxiliary" operation, which (I think) must be done on a different
band from the main transmission. There are restrictions in the rules
as to who may engage in auxiliary operation.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2095. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 03:31:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500795@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7705

> One of the flaws I'e noted in ham microwave activity is that there is way bel
> a critical mass of users. Some people spend so much time "getting on" the
> various bands that they never actually operate. This makes me think that we
> either need lots more people interested in microwaves, or fewer bands :-(.
> What activity can attract enough people to get a critical mass? It is surely
> a chicken-and-egg problem, but even we on these nets (who seem to talk a lot
> more than actually DO anything) can focus on something that will:
> work
> be useful
> get someone to market kits or gear
> be reasonably economical
> ....
>
> Or can we?
> 73, Bob W3OTC

The way I approach problems, projects, and such (greatly based on my experience as a systems programmer) is the modular approach.

I don't want to be a complete appliance operator, but for the time being that is what I am, and it is between 144 MHz and 450 MHz.

I don't care to design and build circuits at the discrete level, either, at least not yet.

What I would like to see on the market are modular building blocks of complete modules that can be used to operate on VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF bands. A transverter, and some of the subcomponents of transverters, are now on the market, and these constitute are partial solution.

Additional modules are still needed. There need to be modulator modules to get your voice, data, or video, into an emission mode of one type or another. Modules of different emission types should all output the same I.F. frequency at the same power level.

Mixer modules (some are available now) would allow converting the signal up or down as desired. Modules should be available for output or input for every ham band that they can be made for. The power levels should also be consistent. It may be necessary that a different line be used for receive and transmit applications (due to power levels, etc.).

The modules should be as small as practical, totally sealed the best possible, or such totally sealing be available. Some should also be designed for outdoor use, or at least make a system container that can be (even with a heater).

Connector types should be consistent for a given frequency range.
My personal opinion rules out UHF/SO239/PL259 type connectors above
30 MHz. BNC should not be used above 1300 MHz and 450 MHz might be
a more practical limit. Up to 3500 MHz the TNC can be used. The N
connectors are good for a wide range. SMA are also very good to use,
but are not needed below 900 MHz. I'd be quite happy with N from
50 MHz to 5925 MHz.

PA modules should be made for a range of power levels. There are plenty
on the market now for up to 450 MHz. Higher ranges are needed.

Antennas need to be marketed for those of us with no machine shops.
I'd like to see some commerical yagi, helical and/or parbolic dish
antennas for all the microwave ham bands. For bands that can use
waveguide feeds, such antennas should be made as well as PA units
that can be directly attached.

I guess that's asking too much.

QSY-ing back down to VHF/UHF.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2096. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #309

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 03:36:40 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <119.271C5785@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7706

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> There are also OTHER legitimate uses for a transmitter that is out of
> band. One of them is to drive a linear tranverter for broadband usage
> of the wider GHz band.

Point taken.

> I know what Jay meant, though he didn't say it well enough for everyone
> to understand it.

I didn't. I won't blame that on Jay, though. I can be pretty
dense when I want to be. ;-)

> The real question is when is it justified to violate the OTHER rules as
> the emergency rules allow for? David suggests that the operator should
> not do this. Do you mean that they cannot judge when the emergency
> exists, or are you saying there are some operators who would apply the
> label of "emergency" in non-emergency situations.

I'll take Door #2, Monty. Yes, there are operators who will and
do transmit with their ham equipment on non-ham frequencies during non
emergency situations. Some of them are chatting with their friends
who are legitimate users of the service on commercial gear.

> There are levels of "emergency" involved here. Passing health and welfare
> traffic in and out of an disaster area would count as a low level of emergency
> and is well within what the B&P rules are about. These are the things we do
> *AS* hams.

I don't see RACES' function as H&W traffic handler. I was
referring to actual emergency "tactical" traffic in direct support of
Public Safety and relief agencies. Even when working with the fire
department, we don't transmit on fire frequencies AS HAMS. They can
certainly provide us with fire portables if they feel it's necessary.
They can also provide CBers, other volunteers and the average person
in the street who doesn't know what a PTT is with a radio if they so
desire.
Usually, however, the served agencies do not want the ham
communicators on their agency channels.

> *NOT* because I am a ham; I'd do it if I was not a ham. The
> radio happens
> to be there because I am a ham. I would also cite amateur rules after the
> fact when responding to agencies about the matter.

You might have less trouble with the FCC if you cited the other emergency rules and left Part 97 out of it. I would rather say that I used an available police radio as a concerned citizen than as a ham transmitting out of band.
That is only my opinion, however. I am not a communications lawyer or FCC investigator. It might be an interesting question to pose to someone who is.

> I've read both positions, and it still seems to me that you are not
> exactly arguing the same points. This is usually when discussion and
> debate turn into arguments and flame.

Having looked over the entire thread, including your comments, I suspect that you (and Jay) may be right about that. Perhaps if Jay feels up to continuing this discussion a bit further, he might be persuaded to enumerate the issues that are pertinent. That might focus the discussion a bit better.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2097. Re: CBS news irresponsible

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 03:42:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500796@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7707

I got to watch my colleagues deal with the Morris Internet Worm incident (while I was monitoring Bitnet closely at the time before we knew what was really happening). I also read the newspaper and watched the TV about the situation. The media just got SO MANY things ABSOLUTELY WRONG or at best GROSSLY OUT OF CONTEXT. I do believe much of it was due to their neglect and ignorance, and their urge to get the story out before double and triple checking their understanding of what is told to them.

There have been a few cases where I get to see the media deal with an issue I know a lot about. ABSOLUTELY EVERY time, they got things wrong and/or out of context.

From that day on, I have always questioned what I read, hear, or see, in the media.

There have been a few exceptions. I generally found the Christian Science Monitor and the Wall Street Journal to be both more accurate and quite thorough at times. I just wish the Christian Science Monitor was back in the form that they earned their reputation.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2098. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 04:04:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500797@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7708

> By the way I support the no code licence as long as the CW bands don't change
> so that we can still have our kind of fun. [a possibly lame attempt to quell
> a flamefest :-)]

THIS supporter of a no code license ALSO supports the idea of people
choosing to learn Morse Code and use it. I just believe it should be
by choice, that's all.

I also agree that 5 WPM code is boring, as would be 5 WPM voice (try it).

You have not given code a chance to prove itself as being interesting
and fun until you have learned it at a high enough speed to really do
some communicating. Try for 25 to 30 WPM.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2099. Re: Walter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 04:07:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500798@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7709

> Anyone know what license class Walter Cronkite holds?

```
phil@ux1:/cso/staff/phil 18> telnet marvin.cs.buffalo.edu 2000
Trying...
Connected to marvin.cs.buffalo.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
Callbook v1.1 Bug reports to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu Type 'help' for help
>> call kb2gsd
Call-Sign: KB2GSD Class: NOVICE
Real Name: WALTER L CRONKITE JR Birthday: NOV 4, 1916
Mailing Address: 519 E 84TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10028
Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
Valid From: DEC 20, 1988 To: DEC 20, 1998
Records Last Processed: DEC 20, 1988
>> quit
Connection closed by foreign host.
phil@ux1:/cso/staff/phil 19>
```

```
--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.
```

2100. Household solar power, query.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 04:08:09 UTC
From: johnson@nuhub.acs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <5532.271b27dc@nuhub.acs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 7710
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,sci.physics,rec.ham-radio

Hello.

I'm posting to these groups. Not really sure where else this
should go.

I'm interested in solar electricity generation. My slightly
ambitious idea is to reduce the amount of power I use from the power
company. Much electronic equipment exists that runs very well on 12V DC.
Most of it is for cars and RVs. The necessary 12V DC can be obtained
from car and trailer battery systems. The occasional 60 Hz house
current used in North America can be pulled from the odd 12V DC to
110V-125V power inverter. Lower voltages can be had using NiCad
batteries. What I need is a way of recharging the batteries. This would
require high output solar panels, voltage regulators, and circuitry to
avoid over charging of the various battery systems.

What I need is pointers to any manufacturers that might produce any
of the equipment I need. I've been poking through the latest yuppie
catalog from Edmund Scientific. They have some of the kind of thing
I'm looking for but unfortunately they don't include any information of
who makes what.

Any manufacturer info like names, addresses, phone or Fax numbers
etc much appreciated. Please send any responses to my e-mail address as
I'm not on any of these lists with regularity. My e-mail address is

johnson@northeastern.edu

Thanks much.

Chris Johnson
Northeastern University
USA

2101. FORUM GUEST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 05:46:38 UTC
From: arf@ddsw1.MCS.COM
Message-ID: <1990Oct17.054638.5649@ddsw1.MCS.COM>
Source record: 7711
Cross-posted to: talk.politics.mideast,misc.headlines,talk.politics.misc,alt.activism,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

FORUM GUEST

This weeks guest on The Amateur Radio Forum will be
Mr. Mark Bruzonsky, Chairman of the Jewish Committee
on the Mideast (JCOME).

If you are under the impression that the American Jewish
Community is a monolithic bloc that supports Israel, right
or wrong, you will find what Mark has to say a refreshing
change.

Amateur Radio Forum (ARF) NR9Q
Thurs 09:PM CST 3950 KHZ

ARFNET: A Network of concerned Americans utilizing
computer and ham radio communication links.

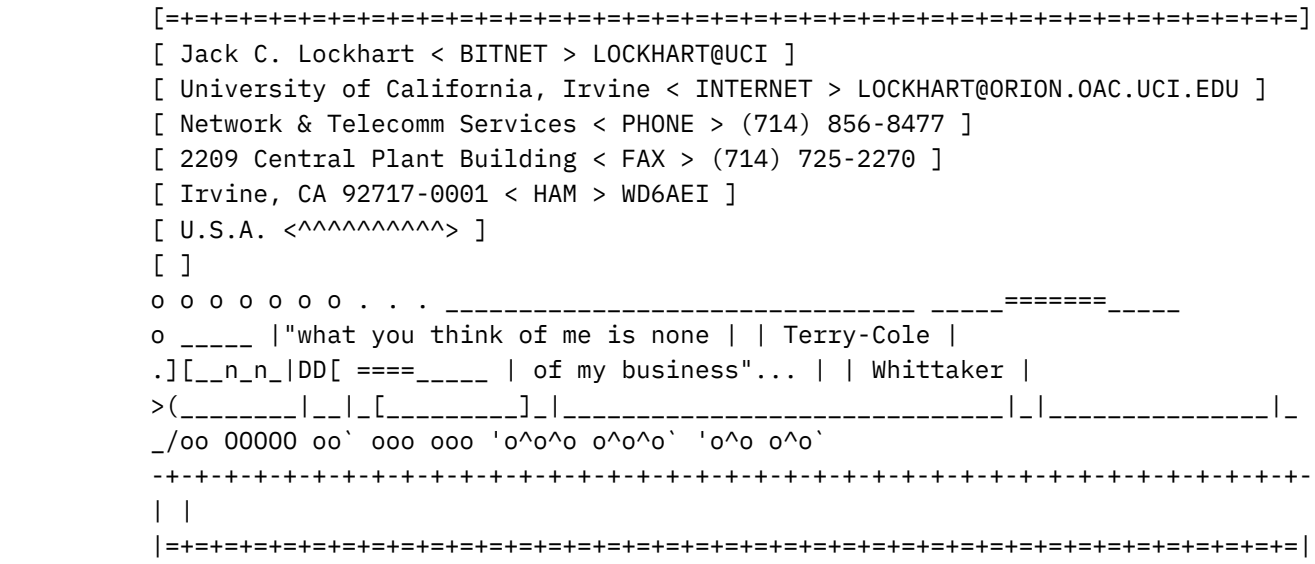
2102. Re: Walter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 06:42:10 UTC
From: lockhart@orion.oac.uci.edu
Message-ID: <271BFD42.29234@orion.oac.uci.edu>
Source record: 7712

In article <memo.490196@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>Anyone know what license class Walter Cronkite holds?

Call-Sign: KB2GSD Class: NOVICE
Real Name: WALTER L CRONKITE JR Birthday: NOV 4, 1916
Mailing Address: 519 E 84TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10028
Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
Valid From: DEC 20, 1988 To: DEC 20, 1998
Records Last Processed: DEC 20, 1988

There were only three Cronkite's in the database. This is the
gentlememm with the oldest birthday. Is it him? What do you think!



2103. HELP - PK-232 "Warbling" modulation of my HF TS-440S rig

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 08:59:49 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct17.085949.3407@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 7713
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Dear net people....

Hopefully, someone can come to my rescue with problem/query.

I've been on VHF packet for a while now... using a Kenwood 731A,
PK232 and a Mac. All is well.

I decided to try some HF packet, RTTY, AMTOR and the like with my
TS-440S. The kenwood 731A and the 440S have identical Mic jack
connections. So, my already constructed mic<-->PK-232 cable should
work fine - right ?

For HF the PK-232 manual says to put the HF rig in LSB/SSB mode,
apply the tones to the Mic jack (as I do in the case of VHF/Packet),
enter CALibrate mode on the pk-232 and adjust the Mic-gain on the
HF rig for an on-scale ALC reading.

Simple enough. But, something appears very wrong in that I get a
very erratic reading on the ALC meter. I would assume that a
pure tone as is being generated by the pk-232 (mark or space) would
produce a stable ALC meter reading. I did all this through a dummy
load (of course) and also see that the power out (watts) is very
erratic - following the ALC meter reading.

If I had to guess it would seem that the pk-232 is over-driving the
Mic input to the point of distortion. But, there is no adjustment of
the AFSK output level that I make that gets rid of this erratic
ALC meter reading.

Again, the VHF packet works fine. I can monitor solid tones in
CALibrate mode. No problem with the drive level on the FM rig and
I would assume that I can use the same drive level for HF as I do
for VHF/FM packet (as this adjustment is critical for FM). That is,
get the pk-232 AFSK drive level set for FM/packet then use the Mic
gain control for when I switch to HF/SSB.

Whew. How can something so simple get so complicated.

Plenty of people out there must have TS-440S rigs (successfully) hooked
up to PK-232s.

So, whats the story on these erratic "warbling" ALC meter readings when
in PK-232 CALibrate mode ??? Not normal right ?

I know I should be using the ACC 2 jack on the Kenwood rig. And, I
am having a cable made according to the specs in the pk-232 appendix
for kenwood radios (so I hope their right about the connections).

In any case, the Mic input should work. And it will be just my (bad) luck that when using the ACC 2 jack I get the same thing.

Anyone got an insight into these erratic ALC readings I'm seeing ?

Thanks
Gary
--
Gary Buchholz gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago xasgary@uchimvs1 [BITNET]
Academic and Public Computing N9KAW [real aether-net]
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

2104. Re: Oscar antennas, your views sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 09:01:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1435@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7714

In article <12280018@hpspdra.HP.COM> henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black) writes:
>I have it in mind to buy myself a new toy soon, specifically an
>"Oscar" antenna package. You know the kind of thing, 2m. and 70cm.
>beam yagis of >10dB gain and circular polarization.
>So could anyone post their views on commercial offerings, particularly
>performance experience and perceived quality of construction.
>I am aware of the offerings of Cushcraft, HyGain and KLM. Any others?
>How important is a remote control left/right handed polarization switch,
>and which packages include this?
>Any views on the practicality of using an Alliance 110 rotor for
>elevation? (I have a heavy duty rotator already for azimuth).
>Thanks in advance, I suggest posting responses if of likely wide
>interest.

I have used the Cushcraft and KLM antennas. The KLM antennas are much
better and much more expensive. The Cushcraft antennas simply do not
work right when they are wet. Even a heavy dew seems to detune them.
The KLM antennas are very nicely built and work fine even with a light
coat of ice on them. I haven't used the Hygain antennas, but a friend of
mine is impressed with them. The U110 will barely swing the Cushcraft
antennas if you balance them carefully. The KLMs are too long and heavy
for the U110 to handle reliably. I used the Kenpro KR500 until recently
when I changed to the dual axis 5400b system from Yaesu/Kenpro. I swing
a KLM22C, a KLM40CX, and a pair of loop yagis from Down East Microwave
for 1.2 and 2 Ghz. You really do want the ability to switch polarization
from the operating point since apparent polarization changes during an
orbital pass due to the changing geometry of the path. Make sure your
feedlines exit the rear of the beams and swings free down to your
preamp box. Routing the feedline along the boom to the mast will disrupt
the antenna's pattern and make it difficult to boresight more than one
antenna to the same point in the sky.

Gary KE4ZV

2105. Re: Wants to learn code interactively on a Sparc 1+

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 10:21:33 UTC
From: spam@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <38370@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7715

I want public domain source code for a morse trainer for a Sparc 1+ which
has a dev/audio.
Thanks!

2106. Re: Oscar antennas, your views sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 11:57:53 UTC
From: kwiik@hila.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Oct17.115753.12184@santra.uucp>
Source record: 7716

In article <12280018@hpspdra.HP.COM> henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black) writes:
>I am aware of the offerings of Cushcraft, HyGain and KLM. Any others?
I am using CUE-DEE's 15 el cross yagi (made in Sweden). The CUE-DEES are
the only commercial ham antennas I know which can last several finnish
winters. They make also 10 el for 2m, 20 and 23 el for 70cm.
Homemade helix is also a good alternative for 70 cm (sense swiching is
pretty difficult though...).

Kaj OH6EH/2

PS. I am only a happy customer of CUE-DEE etc...

2107. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 13:35:01 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct17.133501.7409@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 7717

>> What if the guy wants to do repeater offsets to operate on RCC
>> frequencies in an emergency, to telephone (via radio) the police?
> Any RCC/IMTS experts on here? Does the telco equipment allow
>"unregistered" mobiles with no phone number assigned to place calls

IMTS is a type of AFSK system and does not use Touchtones. The mobiles all park on a channel marked with idle tone. When a mobile goes off-hook a handshake with guard tone, connect tone and seize tone takes place. Idle tone moves to another channel and the idle mobiles follow it. The mobile then outpulses its ANI with connect tone at 20 PPS. Pulses of guard tone are sent after certain bits as a parity check for the ANI. After getting dial tone, dialing is accomplished by outpulsing connect tone with guard tone on off normal. The disconnect burst contains disconnect and guard tones.

RCC systems often use a system called SECODE. It's similar to IMTS but not compatible. Both systems have stringent timing requirements and require full duplex operation. There are more system variations than you can shake a stick at. At the bottom rung are SMR operators that use interconnects similar to autopatches. Each user is identified by a different PL tone. I think maybe the full-duplex systems are harder to dink around with than you may have thought. All of this info is published.
-Ken WB0QNA

2108. Re: Flaming newbies and public service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 15:04:51 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <12836@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7718

In article <117.271C5782@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>, David.Stark,.NF2G@f218 (David Stark, NF2G) writes:

> > What loopholes? I haven't found any. I believe the FCC rule that allows
> > hams to transmit "by any means" when an **EMEREGENCY**!! exists, is what
> > was actually intended, so it is not a loophole. Those who transmit when
> > no such emergency really exists are in violation of the rules, so again,
> > it is not a loophole.
>
> In the strictest sense, no it is not a loophole. I also will
>not deny the existence of rules that cover the situation. But I know
>hams who do not have the judgment or self-discipline NOT to transmit
>where they don't belong. They should not have the capability.

Here's some food for thought.. fire departments and ambulance crews
deal with emergencies all the time. Their purpose is dealing with
emergencies. Emergencies are routine. Does that mean they can
routinely use ham frequencies & repeaters without even a ham
license? The rules say no, but HEY! its an emergency!

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2109. Re: CBS news irresponsible

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 15:13:40 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <65211@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 7719

Ron Miller NW0U writes:
>May I suggest that when folks write to CBS (or whoever) that they
>kindly mention that major news stations use (evil, assault,baby-
>killing) scanners to find out when and where they should dispatch
>their news crews.

>When scanners are outlawed, the news divisions of major networks
>will become outlaws! (unless they buy exemptions.....)

I realize that perhaps this should be on alt.conspiracy, but...

After restricting guns, the government will predictably seek to
restrict radios. After all, *DOPE DEALERS* use them! Will ARRL play
an NRA-like role, opportunistically sucking in more member$ and then
wimping out?

Steve Roberts N4RVE writes:
>... CBS is clearly in business to make money selling entertainment in
>the guise of news. The more sensational, the better (consider the
>market)...

If you have radios, you can gather your own news and form your own
opinions. The news media would rather sell those to you. I predict
that CBS et al will form an unholy alliance with the government in
which they will support anti-radio legislation in return for exemption
from it.

recent posting on rec.humor:

Q: Why is television called a medium?
A: Because it's neither rare nor well done.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

2110. Re: BAUDOT teletypes need warm new home...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 18:53:29 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250249@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7720

>I have two BAUDOT teletypes that I need to get rid of. As opposed to sending
>them to the scrap yard, I would like to see them go to someone who wants
>them.

They are not worth shipping: Advertise in local ham club newlsetter(s)
so someone local can pick them up.

AL N1AL

2111. Looking for MARS in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 19:51:08 UTC
From: tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1275@eedsp.eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 7721

I'm looking for a MARS affiliate station in the Sacramento area. Just now, a lady in CA called the GA Tech club phone and asked about contacting Saudi Arabia via amateur radio. I explained to her what MARS was and told her I would try to help her locate someone.

Is it possible to initiate a contact from this side? Or does it have to be initiated from the military station overseas? Anyway, if someone would be willing to help this lady, I would appreciate it if you would contact me.

Thanks and 73

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
Georgia Institute of Technology

2112. Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 20:46:46 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct17.204646.19836@informix.com>
Source record: 7722

Some interesting issues have been brought up on the net recently about antenna restrictions. Now that fewer and fewer people own their own homes, and that most of these new homes are condos and townhouses, amateur radio is increasingly threatened with anti-ham rules from CC&Rs and city ordinances. These include antenna restrictions and even rules prohibiting radio transmitters.

I have a couple of questions for those of you out there who have experience in this area:

1. I have heard that recently all city ordinances involving TVI were declared unconstitutional, as this is the exclusive juristiction of the FCC. Can an apartment complex or homeowners association ban the use of ham radio transmitters?

2. Can homeowners associations ban antennas, or place height restrictions on antennas? Can city governments go the same? I assume that height restrictions are OK.

3. What can hams do to fight against such rules?
--

=-=-=-

2113. Re: Laws against scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 21:32:49 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct17.213249.21203@informix.com>
Source record: 7723
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <265.27190D02@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>Finally, the anthropological concepts regarding territoriality come into play
>here. Listening to the police, the hams, or even the government is one thing,
>but invading peoples' "personal space" by eavesdropping on their home
>cordless telephones or their baby monitors is quite another. Their
>"expectation of privacy" is likely to become a non-negotiable demand, and
>since there are several hundred million more of them than there are of us,
>guess who is going to lose - REAL QUICK!!!

This is another example of how new technology forces us to re-think our constitutional rights. There are very good arguments on both sides. The last I heard, the ACLU was siding with those who want restrictions placed on scanners, a position that surprised me. The "rights" of cordless phone users are clearly at odds with the "rights" of scanner enthusiasts.

My opinion is that everyone does indeed have a "personal space" which must be protected. HOWEVER, when you transmit a radio signal, you are sending that signal well beyond your "personal space." If your RF signal goes into MY "personal space", then I have the right to monitor it. To deny me that right is to invade MY privacy. I don't have the right to break into someone's home and listen to their phone conversations, but I should have the right to receive a signal that they are transmitting into MY home.

Think about it ... If monitoring cordless phones is illegal, then what we are saying is that the cordless phone user "owns" the signal. If he "owns" the signal, then he in fact "owns" a part of my "personal space", since his signal is there. I just don't like that idea. If the signal is in MY home, in MY room, surrounding MY body, then I should "own" it. Restricting radio receivers based on the "privacy" argument would establish a dangerous legal precedent that in the long run would harm our privacy rights. The public needs to be educated on this issue, and an un-biased report from CBS is a good place to start.

It should be noted that authoritarian regimes tend to place restrictions on radio receivers. It's pretty dangerous to have all that free-thought being picked up by the masses. Laws against radio receivers are censorship, plain and simple.

The SOLUTION to this problem is NOT to outlaw scanners. The solution is to digitally encrypt the signal, just like some police departments are doing. I know that this would increase the cost of cordless phones, but this is the only real way of guaranteeing the privacy of conversions on them. Even if scanners are made illegal, a clever kid could always

modify his Radio Shack 49 MHz walkie-talkie to pick up baby monitors.

--

=-=-=-

2114. Re: Walter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 21:45:52 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct17.214552.15937@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 7724

In article <271BFD42.29234@orion.oac.uci.edu> lockhart@orion.oac.uci.edu (Jack Lockhart) writes:
>In article <memo.490196@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>>Anyone know what license class Walter Cronkite holds?
>
>
>Call-Sign: KB2GSD Class: NOVICE
>Real Name: WALTER L CRONKITE JR Birthday: NOV 4, 1916
>Mailing Address: 519 E 84TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10028
>Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
>Valid From: DEC 20, 1988 To: DEC 20, 1998
>Records Last Processed: DEC 20, 1988
>
>There were only three Cronkite's in the database. This is the
>gentlemem with the oldest birthday. Is it him? What do you think!
>

I think he is at least a tech by now. When I was in Maine last month
I worked someone on the Camden repeater who had talked 2 m to Cronkite.

--

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT
University of Chicago Computing Organizations
Marriage proposals considered Tuesdays and Fridays from 1 pm to 8 pm

2115. Schemat for MW Airline TRF wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-17 22:47:50 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <201@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 7725

-=-

A local ham (without net access) is in need of a schematic for a radio
sold by Montgomery Ward (sp?) as the "Airline TRF". All I know about the
radio is that it uses 201A's.

Send all replies via e-mail. Thanx in advance.
--

_____
Dan 'Sneakers' Schein / \ Quote:
Sneakers Computing \/\/ | Those who worked the hardest
2455 McKinley Ave. | (o)(o) are the last to surrender.
West Lawn, PA 19609 C .---_) -= Gary Ward =-
| |.___|
| __/
uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan /_____\ (or) dan%heimat@commodore.com

2116. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 00:20:29 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <523@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7726

In article <30500797@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>You have not given code a chance to prove itself as being interesting
>and fun until you have learned it at a high enough speed to really do
>some communicating. Try for 25 to 30 WPM.
>
Well said Phil.

If I remember right, below 15 WPM I felt that I was in the
early part of a learning curve. At that stage you have no idea what it will
be like later on when you are "fluent" in the new language you are learning.
Almost all of your effort is spent just getting the right sounds out and
correcting mistakes. At this stage you are completely dependant on writing
down letter by letter everything you hear. A most painful stage where you have
to have "faith" that it will all be worth the effort.

At about 15 WPM I began to feel "competent" in my new language. I could think
more about what I wanted to say and less about the mind/hand coordination
necessary to communicate. I could now have a reasonable conversation with
someone in an acceptable amount of time. At this stage, also, I felt that I
knew what it was going to be like when the whole process became automatic:
the stage of fluency. Here it begins to be "fun" and more spontaneous and
less faith is needed to continue. At this stage, however I was still dependant
on writing down on paper much of what I was copying but I began to read by
ear many of the most common words and could see that doing away with the pencil
completely was going to be the final breakthrough.

That breakthrough happend at about 20 WPM and it seemed to come quickly. I
think it took only a month or so to go from 15 to 20 WPM. I think this stage
comes more quickly because you have the all the basic mind/hand reflexes in
place at 15 WPM and getting faster is now a matter of "burning in" what is
already there. All of a sudden I could copy everything in my head and remember
it all well enough to "converse" back and forth with someone in a real exchange.
At this point the key (iambic) is a joy to use and becomes an extension
of your mind as you push out what you want to say with fluid hand motions.

At that point I thought I was a real CW "hot-dogger" and had nothing more to
learn so I was surprised to find that at about 30 WPM there was another
stage. Here the key seems to disappear and you really "talk" in a new language.
Now there is no difference to me whether I work SSB or CW. Often I can't
remember whether a QSO I had last night with someone was on the mic or the key.
I have to look in the log. Here you flip between modes without thinking about
it and it dosen't really matter.

I would say that this is really the stage of fluency but now I wonder if there
is another stage at 40 WPM.......50 WPM......Ah another frontier.

I wonder what it's like to play chess with a 2800 rating? Only Gary knows....

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
{decvax|ucbvax} !ucsd!mplvax!rec
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu

2117. Re: CBS news irresponsible

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 01:55:54 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250250@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7527

>There have been a few cases where I get to see the media deal with an
>issue I know a lot about. ABSOLUTELY EVERY time, they got things wrong
>and/or out of context.

>From that day on, I have always questioned what I read, hear, or see, in
>the media.

>There have been a few exceptions. I generally found the Christian Science
>Monitor and the Wall Street Journal to be both more accurate and quite
...

Another is Consumer Reports. There have only been a couple of things they
have printed that I disagreed with, and I have to admit these were on
subjects I'm not an expert on.

When they have covered subjects I do know something about, they have
always seemed to be pretty much right on.

2118. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 02:19:56 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <124.271DFD6A@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7528

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
>
> What grade of service does everyone else get that allows 9-1-1 callers
> to DICTATE to the PSAP what goes into the ALI database?
>
> This is just TOO much!

Everyone who needs to call for emergency service has access to
the E9-1-1 system, EXCEPT HAMS. This looks like a problem to me.

> Problem: When dialing 9-1-1 from the repeater autopatch, the repeater
> location shows up on the screen at the 9-1-1 center, which could
> POSSIBLY (not likely) confuse the operator.

Yes it could, unless the ALI was modified (I've seen it done - I
have worked in a real, live E9-1-1 PSAP myself) and the operators were
properly trained.

> The solution is to eliminate the ALI (Automatic Location
> Identification).

Wrong. The solution is to IMPROVE the ALI.

> Now Mr. Stark Raving Ham is PISSED OFF, because....well, no one's
> really sure WHY he's upset...he just usually is.

I have not engaged in any personal attacks, which is how
"flaming" is defined. Care to describe the above comment?

> This guy actually sent me mail, saying he USED to think Seattle
> was an OK place before he read rec.ham-radio and found out what
> a LOUSY 9-1-1 system it has!

I would like to see a copy of this alleged mail. I sent no such
message. Show me. Now.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2119. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 02:24:31 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <125.271DFD6C@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7529

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
>
> > Aye, there's the rub, those last 5 words. The out-of-band
> >transmissions, no matter how well-intentioned, are still illegal.
>
> This may be true (or it may not, depending on whether you think an FCC
> regulation has the same force as a LAW passed by congress).

You sound like Bill Cheek defending Freebanding over in the
SHORTWAVE echo.

> HOWEVER -- if you are not an employee of the FCC or a Federal
> law enforcement
> officer would you please either answer the question (how to modify for
> out-of band) or be quiet. If I want instruction on correct moral behaviour
> I can watch any number of TV preachers.

Go read the Basis and Purpose of Amateur Radio at the beginning
of Part 97 again. Among other things, it mentions "self-policing."
You are requesting assistance to commit what may be an illegal act. I
am advising you of same, in accordance with one of the many
requirements of the amateur radio service per FCC rules. End of
fight.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2120. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 02:39:00 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <126.271DFD6E@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7530

> From: stanley@fozzie.phoenix.com (John Stanley)
>
> > > capabiities of the equipment they already own, provided it is certified
> > > properly.
> >
> > Aye, there's the rub, those last 5 words. The out-of-band
> > transmissions, no matter how well-intentioned, are still illegal.
> >
> Provided it is certified properly. There is more to certification than
> type acceptace. Transmitting out-of-ham-band with ham gear is not
> illegal, just because it is out-of-band with ham gear. I have 4 pieces of
> gear I use, almost exclusively, out-of-band, and all 4 are legal.

Perhaps another issue has crept in here that obscures the
original argument. Do you transmit "out-of-band" as a ham or as an
authorized member of an agency with operating authority on those
frequencies? (I am assuming that, as you state, the equipment itself
is legal re certification.)
If you transmit on frequencies allocated to another service as a
member of that service, then Part 97 does not apply to your
communications at all. You are then bound by the applicable regs for
the service you are using and the general regs for all radio users.
The fact that you also happen to be licensed under Part 97 as an
individual is immaterial.
In my *opinion* this is different from the case of a ham who
takes his HT, which is only certificated for amateur use, and modifies
it for out of band coverage for whatever reason. If he can get the
radio certified/type accepted/whatever by the FCC for the additional
frequency coverage, the radio itself is legal. Then all he needs is a
license in the appropriate other radio service OR authorization from a
licensee to transmit under their license. That takes him completely
out of Part 97.
Remember that this whole thing got started by somebody who
stated he was trying to access non-ham repeaters with ham equipment
and wanted advice on how to attain the odd split. Nothing in the
message offered any evidence of type acceptance for his radio to go
outside the ham bands, nor did he mention any authorization or
licensure for non-ham transmission. If properly licensed outside of
the amateur service, he could have simply contacted a service shop or
the manufacturer for this info. Even if he simply preferred to ask
fellow hams for advice, mentioning the above might have made life
easier.
The beginning of Part 97 (Basis and Purpose) mentions "self
policing" as one of the traits of the amateur service. I don't think

any of us take that to mean playing radio cop with each other. I do believe that it obligates us to at least try to keep each other out of trouble.

--
%%*%

2121. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 02:41:18 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <127.271DFD6F@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7531

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
>
> > This guy actually sent me mail, saying he USED to think Seattle
> > was an OK place before he read rec.ham-radio and found out what
> > a LOUSY 9-1-1 system it has!
> >
>
> OOPS! Sorry....it was phil who sent me the message....I think.
> I'm starting to confuse Phil and David.

Please disregard the last paragraph of my other message and
accept my apologies. That was quite upsetting, knowing that I hadn't
said any such thing.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2122. Re: Flaming newbies and public service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 02:49:44 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <128.271DFD71@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7532

> From: perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley)
>
> Here's some food for thought.. fire departments and ambulance crews
> deal with emergencies all the time. Their purpose is dealing with
> emergencies. Emergencies are routine. Does that mean they can
> routinely use ham frequencies & repeaters without even a ham
> license? The rules say no, but HEY! its an emergency!

I think that one has already been addressed. It comes under
"serving the regular business interests" of the agency, or similar
wording. In other words, we can't dispatch police cars on 440. That
is the routine operation of the PD and does not really constitute
"emergency" operation.
Perhaps we can turn up some documentation on when this issue was
discussed and what the current interpretation really is.
As far as the "without a ham license" part, that is covered in
the rules for THEIR services (Part 90) and would constitute unlawful
"out of band" operation on their part.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2123. Re: can 2sat do repeater split of 6.46 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 03:05:00 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <504@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 7533

In article <195@kumr.UUCP> pozar@kumr.UUCP (Tim Pozar) writes:
>In article <1990Oct8.191935.1001@mozart.amd.com> reed@mozart.amd.com (David F. Reed) writes:
>>well, it seems to me, Civil Air Patrol repeaters frequently straddle the 2m
>>band; they don't seem to mind "modifed ham gear" vs. type accepted, and to
>>my knowledge this is not unlawful;
>
> Yup, it is.
>
> And I know a certain FCC Field Officer in San Francisco that loves
>to bust this sort of violation.
>
> Tim - KC6GNJ
>
>--
>Tim Pozar Try also...
>uunet!hoptoad!kumr!pozar Fido: 1:125/555 PaBell: (415) 788-3904
> USNail: KKSF-FM / 77 Maiden Lane / San Francisco CA 94108

This is not true. The Civil Air Patrol frequencies are MILITARY (Air Force) frequencies and thus are not governed by the FCC.

It is legal to use non type accepted equipment on MARS and CAP frequencies. It is NOT legal to use non type accepted equipment on public service and commercial frequencies.

On a slightly different subject, I have not entered this flame-war on calling dispatchers on a ham HT on purpose, because it has mostly been beat to death.

I personnally call our county dispatch quite often. I am a member of a recognized volunteer emergency group, have an assigned public service call, and have public service radio training. But, when I do call dispatch, I DO IT ON A TYPE ACCEPTED RADIO. Type accepted handhelds generally cost a little more than the equivalent ham stuff but are getting cheaper all the time. I can buy a KING mobile for not much more than a ham mobile, it will cover from 144-174 Mhz, has a REAL scanner, and a REAL priority, and does not suffer from intermod.

Regardless, If I were caught somewhere with a REAL emergency, without my type accepted equipment, outside of my recognized jurisdiction, and couldn't get anyone on the ham bands, would not hesitate to call the nearest dispatcher on my modified HT. BUT...that's a LOT of IF's don't you think?

--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
UPLHERC!WICAT!KEITHM | ...so there! |

2124. legal identification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 03:45:06 UTC
From: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <3341@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 7534

Question:

If you are using a repeater, and you signal drops to the point of being unreadable to the repeater, how does one legally ID ? Just id on the input frequency ? just id on the output frequency?

...Wondering

-- Dan Meyer
-- N0KFB
/s
Remember: " Buffalo never Oink " Seen on a South Dakota travel brocure.
Advertisment: Try the Railway Post Office , a railfan BBS ! (612) 377-2197.
UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!rambler
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!rambler@nosc.mil
INET: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org

2125. Re: Oscar antennas, your views sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 05:14:18 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <265@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 7535

In article <12280018@hpspdra.HP.COM>, henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black) writes:

> How important is a remote control left/right handed polarization switch,
> and which packages include this?
I can't answer for the current crop of satellites, but I know that on Oscar's 7, 8 and 10 it made a difference. The Polar orbit jobs flipped about and a polarity switch was nice. KLM sells a polarity switcher, but the best deal is the polarity switching box described in the RSGB VHF manual - it also used to be sold by the VHF Communications mag people and J-Beam. This box lets you switch between RHC, LHC, Vertical, Horizontal, 45 deg slant and 135 deg slant. The box is manually switched in the shack and you need 2 coaxes from the antenna. I used this switch box extensively on Oscar 10. There were times when the best signal was slant polarisation. So, I suggest you make a switcher as per the VHF manual for best results and use the KLM LHC/RHC switch as a second choice. As I recall Crossed Yagis are made by J-Beam, Cushcraft and KLM, there may be others.

> Any views on the practicality of using an Alliance 110 rotor for
> elevation? (I have a heavy duty rotator already for azimuth).
I have used this setup. It works, I prefer the old Stolle rotators to the U-110. The Stolle has been sold as a J-Beam, RCA and Radio Shack. They had a bit more poke than the U-110. I havent seen a new Stolle since 1977, they do turn up at swap meets. There is a modification for the U-110 using selsyns as indicators in the September 1979 QST. Fair Radio Sales may even still have the parts.

My final note is the "Non Conductive Crossboom" question. PVC plumbing lacks rigidity as do many fiberglass poles. If you can get old pole vault poles they are nice. My best bet is a regular closet pole from the local lumber yard. Test them all to find the one with least flex. Use polyurathane varnish on the pole.

Lotsa luck. Maybe one day I will get an estanzia and put up more antennas.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

2126. Re: legal identification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 12:31:15 UTC
From: gettys@regent.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <16467@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7536

In article <3341@orbit.cts.com>, rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org (Dan Meyer) writes...
>Question:
>
>If you are using a repeater, and you signal drops to the point of being
>unreadable to the repeater, how does one legally ID ? Just id on the input
>frequency ? just id on the output frequency?
>
>....Wondering
>
>-- Dan Meyer
>-- N0KFB
>/s

You only need to identify YOUR signal. That the ID usually is heard on
the repeater output serves only to identify you to those listening to the
repeater and do nothing to identify YOUR signal. Therefore, IDing when you have
dropped out of the repeater should be done on the same frequency tha YOU have
been using, the repeater input.

/s/ Bob N1BRM

2127. Re: legal identification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 13:50:40 UTC
From: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <2854@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 7537

In article <3341@orbit.cts.com> rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org (Dan Meyer) writes:
>Question:
>
>If you are using a repeater, and you signal drops to the point of being
>unreadable to the repeater, how does one legally ID ? Just id on the input
>frequency ? just id on the output frequency?

ID your station on the input frequency. The fact that you are no longer readable on the repeater is not relevant; you should identify on the frequency which your station was transmitting. The same holds true on HF; if the station you are communicating with can't hear you any more, you still have to ID when you are finished.

If you are no longer readable then just say something like "WN4BBJ clear," you will be covered.

73 de John WN4BBJ

--
John Covington WN4BBJ Internet: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio Mail: WN4BBJ @ W4BFB.NC.USA.NA
(704) 537-7653 "Kenneth, what's the frequency?" "I dunno, ask Dan"

2128. Re: CW Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 14:11:14 UTC
From: perley@caesar.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <12890@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7538

In article <1990Oct16.133310.1130@cbnews.att.com> wrb@cbnews.att.com (Wallace R. Blackburn) writes:
>I have a Heathkit HW-100 that I use almost exclusively for CW (yeah, yeah I
>know). I picked it up used (no kiddin') and it has the SSB (2100 Hz)
>filter in it. I've found filters available from Fox-Tango and I think I
>want to get one. My question is this: they have 400 Hz and 250 Hz filters
>- do I want the tighter one, or are there tradeoffs between tighter filters
>and wider ones (i.e. is it difficult to tune, etc.)

One consideration is that the HW100 doesn't let you run split
frequency at all. If you send CQ and the other guy calls back outside
your narrow passband, you can't retune to copy him without changing
your transmit frequency as well.

Other than that, if I had to choose between 400 and 250, I would take 400
for ease of tuning, especially since you don't have the ssb width filter
to fall back on.

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2129. Wanted: Manual for Regency HR-2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 14:38:49 UTC
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <10162.271d8639@rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 7539

Wanted: Manual for Regency HR-2 crystal controlled 2m rig.
Will pay for copies & postage. Need to repair rig used on packet.

73 de Mark
--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

2130. Re: HELP - PK-232 "Warbling" modulation of my HF TS-440S rig

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 15:12:36 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1464@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7540
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <1990Oct17.085949.3407@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:
>
>Simple enough. But, something appears very wrong in that I get a
>very erratic reading on the ALC meter. I would assume that a
>pure tone as is being generated by the pk-232 (mark or space) would
>produce a stable ALC meter reading. I did all this through a dummy
>load (of course) and also see that the power out (watts) is very
>erratic - following the ALC meter reading.
>
>So, whats the story on these erratic "warbling" ALC meter readings when
>in PK-232 CALibrate mode ??? Not normal right ?
>Anyone got an insight into these erratic ALC readings I'm seeing ?

This is a classic case of RF feedback. Use standard RF suppression techniques such as RF chokes in the AF leads (toroids ok, put the suppression as close as possible to the mic connector) and .001 caps to ground at the mic connector. While you're at it, put suppression in the power lead to the TNC. Ground your TNC to your station ground. Undo that fancy cable lacing and seperate your cables.

Gary KE4ZV

2131. Re: BAUDOT teletypes need warm new home...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 15:22:28 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <9258@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 7541

In article <1250249@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
]>I have two BAUDOT teletypes that I need to get rid of. As opposed to sending
]>them to the scrap yard, I would like to see them go to someone who wants
]>them.
]
]----------
]
]They are not worth shipping: Advertise in local ham club newlsetter(s)
]so someone local can pick them up.
]
]AL N1AL

Amen to that. when I moved from New York, I had a LORENZ LO15 in immaculate condition and enough spare parts to keep it running for years to come. I also had an American made ASCII Teletype. Not only could I not sell them, I also could not give them away. As a matter of fact, I couldn't even get my garbage contractor to haul them out for me. Someday, someone is going to be crawling around the eaves in the attic of the old house I used to live in and boy, are they going to get a surprise!! :-) :-)

bill KB3YV

2132. Re: legal identification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 15:26:16 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <20957@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 7542

Dan Meyer asks:
>If you are using a repeater, and you signal drops to the point of being
>unreadable to the repeater, how does one legally ID ? Just id on the input
>frequency ? just id on the output frequency?
> -- N0KFB

Presumably the person you were talking to knows who you were, so whether
your ID gets through the repeater is immaterial. You are supposed to ID
your transmitter. The repeater is supposed to ID itself, which it will
do whether you're making it in or not. So where's the confusion?
- Brian

2133. "wireless lan" for 902-928Mhz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 15:35:36 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <40999@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 7543
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

This article is partially reprinted without permission from the Sept. 24, 1990 "Electronic Engineering Times":

--
Dayton, Ohio - NCR Corp. has joined a small club of vendors seeking to sidestep the physical media debate in local area networks by proposing that users switch to a wireless LAN. At the recent NetWorld conference in Dallas, NCR introducted an interface card for "WaveLAN", a spread-spectrum RF LAN that uses an omnidirectional radio antenna in conjunction with a standard PC add-on card, providing LAN connectivity at 2Mbits/second.

[technical stuff deleted, incl. why infrared LAN's don't work -ed]

NCR has solved the security problem, at least in part, by offering encryption of LAN data using the Data Encryption Standard as an optional feature for WaveLAN. The signal, spread between frequencies of 902 and 928 MHz, provides additional security from interception. NCR has applied for eight patents associated with the wireless LAN technology. The IEEE 802 group of LAN committees has established a special working group, P802.11, to analyze wireless LAN standards, with which NCR is involved.
--

2134. CAUTION! Failed an exam?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 16:08:55 UTC
From: johnson@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490104@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 7544

I took the Advanced test on October 14 and my exam answer sheet was scored showing five erroneous answers. Being well prepared for the exam, I asked to see the questions I missed as I found it hard to believe that I had five wrong answers. I only took the time to check three of the questions and found the following results. I marked one incorrectly (my own fault - I just missed it). In one case the answer key was marked incorrectly. I pointed it out to two of the examiners (both Extra class operators). They both looked it over and being non-technical types (answer memorizers), one agreed with me that the answer key was wrong, and the other guy couldn't handle the question at all. But they could do nothing as their hands were tied by the FCC rules and they recommended that I write letters to try to resolve the problem. In the third case, apparently the FCC rules had changed so both my marked answer and the examiner's answer key were incorrect.

My point is that if you fail an exam, don't take it lying down. Ask to see the questions you missed and make sure they really are wrong. It may very well be easier to take the exam again, after studying harder, than to try to challenge the results via a letter writing effort. But if more people complain about the clerical and technical errors present in the examination process, the more likely these problems will be corrected.

Good luck to you exam takers and fight if you know you're right!

Jim Johnson WA6SII (johnson@hpscdc.hp.com)

2135. Re: Kenwood TH-75/77

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 17:39:12 UTC
From: billt@hprnd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <15780009@hprnd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 7545

The following rumors have already been posted. Notes users should be able to find them by using the lower case x function and entering 77 as the search string.

Kenwood TH-77 & Bearcat 200XLT mods No responses
pvh@Apple.COM Pete Helme at Apple Computer Inc., Cupertino, CA

Anyone know if the new dual band Kenwood, the TH-77, is available in the U.S. or not yet. They're already importing the new smaller single band units (at least they've been advertising them).

Dear Pete Helme,

There is talk about bringing the TH-77 in the to US, but hold your breath for anytime soon.

Russ Black N6YFL

A call to Kenwood, 213-639-7140, yielded the following:

The TH-77 is a two band handheld. It will support cross band repeating. It will use all the current TH-25 accessories, e.g. batteries, chargers, except the cases. Advertisements should start showing up in November.

Suggested Price is $599.

Bill Thomas WB0ALN

I talked to the Kenwood rep at PACIFICON this past weekend. This is quoted from him (i.e., don't blame me):

The TH-77 will appear in the U.S. in about 4-5 months after FCC type accepting is completed. Price is unknown at present due to the current fluctuation of the Yen to the $. It will be packaged in a case something similar to the TH-26. It will use the same batteries as the TH-75/25/26 etc. It will support direct keyboard freq. entry, MR clear (a must for some). It is rumored to have dual 440 receive and it may do cross band repeat.

2136. Re: Household solar power, query.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 17:56:23 UTC
From: billt@hprnd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <15780010@hprnd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 7546

Edmund Scientific prices are a bit high.

Start with the recreational vehicle people and boating people for appliances that run off of 12 Volts (actually closer to 13 to 15 Volts). Check up on electric cars for information on what you can and cannot do with batteries and costs of batteries. Check also with farm and ranch suppiers for solar panels since some electric fences and water pumps are solar powered.

In general skip the energy conservationist sources who cater specifically to the Yuppie$ who want to maintain the appearance of socially correct lifestyle and check into those that cater to people who live or travel in remote areas and buy this stuff because they need to or because it is cheaper than the alternatives.

Before you start thinking that you are helping the environment, remember that battery chemicals, nickel, cadium, lead, sulfuric acid, and plastics as well as solar cell material and manufacturing process are not necessarily the best things either.

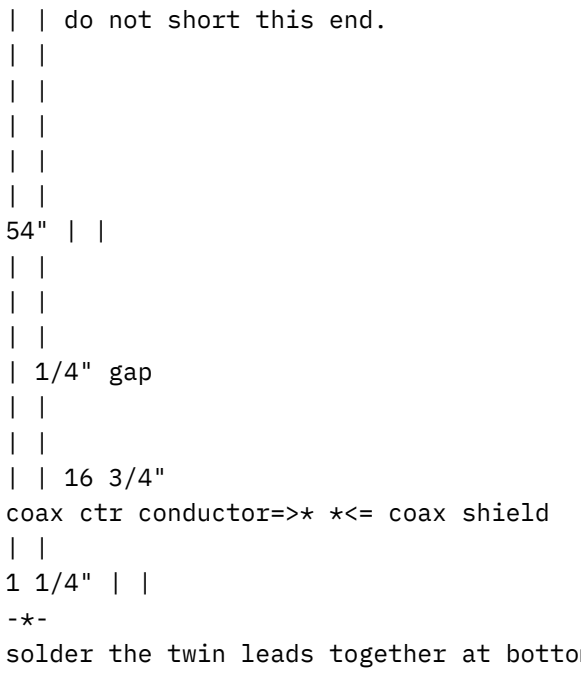
2137. J pole antenna plans for 2M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 18:19:10 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <110392@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 7547
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

someone asked about J pole antennas, so from my files:

>From: kinsman@ektools.UUCP (Andrew A. Kinsman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Eastman Kodak, Dept. 47, Rochester NY

The following is a description of a J-Pole antenna made from 300 ohm
TV twin-lead. Quite a few of the hams in the area have successfully
built one or more of these antennas. They have quite a few advantages
which include improved performance for 2-meter HTs, portability, and
last, but never least, they are inexpensive.



solder the twin leads together at bottom

1. Start with 54 1/2" of TV twin lead (foam core does not work as well)
2. Strip 1/2" of insulation at bottom and solder wires together.
3. Measure 1 1/4" from soldered wires and strip insulation on both
sides. This is the solder point for a coax feedline.
4. Measure 16 3/4" from bottom and cut out 1/4" notch on one side.
5. Feed with a length of RG58U coax. Tape coax at feedpoint to the
twin lead for strength and weather protection.

I have also attached an alligator clip to the plastic on the top of
the antenna in order to conveniently hang it. I am successfully using
one in my attic to avoid any CCNR problems. I have another that I can
take with me camping, sailing, etc.

This design has appeared on many BBSs and in club newsletters; the
earliest reference that I know of is a Jan. 1984 D.A.R.C. antenna
article by James Burks, KA5QYV.

Enjoy,
N6UBM

My job is so secret, even I don't know what I'm doing! __/\/__
o o
-

2138. Re: CW Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 18:21:13 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <7120135@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 7548

Of course the real question is can you copy the code in your head,
have to write the letters down, or do you use the now disputed
method of writing out the dots and dash do decode at your leasure.
But wait!! Can the police dispatcher copy CODE?????? Do they have
to pass a code test for a third class license??? My dear, Pandora's
box is open full and all the snakes are out now!!!

On the filters, I have both a 500hz and 250hz in my TenTec. If the
bands are not crowded the SSB filter is fine, if things are more active
I like the 500hz. The 500hz is the filter I used most, it gives
reasonable tuning ability and keeps the QRM at bay. The 250hz is
only used during contest weekends or figthing the pileups on DXpeditions.
The 250hz filter is very sensitive to tuning and is some what on the
ringy-dingy side. Given a choice of one or the other, I would opt
for the 400hz filter.

If I have offened the units GODS, please accept my humble appologies.
I don't known if the darn things are hz or HZ. Things were simplier
when they were cycles.
73's
Jim,WA6SDM
jholly@hpcupt1.hp.com

2139. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 18:46:40 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4272@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 7549

In article <1990Oct17.204646.19836@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>I have a couple of questions for those of you out there who have experience
>in this area:
>
>1. I have heard that recently all city ordinances involving TVI were
>declared unconstitutional, as this is the exclusive juristiction of the FCC.
>Can an apartment complex or homeowners association ban the use of ham
>radio transmitters?

I don't think the FCC has ever preempted TVI ordinances. They did, in PRB-1, preempt city antenna ordinances. The order in PRB-1 is a limited premption--it didn't declare anything unconstitutional, only a court can do that.

I suppose there may be apartment complexes and homeowners associations that have attempted to ban the use of ham transmitters, but I've never heard of any.

Unfortunately, the restrictions are disclosed to you before you sign the lease or sales contract, so any such restrictions are legally binding. Your best bet is to read the lease or contract carefully before signing away your rights.

>
>2. Can homeowners associations ban antennas, or place height restrictions
>on antennas? Can city governments go the same? I assume that height
>restrictions are OK.

Yes, homeowners associations can, and increasingly often do, ban antennas or place height or type restrictions on them. Their authority is a deed covenent that runs with the property and is transferred to the new buyer if you sell the property.

City governments can do the same, however, using PRB-1, these restrictions can be overturned or relaxed. Note that PRB-1 doesn't apply to deed restrictions.

>3. What can hams do to fight against such rules?
>--

In the case of homeowners associations, there are several routes:

1. Apply for an exemption with the architectural committee.

This is difficult because the committee has no incentive to make such an exemption.

2. Secure enough votes amoung the homeowners to remove the restriction.

Even more difficult since it's hard to convince the needed 2/3 or 3/4 of the homeowners that it would be in their best interests to let you put up what is, to them, an ugly eyesore.

I'm hoping for a court ruling that will declare the more restrictive covenents (those that don't allow any antennas at all) an unconstitutional violation of free speech.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

2140. Re: privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 18:54:21 UTC
From: onymouse@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <35000@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 7550

>Anybody who would put a transmitter in their house (baby monitors), cordless
>phones, or use cellular, should realize that they are "transmitting".
>
People who are not initiated into the nature of radio find it inconceivable
that >>ANYONE<< can tune into their cordless phones, et cetera. They seem
to believe that there is some magical, invisible cable connecting the sets
together and that it is just like a regular phone wire - only invisible!

How do you educate them - gently?

jd
onymouse@netcom.UUCP
@cup.portal.com

2141. Calls

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 21:33:26 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.494350@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 7551

I have a question regarding call signs. If some people let their calls lapse after their license has expired, or some other situation occurs where a person's call sign is no longer valid (upgrades w/request for a new call sign?), where do those calls go?
Why does the FCC go "backwards" with calls when someone passes their exam for a higher level? Why not reuse (recycle) calls which were given but no longer in use (valid?)
Also, what happens when all possible calls for all classes are gone? Will we be using new letters? Recycle old calls? Go into longer calls (Novice -> 3 x 4/4 x 3, Technician/General -> 2 x 3/3 x 2), etc.?
And finally, what ever happened to the "other way"? By 'other way', I am referring to the fact that the Technician license is generically known by the 1 x 3 format, Novice by the 2 x 3 format, etc. If the FCC is running out of these, what ever happened to the inverse -> Novice 3 x 2, Technician/General 3 x 1? Do we see many of these formats around? No. (At least I haven't seen the 'inverse' format around too much.

Thanks.

Just wondering.

Scott (sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu)
- Call sign pending -

2142. CW, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 22:13:43 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010182213.AA18387@tilde>
Source record: 7552

Check this out: 5WPM=25 characters per minute= one chare
character every 2.4 seconds. I figure that there is an average
three dits or dahs per character, ergo there is about one
dit or dah every 0.8 second. Boy, that's SLOW.
73 Dube N5PDK

2143. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 22:18:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500799@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7553

> > What grade of service does everyone else get that allows 9-1-1 callers
> > to DICTATE to the PSAP what goes into the ALI database?
> >
> > This is just TOO much!
>
> Everyone who needs to call for emergency service has access to
> the E9-1-1 system, EXCEPT HAMS. This looks like a problem to me.

In a panic situation, you somehow forgot to tell the dispatcher your location
and the dispatcher never asked for it. After a few minutes pass, you call
back wondering where the emergency vehicles are. The dispatcher tells you
that they are on location now and are unable to find where any problems are.
You tell them that two vehicles are on fire now, and they tell you there are
no other vehicles on the hill and no smoke to be seen anywhere. Eventually
you figure out they are dispatched to where the phone line is installed, are
the wrong jurisdiction, and the dispatcher is now sending out a response to
the location you indicate. Someone could DIE 1 minute before arriving at
the hospital.

Hams do have access, but it might not be properly identified, and that
might cause problems in some (rare?) cases.

> > Problem: When dialing 9-1-1 from the repeater autopatch, the repeater
> > location shows up on the screen at the 9-1-1 center, which could
> > POSSIBLY (not likely) confuse the operator.
>
> Yes it could, unless the ALI was modified (I've seen it done - I
> have worked in a real, live E9-1-1 PSAP myself) and the operators were
> properly trained.

What do you normally get to find out about a call?

What would you think would be best to see in place of (or in addition to)
that information to properly tell you about a ham repeater/autopatch that
has coverage over a wide (possibly multi-jurisdiction) are?

> > The solution is to eliminate the ALI (Automatic Location
> > Identification).
>
> Wrong. The solution is to IMPROVE the ALI.

I think Tad's "solution" was a reasonable TEMPORARY one to deal with the
"mismanagement" that appears to exist in his jurisdiction. There being
no ALI at all at least gets the dispatcher to ask for the needed information
instead of assuming what the computer gives them is correct (read my case
scenario above). Commentary ALI that describes to the dispatcher exactly

what the situation with that phone line is will certainly be better.

> > Now Mr. Stark Raving Ham is PISSED OFF, because....well, no one's
> > really sure WHY he's upset...he just usually is.
>
> I have not engaged in any personal attacks, which is how
> "flaming" is defined. Care to describe the above comment?

Actually, "flaming" can include direct attacks on ideas as well. When someone is (perceived to be) upset, their statements can also be interpreted as an attack as well.

> > This guy actually sent me mail, saying he USED to think Seattle
> > was an OK place before he read rec.ham-radio and found out what
> > a LOUSY 9-1-1 system it has!
>
> I would like to see a copy of this alleged mail. I sent no such
> message. Show me. Now.

That was one of the errors. I sent that mail to Tad, and he got it confused. But he did catch it shortly thereafter, although I did not get that one before I made another posting dealing with that. Some of my mail was bording on the "flame" side, so that is probably much of the source of confusion. Things are settling down on this issue a little bit, so maybe we will soon come to a convergence of understanding.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2144. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 22:54:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500800@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7554

> Perhaps another issue has crept in here that obscures the
> original argument. Do you transmit "out-of-band" as a ham or as an
> authorized member of an agency with operating authority on those
> frequencies? (I am assuming that, as you state, the equipment itself
> is legal re certification.)

In my own case, I an trying to examine BOTH possibilities:

1. I could operate AS A HAM, on a public service frequency (violating
97.301), using a non-type-accepted radio (irrelevant AS a ham),
and invoke 97.403 to cover the violation of 97.301 for the type
of emergency intended to be covered by 97.403 (whatever that is).

2. I could operate as a member of the public service agency I volunteer
for, on a public service frequency not normally used by that agency,
communicating with dispatchers that ARE familiar with that agency
(we sometimes borrow a dispatcher for our storm spotting), but using
my modified ham radio equipment that is NOT type-accepted and is NOT
certified. This would be in violation of FCC rules I don't have
copies of right here, but might also be exempted similar to 97.403.

The only case I am concerned with is a REAL EMERGENCY. There appear to be
many hams and non-hams using non-type-accepted nor certified equipment in
routine public service/safety roles. But that is an issue I am not now
addressing, so I please don't get these things confused.

> If you transmit on frequencies allocated to another service as a
> member of that service, then Part 97 does not apply to your
> communications at all. You are then bound by the applicable regs for
> the service you are using and the general regs for all radio users.
> The fact that you also happen to be licensed under Part 97 as an
> individual is immaterial.

Agreed. That DID begin with an "If".

> In my *opinion* this is different from the case of a ham who
> takes his HT, which is only certificated for amateur use, and modifies
> it for out of band coverage for whatever reason. If he can get the
> radio certified/type accepted/whatever by the FCC for the additional
> frequency coverage, the radio itself is legal. Then all he needs is a
> license in the appropriate other radio service OR authorization from a
> licensee to transmit under their license. That takes him completely
> out of Part 97.

That is *IF* the ham is going to use the radio in that service.
This would apply just as well to a NON-ham who has ham equipment.

> Remember that this whole thing got started by somebody who
> stated he was trying to access non-ham repeaters with ham equipment
> and wanted advice on how to attain the odd split. Nothing in the
> message offered any evidence of type acceptance for his radio to go
> outside the ham bands, nor did he mention any authorization or
> licensure for non-ham transmission. If properly licensed outside of
> the amateur service, he could have simply contacted a service shop or
> the manufacturer for this info. Even if he simply preferred to ask
> fellow hams for advice, mentioning the above might have made life
> easier.

I contacted a service shop just to see, and they had no idea of what I
was talking about. I guess I need to go read all the rules on that.

> The beginning of Part 97 (Basis and Purpose) mentions "self
> policing" as one of the traits of the amateur service. I don't think
> any of us take that to mean playing radio cop with each other. I do
> believe that it obligates us to at least try to keep each other out of
> trouble.

Just picking nits here, if the "ham" was going to be operating ILLEGALLY
in another service, it would NOT fall under Part 97 Basis and Purpose for
self policing. You could just turn him in to the FCC or you could just
forget it. On the other hand you may have done him a favor by telling him
that he might be setting himself up for legal problems.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2145. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 22:59:37 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5113@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7555

In article <1990Oct17.204646.19836@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
]
]1. I have heard that recently all city ordinances involving TVI were
]declared unconstitutional, as this is the exclusive juristiction of the FCC.
]Can an apartment complex or homeowners association ban the use of ham
]radio transmitters?

Yes, yes.

]2. Can homeowners associations ban antennas, or place height restrictions
]on antennas? Can city governments go the same? I assume that height
]restrictions are OK.

Yes they can.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2146. Re: Flaming newbies and public service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:01:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500802@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7556

```
> From: David.Stark,.NF2@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
^
[deleted]
> --
> *%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*
> David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
> UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
^
> INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
^
> *%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*%*
```

Could I get a syntactically valid e-mail address for you so I can send some responses by e-mail? Commas are separaters between addresses and are not valid in an address. I guess I will give a try to:

David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG

and see if that works.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2147. Re: 2M HT's and intermodulation.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:10:31 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5114@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7557

In article <1990Oct15.005719.10840@Neon.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
>
>OR... just replace the outdoor antenna with a rubber duck.
>[there, I think that completes the circle!]
>
>Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

Or, get one of those mag mount rubber ducks (I had always wondered why in the world anyone would want a mag mount rubber duck, now I know!) :-)

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz

2148. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:11:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500803@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7558

> > > Maybe we can convince the FCC to redefine "crossbanding" or at
> > > least reduce the restrictions on its use.
> >
> > What Fred was referring to, I believe, is the fact that radios themselves
> > tend to (initially for marketed ones) be ONE BAND radios. The 12cm and
> > 13cm bands are close enough to be ONE BAND for the purpose of designing a
> > radio. In fact they once were one band, and in the rules both stretches
> > of spectrum are referred to as 13cm.
>
> I see. I guess what I was thinking of is more along the lines
> of "auxiliary" operation, which (I think) must be done on a different
> band from the main transmission. There are restrictions in the rules
> as to who may engage in auxiliary operation.

97.201 covers the rules on Auxiliary operation. In summary:

Frequencies allowed: License classes required:
220.5-225 MHz Technician
420-431 MHz General
433-435 MHz Advanced
438-450 MHz Extra
all higher bands

Automatic control is prohibited unless it is part of a repeater
system that is under automatic control.

The same rule about interference between coordinated and non-coordinated
stations applies as it does for repeaters.

One way transmissions are authorized.

Also from 97.213:

Remote control via radio requires use of an auxiliary station.

But I cannot find any rule that says that the auxiliary station has to be
on a different band (than, I guess, whatever other stations it is connected
to). Usually it is a TECHNICAL need to do this, but if you can overcome
that need (e.g. a set of cavities) you could operate INBAND. But clearly
you cannot be INBAND on 2 meters since you cannot operate the auxiliary
station there at all. But I see no problem with doing it on 220 or 420.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2149. The Return of the Un-Net!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:15:52 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5115@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7559

Well, I've been kicked into starting the un-net once again.
My 10m rig is currently on mothballs :-), but thats no reason for
EVERYONE to stop un-netting. So, everyone, lets see some 10m activity
on Saturdays at 1700 UCT through 1900 UCT. Check on or around 28.390MHz
and 28.410 MHz, USB. (USB? LSB? Shucks, I forget! Boy, has it really
been THAT long? Use whatever is standard for that band...)

If 1700 through 1900 is very bad (or if you just prefer a different time),
email me and I'll start a 'real vote' on the issue (whatever "real vote"
means :-).

So, grab your 10m rig and talk to your usenet friends!

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz

2150. Re: privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:15:53 UTC
From: fariss@ptolemy.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <8828@ptolemy.arc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 7560

In article <35000@cup.portal.com> onymouse@cup.portal.com (John - DeBert) writes:
>>Anybody who would put a transmitter in their house (baby monitors), cordless
>>phones, or use cellular, should realize that they are "transmitting".
>>
> People who are not initiated into the nature of radio find it inconceivable
> that >>ANYONE<< can tune into their cordless phones, et cetera. They seem
> to believe that there is some magical, invisible cable connecting the sets
> together and that it is just like a regular phone wire - only invisible!
>
> How do you educate them - gently?
>
>jd
>onymouse@netcom.UUCP
> @cup.portal.com

I saved this from the net a while ago:

Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire
telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New
York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this?
And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they
receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

==========
73, Gary B. Fariss fariss@pluto.arc.nasa.gov W6KYF @N6LDL
Recom Technologies, Inc. @ NASA Ames 415/694-3181
Mountain View, California 94035 MS: 244-4

2151. privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:20:27 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <291.271DE138@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7561
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (William J. Szarek)
> Date: 16 Oct 90 15:25:01 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9010161525.AA17899@lonex4.radc.af.mil>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Anybody who would put a transmitter in their house (baby monitors),
> cordless
> phones, or use cellular, should realize that they are "transmitting".

Why? The average layman doesn't know beans about the technology of HOW those things work. The "expectation of privacy" concept of someone whose only knowlege of radio is that it's like TV only without pictures is totally different from a ham's or an engineer's. I once tried explaining to a friend that her baby monitor could be heard as much as 1/4 mile away. She refused to believe me ("because I've got the other half of the pair").

> IMHO if "their" transmissions are in "my" air then they are "mine".

Aside from the question of whether it's "your" air exclusively, there's the question of whether the information content ownership is a separate issue from the possession of the signal by which it is transmitted. So far, the courts have agreed that it is.

I think swls are going to have to get used to the idea that as radio use for such applications increases, the pressure to guarantee privacy is going to increase.

Moreover, there is the fundamental issue: why would any decent person WANT to eavesdrop on the private lives of others?

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2152. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:20:27 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <289.271DA915@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7562
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
> Date: 16 Oct 90 16:02:27 GMT
> Organization: Computer Science Department, Stanford University
> Message-ID: <1990Oct16.160227.21200@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <114.271AB192@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> David.Stark,
> .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark, NF2G) writes:
>
> [start of biennial flame]- MTK
>
> > Aye, there's the rub, those last 5 words. The out-of-band
> >transmissions, no matter how well-intentioned, are still illegal.
>
> This may be true (or it may not, depending on whether you think an FCC
> regulation has the same force as a LAW passed by congress).

Considering that Congress created the FCC to act in its behalf, I'd say, YES.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2153. Re: Laws against scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:20:27 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <293.271DE149@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7563
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
> Date: 17 Oct 90 21:32:49 GMT
> Organization: Informix Software, Inc.
> Message-ID: <1990Oct17.213249.21203@informix.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <265.27190D02@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >
> >Finally, the anthropological concepts regarding territoriality come into
> play
> >here. Listening to the police, the hams, or even the government is one
> thing,
> >but invading peoples' "personal space" by eavesdropping on their home
> >cordless telephones or their baby monitors is quite another. Their
> >"expectation of privacy" is likely to become a non-negotiable demand, and
> >since there are several hundred million more of them than there are of us,
> >guess who is going to lose - REAL QUICK!!!
>
> This is another example of how new technology forces us to re-think our
> constitutional rights. There are very good arguments on both sides. The
> last I heard, the ACLU was siding with those who want restrictions
> placed
> on scanners, a position that surprised me. The "rights" of cordless
> phone
> users are clearly at odds with the "rights" of scanner enthusiasts.
>
> My opinion is that everyone does indeed have a "personal space" which
> must be protected. HOWEVER, when you transmit a radio signal, you are
> sending that signal well beyond your "personal space." If your RF
> signal
> goes into MY "personal space", then I have the right to monitor it. To
> deny
> me that right is to invade MY privacy.

There will no doubt be a contention that transmitting certain types of radio signals (such as baby monitors and cordless telephones) ENLARGES the personal space. I grant the right to determine if an RF signal entering my space harms me in some way. I doubt that that requires that I inspect the information contents of that RF signal.

> Think about it ... If monitoring cordless phones is illegal, then what
> we
> are saying is that the cordless phone user "owns" the signal.

No, only the information.

> It should be noted that authoritarian regimes tend to place
> restrictions on radio receivers. It's pretty dangerous to have all that
> free-thought being picked up by the masses. Laws against radio
> receivers
> are censorship, plain and simple.

Strange, but the U.S. is one of the very few places where people feel this way. In most other countries, including very democratic countries, the attitude is that the public only has the right to listen to radio transmissions that are the public's business. Listening to "private" radio transmissions is forbidden. ("That's rude, old boy!")

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2154. Looking for MARS in CA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:20:27 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <292.271DE141@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7564
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

```
> From: tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu (Jeff Tucker)
> Date: 17 Oct 90 19:51:08 GMT
> Organization: Georgia Institute of Technology
> Message-ID: <1275@eedsp.eedsp.gatech.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I'm looking for a MARS affiliate station in the Sacramento area. Just
> now,
> a lady in CA called the GA Tech club phone and asked about contacting
> Saudi Arabia via amateur radio. I explained to her what MARS was and
> told
> her I would try to help her locate someone.
>
> Is it possible to initiate a contact from this side? Or does it have to
> be initiated from the military station overseas? Anyway, if someone

If you are speaking of 'phone patches, yes, it must originate there. If you
mean can you send a MARSgram, the answer depends on whether the APO/FPO zip is
on the approved list. This is not automatic for all APO/FPO numbers everywhere.
It depends on whether there is a MARS station for that immediate area.

Recreation contacts (other than overseas morale 'phone patches) are never
authorized.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

2155. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #309

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:23:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500804@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7565

> I don't see RACES' function as H&W traffic handler. I was
> referring to actual emergency "tactical" traffic in direct support of
> Public Safety and relief agencies. Even when working with the fire
> department, we don't transmit on fire frequencies AS HAMS. They can
> certainly provide us with fire portables if they feel it's necessary.
> They can also provide CBers, other volunteers and the average person
> in the street who doesn't know what a PTT is with a radio if they so
> desire.
> Usually, however, the served agencies do not want the ham
> communicators on their agency channels.
>
> > *NOT* because I am a ham; I'd do it if I was not a ham. The
> > radio happens
> > to be there because I am a ham. I would also cite amateur rules after the
> > fact when responding to agencies about the matter.
>
> You might have less trouble with the FCC if you cited the other
> emergency rules and left Part 97 out of it. I would rather say that I
> used an available police radio as a concerned citizen than as a ham
> transmitting out of band.
> That is only my opinion, however. I am not a communications
> lawyer or FCC investigator. It might be an interesting question to
> pose to someone who is.

In my case I'm not talking about being in a "routine" situation, such as your firefighter example. I am concerned about the SUDDEN EMERGENCY situation where SECONDS might even determine if someone dies. I'd rather arguing my case in front of an FCC judicial administrator rather than going through a few years of psychological counselling because I let someone die because I looked for a phone instead of using a radio I have.

Secondly, I would NOT pose the question for any sort of "official" answer outside of an actual case because there are too many possibilities. This is ONE of the reasons many laws are intentionally written vague. If you ask an FCC investigator or staff lawyer, they could very well say "no" when, if they were your judge, they would say "not-guilty", just because of the nature of their functional role in the FCC. Do not pose the question to them. If you want a legal analysis of it, your laywer or a communications attorney would be the proper people to see.

Agencies certainly don't want others on their frequency, mostly because there are people who, mostly from lack of training, would interfere with their operation. Unfortunately there are a lot of people out there who would be what these agencies fear, and these people have ham tickets, too.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2156. The return of the callsign project!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:27:56 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5117@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7566

Well, I've gone and done it. I ordered the FCC Ham radio master database, to be current as of 10-19-90 (thats Friday, as in the day after I posted this). I hope it will arrive sometime before the end of November.

Those of you who know what this is, the queue will be FIFO, so the first tapes will go out first. As I mentioned, our cost went up a bit, and I may have some trouble with cartridges, but the race is on. (For those of you who don't know wht this is, and would like to know, email and I'll explain.) Notice that the NTIS did us over again, so our cost went up to $25 each. Sorry about that.

Oh, yes - my address changed. It is now either

Rusty Carruth @ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe AZ 85285 (just like my .sig says!)
or
Rusty Carruth @ 245 W. 10th Place #6, Mesa AZ 85201.

The advantage of using the p.o box is its safer. The advantage of using my home address is its a bit faster, but they will probably leave the media outside, so safety will be lower. It is your media, you choose.

Any questions, email or call. (602) 953-4456 daytime, 898-9274 eves (but please, after 6pm and before 9pm MST (NOT Daylight savings time!))

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz

2157. Re: "wireless lan" for 902-928Mhz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:43:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500805@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7567

There are two difference between wireless lans and ham packet radio:

1. We cannot encrypt.

2. We can use more power.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2158. Re: CW, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-18 23:44:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500806@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7568

The exact method to figure out the dit timing for a word is to use
"Paris" as the word. Go from there and don't forget to include the
inter-word spacing.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2159. VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 00:29:53 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <33914@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 7569

1] This is suposed to go out to the world, could some of you verify
that this article is distributed this way. (just a few comments).

2] The real question: I hear VVV a lot when i listen to CW signals,
and I know it is used on the code exam, what does it mean? I can't find
any explanation of it in the exam study guides.

Paul Masters

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not
burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies
in class..I did not see Elvis..I will not call my teacher "Hot Cakes"..
Garlic gum is not funny..They are Laughing at me, not with me.....

2160. Re: Dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 00:57:53 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140022@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 7570

> Anyone know the effect wire insulation has on the length of a resonant
> dipole? I've always used the formula 468/freq to calculate the length
> of bare-wire dipoles. What does the numerator change to if the wire
> is insulated?

I would be very surprised if the insulation has any effect at all. Treat
it the same as bare wire for resonant length purposes.

WA2SRQ

2161. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 01:15:36 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880319@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7571

>According to my ex-lawyer, who wrote and enforced deed restrictions,
>there is another way to break them: abandonment. If you violate the
>restriction, and after a "reasonable" time no-one challenges you on
>it, the court MAY hold that they abandoned the contract by failing
>to enforce it.

This is true. I've had my HF6VX up for two years now. Nobody
complained. [BTW, the ground-mounted vertical is probably the most
discreet antenna around - I put mine next to the house, and it
disappeared.]

As a practical matter, the enforcement of CCRs is usually turned over
to a homeowner's association. Unless they have an extremely vigorous
enforcement gestapo, contract abandonment is very likely. The only
other people that could report you to the gestapo (the neighbors)
probably don't even remember all the fine print on the CCR document
and the other flurry of documents they signed when their house closed.

>The problem is that both of these routes are expensive, risky and can
>lead to neighbor problems (which is bad new for everyone). We had
>a ham here in AZ who spent $22,000 fighting deed restrictions that had
>prohibitted him from putting up a dipole, and he lost the case.

The other practical aspect of homeowner's assn enforcement is that
most of them are flat-broke. The legal strategy is to get your lawyer
to file expensive and time-consuming motions until their money runs out.

>I am not a lawyer. These are just my opinions. Your mileage may vary.

I'm not a lawyer, either. These are just some personal observations
from another ham stuck under a CCR.

I wonder now if, because the antenna clause was abandoned on my CCR on
enforcing the HF6VX on the ground, I can now put up a "real" antenna on
top of the roof. (heh, heh, heh.)

>John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john

Perry Scott
KF0CA

2162. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 01:27:30 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880320@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7572

>Now the Advice: Get a good iambic key. Get an electronic iambic keyer. Put
>them on the air. Throw your microphone in the trash. You can replace it later
>with a good one when you need it.

>When you finally do get that new D-104 crystal mic

Sorry, Richard, I got the D-104 first, then borrowed an iambic keyer.
I'm not about to throw away perfection. What you say is true, though -
the CW bands are much more orderly. When they aren't orderly, the
100 Hz filter takes care of the riff-raff. Maybe that's it - nobody
behaves rudely because it is so easy to tune them out.

Anyway, nice article. Engage your systems' flame filters, because the
no-coders haven't figured out that CW can be fun/challenging/relaxing -
in short, the reason why you become a ham in the first place.

Perry
KF0CA

2163. Re: Diamond antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 01:41:50 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880322@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7573

>While I am waiting for my Technician license from the FCC and US Snail,
>I was wondering if there is any type of HF antenna for indoor use to
>overcome the problems of living in an apartment? I have full access to
>the equipment at my University's club, but was still wondering if there
>was any type of decent indoor antenna for HF use?
>
>Thanks.
>
>Scott

I've had some luck with a horizontal loop in situations requiring a small antenna. You'd just tape the wire along the top of the walls in your largest room. Connect it to a tuner via cheap twinlead you buy at a hardware store. Don't worry about dimensions, just get as much wire up as you can. Let the tuner worry about SWR.

Apartments are a problem, though, because you're so close to someone else's TV. Even if you don't transmit any harmonics, you'll probably overload the TV's front end. 10 meters is especially bad, because its 2nd is on channel 2, and it's 3rd harmonic is channel 6.

Maybe a lower-power rig would help. G'luk. I think, in the end, you'll have better success with the club station.

Perry
KF0CA

P.S. Bill/WA7NWP, one of my cronies, has some good ideas in another response.

2164. Re: Wanted: 2m J-pole dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 01:46:33 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880323@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7574

>Anyone have any experience with 2m J-poles made from 300 ohm flatline? I need
>plans, dimensions, references (couple of years back in 73, I think, but I can't
>find it....). Please e-mail and I'll summarize to the net.
>
>Thanks in advance,
>
>--
>= =
>Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI Internet: payne@ad.enet.dec.com
> UUCP: ...decwrl!ad.enet!payne

This is a recording.... *beep*

Perry/KF0CA

From: brianr@hprnd.HP.COM (Brian Ripley)
Subject: TV twin-lead J-pole Antenna
Organization: HP Roseville Networks Division

The following is a description of a J-Pole antenna made from 300 ohm
TV twin-lead. Quite a few of the hams in the area have successfully
built one or more of these antennas. They have quite a few advantages
which include improved performance for 2-meter HTs, portability, and
last, but never least, they are inexpensive.

```
| | do not short this end.
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
54" | |
| |
| |
| |
| 1/4" gap
| |
| |
| | 16 3/4"
coax shield ==>* *<== coax center conductor
| |
1 1/4" | |
-*-
solder the twin leads together at bottom
```

1. Start with 54 1/2" of TV twin lead (foam core does not work as well)
2. Strip 1/2" of insulation at bottom and solder wires together.
3. Measure 1 1/4" from soldered wires and strip insulation on both
sides. This is the solder point for a coax feedline.
4. Measure 16 3/4" from bottom and cut out 1/4" notch on one side.
5. Feed with a length of RG58U coax. Tape coax at feedpoint to the
twin lead for strength and weather protection.

I have also attached an aligator clip to the plastic on the top of
the antenna in order to conveniently hang it. I am successfully using
one in my attic to avoid any CCNR problems. I have another that I can
take with me camping, sailing, etc.

This design has appeared on many BBSs and in club newsletters; the
earliest reference that I know of is a Jan. 1984 D.A.R.C. antenna
article by James Burks, KA5QYV.

Enjoy,
N6UBM

From: "Geoffrey_C._Williams.WBST207V"@XEROX.COM
Subject: Re: TV twin-lead J-pole Antenna
Organization: The Internet

I have made and used these 300 twin lead antennas for over ten years.
Another good way to mount them is after assembly, as described by
brianr@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Brian Ripley). slide the whole thing inside a
length of 1/2 inch dia pvc tube put on an end cap, seal up the bottom and
you have a permanent cheap J pole. I have one on my roof thats been there 7
years through almost 8 Rochester NY winters, so do'nt think they are not
rugged.
If you wish to get a real good match another trick is to solder a pin to
the end of the coax center and shield, then probe through the insulation
to find the best match. Having found the best point then you can remove the
insulation and make the final solder joint.

Enjoy - Geoff Williams G4JJO

From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)
Subject: TV twin-lead J-pole Antenna
Organization: HP Ft. Collins

Some comments on construction:

1. To tune for 146.000, 1/4" was pruned off the J, and 3/4" off the
radiator. The top of the J is 3/4 wavelength, while the stub is
1/4. Prune in a 3:1 ratio.

2. Tuning. The length of the radiators affect resonant frequency,
while the feedpoint position affects feedpoint resistance. To
change resonant frequency, prune. To lower the entire curve, probe.

3. For mechanical strength, I used tie-wrap to (loosely) tie the RG8X
coax to the lower end of the J while probing & pruning. This causes
RF to couple into the shield, so wind the coax into 3 turns at ~1"

o.d. just below the tie-wrap. Wrap with electrical tape.

4. Use the stickpins as described by G4JJ0. I just left them in place after probing and pruning for minimum SWR, and soldered everything together.

5. Cinch up the tie-wrap as tight as you can, then wrap the lower end of the J in electrical tape to keep water out. You may also want to wrap the other exposed areas with tape if the J is going outside.

6. For portable operation, I cut a small hole at the top for hanging. A bit of monofilament allows the antenna to be hung almost anywhere.

Enjoy,
Perry Scott/KF0CA

2165. Have they startedgiving transmit tests again

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 02:22:57 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010190222.AA25569@tilde>
Source record: 7575

Jerry kaidor asked the above question, the answer to which is:
don't pay much attention to what you see about cw here. 95 percent is
half-baked and the remaing 20 pct is bs.bs.
73, Dube N5PDK

2166. Kenwood TR2600 Frequency limit modification.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 03:08:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010190310.AA29827@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7477

If any one has the information to modify a Kenwood TR2600
to receive a wider band of frequencies please e-mail it to me.
>>>>We wouldn't want to clutter up all these flames with useful
>>>>info. (:}

Gordon Couger N5QAQ AGENGCC@OSUCC.BIT

2167. Course work for Novice Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 03:08:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010190310.AA29838@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7576

I am Elmering a group of about six would be hams and any ideas course outlines, FCC question sets in computer readable form, or any other help will be appreciated. It's an interesting group. Two electrical engineers, one electronic Tech major, a couple of reforming (hopefully) CBer's and a retread that let his novice license lapse.

Gordon Couger N5QAQ AGENGCC@OSUCC.BIT

2168. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 04:00:16 UTC
From: stanley@fozzie.UUCP
Message-ID: <6ys0q2w161w@fozzie.UUCP>
Source record: 7478

David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark, NF2G) writes:
>
> If you transmit on frequencies allocated to another service as a
> member of that service, then Part 97 does not apply to your
> communications at all. You are then bound by the applicable regs for
> the service you are using and the general regs for all radio users.
> The fact that you also happen to be licensed under Part 97 as an
> individual is immaterial.

However, you _assume_ the requestor of the mod info is _not_ authorized
to do what he was asking to do. He might be, he might not be. To say he
_is_ doing something he shouldn't be is making assumptions based on facts
not in evidence (sorry, too much Perry Mason).

> In my *opinion* this is different from the case of a ham who
> takes his HT, which is only certificated for amateur use, and modifies
> it for out of band coverage for whatever reason. If he can get the
> radio certified/type accepted/whatever by the FCC for the additional
> frequency coverage, the radio itself is legal.

The radio itself is legal whether or not it is certified/type accepted
for out-of-band. He couldn't sell it, but there is NO CRIME in posessing
a radio with oob capability. Like mine, which covers all but is certified
for one specific freq, is legal even when the tuning dial read 5686. Note
I said posessing, not using.

> Then all he needs is a
> license in the appropriate other radio service OR authorization from a
> licensee to transmit under their license. That takes him completely
> out of Part 97.

If he ain't under Part 97, why all the quotes from it? In fact, no oob
operation is covered by 97. Part 97 says what freqs you MAY use, not what
you are prohibited from using. Anything oob is covered by other regs.

> Remember that this whole thing got started by somebody who
> stated he was trying to access non-ham repeaters with ham equipment
> and wanted advice on how to attain the odd split. Nothing in the
> message offered any evidence of type acceptance for his radio to go
> outside the ham bands, nor did he mention any authorization or
> licensure for non-ham transmission. If properly licensed outside of
> the amateur service, he could have simply contacted a service shop or
> the manufacturer for this info.
^^^^^^^^^^^^
I took that route, mainly because an entrepreneur who does the mod I
needed wanted $50 to do it. Kenwood, in their infinite wisdom, decided to

keep it a deep dark secret. I had to fax them my licensing info TWICE and make several calls over a 5 week period to pry the mod info from their fingers. They couldn't just tell me "chop R34" (not the right number, don't chop it in your radio and expect it to work anymore). If I had had access to rec.ham-radio, I would have asked here. If I had gotten the response that the other fellow got, I would have walked away from this group.

>Even if he simply preferred to ask
> fellow hams for advice, mentioning the above might have made life
> easier.

For whom? He asked a simple question, expecting a simple reply.
Instead he got told "I don't think you should do what you want. I don't know what you want to do for sure, but it surely must be illegal."

> The beginning of Part 97 (Basis and Purpose) mentions "self
> policing" as one of the traits of the amateur service. I don't think
> any of us take that to mean playing radio cop with each other. I do
> believe that it obligates us to at least try to keep each other out of
> trouble.

Unfortunatley, we have already decided that what he wants is not covered by Part 97, so self-policing doesn't apply. This country was started by people fleeing from situations where their neighbors were just trying to keep them out of trouble. "You're worshipping the wrong God, you gotta worship mine or you are in DEEP trouble." In other words, individual responsibility still exists. I can't blame Yaesu for making oob operation so simple when the Feds knock on my door. If my neighbor wants to leave $20 bills on the sidewalk, I can say "are you sure you wanna do that", but not "I prohibit you from doing that, so I won't even tell you where the sidewalk is." If he wants to drive 80 MPH in a school zone, I can't stop him.

This is my signature. It doesn't contain my name at all!

2169. mobile CW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 04:13:58 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <38460@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7479

randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) suggests:

>>Fewer families are able to buy a house now than at any time since the
>>Great Depression. This forces most of us to live in an apartment, or at
>>best a condo. Putting up a good antenna for HF is almost impossible in
>>these environments. Even if you can put up an antenna, TVI (and especially
>>VCR-I) is so severe that it's sometimes pointless, unless you want a lynch
>>mob after you.

>>What does this mean? Base station hamming is on the wane. You will notice a
>>large number of mobile HF stations, especially on 10 meters, and I think the
>>trend will continue. CW is not a medium that is suited to mobile operation.

Well, I've seen some weird anti-CW reasoning on this net, but this is a new one on me! I've worked quite a few /M stations on CW, including someone running 50 watts driving to work in Tokyo (egads). I also remember a long CW chat with K5NA who was driving to Florida and was glad to have someone to keep him awake for a while during the drive.

But allow me to come to the opposite conclusion. If you think you are going to cause RFI then you certainly ought to go on CW! It's not quite like using AM, which is decipherable, but even SSB RFI will lead the neighbors to suspect a human at work (or at least a ham), while all those "pops" could be anything. When I was in Israel last year I saw some ham antennas that shared a rooftop with TV antennas (and many of the 4X population watch TV from JY as well as 4X, so this isn't strong-signal stuff), and when I asked some of the hams how they avoid interference they said that (a) they tend to operate late at night, and (b) they use CW a lot.

You want another reason to use CW? If you are interested in working DX (or is that a dirty word around here too?) you have to be very masochistic to do it entirely on SSB. Tonight was a good example - in a short time tuning around the HF bands, I found 3 DX stations that I was interested in working. One of them was in Mongolia, JT1BR on 15m CW, I called him once and worked him. The next was Sri Lanka, 4S7CF on 20m CW, I called him once and worked him (OK, there were others calling both of these guys, maybe 3 or 4 people that I could hear). The third was Narau, C21DX on 10m SSB. The guy was swamped with callers, he had to go by call areas to reduce the crowd. He asked for people from the 3rd call area, many 3s called but lots of 6s, 2s... Some just called and called and called, even while the guy was talking. Others got on frequency and told them to shut up, people called each other names, other people told them to shut up, meanwhile the C2 was working someone but I couldn't hear most of his transmissions. I made a few calls when the guy was listening but even if he'd come back to me I wouldn't have known

because of the lids still calling him. Maybe C2 is rarer than JT and/or 4S, but I remember working C21XX on CW when I was the only person calling him, and the latest "most wanted" list I saw had Mongolia among the top hundred countries wanted, but neither of the others.

This is not atypical. There are large phone pile-ups for pretty common DX (there were many more people calling a Uruguay station on phone than there were calling the Sri Lankan and Mongolian on CW combined. There are some fine phone operators but there are many many LID operators on phone who spoil the fun for me a large fraction of the time.

And yes, I know that not everyone likes working DX, but if you do then it is silly to do it on phone all the time unless you like beating yourself over the head for relaxation. I'm getting pretty tired of all the bleating about CW on this net, and the put-downs that result when anyone makes a reasoned argument for using it. I don't feel any need to apologize for liking it, any more than I do for preferring Bach and the harpsichord to rock music. In fact, I don't know why I'm even mentioning the advantages, the more people who find out about them the more crowded the CW sub-bands will get and the more the lids will cruise by to spoil things for us.

I feel much better now.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2170. Re: Course work for Novice Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 06:15:46 UTC
From: bateman@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct19.061546.11441@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 7480

This is a subject Near and Dear to my heart. I have helped
almost 100 people get their Nov and Tech licenses.

Here's the best suggestion I can give: get the book from the ARRL,

(Proceedings of) _The_ARRL_Nat'l_Educational_Workshop_

It has 25 papers discussing different teaching techniques
(one of which is mine, ahem!). It's available from ARRL for about $10.

I tried to distill what I learned from 5 yrs of teaching into 10 pages.

Hope this helps!

73,
Monte Bateman
WB5RZX @ WB5RZX
bateman @ nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
National Severe Storms Laboratory, Norman, OK! 73069

2171. Re: FORUM GUEST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 06:16:34 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <20620@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 7481
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1990Oct17.054638.5649@ddsw1.MCS.COM> arf@ddsw1.MCS.COM (Jack Schmidling) writes:
+ This weeks guest on The Amateur Radio Forum will be

As if the OB were a talkshow host, puffing his latest offing!
(come to think of it, he *IS* as big a jerk as Geraldo!)

+
+ ARFNET: A Network of concerned Americans utilizing
+ computer and ham radio communication links.

Oh bs! It's not a "Network" at all! It's just one guy abusing his license! Jack, do us all a favor, keep your absurd, racist, politicial babble to yourself! No one has the slightest bit of interested in that damn sideshow *you* call a net! You run around blabbing about this garbage, on every group on Usenet, every group so afflicted wishes you'd stop posting or have a stroke or both! I notice your list of supporters is non-existant. You've made most of us here in 'rec.ham-radio' ashamed, the others (the non-hams) at our sites ask us if "all hams are as big a jerks as you are"...The garbage you spew has nothing whatever to do with Amateur Radio! You abuse the privileges that your license provides in a manner that is most disgusting!

Amateur Radio was never intended to provide a platform for hate and politics! Far be it from me to restrict anyone's rights to free speech, even as mindless as your's is, but I *don't* have to listen to it; consider youself a non-entity, I've put you in my kill-file. I'll bet most of the rest will too, if they haven't already. In short Jack, don't write, don't call. BTW I hope the FCC finds a way to take you off the air so that the kids listening to 40 meters don't have a chance of hearing the racist crap that you pump out in the name of free speech, it's poison!

{to the rest of the group: sorry for the flame, back to the discussions!}

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

2172. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 08:39:58 UTC
From: fire%vaxfi.decnet.cern.ch@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9010190839.AA25151@dxmint.cern.ch>
Source record: 7482

Mailing Test. Please excuse... 19.10.90-08.41ut Pierfrancesco Caci

2173. Ok, how do I start

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 12:59:27 UTC
From: rg@uunet!unhd
Message-ID: <1990Oct19.125927.1838@uunet!unhd>
Source record: 7483

I've been getting more and more interested in the whole amateur radio thang, but I'm not sure how to proceed. I picked up a copy of CQ (?) and it was, despite all my engineering intuition, utter gibberish :-)

Are there books on the subject that are widely available?

I looked in the phone book, but was unable to find an a listing for any clubs. Is the usual procedure to latch onto a mentor for a while? Anyone in the Portsmouth NH area feeling the need to teach? :-)

I think that I'll be mainly interested in the computational aspect (i.e. packet BBS, getting weather satellite data, that sort of thing) but then I've never tried it so I'm open to trying anything.

It was only a matter of time... once I saw the pictures of the equipment with lotsa dials and das blinkenlights, I was hooked on the idea! :-)

tank ewe

-Roger

--
"The question of whether a computer can think is no more interesting
than the question of whether a submarine can swim" - Edsgar W. Dijkstra
rg@unhd.unh.edu | UNH Marine Systems Engineering Laboratory
r_gonzalez@unhh.bitnet | Durham, NH 03824-3525

2174. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 13:18:21 UTC
From: whs70@taichi.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Oct19.131821.5737@towernet.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 7484

In article <4272@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>In article <1990Oct17.204646.19836@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>
>>
>>2. Can homeowners associations ban antennas, or place height restrictions
>>on antennas? Can city governments go the same? I assume that height
>>restrictions are OK.
>
>City governments can do the same, however, using PRB-1, these restrictions
>can be overturned or relaxed. Note that PRB-1 doesn't apply to deed
>restrictions.

As both a ham and a city councilman, the above is not quite as
simple as that. Antenna restrictions can be instituted by a
city/municipality for valid and defendable reasons. An outright
ban on ham antennas would likely be viewed as arbitrary and capricious
by the courts, BUT a restriction can be justified on the basis of
safety and zoning. For example: It doesn't take much effort for
a city to defend a height restriction that incorporates verbage
to the affect "No antenna shall be installed that if it fell
from its base would extend beyond the property line of the owner."
Clearly, if I then happen to live on a lot that is 100' by 100',
the maximum antenna height I could install would be 50' if I
installed it in the exact center of my property. The closer I
wanted to locate my antenna to any one property line, the lower the
allowable height.

Now you may not agree with this, but a similar "law" is in place in a
local municipality (not mine) and will probably not be challenged,
and if it is, the challenge will not (IMHO) be won by the ham.

Bill Sohl K2UNK || email
Bellcore, Morristown, NJ || UUCP bcr!taichi!whs70
(Bell Communications Research) || or
201-829-2879 Weekdays || Internet whs70@taichi.cc.bellcore.com
---

2175. Re: privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 13:37:22 UTC
From: whs70@taichi.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Oct19.133722.5918@towernet.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 7485
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Jim Grub wrote:
>Aside from the question of whether it's "your" air exclusively, there's the
>question of whether the information content ownership is a separate issue
>from the possession of the signal by which it is transmitted. So far, the
>courts have agreed that it is.
>
>I think swls are going to have to get used to the idea that as radio use for
>such applications increases, the pressure to guarantee privacy is going to
>increase.

Short of banning ANY type of general coverage receiver, I can't
see what outcome any pressure would have on the radio listener,
be that an swl or simply someone that has a radio. At this point,
there must be millions of very broad coverage receivers in the
hands of the public (Both regular types and scanners). Are we
to expect confiscation? Legislation limiting future receivers/scanners
manufactured from being able to receive certain frequency ranges
(that's done now with the cellular on scanners, but it's a
simple task to modify most of those scanners after ownereship.)?

At some point, if there is a call to restrict receiveing of a
multitude of frequency ranges and specific frequencies, it becomes
(IMHO) almost impossible to design a cheap scanner/receiver.
Note also, the use of the radio spectrum is not static. What
you find in a particular frequency range today may not be the same
10 years from now.

So what's it all mean? Again, IMHO, I really doubt that much
will happen in the area of prohibiting general coverage
receivers or significantly limiting multiple ranges of
frequency coverage. Having said that, it does remain incumbent on
all of us, hams AND swlers to remain vigilant and sound the
alarm immediately at even the first sign of any such global
restrictions in equipment design being instituted.

Bill Sohl K2UNK || email
Bellcore, Morristown, NJ || UUCP bcr!taichi!whs70
(Bell Communications Research) || or
201-829-2879 Weekdays || Internet whs70@taichi.cc.bellcore.com
---

2176. Privacy, was CBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 13:59:57 UTC
From: reichert@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4446@cocoa46.UUCP>
Source record: 7486

Jim...you wrote

>why would any decent person WANT to
>eavesdrop on the private lives of others?

Probably because it's more interesting then the garbage on TV!

Seriously...What I hear and see in the privacy of my own is no ones' damn business! What I may do with it is!

Everyone is missing the point here...Encode the damn transmission and the privacy issue is mute.

Now if we can get them to clean up their signals and put in shielding everyone (except maybe the manufacturers) will be happy!

Chuck KD9JQ

2177. Re: privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 14:35:57 UTC
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <9318@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 7487

In article <35000@cup.portal.com> onymouse@cup.portal.com (John - DeBert) writes:
>>Anybody who would put a transmitter in their house (baby monitors), cordless
>>phones, or use cellular, should realize that they are "transmitting".
>>
> People who are not initiated into the nature of radio find it inconceivable
> that >>ANYONE<< can tune into their cordless phones, et cetera. They seem
> to believe that there is some magical, invisible cable connecting the sets
> together and that it is just like a regular phone wire - only invisible!
>
> How do you educate them - gently?

You don't. They don't want to hear it. They believe what they want
and ignore the rest. I have a brother, well educated, an Engineering
degree, not naive about radio. He has one of those stick it in your
ear and walk around cordless phones. He is also convinced that it
doesn't radiate beyond the confines of his house. He knows what radio
is, but is convinced that the phone was manufactured to protect his
privacy cause the owners manual says so. But then, maybe he is naive.
The point is, even though I can pick up cordless phones from as far
away as 15-20 miles on my 6 meter rig, you still can't convince the average
consumer of that fact.
I have given up trying. But I don't and won't have a cordless phone in
my house.

bill KB3YV

2178. Ref: BAUDOT teletypes need warm new home...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 15:07:48 UTC
From: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SWRI.EDU
Message-ID: <9010191537.AA02558@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7488

You might consider donating them to one of the following museums:

Museum of Communications (Dallas, TX) [might be deductable]

Southwestern Bell Museum (Dallas, TX) [just try and deduct it!!]

While both of these have a lineup of 14/15/19/26 machines, I'm sure they need parts, cuz their machines _work_. I think SWB might have a museum in Houston, too.

Oz (Rich Osman, WB0HUQ) INTERNET: Oz@SwRI.edu
(512) 522-5050 (w); (512) 699-1302 (h, merciless machine)
(512) 522-2572 (just the fax)

2179. Re: Walter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 15:50:48 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Oct19.155048.23353@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 7489

In article <memo.490196@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>Anyone know what license class Walter Cronkite holds?

According to the 1990 Callbook he holds a Novice.

--
phil blais N6KXD AMA 12662 ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

2180. Re: privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 16:02:34 UTC
From: betz-a@hpuxa.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <5895@nisca.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 7490
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <291.271DE138@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

>Moreover, there is the fundamental issue: why would any decent person WANT to
>eavesdrop on the private lives of others?

This is an excellent example of how asking the question will influence the response. The fundamental issue is NOT whether decent people want to snoop on others. Rather, its a division in philosophy between freedom and privacy. On the one hand, people are generally ignorant about the technology they use. As I recall, many congressmen were stunned to find out that anybody with a Radio Shack scanner could listen in on the cellular conversations. That realization (plus a little high power bribing -- no *campaign contributions* -- from the cellular industry) led to the ECPA. On the other hand, this country has (at least historically) prided itself on its emphasis on individual freedom. Virtually unenforcable laws like the ECPA are an attempt to restrict one's freedom, something that most Americans still value pretty highly. I like to pick up a copy of Orwell's _1984_ and reread it every few years. Partly to enjoy it, but partly to remind me to keep my guard up against our benvolent government (grin). Freedom is hard to win and easy to lose; one minor loss leads to another, which leads to another, and so on.

Drew

Internet : betz-a@hpuxa.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Bitnet : TS7080@OHSTMVSA.IRCC.OHIO-STATE.EDU
U.S. Snail : 1283 Woodbrook Lane, Columbus, Ohio 43223-3277
Ham Radio : WJ8K
Ma Bell : (614) 272-9813
Comments : The opinions expressed here are free of charge.
: Of course, they do not necessarily reflect the public
: policies of The Ohio State University, Inc. or its
: subsidiaries. Reg. Penna. Dept. Agr.

2181. Packet on 6.777mHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 16:11:10 UTC
From: Mike_Beezley.Houston@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <901019-100410-1510@Xerox>
Source record: 7491

I was listening to HF last night and as I scanned through the 6mHz area the radio stopped on what sounded like packet transmissions. I hooked up my handy-dandy PK-88 and set it for 300 baud and lo and behold packet headers started showing up. The only problem is I don't recognize the calls that I am seeing. I suspect they are MARS transmissions but I'm not sure. Here is an extract:

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

17-Oct-90 22:25:49 AFA4PC-1*>AFA4FQ <D>
17-Oct-90 22:25:50 AFA4FQ*>AFA4PC-1 <UA>
17-Oct-90 22:26:05 AFA4FQ*>AFA4PC-1 <DM>
17-Oct-90 22:26:07 AFA4PC-1*>AFA4FQ <D>
17-Oct-90 23:14:45 AFA4PC*>ID <UI>:
MSYS in Huntsville, AR AFA4PC-1/B AFA4PC-7/N AFA4PC/R
17-Oct-90 23:14:46 AFA4PC*>Mail <UI>:
NN0FQZ
17-Oct-90 23:15:02 AFA4PC*>ID <UI>:
MSYS in Huntsville, AR AFA4PC-1/B AFA4PC-7/N AFA4PC/R
17-Oct-90 23:15:02 AFA4PC*>Mail <UI>:

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

73 N5PWP@WB5BBW.TX.USA.NA
__mike
```

2182. legal identification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 16:16:31 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9010191616.AA05272@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7492

A couple of the locals like to ID, at low power, under other people's transmissions, so they can be "legal", but anonymous.

2183. Weird splits, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 16:21:58 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9010191622.AA05786@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7493

Lauren has NEVER come back and said why he wants this split.
I'll bet he's just laughing at the commotion.
Maybe the rigs are going to be used in some country where
type-acceptance is not necessary. Maybe they're going to be used in a
service where type acceptance is not necessary.

Feh, now back to the flames in progress.

2184. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 16:31:21 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3014@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 7494

In article <4272@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>I don't think the FCC has ever preempted TVI ordinances. They did, in
>PRB-1, preempt city antenna ordinances. The order in PRB-1 is
>a limited premption--it didn't declare anything unconstitutional, only
>a court can do that.

Errr..ahhh....yeah they did. Please refer to this month's QST(I think
in the "Happenings" section) for an illustration. An Arizona Appeals
court has upheld a lower court ruling that threw out a nuisance suit
against an amateur for causing TVI. The court held that TVI issues
were exclusively the jurisidiction of the FCC and action by the FCC
was the exclusively remedy to such problems. This has been the
position of the FCC for quite awhile(and this isn't the first such
suit.)

>I suppose there may be apartment complexes and homeowners associations that
>have attempted to ban the use of ham transmitters, but I've never heard
>of any.

Oh there are lots of these....they usually don't go after the transmitter,
it's nominally that unsightly antenna they try to get after...

> some stuff deleted...
>Yes, homeowners associations can, and increasingly often do, ban antennas
>or place height or type restrictions on them. Their authority is a deed
>covenent that runs with the property and is transferred to the new buyer
>if you sell the property.
>
>City governments can do the same, however, using PRB-1, these restrictions
>can be overturned or relaxed. Note that PRB-1 doesn't apply to deed
>restrictions.

All true....note further that PRB-1 isn't going to be sufficient to
completely rid you of antenna restrictions....they just have to be
"reasonable," i.e. they have to allow you to communicate. Several
cities have enacted restrictions at say 55' or 65' that hams in the
community have helped craft. These are usually reached as a compromise
solution.

>Other stuff deleted...

73's de Steve KA6S

2185. Re: Dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 17:13:57 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230043@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 7495

>Anyone know the effect wire insulation has on the length of a resonant
>dipole? I've always used the formula 468/freq to calculate the length
>of bare-wire dipoles. What does the numerator change to if the wire
>is insulated?

In practice, the insulation has very little effect - including it in your calculations wouldn't make enough difference to worry about, as you're still going to have to cut long and trim to resonance. Surrounding structures and height-above-ground affect the final resonant length so much more than wire diameter or insulation that dipoles are always going to be a "cut-and-try" proposition.

Remember, the 468/f formula is a *approximation*; you shouldn't expect it to give you an antenna that is exactly at the right length for your installation. For example, at 7.2 MHz, the formula gives an antenna length of 65 feet. That's almost exactly 95% of half the free-space wavelength, so it's a pretty good "first cut" - but I'd still measure off more like 70 feet of wire (to allow plenty of extra for tying to the insulators, etc.) and then start cutting and watching the meter.

One trick I used for a dipole was back in my Novice days when my parents house was on a lot with two phone poles spaced about 70' apart. (Y'see, the previous owner was a ham who worked for the phone company.) Anyway, I built the dipole and laid it out on the ground, then hauled it up to the tops of the poles via pulleys I'd mounted up there. To trim the antenna (and later, to do any maintenance on the cable, etc.) all I had to do was untie the ropes at the bottom of the poles and lower the whole thing back to the ground.

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

2186. USA Call Sign Allocation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 17:24:29 UTC
From: gay@venice.SEDD.TRW.COM
Message-ID: <879@venice.SEDD.TRW.COM>
Source record: 7496

Here is the latest call sign allocation scheme from the 1989 FCC rule book:

```
Group A (Extra) Group B (Advanced) Group C (Gen/Tech) Group D (Novice)
--------------- ------------------ ------------------ ----------------
K#$$ * KA1$$ K#$$$ * KA#$$$-KZ#$$$
N#$$ * KB#$$-KS#$$ N#$$$ WA#$$$-WZ#$$$
W#$$ * NA#$$-NZ#$$ W#$$$ *
AA#$-AK#$ WA#$$-WZ#$$
KA#$-KZ#$
NA#$-NZ#$
WA#$-WZ#$
AA#$$-AK#$$ * = Call signs using these prefixes not currently issued.
```

Group A notes: The following prefixes will not be assigned to stations in the contiguous 48 states: AH KH NH WH NL AL KL WL KP NP WP AP. Pacific-area stations will be assigned AH#$ KH#$ WH#$, then Group B. Alaska-area stations will get WL7$ KL7$ NL7$ then Group B. Atlantic-area stations will be assigned KP#$ NP#$ WP#$, then Group B.

Group B notes: KA prefixes will be assigend only to persons living in the 1st call district. Other KAs are assigned to US personnel living in Japan. The following prefixes will not be assigned to stations in the contiguous 48 states: KH KL KP NH NP WH WL WP. Pacific-area stations will be assigned calls in the format, AH#$$, Alaska-area stations, AL7$$, and Atlantic-area stations, KP#$$. Once Group B calls are used up, Group C calls will be issued.

Group C notes: Pacific area stations will be assigned KH#$$ NH#$$ WH#$$ in that order, Alaska-area stations KL7$$ NL7$$ WL7$$; Atlantic-area stations NP#$$ WP#$$. After these are depleted, Group D will be used.

Group D notes: The following call sign formats will not be assigend to stations in the contiguous 48 states: KH#$$$ KL#$$$ KP#$$$ WC#$$$ WH#$$$ WK#$$$ WL#$$$ WM#$$$ WP#$$$ WR#$$$ WT#$$$. Pacific-area stations will be assigned KH#$$$ WH#$$$; Alaska-area stations will be assigend KL7$$$ WL7$$$; Atlantic-area stations KP#$$$ WP#$$$.

Lance J. Gay (N6BKQ) Internet: gay@venice.sedd.trw.com
TRW Systems Engineering & Development Div. Phone: 213-764-9292
Redondo Beach, CA 90278

2187. HW-100 fileter ters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 17:24:39 UTC
From: jhk@SATURN.ACC.COM
Message-ID: <9010191724.AA03727@saturn.acc.com>
Source record: 7497

Hi Wally;

I'd suggest using the 400 hertz fileter ter. I had a n HW-100 from 1969
through 1983 and had updated it with all of the mods of the HW-101,
which came out later (I worked for Heath for a while, so it made it
easy!). The 400 hertz filter gave a really "peaked" response and
also rang a bit as any filter this narrow normally does.
Unfortunately, the original design of the 100/101 set up the rat dio
to transmit 1000 Hertz away from the receive freu quency, so the peak
on the 400 hertz filet ter was set up at an audio tone of 1000 hertz.
I changed mine to a more m pleasant 700 hertz by chag nging (I think)
the CW BFO crystal up or down 300 hertz.

By the way, the 101 had a switch to go from the ssb to cw filet ter
that was an add-on to the 100. It fit in back of either the RF
or AF gain know b , and was a mechanix cal lash up to throw two cheapie
slide switches to select the appropriate filter.. You might want
to see if you could borrow a 101 manual, get the parts numbers,
and call he Heath for parts department to see if they still have it in
stock (the parts for it, that is; I don't think it was an assembly).
I'd also check for availability of the 400 hz filter, which is f
available is probably cheaper than the Fox-Tango. Also, there is
not any reason that would prohibit you from mounting two small
relays (SPDT) in the vicinity of the filters underneath the chassis,
and putting a SPST toggle w switch to activate them on thr e front
panel. I do not suggest using one DPDT th relay, because you really
want to isolate the input and output of the file ter by 60 db or
better for best performance. The impedance here is 2000 ohms, so
keep the leads short. Otherwise, at 3395 khz, the wiring is not
all that critical.

Good luck on your project.

John, WB4LNM

+---+
| ** DISCLAIMER ** |
| All of these wonderful ideas and superb comments are not necessarily |
| the opinion of my employer, nor would I necessarily want them to be. |
| So there. |
+---+-------------------------------+
John H. Klingelhoeffer	THIS SPACE FOR RENT
Director, Government Special Operations	
Advanced Computer Communications +-------------------------------+
Systems Division	Voice: 301-290-8100

10220 Old Columbia Road	Fax: 301-290-8106
Columbia, Maryland USA 21046-1725	Radio: 224.56/147.135 WB4LNM
	Internet: jhk@saturn.acc.com
+----------+----------+

2188. Re: CBS news irresponsible

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 17:55:16 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5124@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7498

In article <30500796@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>There have been a few cases where I get to see the media deal with an
>issue I know a lot about. ABSOLUTELY EVERY time, they got things wrong
>and/or out of context.

This has been my experience (2 times) also.

>From that day on, I have always questioned what I read, hear, or see, in
>the media.

I tended to question the media prior to my experience, now I *know* that
almost anything you see will be heavily biased. Even if it *looks* obvious,
don't believe it.

Rusty

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

2189. Re: CW Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 17:58:39 UTC
From: obrien@aero.aero.org
Message-ID: <89059@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 7499

In article <12890@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>, perley@caesar.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley) writes:
|> In article <1990Oct16.133310.1130@cbnews.att.com> wrb@cbnews.att.com (Wallace R. Blackburn) writes:
|> >I've found filters available from Fox-Tango and I think I
|> >want to get one. My question is this: they have 400 Hz and 250 Hz filters
|> >- do I want the tighter one, or are there tradeoffs between tighter filters
|> >and wider ones (i.e. is it difficult to tune, etc.)
|>
|> One consideration is that the HW100 doesn't let you run split
|> frequency at all. If you send CQ and the other guy calls back outside
|> your narrow passband, you can't retune to copy him without changing
|> your transmit frequency as well.
|>
|> Other than that, if I had to choose between 400 and 250, I would take 400
|> for ease of tuning, especially since you don't have the ssb width filter
|> to fall back on.

Yes, tuning is one consideration. I just got a used TS-440S that has Fox-Tango filters in it (the guy who owned it wanted REALLY good filters). Fox-Tango filters have much higher Q and steeper skirts than the standard Kenwood filters, and this guy wanted the steepest skirts he could get. He got 'em. He also got filters so good that they're subject to ringing if the incoming signal's too wide. Therefore, you really want a wider filter. At 250 Hz a clean CW signal will just about fill the passband, and it might sound awfully peculiar.

Of course, if it DOES work right, and if you can tune the radio with the filter switched off, you may have better copy from the 250Hz filter.

I'd say your best bet is to try to get some time on a radio that's got such a filter, and see what it sounds like. Those narrow filters sound awful damn strange, but if you can get past that you may actually find that you like it.
--
Mike O'Brien, KC6OJW/AA
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

2190. Re: Callsign Project Part 3

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 18:02:07 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5125@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7500

In article <5117@qip.UUCP> rusty@qip.UUCP (Thats me) writes:
>
<Lots of stuff>
>
Oh, I forgot. I'll insure the return package only if you tell me to.
Other than the current hold on Sun cartridges, the chinese menu is
still pretty much the same as last year. I hope to be able to
write sun-compatible cartridges as well as NCR-compatible cartridges
RSN, but it will probably happen after the majority of 9-tracks have
gone out....

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

2191. Re: CBS news irresponsible

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 19:00:34 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct19.190034.13793@isis.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 7501

In article <5058@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:

>
>One very large local municipality (that shall remain nameless :-) is
>moving a lot of traffic to trunked circuits that scanners cannot
>handle very well. They are then supplying the media (NOT the public!)
>with trunking radios programmed to monitor just those trunk groups
>that the city thinks the media should listen to.
>
>Trunking and low cost DES scrambling is going to really hurt those
>of us who like to monitor police and fire.
>
Text edited.....

In Denver, the old individual radio systems of each agency are being
replaced with a new, shared, trunking system...

All the police, fire, parks, trash, water, etc., will be using one
40 channel system...with computer controlled dynamic channel allocation.
This means it will be very difficult to follow a thread of a conversation
as the conversation will keep jumping to a new channel every time one
party unkeys and the other keys up. Part of the justification is to make
it real hard for our crack dealers to monitor the police with the $89.00
scanners. There is also the option on the trunking system for various
types of encoding or scrambling.

As mentioned above, the city is providing units to the major TV and radio
stations...as well as the vultures (tow trucks). There have been a couple
of instances where a TV helicopter has really helped nab some criminal or
helped find someone lost...so they have justified their need to the city
administration.

--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA
Please route replies to: whester@isis.cs.du.edu or uunet!isis!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

2192. Re: CBS REPORT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 19:19:11 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <408@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7502

In article <30500787@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> > I will be writing CBS to express my views and I hope that many others
> > will write them
>
> Send a copy to Walter Cronkite as well.

Uhhhhh....didn't Walt retire from CBS a LONG time ago??!?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2193. Re: Laws against scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 19:59:20 UTC
From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <9949@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 7503
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

It seems to me that if someone broadcasts their private life, either by voice (yelling) or by electronic means (PA system, radio waves) then they have no right to complain when others "listen in". It's rude to expect others to turn a deaf ear to your excessively boisterous lifestyle, eh.

2194. fake commercial station Calls

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 20:02:26 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <110458@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 7504
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Heard a commercial on the radio for Coors beer. In this commercial, you hear a fake DJ and fake jingles for radio station "HOWL". (Coors is advertising beer for Halloween parties). Just curious what country radio station HOWL would exist.

__/\/__
o o My job is so secret, even I don't know what I'm doing!
-

2195. Re: Kenwood TR2600 Frequency limit modification.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 20:09:27 UTC
From: svec@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4867@feldspar2.UUCP>
Source record: 7505

I once heard someone claiming on the air that he modified his TR2600A
to receive the 162.55 weather band. He also alleged (never saw it confirmed)
that he hacked the Digital Coded Squelch modem (which he and I have
never used yet for true DCS) to detect the single warning tone
sent out by the weather service and to keep the radio quiet (as
DCS does) until it hears the weather alert tone on 162.4, .475 or .55
In any case, I tried for months to pry it out of him how he did it all,
sent him enlarged-xerox schematics with return address/postage
envelopes etc. etc. but he never came through. I personally never
saw it in operation but a friend of mine did.
I too would be interested in at least opening it up to 162.55 receive.
One thing I did do in frustration one night was to go into the
diode matrix of 3 or 4 diodes that I know affect ranges of TX/RX
and tried every permutation of them connected or disconnected
(8 or 16 of them) resetting the microprocessor
every time in between to see what it would do to the radio. I got
such results as: Turned it into a European version (TX/RX 144-146)
Made it TX/RX 140-160, made it stock-american (RX 140-160, TX 144-148)
and several combinations caused other unusual limitations, generally
a subset of TX/RX but always between 140-159.995 (where I said 160
I really mean 159.995).
If anyone else figures out how to extend this radio's RECEIVE to 163,
I certainly would like to know (and the net I am sure would like to know
so they can discuss the illegality of opening the transmit to 163 so one
can do their own illegal weather forcasts on 162.55 (just kidding)).

--
Larry Svec - KD9OF (good in 1987 or newer callbooks)
home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -3741
"I know everything... even some things that are true!"

2196. ??What happened to NASA Sat data??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 20:19:44 UTC
From: wejones@CRDEC7.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9010191619.aa22380@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 7506

It has been quite a while since I have seen the NASA style
satellite orbital elements posted. Are they no longer available?
Is there an FTP site where this data is available? A logical
source would be the ames.nasa.gov site which supplies near daily
updates on other launch information, but it doesn't appear there.
You would think that as important public image seems to be to NASA
that they would provide such information as a public service to
those who enjoy tracking the birds.

Also, does anyone know of an up to date source of the frequencies
used by the various satellites? I have a book with an extensive list,
but most of the birds listed are no longer active.

2197. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 20:26:10 UTC
From: biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov
Message-ID: <7680@dog.ee.lbl.gov>
Source record: 7507

In article <1990Oct19.131821.5737@towernet.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@taichi.UUCP (24460-W. H. Sohl) writes:
>In article <4272@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>>In article <1990Oct17.204646.19836@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>>>2. Can homeowners associations ban antennas, or place height restrictions
>>>on antennas? Can city governments go the same? I assume that height
>>>restrictions are OK.

>>City governments can do the same, however, using PRB-1, these restrictions
>>can be overturned or relaxed. Note that PRB-1 doesn't apply to deed
>>restrictions.

>As both a ham and a city councilman, the above is not quite as
>simple as that. Antenna restrictions can be instituted by a
>city/municipality for valid and defendable reasons. An outright
>ban on ham antennas would likely be viewed as arbitrary and capricious
>by the courts, BUT a restriction can be justified on the basis of
>safety and zoning. For example: It doesn't take much effort for
>a city to defend a height restriction that incorporates verbage
>to the affect "No antenna shall be installed that if it fell
>from its base would extend beyond the property line of the owner."
>Clearly, if I then happen to live on a lot that is 100' by 100',
>the maximum antenna height I could install would be 50' if I
>installed it in the exact center of my property. The closer I
>wanted to locate my antenna to any one property line, the lower the
>allowable height.

The allowable height in the above example would probably be more like
30 feet because you have to add the half-diagonal dimension of the beam
to the tower height to obtain the worst-case reach (if the beam and tower
fall flat).

>Now you may not agree with this, but a similar "law" is in place in a
>local municipality (not mine) and will probably not be challenged,
>and if it is, the challenge will not (IMHO) be won by the ham.

It is unfortunate that regulations like this must exist -- There are no
"absolute" guarantees of safety in life. If extended, this would make it
difficult to build fences -- by definition their height would be limited
to zero when placed directly on the property line. I'd bet that a ham
with enough money could beat that regulation.

The regulations regarding tower height limits would be much easier to
defend in court if they were reasonable -- eg the owner of the tower high

enough to present a danger to his neighbors property should have the design engineered and carry insurance in case of incident.

Alan K Biocca
WB6ZQZ

2198. Re: privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 20:47:15 UTC
From: cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct19.204715.8219@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 7508
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <291.271DE138@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>Moreover, there is the fundamental issue: why would any decent person WANT to
>eavesdrop on the private lives of others?

Just ask the CIA, FBI and especially the NSA.

Conway Yee, N2JWQ
yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu (preferred) 231 S. Melville St.
cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above) Philadelphia, Pa 19139
yee@bnlx26.nsls.bnl.gov (rarely checked) (215) 386-1312

2199. 12 volt DC for Kenwood 530s mod(looking for one)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 21:19:03 UTC
From: peon@wums2.wustl.edu
Message-ID: <4038.271f2778@wums2.wustl.edu>
Source record: 7509

I am looking for a simple modification to run my Kenwood 530s on 12v DC.
I have a couple of bulldozer batteries sitting around and thought it would
be practical to have emergency power around. Any other modifications for
this rig I would appreciate also.
73,
Jeff KB0GTU
email fineberg@wums2.wustl.edu

--
I have a signature file too! Peon@wums2.wustl.edu
But don't send me mail here!

2200. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 21:23:26 UTC
From: kjh@aludra.usc.edu
Message-ID: <12637@chaph.usc.edu>
Source record: 7510

In article <30500780@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>Then some frequencies are just not practical on any coax, period.
>Try getting on 10 GHz and see what I mean.
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--

I use coax on X-band a lot. It is that really small "hardline", with
SMA connectors. There are a couple of sizes of the semi-rigid stuff; I
don't have the RG numbers, because I've gotten all of mine at swaps.

2201. Re: legal identification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 22:23:21 UTC
From: steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct19.222321.27070@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 7511

Another issue about 'identification' is loss of power because your
HT battery dies in the middle of a QSO. Obviously, there is nothing
you can do about it!

-Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD
Kansas State University ARC

2202. Re: CW Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-19 23:55:51 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8128@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 7512

In article <1990Oct16.133310.1130@cbnews.att.com> wrb@cbnews.att.com (Wallace R. Blackburn) writes:
>I have a Heathkit HW-100 that I use almost exclusively for CW (yeah, yeah I >know). I picked it up used (no kiddin') and it has the SSB (2100 Hz) >filter in it. I've found filters available from Fox-Tango and I think I >want to get one. My question is this: they have 400 Hz and 250 Hz filters >- do I want the tighter one, or are there tradeoffs between tighter filters >and wider ones (i.e. is it difficult to tune, etc.) There is no provision >for switching between two filters, so unless I rig something up, I will be >stuck with whatever is in there.
>
Ugh! What a choice! I think you're going to want to go for the "rig something up" option. I have a choice of 2400Hz, 500Hz, and 250Hz. The "no filter" option is, as I'm sure you're aware, good for absolutely nothing. If I had to live with only one of 500Hz or 250Hz, I'd probably take the 500Hz. With a bandwidth that wide, you can tune and find the guy. It's OK up until you get into contests or a pileup, and then it gets pretty rugged trying to pick out the one signal you're listening to out of the thousands that creep through that 500Hz hole. With 250Hz you cut the window down significantly, but I've found it extremely difficult to tune with my 250Hz filter on. I will take a guess that your 400Hz choice will be the one you want. HOWEVER, this all depends on how wide the filter skirts are. For a while, I operated my rig (an Icom 761) with a 250Hz filter in the second IF only. That was tunable, since the skirts of the filter were not exceptionally steep. But when I added a first IF filter, the skirts became much sharper and it became a lot harder to tune. Even tuning very slowly, I go right over weak stations and never even hear them. Go into your nearest dealer and play with an Icom 781 (which has the 250 Hz filters built in, rather than as an option like the lower-priced stuff). That will give you a feel for tuning with steep 250Hz filter skirts.

AA6KX

2203. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 00:15:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500807@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7513

> If he ain't under Part 97, why all the quotes from it? In fact, no oob
> operation is covered by 97. Part 97 says what freqs you MAY use, not what
> you are prohibited from using. Anything oob is covered by other regs.

I disagree. Go ahead and transmit out of band and see WHICH FCC regulation
you will be charged with violating? They will probably charge you with
several, but 97.301 will be one of them.

> Unfortunatley, we have already decided that what he wants is not
> covered by Part 97, so self-policing doesn't apply. This country was
> started by people fleeing from situations where their neighbors were just
> trying to keep them out of trouble. "You're worshipping the wrong God,
> you gotta worship mine or you are in DEEP trouble." In other words,
> individual responsibility still exists. I can't blame Yaesu for making
> oob operation so simple when the Feds knock on my door. If my neighbor
> wants to leave $20 bills on the sidewalk, I can say "are you sure you wanna d
> that", but not "I prohibit you from doing that, so I won't even tell you
> where the sidewalk is." If he wants to drive 80 MPH in a school zone, I
> can't stop him.

Who decided that *WE* have already decided that.

We seem to agree on the issue, but have come to the same conclusing by
different means. Strange.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2204. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 00:17:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500808@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7514

And what is the 100 foot loss for that coax at 10 GHz?
I bet it's not good enough to make a run up the side of
the tower. It should be fine for interconnecting
components.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2205. * SpaceNews 22-Oct-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 00:23:03 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <356@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 7515
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

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SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1022
* SpaceNews 22-Oct-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1022

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY OCTOBER 22, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* ULYSSES NEWS *
================
Flight controllers began turning on Ulysses's nine science instruments on
Friday. All onboard systems are operating normally. The second of two
Trajectory Maneuvers is scheduled for 02-Nov-90, and will make final
adjustments in the spacecraft's flight path on its way to Jupiter encounter
in February 1992. Ulysses was deployed by recent U.S. Space Shuttle mission
STS-41 on a five-year mission to study the Sun's poles and interstellar
space beyond the poles as well as study the planet Jupiter.

* PIONEER 11 NEWS *
===================
A spacecraft emergency exists on Pioneer 11. Downlink signals from Pioneer
11 have become variable in strength. The problem could be caused by a problem
in a driver amplifier in the satellite's transmitter. Downlink received by
the 70 meter antenna in Australia is in low noise configuration, and the
receivers are locking up for 3 to 4 second intervals. On Tuesday, commands
were sent to the spacecraft using 70 meter antennas in Spain and Goldstone
along with 400 kw transmitters. Receiver lock with the 70 meter antenna
in Spain remained intermittent and no telemetry was received.

* GALILEO NEWS *
================
Galileo's 1200 bps high rate engineering telemetry data was successfully
received and processed last week using both 70 meter antennas in Goldstone
and Australia. Spacecraft performance continues to be excellent.

* HUBBLE NEWS *
===============
The Hubble Space Telescope will be used to study a very large storm which
has suddenly developed in Saturn's atmosphere. The Washington Times
reported that an oval-shaped white spot, one and one-half times as wide as
```

the Earth, has formed in Saturn's cloud belt. Reta Beebe at New Mexico State University reported that two smaller white spots have developed along with the huge oval spot and that the three spots together cover nearly one third of Saturn's surface.

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

KJ7H : Al DeVore, Gold Beach, Oregon, U.S.A.
WV6V : Steve Hawkins, Castro Valley, California, U.S.A.
AL7FS : Jim Larsen, Anchorage, Alaska, U.S.A.
F1HUJ : Raynier Di Lenarda, Antibes, France
KE7GH : Brian Short, Tempe, Arizona, U.S.A.
KA3VVH: Bob Frantz, Quakertown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

...and packet radio messages:

NJ1H : Bill in Nashua, New Hampshire, U.S.A.
N3GHE : Russ Behne, Oxon Hill, Maryland, U.S.A.
HB9CWP: Rolf in Switzerland
VE7HAQ: Al Quenneville, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
======================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!uunet!masscomp!catfish!ka2qhd!kd2bd
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ..!uunet!masscomp!ocpt!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2206. Re: Flaming newbies and public service radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 00:27:28 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880326@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7516

> ...fire departments and ambulance crews deal with emergencies all the
> time... Does that mean they can routinely use ham frequencies...

Of course not. They have frequencies allocated for the purpose. The two situations -- EMT on ham freqs, ham on emergency freqs -- are not symmetrical.

Now if an EMT needed to use a ham freq for some reason while dealing with a "routine emergency", I'd be all for it. The emergency might be routine (for the EMT), but his/her use of ham freqs would not be -- and it would be justified in a bona fide emergency.

2207. Re: CBS news irresponsible

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 00:34:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500809@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7517

> Your response is that of a well educated young engineer. That by itself does
> not make it wrong, but there are certain questions of perspective you might
> consider.
>
> First, although you are representive of the average participant in these
> newsgroups, your good ol' boy from Texas in all likelihood is not terribly
> far removed from the statistical mean of scanner listeners in general, who
> are mostly pretty ordinary blokes. In that sense, the interview was probably
> not as biased as you would like to believe.

You can interview someone who is the statistical mean of a group to see what makes up the group. You can interview someone who really knows the issues involved and has prepared the case.

CBS (apparently) chose to use ONE method for ONE side, and another method for the other side. To have been fair to the good ol' scanner buddy, they should have interviewed the average NON-scanner for the opposing side.

Or, instead of interviewing the good ol' scanner buddy for the scanner side of the issue, they could have interviewed someone who knows the issues from the scanner perspective, someone such as Bob Parnass.

The interview definitely was unfair because they expected the AVERAGE person of one side to argue effectively against an educated person of the other side who likely has already researched along the lines of his personal agenda.

Sorry, Jim, you make a poor defense of CBS by claiming that the chosen scanner listener is average.

> Second, I think your description of the origins of the United States leaves
> out an essential point. The assumption is true that the founding fathers were
> striving for limitations on the power of the state to interfere with the
> citizens' lives; but this striving was, in those times, as much a question of
> privacy as "unalienable rights". Indeed, given the changes in society since
> 1776, the average citizen's "expectation of privacy" then was considerably
> higher than now; and he would have been quite comfortable with the MIT
> sociologist's views.

The right to expect privacy has not changed. Too many people are coming to accept the intrusions of government into their lives, as people have in other countries for centuries. The right of privacy, as are many other rights in the U.S., is fading. That risks a re-revolution to reinstitute what we got in 1776 and lost since.

> Finally, the anthropological concepts regarding territoriality come into play
> here. Listening to the police, the hams, or even the government is one thing,

> but invading peoples' "personal space" by eavesdropping on their home
> cordless telephones or their baby monitors is quite another. Their
> "expectation of privacy" is likely to become a non-negotiable demand, and
> since there are several hundred million more of them than there are of us,
> guess who is going to lose - REAL QUICK!!!

That is certainly a case of one group against another, and a democratic process alone will usually end up favoring the majority. That does not mean it is right, it only means it happens.

The only way for democracy to work is for those who are participants to be fully and accurately informed. The CBS interview served to DISinform the public, which EXPECTS to see an informed representative of an issue argue the merits of such an issue.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2208. Re: privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 00:42:10 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <213.271FD9FD@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7518

> From: betz-a@hpuxa.ircc.ohio-state.edu (Andrew L. Betz III)
> Date: 19 Oct 90 16:02:34 GMT
> Organization: The Ohio State University (IRCC)
> Message-ID: <5895@nisca.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <291.271DE138@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> >Moreover, there is the fundamental issue: why would any decent person WANT
> to
> >eavesdrop on the private lives of others?
>
> This is an excellent example of how asking the question will
> influence the response. The fundamental issue is NOT whether
> decent people want to snoop on others. Rather, its a division
> in philosophy between freedom and privacy.

You are evading my question. WHY do people want to listen to baby monitors, cordless telephones, etc.? WHY do people want to pry into other people's private lives? Hang the legalities. What is the motivation to do it, legal or not?

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2209. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 00:47:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500810@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7519

> I don't think the FCC has ever preempted TVI ordinances. They did, in
> PRB-1, preempt city antenna ordinances. The order in PRB-1 is
> a limited premption--it didn't declare anything unconstitutional, only
> a court can do that.

It asserts the authority of the federal government. It serves as a
guideline for the courts and a basis for federal courts to take jurisdiction.

> I suppose there may be apartment complexes and homeowners associations that
> have attempted to ban the use of ham transmitters, but I've never heard
> of any.

Winfield Village Cooperative, Savoy IL. The defendant was an unemployed
Hispanic and there are some suspected overtones of racial discrimination
in the issue. Even after the two original complainants moved out, and
the coop board's contracted investigator found nothing wrong with the
ham station, they pursued it anyway. The case is turning around because
of turnovers in the board. They argued that the basis was a clause
against "causing a nuisance".

> Unfortunately, the restrictions are disclosed to you before you sign the
> lease or sales contract, so any such restrictions are legally binding.
> Your best bet is to read the lease or contract carefully before signing
> away your rights.

Yeah. You have the right to sign away your rights.

> I'm hoping for a court ruling that will declare the more restrictive
> covenents (those that don't allow any antennas at all) an unconstitutional
> violation of free speech.

It's not likely to happen that way. I'd like to see it, too, but I'm
not waiting around for it.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2210. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 01:03:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500811@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7520

> As both a ham and a city councilman, the above is not quite as
> simple as that. Antenna restrictions can be instituted by a
> city/municipality for valid and defendable reasons. An outright
> ban on ham antennas would likely be viewed as arbitrary and capricious
> by the courts, BUT a restriction can be justified on the basis of
> safety and zoning. For example: It doesn't take much effort for
> a city to defend a height restriction that incorporates verbage
> to the affect "No antenna shall be installed that if it fell
> from its base would extend beyond the property line of the owner."
> Clearly, if I then happen to live on a lot that is 100' by 100',
> the maximum antenna height I could install would be 50' if I
> installed it in the exact center of my property. The closer I
> wanted to locate my antenna to any one property line, the lower the
> allowable height.

Basing a restriction on safety and zoning is just what the city should
be there for. But safety also follows TECHNICAL matters as well.
For instance a properly designed and installed tower, kept in good
condition, will NOT fall flat over. The height limit on a tower that
can be shown to be in good condition by a competent engineer could be
SAFELY placed MUCH higher than its distance from the property line.

I personally would call a rule that places a limit of height equal to
the distance to the nearest property line to be "arbitrary and capricious"
unless it designates this limitation only for towers not found to be in
good engineering condition. If a certified civil engineer signed off on
the tower as not able to fall more than (say for instance) 1/2 its height
from its base, then your could have that tower up to 100' without danger
of it falling on the neighbor's property (from center).

I believe it would be reasonable, and quite likely a good idea, to require
the towers to be certified by a competent engineer to be within reasonable
safety margins (e.g. to not fall upon the property of another). Also, there
are other safety concerns that need to be addressed as well. There need to
be ways to prevent children from climbing the tower or from getting close
to its base. Guy wires at ground level need to have an appropriate safety
mechanism (clearly flagged or inaccessible). Towers high enough to pose
a falling ice danger also need an appropriate protection from people getting
hit by falling ice. Fencing an area around the base of the tower can be a
good way to prevent the climbing and icing problems. All these things
should be inspected as part of the finalizing of the permit to keep the
tower. There also needs to be some regularity of the inspection to maintain
the degree of safety. The ham who wants the tower up should be expected to
pay all reasonable costs of keeping the tower in safe condition and showing
to the authorities that it is safe.

> Now you may not agree with this, but a similar "law" is in place in a
> local municipality (not mine) and will probably not be challenged,
> and if it is, the challenge will not (IMHO) be won by the ham.

How REASONABLE is that law? Does it have any "arbitraries" in it?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2211. Re: Laws against scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 01:04:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500812@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7521

> There will no doubt be a contention that transmitting certain types of radio
> signals (such as baby monitors and cordless telephones) ENLARGES the personal
> space. I grant the right to determine if an RF signal entering my space harms
> me in some way. I doubt that that requires that I inspect the information
> contents of that RF signal.

Keep your personal space out of my personal space.

An enlargement of the person space would require first establishing the
concept that actual security of the radio transmission really exists.
It would be an invasion of my PHYSICAL personal space for you to determine
if I actually am listening in (and ONLY doing that). Such security does
not exist for signals transmitted in conventional emission modes and not
encrypted. Maybe we need more DES baby monitors.

> No, only the information.

Suppose you toss a sealed envelope into my front yard, which contains
pictures of you and your SO making love. Is that an enlargement of YOUR
personal space? Am *I* violating YOUR space by making an EFFORT (opening
the envelope) to get the information.

I contend that tossing the sealed envelope which has information in it is
no different that tossing out electromagnetic waves that have information
in them. If you toss them MY way, I am CAPABLE of opening either, and you
have effectively given up your right to privacy.

You COULD have setup a wire-based baby monitor. In fact the intercom
system in the house I grew up in had a way for the master unit to listen
in on anything going on near the slave unit. You don't NEED to transmit
over the radio but you simply CHOOSE to.

Also, it is nearly impossible to be able to detect the signal without also
detecting the information. Of course that is decreasing with technology.

> > It should be noted that authoritarian regimes tend to place
> > restrictions on radio receivers. It's pretty dangerous to have all that
> > free-thought being picked up by the masses. Laws against radio
> > receivers
> > are censorship, plain and simple.
>
> Strange, but the U.S. is one of the very few places where people feel this
> way. In most other countries, including very democratic countries, the
> attitude is that the public only has the right to listen to radio
> transmissions that are the public's business. Listening to "private" radio
> transmissions is forbidden. ("That's rude, old boy!")

Strange, but the U.S. is one of the very few places where people felt this way enough to revolt against an authoritarian regime and establish the greatest democracy the world has ever seen.

Strange, but the U.S. is one of the very few places where we have a diverse set of constitutional freedoms based on the concept that the government has no more authority over people than the people themselves do.

Strange, but the U.S. is one of the very few places were have a reasonable expectation of privacy of the things we do in our own personal space.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2212. what if...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 02:14:32 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <134.2720A06B@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7522

> From: wrb@cbnews.att.com (Wallace R. Blackburn)
>
> Oh yeah, one more question: If I am in an accident and my car
> will blow up
[some omitted]
> get out of this
> alive? What a dilemma! :) (Sorry, I couldn't resist)

I don't care what anybody else says. _I_ thought it was funny.

;-) and 73 de Dave, NF2G

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2213. Re: privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 02:17:52 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <135.2720A06C@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7523

> From: onymouse@cup.portal.com (John - DeBert)
>
> How do you educate them - gently?

Try poking some cordless phone or baby monitor frequencies into
a portable scanner and SHOW them.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2214. Re: Ham radio saves lives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 02:30:13 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <136.2720A06E@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7524

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> > Everyone who needs to call for emergency service has access to
> > the E9-1-1 system, EXCEPT HAMS. This looks like a problem to me.
>
> In a panic situation, you somehow forgot to tell the dispatcher
> your location
> and the dispatcher never asked for it. After a few minutes

Dispatcher's fault, but that's no consolation.

> Hams do have access, but it might not be properly identified, and that
> might cause problems in some (rare?) cases.

Well, that's really the center of the problem. The proper
identification of the caller's location is the heart of ALI. That is
why I mentioned access to E[nhanced]9-1-1.

> What do you normally get to find out about a call?

On "normal" landline calls, the small LED display gives an
immediate readout of the originating number. The number information
is also sent to the telco's billing computer for matching with the
address info. The response from the telco computer is sent back to
the PSAP and displayed on a CRT. This information can be imported to
the CAD event mask by keyboard command.
That is how the system works in Rochester, NY. Your mileage may
vary.

> What would you think would be best to see in place of (or in
> addition to) that information to properly tell you about a ham
> repeater/autopatch that
> has coverage over a wide (possibly multi-jurisdiction) are?

That information in itself _should_ be sufficient. But it needs
to be coupled with proper orientation of the complaint takers and
reiterated during ongoing staff training. In my experience, ham calls
via what is locally called the "Fuzz-Buzz" are relatively uncommon.
Operators tend to forget procedures that are rarely used, so they need
to be reminded.

> I think Tad's "solution" was a reasonable TEMPORARY one to deal with the
> "mismanagement" that appears to exist in his jurisdiction.

I concede that. Hey, Tad! I've been thinking about your
situation. Did you say you were in Seattle, WA? Last I heard, the
director for Seattle's center was Alan Komenski (formerly Director of

the Monroe County OEC here in Rochester, NY). He is also known as
AC2K and I would think he would be more responsive. Has your repeater
group talked directly to him?

> > I would like to see a copy of this alleged mail. I sent no such
> > message. Show me. Now.
>
> That was one of the errors. I sent that mail to Tad, and he got

Yeah, I noted that correction just after sending the above. I
sent an immediate retraction of my own.

> a little bit, so maybe we will soon come to a convergence of
> understanding.

We can try.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2215. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 02:41:50 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <137.2720A070@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7525

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> and invoke 97.403 to cover the violation of 97.301 for the type
> of emergency intended to be covered by 97.403 (whatever that is).

You could at least confuse the FCC enough that they would give
up on any prosecution. ;-)

> The only case I am concerned with is a REAL EMERGENCY. There appear to be
> many hams and non-hams using non-type-accepted nor certified equipment in
> routine public service/safety roles. But that is an issue I am not now
> addressing, so I please don't get these things confused.

OK. They do seem to be separate issues. Separating the
possibilities this way seems to reveal more basic agreement on what we
are saying here.

> That is *IF* the ham is going to use the radio in that service.
> This would apply just as well to a NON-ham who has ham equipment.

Also agreed.

> Just picking nits here, if the "ham" was going to be operating ILLEGALLY
> in another service, it would NOT fall under Part 97 Basis and Purpose for
> self policing. You could just turn him in to the FCC or you could just
> forget it. On the other hand you may have done him a favor by telling him
> that he might be setting himself up for legal problems.

I guess it would depend on FCC's interpretation of which exact
regulations they wished to enforce in a particular case. If the
person doing the transmitting were a licensed ham, I suspect they
would be likely to invoke Part 97 along with any other charges. In
fact, the FCC rules allow them to take action against ANY licenses in
ANY service held by someone found guilty of an infraction.
I would prefer to keep a fellow ham from losing his license no
matter what set of FCC rules would be used to take it away. My intent
was undoubtedly obscured by the overzealous way in which I presented
the warning.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2216. Re: Flaming newbies and public service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 02:44:57 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <138.2720A072@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7526

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> > *%*
> > David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
> > UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
> ^
> > INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
> ^
> > *%*

Those must be the extra signature graphics that somebody
netmailed me a complaint about. They do not originate at my system.
I use a simple FidoNet origin line which is stripped out and replaced
with the origin line of the system that moves the echomail across the
UUCP/FidoNet border.

> are not valid in an address. I guess I will give a try to:
>
> David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
>
> and see if that works.

Apparently it did. I will drop the ",NF2G" in future logon
sessions here. Thanks for pointing it out.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2217. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 02:47:31 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <139.2720A073@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7427

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> But clearly you cannot be INBAND on 2 meters since you cannot operate the
> auxiliary station there at all. But I see no problem with doing it on 220
> or 420.

This must be what confused my memory. One of the local 2 meter
repeaters has a control link in the 70 cm band because it can't
legally be done on 2 meters. I must have mentally added that
restriction to all the other bands.

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2218. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #309

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 02:55:10 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <140.2720A075@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7428

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> In my case I'm not talking about being in a "routine" situation, such as
> your firefighter example. I am concerned about the SUDDEN EMERGENCY
> situation where SECONDS might even determine if someone dies.

I recognize the scenario that you are using, but my comment
still stands. It _might_ be better NOT to cite the fact that you are
a ham or any Part 97 provisions in a case like that. Again, this is
only an opinion.

> Secondly, I would NOT pose the question for any sort of
> "official" answer

Don't worry. I haven't done anything so foolish. ;-)

> question to them. If you want a legal analysis of it, your laywer or
> a communications attorney would be the proper people to see.

We could ask Ploni Almoni over in the FCC echo. He is a lawyer,
not an FCC person.

> Unfortunately there are a lot of people out there who
> would be what these agencies fear, and these people have ham
> tickets, too.

Amen!

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2219. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 03:12:38 UTC
From: David.Stark, .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <141.2720A077@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7429

> From: stanley@fozzie.UUCP (John Stanley)
>
> However, you _assume_ the requestor of the mod info is _not_ authorized
> to do what he was asking to do. He might be, he might not be. To

That is true. So is he, or isn't he?

> _is_ doing something he shouldn't be is making assumptions based on facts
> not in evidence (sorry, too much Perry Mason).

But the defense has declined to place the pertinent facts in
evidence, Your Honor. ;-)

> > In my *opinion* this is different from the case of a ham who
> > takes his HT, which is only certificated for amateur use, and modifies
> > it for out of band coverage for whatever reason. If he can get the
> > radio certified/type accepted/whatever by the FCC for the additional
> > frequency coverage, the radio itself is legal.
>
> The radio itself is legal whether or not it is certified/type accepted
> for out-of-band. He couldn't sell it, but there is NO CRIME in posessing
> a radio with oob capability. Like mine, which covers all but is

Let's not nitpick. You know and I know that the issue is USING
the radio to TRANSMIT out of band. That is a reasonable presumption
of the intent of a transmit mod.

> I said posessing, not using.

Then you and I are not quite arguing the same point.

> fact, no oob
> operation is covered by 97. Part 97 says what freqs you MAY use, not what
> you are prohibited from using. Anything oob is covered by other regs.

Hams have been fined by FCC for transmitting out of band under
the relevant portions of Part 97 covering allowable frequencies. If
you are a licensed ham and transmit outside of your allocated bands,
you are in violation of the sections of Part 97 specifying your band
limits. You may also be found to be in violation of other Parts.

> > Remember that this whole thing got started by somebody who
> > stated he was trying to access non-ham repeaters with ham equipment
> > and wanted advice on how to attain the odd split. Nothing in the
>
> Instead he got told "I don't think you should do what you want. I don't
> know what you want to do for sure, but it surely must be illegal."

Please, please, please read the second line of the above quote
again, or better yet the original message if you still have it. The
individual in question specifically stated that he was attempting to
use a transceiver manufactured for amateur use on non-ham repeaters.
That is illegal on its face, unless he is authorized to use those
non-ham frequencies by licensure or permission of a licensee in
another service AND the radio will be certified as meeting technical
standards for that service.

> Unfortunatley, we have already decided that what he wants is not
> covered by Part 97, so self-policing doesn't apply. This country

You have decided that, based on what I _believe_ to be faulty
reasoning. As stated in a previous message to Phil, the FCC can and
does take action against ANY type of license held by a person found
guilty of an infraction of any of their regs. So what's wrong with
advising a fellow ham that he _might_ lose his amateur privileges if
the action he is contemplating is not legal?

--
%
David Stark, NF2G - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark,.NF2G
INTERNET: David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2220. In article <30500796@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 03:27:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010200330.AA26235@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7430

>
>There have been a few cases where I get to see the media deal with an
>issue I know a lot about. ABSOLUTELY EVERY time, they got things wrong
>and/or out of context.

This has been my experience (2 times) also.

>From that day on, I have always questioned what I read, hear, or see, in
>the media.

>I tended to question the media prior to my experience, now I *know* that
>almost anything you see will be heavily biased. Even if it *looks* obvious,
>don't believe it.

I've worked on newspapers on and off since 1959 & I would like to
come to their defense, but I can't. I have had stories screwed up
beyond belief. There a a few real pros that get it right. But the
younger generation for the most part have a bang up journalism education
and don't know come here from sic em about the rest of the world.
The ones I have met don't care to learn either. I have been in on
a couple of national stories and they bore almost no resemblance
to the facts. This is in newspapers and they are 10 times better
than TV.

Gordon Couger N5QAQ AGENGCC@OSUCC.BIT

2221. Re: J pole antenna plans for 2M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 03:31:39 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <15195@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 7431
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Thanks to Robert Casey N6UBM for posting the description of a Two Meter J-Pole.

I have several questions on this antenna that he or someone else might answer.

1. How much power could one push into this when made out of twinlead?
Would 5 watts be OK? How about 10?

2. How do you tune it? Trim the top?

3. Can you build this upside down? I.E. Feed it from the top, weight the
bottom, and hang it out the window by the coax?

adTHANKSvance,
-edg

--
Ed Greenberg
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA

2222. MONTHLY SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 04:06:08 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901019220608.2400494c@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 7432

--- MONTHLY SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW ---
September 1990

Report Issued from Data Released by the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

MONTHLY ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND SOLAR CYCLE OUTLOOK OCTOBER 1990 - APRIL 1991

We are now in month 49 of solar cycle 22. Average activity levels and solar indices fell dramatically in September when compared to the August averages. Daily values for the 10 cm solar radio flux, sunspot number, and sunspot area fell by nearly 50% in some cases. In particular, the average 10 cm flux fell by over 45 points to 175.8, the average sunspot number fell 83 points to 186.4, and the average sunspot area was less than half that of August (6,933 million square kilometers [4,333 mil. sq. miles] in August compared to 3,399 mil. sq. kilometers [2,124 mil. sq. miles] in September). This sharp drop in activity averages resulted in a 0.8 drop in the smoothed sunspot numbers for March 1990 from that of February, a similar drop in the smoothed 10.7 cm flux was also noted. The decrease in the smoothed sunspot numbers has turned the prediction model downward again. It is now very unlikely that we will see activity of sufficient magnitude for a sufficient length of time to change the cycle maximum of July 1989. This being the case, solar cycle 22 will go on the record as the shortest rise to maximum ever recorded (only 34 months).

Flare activity was low to moderate during September. Sixteen M-class flares were reported during the month, and of these, only one reached M5 strength. It was an M5/1B from Region 6272 at 21:56 UT on 17 September. In addition, Region 6272 produced two smaller M-class flares earlier on the 17th. The only other Regions that produced more than one M-class flare during the month were Region 6233 and Region 6266. Region 6233 was August's most active region. During September, it produced four M-class flares before crossing the limb. Region 6266 produced only two M-class flares.

Satellite level protons remained at background levels throughout the month.

Geomagnetic activity was mostly unsettled. There were nine days of active conditions at middle latitudes and six at high latitudes. High latitudes also experienced five days of minor storm conditions and one of major storm conditions. This activity is believed to be more in response to coronal hole and disappearing filaments than to solar flare activity. Although the long duration M3/SF on 14 September may have contributed to the geomagnetic activity

on 18 September. Likewise the M5/1B major flare of 17 September may have contributed to the activity of 21-22 September.

Early outlooks showed a pulse of activity in September or October with a low around the first of the year followed by a second pulse of activity about April 1991. However, the uniqueness of cycle 22 with its earlier than predicted sunspot maximum and earlier than predicted pulse of activity may indicate that earlier outlooks of future pulses may also be late by several months. The cycle is still expected to contain a relatively flat peak through 1991 (with a slow decline), which would indicate that solar activity throughout the coming year will likely have several bursts of high activity with increasing periods of low activity occurring as the cycle begins to wind down.

Geomagnetic conditions will also contain spikes of activity occurring throughout the coming year due to solar activity and coronal holes, which are showing signs of stabilizing somewhat, in recurrent patterns. The probability of major geomagnetic activity being attributed to strong solar flares is steadily decreasing as the number of flares capable of producing terrestrial impacts also begin to decline. Most of the future magnetic activity will likely be caused by coronal holes and disappearing filaments (as was observed during September).

Radio propagation conditions over the coming year will, likewise, experience brief periods of poor to very poor conditions due to the magnetic and periodic solar activity. Overall, however, radio propagation conditions are expected to remain very good over most paths as sunspot numbers continue to remain elevated over the next year or so.

RECENT SOLAR INDICES (PRELIMINARY) OF THE OBSERVED MONTHLY MEAN VALUES
Updated for September, 1990

Sunspot Numbers				Radio Flux	Geomagnetic	
Observed SESC	Ratio RI/SESC	Smooth Values SESC	RI	Ottawa 10 cm Value	Smooth Ap	Value
YEAR = 1988						
Oct: 163.7	125.1	.76	160.5	125.2	169.8	171.6	13	15.7
Nov: 153.8	125.1	.82	168.3	130.2	156.2	177.5	12	16.1
Dec: 229.5	179.2	.78	180.1	137.4	199.8	184.8	13	16.5
YEAR = 1989						
Jan: 203.2	161.6	.80	189.2	141.9	235.4	190.2	19	16.7
Feb: 211.0	164.5	.78	196.0	144.7	222.4	194.0	15	17.0
Mar: 176.8	131.0	.74	204.1	149.4	205.1	199.7	41	17.6
Apr: 172.3	129.3	.75	209.9	153.1	189.6	204.4	23	18.2
May: 207.0	138.4	.67	216.4	156.5	190.1	209.3	16	18.8
Jun: 297.3	196.0	.66	220.1	157.9	239.6	213.1	17	19.2
Jul: 193.9	126.8	.65	221.1	158.1	181.9	212.6	8	19.1
Aug: 243.0	166.8	.69	221.5	157.4	217.1	209.7	20	19.3

Sep: 240.7 176.8 .74 221.3 156.3 225.9 207.2 17 18.8

Oct: 217.4 158.5 .73 223.2 157.1 208.7 206.3 21 18.3
Nov: 255.0 173.0 .68 223.4 157.3 235.1 206.1 19 18.4
Dec: 217.8 166.1 .76 217.3 153.3 213.0 203.3 16 18.4

YEAR = 1990
Jan: 239.3 179.4 .75 212.4 150.3 210.1 200.4 14 18.6*
Feb: 184.7 128.4 .71 213.9 152.5* 178.3 200.5* 23 18.8*
Mar: 198.6 140.8 .71 212.7 151.7* 188.8 198.6* 23 18.7*

Apr: 196.1 139.8 .71 185.3 27
May: 187.7 132.0 .70 189.7 16
Jun: 168.9 105.2 .62 170.9 16

Jul: 204.3 147.0 .72 180.7 14
Aug: 269.4 199.9* .74* 221.6* 19*
Sep: 186.4 124.7* .67* 175.8* 15*

* = Preliminary estimates

The lowest smoothed sunspot number for Cycle 21, RI = 12.3, occurred in September 1986. The preliminary sunspot maximum for this cycle (cycle 22) remains July 1989, with a peak smoothed sunspot number of 158.1.

SUMMARY OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY FOR SEPTEMBER 1990.

Global geomagnetic activity peaked on 12 September with an estimated planetary A-Index value of 24. On that day, the eight estimated planetary K-indices were (starting at 00 UT): 5, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3. High latitudes experienced the most severe geomagnetic activity, reaching major storm conditions on 11 September. The magnetic observatory at Anchorage Alaska recorded an A-Index of 50 on 11 September. The eight K-index values for Anchorage were (starting at 00 UT): 3, 3, 5, 7, 6, 5, 4, 4. Middle latitudes closely followed the planetary figures throughout this period, implying that the strong geomagnetic activity remained confined to the high northern latitudes.

Global geomagnetic activity reached it's lowest value of the month on 30 September, with an estimated planetary A-Index of 6. Estimated planetary K-Index figures for this date were: 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 2. Middle latitudes had K-Index figures slightly below these values, while high latitudes had figures slightly above these planetary estimates.

DAILY SOLAR DATA FOR SEPTEMBER, 1990.

ENERGITIC EVENT SUMMARY (MINOR AND MAJOR FLARES)

Date	Time (U.T.)	X-Ray	Optical Information	Sweep Freq.			
	Begin Max End	Class	Type Location Region	Intensity			
				II	III	IV	V
01 Sep	0700 0710 0728	M2.7	SN N14W31 6233				
03 Sep	0940 0946 1008	M2.2	1B N14W57 6233				
04 Sep	1432 1446 1530	M1.4	1N N14W73 6233		1		1
05 Sep	0356 0431 0717	M2.7	SF N14W87 6233		1		

06 Sep	2108 2151 2250	M1.9	Uncorrelated event.		1		
12 Sep	0054 0110 0139	M1.5	2N N06W45 6247		1		
14 Sep	0408 0417 0429	M1.3	1F S29E43 6266	3	3		
	1326 1406 1522	M3.5	SF S20E90				3
	2001 2015 2048	M1.6	2N N19E25 6263	2			2
17 Sep	0549 0555 0559	M1.0	1N S15E41 6272		3		
	1341 1346 1355	M1.3	SB S15E30 6272		2		
	2151 2156 2202	M5.3	1B S15E29 6272		3		3
19 Sep	0901 0908 0913	M2.6	1N N06E90 6281				
22 Sep	0302 0319 0345	M1.1	1F S27W60 6266				
23 Sep	1305 1313 1322	M2.7	Uncorrelated event.	1			1
25 Sep	0221 0228 0235	M1.7	1B N15E09 6280		1		
______	_______________	_______	_____________________________	_____________

NOTES:

- Xray Flare Classes (weak to strong): C, M, X (with sub-categories rated from 0.0 to 9.9 in each class).

- Optical Flare Classes (weak to strong): S, 1, 2, 3, 4 (with an attached figure identifying brightness: F-Faint, N-Normal, B-Brilliant).

- Locations are given in latitude and longitude as measured from the central solar meridian.

- Sweep Frequency Intensity represents the intensity of detected solar radio frequency bursts (bursts sweep over large frequencies). Type II and IV almost always represent ejection of solar material through the solar corona and into interplanetary space. Intensities are rated from 1 to 3+.

GENERAL DAILY SOLAR STATISTICS

| | Radio Flux | | Sunspot | Flares |
| | Ottawa | Sunspot | Area | X-Ray Optical |
Date	10.7 cm	Number	mil.sq.km.	C M X	S 1 2 3
01 Sep	167	193	3,300	3 1 0	8 0 0 0
02 Sep	165	186	3,330	6 0 0	13 2 0 0
03 Sep	157	180	2,910	9 1 0	15 2 1 0
04 Sep	160	204	2,940	7 1 0	18 4 0 0
05 Sep	157	169	2,250	8 1 0	7 0 0 0
06 Sep	154	153	2,220	6 1 0	10 0 0 0
07 Sep	160	135	2,100	2 0 0	11 3 1 0
08 Sep	159	153	1,980	4 0 0	7 2 0 0
09 Sep	166	157	2,010	1 0 0	15 0 0 0
10 Sep	168	173	2,190	3 0 0	4 0 0 0
11 Sep	176	206	3,150	6 0 0	16 2 0 0
12 Sep	189	193	4,170	3 1 0	8 1 1 0
13 Sep	194	195	4,290	6 0 0	16 1 0 0
14 Sep	206	239	4,680	5 3 0	16 4 1 0
15 Sep	203	229	5,070	4 0 0	12 1 0 0
16 Sep	200	221	4,710	7 0 0	10 3 0 0

17 Sep	205	228	4,110	8 3 0	23 3 0 0
18 Sep	203	224	3,720	7 0 0	26 1 0 0
19 Sep	208	231	4,140	6 1 0	13 0 1 0
20 Sep	200	196	3,930	10 0 0	22 4 0 0
21 Sep	200	194	4,440	7 0 0	13 0 0 0
22 Sep	192	182	4,530	1 1 0	10 1 0 0
23 Sep	183	172	4,770	2 1 0	6 0 0 0
24 Sep	176	163	3,900	10 0 0	11 4 0 0
25 Sep	165	173	3,300	4 1 0	14 2 0 0
26 Sep	157	147	3,210	4 0 0	8 0 0 0
27 Sep	150	160	2,580	1 0 0	9 0 0 0
28 Sep	150	168	2,460	4 0 0	6 0 0 0
29 Sep	149	185	2,820	3 0 0	14 0 0 0
30 Sep	156	182	2,790	2 0 0	16 0 0 0
_______	_____________	___________	____________	____________	_________________

** End of Report **

2223. Re: Weird splits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 08:25:52 UTC
From: lauren@vortex.COM
Message-ID: <59.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Source record: 7433

In my original query about doing non-25 Khz splits for the IC24, I
was very clear about why I was interested--there are a number of open
2m ham repeaters in the L.A. area (which is extremely congested with
repeaters, but not that many open ones) which have non-standard
splits that are not multiples of 25 Khz. That's my interest.
I don't appreciate Faunt's insinuation to the contrary.

Perhaps he was confused by other people who followed up the original
thread with other desires regarding odd splits for out-of-band
operations. Such operations are of zero interest to me since I don't
operate out of band (hell, I haven't even done the well-publicized
modifications to my IC24 to transmit in the legal part of the ham
bands which it doesn't cover as shipped...)

By the way, nobody came up with a simple way of doing non-standard
splits on the IC24.

--Lauren--

2224. Re: Dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 12:54:49 UTC
From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <9961@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 7434

In article <4140022@hpnjld.HP.COM> eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes:
>> Anyone know the effect wire insulation has on the length of a resonant
>> dipole? I've always used the formula 468/freq to calculate the length
>> of bare-wire dipoles. What does the numerator change to if the wire
>> is insulated?
>
>I would be very surprised if the insulation has any effect at all. Treat
>it the same as bare wire for resonant length purposes.
>
> WA2SRQ

The 468/f formula results in the antenna being 5% longer than in free space because of capacitive "end effects." Insulation has the effect of increasing the capacitive reactance of the wire some more (via the dielectric effect.)

But in my experience the 468/f(MHz) formula has always been about 3% long, and I doubt that the added capacitance of the insulation will make a very large difference.

So, go ahead and use the 468/f method. You will probably just trim less wire to make it resonate.

If you are using expensive wire, then add another 2-5 percent to the length, just to be safe.

Aloha de KJ9U/KH6

2225. Re: legal identification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 14:07:28 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1468@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7435

In article <3341@orbit.cts.com> rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org (Dan Meyer) writes:
>Question:
>
>If you are using a repeater, and you signal drops to the point of being
>unreadable to the repeater, how does one legally ID ? Just id on the input
>frequency ? just id on the output frequency?
>
>...Wondering

You are only responsible for identifying YOUR transmissions, the repeater
is responsible for identifying it's transmissions. YOU are only radiating
a signal on the repeater's input. This is the only signal you are responsible
for IDing. Whether the repeater retransmits your signal is immaterial.

Gary KE4ZV

2226. So Cal repeater stats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 14:34:23 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <21168@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 7436

One of the local repeater frequency coordinating committees published some interesting statistics on the number of repeaters in Southern California the other day. Assuming I copied the numbers correctly from the bulletin that was read on the air, there are 1,736 VHF & UHF repeaters and remote bases coordinated in So Cal (and quite a few more uncoordinated ones).

These break down as follows:

13 open 6m
9 closed 6m

180 open 2m
108 closed 2m

115 open 220 MHz
172 closed 220 MHz

31 open 450 MHz
488 closed 450 MHz

7 open 900 MHz
23 closed 900 MHz

21 open 1.2 GHz
65 closed 1.2 GHz

504 multiband remote base

(Note that 'closed' and 'private' are rolled together: the former merely requires club membership which is open to any applicant; the latter is by-invitation only. They didn't mention any statistics on how many there are in each of these categories.)
- Brian

2227. splits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 17:56:48 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9010201757.AA28627@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7437

>From vortex!lauren@rand.org Sat Oct 20 02:14:36 1990
Date: Sat, 20 Oct 90 01:30:45 PDT
From: lauren@vortex.COM (Lauren Weinstein)

The reason I never came back is that I was very clear in my original
message. There are a number of 2m ham repeaters in L.A. with odd splits,
and I'd like to use them if possible. I don't appreciate your
public insinuation that there was something bogus about wanting
an odd split. Take a look at the repeater guide for L.A. and you'll
see that a number of the best located open repeaters use odd splits.

You may be confusing my message with some followup messages that were
from people who had clearly illegal uses in mind. In fact, I sent
one of those people mail telling them that what they had in mind
was illegal. (They basically replied that they didn't care.)

In any case, your public insinuation was out of order.

--Lauren--

Sorry, I didn't mean to insinuate ANYTHING. That was aimed at the
people who were flaming you without considering that you might have a
legitimate use for the information. My point was supposed to be that there
was a great deal of heat about your request, and almost no light.

I believe you mentioned a 6.46 split on VHF which can't be done
inside 2 meters. Yes, there are funny splits around, and weird splits
have many legitimate uses, including the one that I use that
capability for on my IC-32, that is, have the local
police/fire/whatever frequency in memory for monitoring, but have the
split set so that on key up the unit transmits on a legal but unused
frequency.

My public apologies for writing something that you misunderstood.
73, doug

2228. Re: splits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 19:10:52 UTC
From: lauren@vortex.COM
Message-ID: <9010201210.0.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Source record: 7438

No, the person asking about the 6.46 split was one of those other people--I believe the person in question wanted to access a telco paging repeater with a ham HT, and it was his message that started off the "type acceptance" thread.

I never mentioned a particular split in my message, just that the oddball 2m ham repeaters in L.A. that use odd splits don't fall on multiples of 25Khz.

The repeater congestion problem is so severe around here that there is serious talk of going to a 15khz channel allocation for the ham bands.

--Lauren--

2229. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 19:43:00 UTC
From: gkd@wpi.WPI.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Oct20.194300.23704@wpi.WPI.EDU>
Source record: 7439

In article <1990Oct19.131821.5737@towernet.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@taichi.UUCP (24460-W. H. Sohl) writes:
>
>Antenna restrictions can be instituted by a
>city/municipality for valid and defendable reasons. An outright
>ban on ham antennas would likely be viewed as arbitrary and capricious
>by the courts, BUT a restriction can be justified on the basis of
>safety and zoning. For example: It doesn't take much effort for
>a city to defend a height restriction that incorporates verbage
>to the affect "No antenna shall be installed that if it fell
>from its base would extend beyond the property line of the owner."

How about this one: "No tree shall be allowed to grow that if it fell
from its trunk would extend beyond the property line of the owner."

After all, fair is fair! :-)

Greg

2230. Re: Dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 20:00:50 UTC
From: stanley@fozzie.UUCP
Message-ID: <44VcR4w161w@fozzie.UUCP>
Source record: 7440

eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes:
> > Anyone know the effect wire insulation has on the length of a resonant
> > dipole? I've always used the formula 468/freq to calculate the length
> > of bare-wire dipoles. What does the numerator change to if the wire
> > is insulated?
>
> I would be very surprised if the insulation has any effect at all. Treat
> it the same as bare wire for resonant length purposes.
>
Insulation will have a definite but neglible effect. The dielectric
constant of insulation differs from that of air, so it will have a small
impedance changing effect. It is probably less than the experimental
error in cutting the wire, or effects from how the wire is supported.

But, that is why you should always prune the antenna for best operation.

This is my signature. It doesn't contain my name at all!

2231. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 20:26:20 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5142@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7441

In article <141.2720A077@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> David.Stark,.NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark, NF2G) writes:
] Hams have been fined by FCC for transmitting out of band under
]the relevant portions of Part 97 covering allowable frequencies. If
]you are a licensed ham and transmit outside of your allocated bands,
]you are in violation of the sections of Part 97 specifying your band
]limits. You may also be found to be in violation of other Parts.

...

]The individual in question specifically stated that he was attempting to
]use a transceiver manufactured for amateur use on non-ham repeaters.
]That is illegal on its face, unless he is authorized to use those
]non-ham frequencies by licensure or permission of a licensee in
]another service AND the radio will be certified as meeting technical
]standards for that service.

I should point out that some military services do NOT require technical certification. I use amateur equipment on CAP frequencies and National Guard frequencies - both with authorization. There is a CAP license, but no license required for national guard. Neither have technical standards. Also, the air force around here uses Kenwood ham HT's for their base commander's net.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2232. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 20:47:09 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010202047.AA16670@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 7442

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #760 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90290.09755940 .00000208 00000-0 23999-3 0 3448
2 00424 80.4647 165.8830 0023269 321.8619 38.0885 13.67401112399351
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90289.28035725 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 4301
2 03029 13.3532 20.1786 0021153 222.5402 137.2858 1.00272758 84004
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90290.46295971 .00101750 18279-4 51032-3 0 1455
2 04966 51.5187 287.8265 2199856 21.0014 346.8484 11.22121220605327
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90279.85306876 -.00000026 00000-0 27383-4 0 993
2 07646 49.8249 77.8648 0206346 199.9145 159.3604 13.82143047791222
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90281.95050342 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 1109
2 08820 109.8632 34.0822 0044642 214.0926 145.6609 6.38664386 81204
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90288.60057786 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 5140
2 10684 63.7986 85.8343 0121398 197.5868 161.9736 2.00555544 78265
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90288.58581840 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2420
2 10893 64.3372 326.6967 0165975 24.3867 336.4610 2.00539827 91087
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90287.60198379 .00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 9612
2 10953 7.2259 64.9653 0008703 94.2899 265.8830 1.00289464 5895
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90290.24654850 .00001139 00000-0 43468-3 0 3897
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2 11054 63.8502 322.9526 0060677 120.5420 240.1218 2.00569081 88078
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2 11080 99.1827 191.3375 0009566 116.7471 243.4664 13.83465199604772
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2 11690 64.2263 87.9424 0118694 201.9966 157.5098 2.00554382 92610
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1 11783U 80 32 A 90291.40550126 -.00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 2164
2 11783 63.6381 322.3661 0153737 60.7115 300.9017 2.00562696 76793
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2 18123 98.8118 119.8504 0015217 37.2641 322.9594 14.14184302171741
RS-10/11
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2 18822 98.6238 167.3375 0005745 278.5526 81.5000 14.21594040140264
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2 19163 64.9100 155.0254 0007155 185.5972 174.4891 2.13102400 18746
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Akebono
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2 19851 82.5232 129.8243 0015625 21.9016 338.2865 13.84015015 82693
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Nadezhda 1
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2 20103 82.9609 196.8889 0039343 65.4170 295.1077 13.73617160 64125
GPS BII-03
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2 20185 54.9361 194.7111 0023376 150.4514 209.6604 2.00581297 7896
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1 20302U 89 85 A 90283.19625304 -.00000044 00000-0 -58444 2 0 1425
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Meteor 3-3
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2 20335 51.6092 67.4775 0032321 153.3716 206.5024 15.57917283 51071
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1 20911U 89100 U 90290.05723866 .00514647 00000-0 15650-1 0 51
2 20911 73.5275 190.3974 0011407 206.7249 153.3173 15.31730040 44577
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2233. Re: CBS news irresponsible

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 20:54:49 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <416@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7443

In article <7500034@hpfcso.HP.COM>, ron@hpfcso.HP.COM (Ron Miller) writes:
> May I suggest that when folks write to CBS (or whoever) that they
> kindly mention that major news stations use (evil, assault,baby-killing)
> scanners to find out when and where they should dispatch their news
> crews.
>
> When scanners are outlawed, the news divisions of major networks will
> become outlaws! (unless they buy exemptions.....)

They have. In Monitoring Times, there was some mention of a
florida law regulating scanners that exempted TV stations (but
not newspapers).

markz@ssc.uucp

2234. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 21:34:38 UTC
From: kjh@aludra.usc.edu
Message-ID: <12659@chaph.usc.edu>
Source record: 7444

In article <1990Oct20.194300.23704@wpi.WPI.EDU> gkd@wpi.WPI.EDU (Gregory K Doerschler) writes:
>How about this one: "No tree shall be allowed to grow that if it fell
>from its trunk would extend beyond the property line of the owner."

Greg has a very good point here, although he didn't come right out and say it. Trees very rarely fall from the base of the trunk, and likewise, towers very rarely fall from the base. A more reasonable law would limit the height to 2 or 3 times the minimum distance to the property line. The next time you drive around in an area that has had a hurricane, tornado, or just a strong windstorm, notice the damaged towers. Usually they fail near the middle; they don't come anywhere near the property line.

Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

2235. RTTY DX Notes 10/19/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-20 21:51:55 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1821@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7445

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX1019
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 10/19/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 19th October 1990
BID: $RTDX1019
Part 1 of 3.

Good ideas never die. OZ3TQ has revised the idea of half speed ARQ
blocks for long haul communications. It worked this past week with
a contact with VK2SG. The link was held for some time despite some
QRM. It is worth thinking about, but it is not sure if the PK232 or
like units will work in this manner, but they are under investigation.
It is a matter of computer software. More information as further
development takes place.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN and cluster, JA1BLV, JH1QDB, OD5NG,
TG9VT, VE3XJ, VK2EG, W2JGR, and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster
Network. Thank you all for you information.

Bandpass:

Friday 12:
5N3ALE 14073 at 0514Z FEC
5V7DP 14082 at 0543Z
HC5K/HC8 14074 at 1402Z ARQ
FR4FR 21072 at 1626Z ARQ
A41KB 14070 at 1639Z ARQ
Z21EZ 14088 at 1641Z
TU2BB 21076 at 1716Z
BZ1QH 14089 at 1718Z
5Z4BI 21084 at 1855Z

Saturday 13:
ZK3KY 14081 at 0420Z Note
UC2OF 21086 at 1212Z
RB5MT 21083 at 1645Z
EA8ATE 21085 at 1655Z
ZD9BV 28085 at 1719Z
5Z4BI 14082 at 1845Z
V51GB 21078 at 1846Z ARQ
BV4VB 14088 at 1848Z
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PJ2/PA3BTX 14074 at 2145Z ARQ

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX1020
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 10/19/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 19th October 1990
BID: $RTDX1020
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 14:
ZK3KY 14085 at 0419Z
5W1KT 14085 at 0437Z
ZL0AIC 14090 at 0448Z QSL
UC2OF 14092 at 0638Z
UI9ABV 28088 at 1634Z
UO5OC 14089 at 0926Z
ZD8BOB 28089 at 1044Z
5N3ETP 21082 at 1149Z QSL
8Q7DA 14069 at 1600Z ARQ/QSL
ZS1DJ 28083 at 1634Z
J73WA 28086 at 1727Z
TL8GM 14082 at 1748Z
FM5FA 21074 at 2020Z FEC
TY1PS 21074 at 2233Z ARQ
UW0LZ 28086 at 2305Z QSL

Monday 15:
UC2OF 21089 at 0837Z
UZ3XWA 21094 at 0842Z
ZK3KY 21080 at 0910Z
5W1KT 14080 at 0920Z
BY1QH 14089 at 1633Z
EI5US 21078 at 1736Z ARQ
J28TY 14091 at 1912Z
J73WA 21082 at 2102Z

Tuesday 16:
OX3DE 14074 at 0127Z
ZK3KY 14081 at 0430Z
FW1FM 14084 at 0602Z
5W1KT 14081 at 0934Z ARQ
9V1JY 14089 at 1410Z
RS6GBQ 14087 at 1452Z
KE0YG/TF 28087 at 1759Z
J28TY 21089 at 2014Z

Wednesday 17:
PJ8JP 14089 at 0036Z QSL
UZ9CZM 14090 at 0533Z
FK8CC 21090 at 0905Z

5W1KT 14085 at 1008Z ARQ
5B4NC 21082 at 1707Z
6W1HF 21084 at 2026Z
TY1PS 14089 at 2334Z ARQ

Thursday 18:
UJ8JAQ 21085 at 0920Z
ZK3KY 21081 at 0925Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX1021
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 10/19/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 19th October 1990
BID: $RTDX1021
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information:

UW0LZ requests his cards via Box 75, Vladivostok 690090 USSR.

8Q7DA will QSL via DL3RBF.

UI9ABV collects from Box 40/1, Tashkent, Uzbek, 700040 USSR.

5N3ETP QSL manager is N6QLQ.

ZL0AIC says to QSL via HB9AAA.

FW1FM looks at Box 20, Futuna Island for his cards.

PJ8JP allows AB1U to handle his cards.

Notes Of Interest:

Unfortunately, 8Q7DA has been and gone. He was there for only one week, October 10th to 17th.

Barbados. K4FJ and K3ZR will operate from October 20th through November 1st, signing 8P9KR and 8P9HQ respectively. QSL 8P9KR to K4BAI and 8P9HQ to K3ZR.

St Pauls Island. FP5DX and VE1KM will operate CY9SPI and CY9DX from October 20th with RTTY on 14 and 21 MHz. QSL to FP5DX.

JH1QDB, Kuni, reports that he had 929 QSOs as JD1 on his recent trip. The cards are being printed and should appear in November.

Malpelo Island. HK0TU is on schedule for November 3rd. RTTY frequencies are 1825, 3635, 7035, 14085, 21085, and 28085 KHz. QSL to HK3DDD.

Juan Fernandez. CE0ZZZ is also on schedule for mid November, according to F2JD.

ZK3KY will go QRT around October 25th. Then the chore of QSL cards
will start.

GL DE DX1

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2236. Re: ??What happened to NASA Sat data??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 00:39:45 UTC
From: crisp@mips.COM
Message-ID: <42274@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 7446

I picked these up off Kelso's BBS, Celestial BBS this morning. The phone number for the BBS is (513) 427 0674. They support up to 2400 baud :-(

```
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90290.09755940 .00000208 00000-0 23999-3 0 3448
2 00424 80.4647 165.8830 0023269 321.8619 38.0885 13.67401112399351
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90289.28035725 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 4301
2 03029 13.3532 20.1786 0021153 222.5402 137.2858 1.00272758 84004
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90290.46295971 .00101750 18279-4 51032-3 0 1455
2 04966 51.5187 287.8265 2199856 21.0014 346.8484 11.22121220605327
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90279.85306876 -.00000026 00000-0 27383-4 0 993
2 07646 49.8249 77.8648 0206346 199.9145 159.3604 13.82143047791222
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90281.95050342 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 1109
2 08820 109.8632 34.0822 0044642 214.0926 145.6609 6.38664386 81204
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90288.60057786 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 5140
2 10684 63.7986 85.8343 0121398 197.5868 161.9736 2.00555544 78265
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90288.58581840 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2420
2 10893 64.3372 326.6967 0165975 24.3867 336.4610 2.00539827 91087
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90287.60198379 .00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 9612
2 10953 7.2259 64.9653 0008703 94.2899 265.8830 1.00289464 5895
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90290.24654850 .00001139 00000-0 43468-3 0 3897
2 10967 108.0112 212.1057 0002105 227.4563 132.6433 14.35920835643974
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90287.36121414 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2668
2 11054 63.8502 322.9526 0060677 120.5420 240.1218 2.00569081 88078
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90289.23448426 .00000100 00000-0 11952-3 0 6970
2 11080 99.1827 191.3375 0009566 116.7471 243.4664 13.83465199604772
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90290.46058100 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 4384
2 11141 63.7573 85.6523 0058077 315.2559 44.2761 2.00552537 86835
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90286.61265587 .00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 168
2 11690 64.2263 87.9424 0118694 201.9966 157.5098 2.00554382 92610
GPS-0006
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1 11783U 80 32 A 90291.40550126 -.00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 2164
2 11783 63.6381 322.3661 0153737 60.7115 300.9017 2.00562696 76793
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90285.45166470 -.00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 9833
2 12472 3.7567 74.3458 0000784 32.1439 328.0562 1.00203872 33407
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90290.15239903 .00093764 00000-0 10444-2 0 8621
2 12887 97.6187 345.8112 0000814 230.8512 129.2793 15.62531243500239
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90291.51774922 .00094017 00000-0 55369-3 0 5617
2 13138 51.6012 34.6280 0002538 343.5473 16.4750 15.77425637484223
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90287.26272463 .00000105 00000-0 11133-3 0 6005
2 13301 82.9314 213.4898 0026471 190.4087 169.6518 13.67852565413957
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90288.98530866 .00000096 00000-0 26284-4 0 4885
2 13367 98.1532 349.0552 0004502 106.3703 253.7991 14.57143720438891
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90287.37355964 -.00000077 00000-0 -40732-4 0 8184
2 13777 99.0178 122.3062 0013082 60.6425 299.6043 13.98826550 63609
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90275.01970341 .00000129 00000-0 12562-3 0 7430
2 13916 82.9460 293.0880 0036803 200.9084 159.0568 13.74065124377345
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90285.59685437 .00000127 00000-0 99999-4 0 1135
2 13969 4.7576 64.8743 0003232 149.7547 210.2726 1.00267157 524
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90285.53328160 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 2630
2 14050 2.5208 76.8180 0000933 152.9475 207.3833 1.00279576 1326
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90291.49676305 .00000016 00000-0 00000 0 0 5534
2 14129 26.0935 179.3309 5954892 185.1631 164.1748 2.05879926 27270
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90292.34229584 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 8388
2 14189 63.4196 83.9858 0147658 220.0942 138.8081 2.00700046 53258
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90289.01439503 .00000433 00000-0 10633-3 0 3471
2 14780 98.1938 347.2044 0001748 153.7023 206.4269 14.57118491352319
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90291.59326004 .00001760 00000-0 33106-3 0 7994
2 14781 97.9379 340.0488 0011968 212.7611 147.2925 14.65775319354043
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 90291.51173349 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 600
2 15039 63.1603 83.1685 0023465 223.0099 136.8096 2.00567502 46511
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90287.61403891 .00000099 00000-0 99770-4 0 9550
2 15055 82.9588 334.2778 0028032 354.3799 5.7044 13.73382342316463
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90290.95442952 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 9089
2 15271 63.1600 321.8598 0108712 328.1847 31.2283 2.00560512 43616
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Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90289.90457075 .00002285 00000-0 30771-3 0 3684
2 15331 82.5322 248.0410 0021472 297.6907 62.2205 14.78670762326075
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90289.94850972 .00000508 00000-0 29484-3 0 6304
2 15427 99.1741 292.6521 0015738 30.7694 329.4400 14.12698045301176
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90291.77117113 .00076980 00000-0 45427-3 0 7833
2 16095 51.6012 33.3110 0001150 225.1001 135.0749 15.77461978484265
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90292.17105092 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 5913
2 16129 64.0226 84.4288 0121459 147.4624 213.1925 2.00519857 36846
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90291.56008380 .00024212 00000-0 31633-3 0 9995
2 16609 51.6093 68.7622 0033056 153.2822 206.9593 15.57868743267372
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90289.61799483 .00003875 00000-0 18375-2 0 1267
2 16613 98.7243 2.4237 0000836 151.4237 208.6899 14.20037737 81162
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90289.53734801 .00003818 00000-0 52156-3 0 1744
2 16881 82.5165 307.3081 0022790 319.7326 40.2189 14.78199462227079
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90287.58899514 -.00000031 00000-0 53911-4 0 2508
2 16908 50.0119 248.9287 0010846 132.3060 227.8786 12.44388968189726
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90291.05416509 .00000506 00000-0 23840-3 0 4778
2 16969 98.5938 316.2127 0012766 274.6248 85.3491 14.23762878212094
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90282.19361427 .00000022 00000-0 29600-4 0 6701
2 17527 99.1000 353.2316 0000728 113.5797 246.5369 13.94870800185151
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90291.19647737 -.00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 6095
2 17561 0.0271 350.8991 0004313 27.4996 341.6440 1.00273137 6805
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90291.81656453 .00171180 00000-0 21490-2 0 2889
2 17845 51.6127 67.4778 0033699 152.5893 207.0621 15.57942689202144
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90290.88532227 .00000001 00000-0 99999-5 0 7321
2 18123 98.8118 119.8504 0015217 37.2641 322.9594 14.14184302171741
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90291.98834689 .00000297 00000-0 31424-3 0 3563
2 18129 82.9252 237.0451 0012997 131.3991 228.8296 13.72117647166423
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90290.24562512 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 5016
2 18312 82.5610 193.5490 0010857 273.6156 86.3765 13.83687820159861
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90289.54830716 .00000314 00000-0 27105-3 0 3666
2 18820 82.5407 253.9705 0016434 349.3534 10.7272 13.84377889136970
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90290.95680295 .00000839 00000-0 40012-3 0 6590
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2 18822 98.6238 167.3375 0005745 278.5526 81.5000 14.21594040140264
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90290.15381811 .00000020 00000-0 99999-3 0 48
2 19163 64.9100 155.0254 0007155 185.5972 174.4891 2.13102400 18746
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90290.21089382 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 91
2 19165 64.8921 155.0303 0003679 340.6018 19.4823 2.13102711 18743
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90284.60195681 -.00000190 00000-0 99999-4 0 1497
2 19216 56.9677 131.5119 7041204 237.6116 35.5648 2.09704503 17847
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90289.78426999 .00004188 00000-0 58182-3 0 9619
2 19274 82.5178 45.7621 0023391 86.5425 273.8351 14.77499378122877
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90287.70078348 .00000069 00000-0 15987-3 0 5962
2 19336 82.5464 192.8705 0018248 17.2833 342.8933 13.16902049106680
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 90290.23037714 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 8923
2 19503 65.3656 34.5019 0006489 183.4342 176.5641 2.13103435 16239
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90290.92578916 .00000952 00000-0 54287-3 0 3572
2 19531 98.9953 239.4461 0011337 301.1134 58.8924 14.11756167106283
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90283.43205543 .00000115 00000-0 99999-4 0 1562
2 19548 0.3886 83.6553 0002871 118.1287 158.2007 1.00277963 1414
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90290.27145958 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 7291
2 19749 64.8658 154.7043 0005165 280.4892 79.5624 2.13111741 13764
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 90290.32970450 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 7337
2 19750 64.8756 154.7115 0005167 248.5746 111.4714 2.13102411 13760
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90233.24152199 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1540
2 19802 55.0484 194.8560 0052488 166.0565 194.0528 2.00648564 11058
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90290.66503742 .00036321 00000-0 23001-2 0 7811
2 19822 75.0965 178.6122 4149783 143.4031 253.9107 7.16473699 8574
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90292.00982634 -.00000122 00000-0 -11520-3 0 3368
2 19851 82.5232 129.8243 0015625 21.9016 338.2865 13.84015015 82693
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 90277.96320314 .00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 1447
2 19876 0.2036 306.6573 0001115 285.9248 127.4360 1.00264225 1769
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90285.05717295 -.00000236 00000-0 99999-4 0 1576
2 19883 0.4476 83.4923 0002993 155.4629 121.0385 1.00265607 76062
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90289.49999998 -.00000033 00000-0 99999-4 0 1558
2 20061 54.8340 10.9000 0091532 177.1220 275.0440 2.00480044 9929
Nadezhda 1
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1 20103U 89 50 A 90287.70614820 .00000106 00000-0 10154-3 0 2143
2 20103 82.9609 196.8889 0039343 65.4170 295.1077 13.73617160 64125
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 90259.31961858 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1458
2 20185 54.9361 194.7111 0023376 150.4514 209.6604 2.00581297 7896
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 90283.19625304 -.00000044 00000-0 -58444 2 0 1425
2 20302 54.5568 312.3734 0033368 315.2506 44.5297 2.00366014 7178
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90292.00458286 .00000014 00000-0 24150-4 0 2260
2 20305 82.5551 130.6975 0017374 21.7999 338.3876 13.15865047 47232
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90288.96006506 .00000544 00000-0 37361-3 0 1822
2 20322 99.0240 298.0595 0009105 37.1468 323.0437 14.02892908 46428
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90291.81660433 .00084465 00000-0 10779-2 0 4138
2 20335 51.6092 67.4775 0032321 153.3716 206.5024 15.57917283 51071
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90289.77684240 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 918
2 20361 54.9804 135.5161 0065321 54.7118 305.9888 2.00583473 6165
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90289.65340021 .00000146 00000-0 77322-4 0 3718
2 20436 98.7258 2.5231 0001024 88.9315 271.1880 14.20028023 37986
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90291.22618579 .00000546 00000-0 23292-3 0 2169
2 20437 98.6912 6.9240 0010882 151.7951 208.3868 14.28751047 38434
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90289.66251567 .00000339 00000-0 15150-3 0 1269
2 20438 98.6950 5.3276 0010427 155.1603 205.0109 14.28454124 38209
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 90291.48722031 .00000588 00000-0 24886-3 0 1174
2 20439 98.6969 7.3649 0011884 151.3764 208.8073 14.28852888 38479
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 90292.10926821 .00000644 00000-0 27088-3 0 1270
2 20440 98.6964 8.0036 0012174 149.5703 210.6192 14.28907868 38561
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 90290.47995758 .00000520 00000-0 22164-3 0 1198
2 20441 98.6970 6.4130 0012513 155.0349 205.1444 14.28990549 38333
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 90289.48679296 .00000507 00000-0 21602-3 0 1229
2 20442 98.6952 5.4495 0013095 157.7904 202.3850 14.29060082 38194
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 90231.96552739 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 858
2 20452 54.5203 253.3822 0028572 40.8909 319.3724 2.00872044 4126
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90282.22364041 .00000281 00000-0 23455-3 0 4131
2 20478 99.1812 351.9073 0001265 99.1999 260.8943 13.94845029 34038
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 90289.49308021 .00000072 00000-0 21026-3 0 1096
2 20479 99.0295 313.0419 0541729 133.7679 230.9598 12.83150490 32300
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FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90285.59010781 .00000004 00000-0 38891-4 0 1058
2 20480 99.0334 309.8868 0541232 142.5339 221.4795 12.83161787 31806
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90288.63211693 .00000275 00000-0 56594-3 0 1254
2 20491 99.0293 319.4019 0471584 109.0124 256.2686 13.02744810 32081
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90290.73645661 .00010944 00000-0 63318-3 0 2708
2 20496 43.0970 8.7576 0015172 33.9767 326.2057 15.12205226 37146
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90290.43740077 .00017329 00000-0 44139-3 0 2897
2 20497 43.0834 317.7106 0016855 59.1603 301.0919 15.39140951 37652
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90289.18062824 .00000118 00000-0 11495-3 0 1862
2 20508 82.9548 330.7023 0045243 11.5134 348.7043 13.73238704 31612
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90290.10040640 .00003439 00000-0 52335-3 0 2961
2 20510 82.5293 345.4231 0018554 235.7525 124.2135 14.73635809 34026
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90290.96241568 .00003822 00000-0 26365-3 0 3337
2 20523 28.3425 178.9187 0015220 60.9427 298.9034 15.03002724 32933
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1 20533U 90 25 A 90235.22171003 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 621
2 20533 55.1112 13.2388 0036349 103.5071 256.9366 2.00552057 2945
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90290.40496161 .00034047 00000-0 20424-2 0 2565
2 20546 94.1194 280.0767 0142398 251.3963 107.1303 15.02631973 28421
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1 20580U 90 37 B 90291.78209963 .00005558 00000-0 61687-3 0 2457
2 20580 28.4727 182.8896 0005384 322.8495 37.1709 14.85282163 26366
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90289.23409449 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1819
2 20619 64.9568 34.8119 0023619 211.5544 148.3253 2.13103133 3205
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90290.29045272 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1886
2 20620 64.9505 34.7763 0006320 43.3855 316.6689 2.13102927 3234
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90290.34895473 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1621
2 20621 64.9701 34.7840 0013962 199.6199 160.3305 2.13102894 3237
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90289.76390019 .00132473 00000-0 16825-2 0 1862
2 20635 51.6118 77.7771 0033394 145.8716 214.4201 15.57792680 21636
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 90289.34818445 .00005392 00000-0 46706-3 0 903
2 20638 52.9880 232.5767 0012785 349.0021 11.0711 14.98500650 20446
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1 20670U 90 57 A 90287.66887495 .00000224 00000-0 19260-3 0 603
2 20670 82.5483 193.8226 0016171 318.9891 41.0083 13.83863147 15043
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1 20685U 90 59 A 90290.53504142 .00481019 -30430-4 65750-3 0 1129
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2 20685 28.4861 39.6452 0357847 64.1338 299.7024 15.43003416 14184
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1 20712U 90 65 A 90280.80234705 .00001157 00000-0 13817-2 0 289
2 20712 18.2959 17.0600 7120569 255.7587 22.0251 2.43466151 1815
Soyuz TM-10
1 20722U 90 67 A 90289.69974832 .00050551 00000-0 65387-3 0 901
2 20722 51.6135 78.0962 0032954 146.5200 213.7782 15.57752949 11937
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2 20724 54.7040 191.6432 0096264 117.1524 243.8743 2.00556763 1366
Feng Yun 1B
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2 20788 98.9343 321.5092 0010919 147.8762 212.2991 14.00539998 5841
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1 20789U 90 81 B 90287.76863340 .00108728 00000-0 63126-1 0 410
2 20789 98.9652 321.8693 0042010 188.8851 171.1626 14.07323937 5867
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1 20790U 90 81 C 90289.58196274 .00053856 00000-0 33110-1 0 331
2 20790 98.9503 323.5359 0030192 182.1299 177.7548 14.04899950 1099
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1 20812U 90 72 C 90288.52088943 .09283848 58806-4 14461-2 0 416
2 20812 51.5852 78.3684 0012289 353.9356 6.1695 16.32907531 9668
Molniya3-39
1 20813U 90 84 A 90290.18252840 -.00012591 00000-0 -88475-1 0 348
2 20813 62.8566 249.4583 7416213 280.5914 10.7345 2.00607186 546
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1 20816U 90 84 D 90279.65066169 -.00000059 00000-0 11725-2 0 123
2 20816 62.8668 251.0290 7456621 280.4383 10.5226 1.96786820 332
1990 082F
1 20820U 90 82 F 90267.70311765 .09071001 -60381-5 83847-3 0 126
2 20820 82.5623 159.0967 0010508 261.1857 104.8349 16.38713998 2771
Progress M5
1 20824U 90 85 A 90289.69974832 .00046035 00000-0 59634-3 0 319
2 20824 51.6084 78.0923 0033146 146.4642 213.8340 15.57745468 2875
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 90287.72016529 .00000098 00000-0 83471-4 0 73
2 20826 82.5268 133.1105 0012209 205.7020 154.3533 13.83230822 2272
1990 086B
1 20827U 90 86 B 90276.07339612 .00000044 00000-0 34423-4 0 110
2 20827 82.5281 142.3694 0011589 241.8860 118.0320 13.83452364 665
Cosmos 2101
1 20828U 90 87 A 90290.64167109 .00337502 81930-5 36553-3 0 428
2 20828 64.7703 150.1588 0057140 84.0894 276.5277 16.06077087 2614
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 90286.46546678 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 62
2 20830 54.9512 133.6327 0097651 122.2115 239.1364 2.00638327 490
1990 088C
1 20832U 90 88 C 90288.74965627 .00201187 94135-5 17148-2 0 207
2 20832 37.6050 120.3133 6035532 212.1453 89.9744 4.09816268 570
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1 20835U 74 33 F 90281.73871147 -.00000105 00000-0 99999-4 0 24
2 20835 11.3838 47.2578 0096075 120.9092 240.3646 0.98590107 3396
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1 20836U 74 60 F 90288.77654583 -.00000232 00000-0 99999-4 0 110
2 20836 11.9223 39.6811 0018541 200.2354 159.7481 1.00189233 2253
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1 20837U 81 57 F 90287.90054860 .00000070 00000-0 99999-4 0 42
2 20837 7.3654 66.7364 0091848 195.1704 164.7902 0.99370281 464
PRC 33
1 20838U 90 89 A 90290.22932026 .01110268 52569-4 52912-3 0 323
2 20838 56.9728 6.3868 0056259 169.2831 190.8247 16.16780085 1934
1990 090C
1 20843U 90 90 C 90289.58508776 .00003596 00000-0 24514-2 0 14
2 20843 28.5185 17.3798 7042333 339.4284 3.0248 2.55293140 118
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1 20872U 90 91 A 90289.19860568 -.00000120 00000-0 99999-4 0 49
2 20872 0.1607 270.2234 0021573 51.1994 38.4633 1.00281816 51
1990 091B
1 20873U 90 91 B 90287.98965733 .00119309 00000-0 17891-1 0 20
2 20873 6.9668 179.5594 7335042 179.9664 180.2096 2.22862822 47
1990 091C
1 20874U 90 91 C 90289.36984441 .00008647 00000-0 52269-2 0 67
2 20874 7.3596 178.9546 7330284 181.1276 175.1507 2.20051415 79
1990 091D
1 20875U 90 91 D 90287.54045680 -.00001230 00000-0 -15885-3 0 44
2 20875 7.0210 179.8017 7335372 179.5040 182.5100 2.23040825 39
1990 092A
1 20909U 90 92 A 90290.40284802 .00498357 39924-4 29803-3 0 58
2 20909 62.8487 257.3954 0115954 118.0003 243.2861 16.04524677 109
1990 092B
1 20910U 90 92 B 90290.83665330 .02202078 40148-4 10027-2 0 69
2 20910 62.8357 255.6990 0100172 119.1951 242.0130 16.10363554 162
1989 100U
1 20911U 89100 U 90290.05723866 .00514647 00000-0 15650-1 0 51
2 20911 73.5275 190.3974 0011407 206.7249 153.3173 15.31730040 44577
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--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 2-02 (408) 524-8177
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2237. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 00:44:12 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP
Message-ID: <173@km4ba.UUCP>
Source record: 7447

Regarding the tower height being limited to what would not cross over a property boundry:

What is the difference between towers and trees? (Other than that trees fall much more often.)

Homeowners seem to deal with that issue without problems. Give me a 500' tower anyday over a 100' pine tree. I have never seen a tower crush a building. I have seen lots of trees.

regards,

Alan Barrow km4ba

..!gatech!kd4nc!km4ba!alan

2238. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 00:53:33 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP
Message-ID: <174@km4ba.UUCP>
Source record: 7448

Here is a question that several hams were discussing over
lunch:

One ham, (a contractor) indicated that you can read all your
closing documents, and still not be aware of possible covanents.
He said that most covanents were recorded on the plat for the
subdivision, and do not always show up on the deed.

He further indicated that you do not actually see a real "deed".
What you see is a warantee deed to secure debt, or something like that.

This concerned me, because if it is true, you can be legally bound
by language that you have not had a chance to inspect.

My contractor friend feels the only way to be sure is to go to the
tax office where the plats are kept, and visibly inspect the plat.

BTW, the house I bought is 25 yrs old, and I felt I had no
covanents affecting me. I do know the original subdivision
had some.

My friend thinks I may be bound by these. I felt I wouldn't, since
I did not sign anything that discussed them.

Anyone have any info on this? I suspect it may vary from state to
state.

I know there are several home that violate the orig covanents in
various ways, so I don't think anyone is enforcing them anyway.

But I would be interested in any one with information on how
they restrictions are handled.

73,

Alan Barrow km4ba

..!gatech!kd4nc!km4ba!alan
jab@hpuerca.hp.com

2239. Re: splits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 01:12:57 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <21174@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 7449

lauren@vortex.COM (Lauren Weinstein) writes:
>The repeater congestion problem is so severe around here that there
>is serious talk of going to a 15khz channel allocation for the ham
>bands.

I know you've been off the air for a while, Lauren, but Southern
California went to 15khz channels in the upper two megs of 2 meters
around 1975.

They're already assigning 12.5 khz channels on 450, and 25 khz channels
on 1296.
- Brian

2240. Re: mobile CW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 01:53:17 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1470@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7450

In article <38460@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Webster Smogpule III) writes:
>
>And yes, I know that not everyone likes working DX, but if you do then it
>is silly to do it on phone all the time unless you like beating yourself
>over the head for relaxation. I'm getting pretty tired of all the bleating
>about CW on this net, and the put-downs that result when anyone makes a
>reasoned argument for using it. I don't feel any need to apologize for
>liking it, any more than I do for preferring Bach and the harpsichord to
>rock music. In fact, I don't know why I'm even mentioning the advantages,
>the more people who find out about them the more crowded the CW sub-bands
>will get and the more the lids will cruise by to spoil things for us.

He's right you know. CW is better than voice for working DX. The information content of a DX contact is so small that the low information rate of CW is not a problem and CW is usable at a lower S/N ratio than voice with simple equipment. My opinion is that CW is not, in general, the best way to convey information per unit time, but it is certainly useful in some situations. This doesn't mean that I think EVERYBODY needs to demonstrate the ability to work CW to get a ham license. I definitely support those who WANT to use CW to do so. I would certainly enjoy HF more if all DXers switched to CW operation. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

2241. Re: Dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 02:06:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1471@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7451

In article <4140022@hpnjld.HP.COM> eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes:
>> Anyone know the effect wire insulation has on the length of a resonant
>> dipole? I've always used the formula 468/freq to calculate the length
>> of bare-wire dipoles. What does the numerator change to if the wire
>> is insulated?
>
>I would be very surprised if the insulation has any effect at all. Treat
>it the same as bare wire for resonant length purposes.
>
> WA2SRQ

It's been my experience that insulation shortens the antenna some. It probably depends on the dielectric constant of the insulation. I don't have any pat formula.

Gary KE4ZV

2242. Re: 1970 Student Information Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 03:27:18 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <420@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7452

In article <2475.271a2323@zeus.unomaha.edu>, fs024@zeus.unomaha.edu (pschleck%orion@alf.unomaha.edu) writes:
> I am attempting to assemble an accurate historical account of the Student
> Information Net of about 1969-1971, its role at Kent State, and related
> coordination of campus protest regarding the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.
>

Hey! Anyone else remember this? I remember all the OFs jamming this one.

I decided to check my QST collection from 1970.

This is from the July 1970 editorial, "It Seems to Us".

"A few young activists among us, banging the drum for complete freedom of speech, have labeled our view reactionary, out-of-touch with reality. We disagree, and suggest that more accurately it is these idealists who are the ones out of touch with reality, perhaps being too young to have learned that Utopia and practicality are not always compatible."

From the corresponce section in the November 1970 QST:

"Our rebels are gumming up the airwaves with left-wing revolutionary garbage, and the extremists of the right are fighting back with name-calling, jamming, and all the techniques they accuse the other side of using." -W8GOE

(Gee.....sounds like 20 meters 20 years later. Could it be that the "good old days" are a result of selective memory?)

Correspondence, September 1970 QST:

"I resent your slur on the name of the former Senator Joseph McCarthy. Senator McCarthy was a great American who sought to call attention to some dangers besetting the United States. He was meticulous and accurate in all of his assertions. After he was hounded to his death by the anti-anti-communist wing he was proven correct in every case, usually by admission of the persons involved." -WN6KCO

(He was pissed because the July editorial accused jammers of the student net of "Joe McCarthy tactics.")

"I'm ashamed to call you HQ men brother hams! You advise us not to discuss politics on our bands. Why? Gentlemen, we have a piece of paper called the First Ammendment." -W2OQK

Just a little trip down memory lane....

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2243. wanted--early transistor radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 04:30:51 UTC
From: skyrider@bsu-cs.bsu.edu
Message-ID: <11923@bsu-cs.bsu.edu>
Source record: 7453
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,misc.wanted,misc.forsale,rec.ham-radio

looking for early transistor radios again--1954-1964.

especially early transistorized AM/SW, and AM/FM/SW sets such as
the Admiral 909 All-World, RCA 1MBT6 StratoWorld Mk 2, etc.

Looking for parts for 1960 Philco T9 Trans-World. WIll take a junker.

Bill Morris
skyrider@bsu-cs.bsu.edu
Box 72 Swinford Hall
Ball State University
Muncie, IN 47306-1085 USA
317-285-3606

2244. Re: The return of the callsign project!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 04:47:25 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5146@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7454

In article <5117@qip.UUCP> rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
>
>Well, I've gone and done it.....

...lots of stuff about the callsign project...

Yup, I really went and did it that time! I forgot to gently remind folks
to be sure to select all the different options. Like: TAR, CPIO, or "PURE
DATA"; compress or no compress; media, density, and blocksize (as
appropriate); insurance or not; PLEASE give me a return email address;
and also PLEASE include a self-addressed sticky label so there is no
question where to send the stuff back to.

Thanks!

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

2245. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 05:24:10 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <267@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 7455

In article <7880320@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>
> Anyway, nice article. Engage your systems' flame filters, because the
> no-coders haven't figured out that CW can be fun/challenging/relaxing -
> in short, the reason why you become a ham in the first place.
>
I am a no-coder, and what many people seem to have trouble grasping is that we don't wish to ban or negate Morris. It is also not the reason I became a ham. I do know one no-coder who became a ham and an extra at that because he really liked HF contesting. Yes, I even have friends who think an evening at 35 WPM is fun and relaxing. They, like me, think that testing CW is not germane to the intent and purpose of amateur radio in the latter part of the 20th Century. Forty years ago, Morris was a marketable skill. Today, soldering and typing are marketable skills. If the purpose of amateur radio is to be training and self education, then the exam should reflect current technology.

I have friends that are sports spectators, some that do crossword puzzles, and by god some that are virtuosos at the key. They do these things to relax. I didn't become a ham because of Morris, in fact if there had not been no-code licencing in Europe, I may never have become a ham. When I came to the U.S., I struggled through CW to sorta painfully do 5 WPM only because I was tired of renewing my reciprocal licence and decided life would be easier with a U.S. call. Besides the problems with all the people who did not know what "G8LUK" was and thought I was a pirate or maybe an Australian station.

Yes, I did potter about on CW and worked some DX in the Novice bands. I didn't enjoy it. I don't enjoy crossword puzzles either. But you want to do CW? Be my guest. You think everyone who wants to be a radio amateur should pass a CW proficiency test so they can do RTTY with a C-64? Get real.
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

2246. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 05:25:38 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5147@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7456

In article <4272@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>In article <1990Oct17.204646.19836@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>
>...
>I suppose there may be apartment complexes and homeowners associations that
>have attempted to ban the use of ham transmitters, but I've never heard
>of any.
>
Its not an apartment complex or homeowners assoc, but the mobile home park
I lived in in Tempe (Tempe Cascades Mobile home Park, on University Drive)
did not allow transmitters ofany kind to be used on the park grounds.

Or, at least, that is what the rules said. They did not enforce them,
considering there were at least 3 ham antennas up and in use (only
one of which was mine :-).

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

2247. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 06:58:38 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901021005838.20600339@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 7457

```
-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

OCTOBER 20, 1990

Potential Impact Forecast
Flare Event Summary

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MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A major solar flare occurred at 18:06 UT on 20 October. The flare was
rated a class M8.5/1N event (quite powerful) and was produced from Region 6311
at location N15W82 (latitude, longitude from the central solar meridian). The
flare officially began at 17:53 UT and ended at 18:12 UT (relatively short).
The event was accompanied by strong radio bursts at high frequencies, but very
weak bursts at low frequencies. A fairly weak shortwave fade was observed
during this event. Post flare loops became visible at 18:41 UT and continued
in progress for a couple of hours after the event.

No further major flares are anticipated from Region 6311 before it passes
beyond the western limb in 24 hours. However, there is a risk that this region
will produce a low to moderate level M-class flare before it's passage beyond
the western limb. Probabilities for flare activity over the next 72 hours
(from 21 October to 23 October) are:

Class M Flare: 45%
Class X Flare: 05%
Proton Flare: 05%

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

The major flare is not expected to produce a terrestrial impact with the
Earth. Although the flare was certainly powerful enough to cause a strong
impact, it's position on the solar disk (far on the western limb) is too far to
cause any significant impacts.

However, although this major flare is not expected to have an impact with
the Earth, another solar event very well could have a moderate impact with the
earth. A large 30-degree long solar filament located between N48E01 and N32W23
disappeared sometime between 15:13 UT on 19 October and 00:58 UT on 20 October.
This event is expected to produce an increase in both geomagnetic and auroral
activity within the next 48 hours. Radio propagation conditions will likely
also become somewhat degraded at that time. For more information regarding
this event, see the Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review for 20 October.

** End of Report **
```

2248. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 08:08:14 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <2723@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 7458

In article <530026@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>, ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie) writes:
>
> CC&R's are nasty because they are not consistant. They vary widely, and
> in ways that are not rational to an observer (e.g. two adjacent lots
> may have CC&R's that are completely different). Also, you as a buyer
> have *no* choice about accepting the CC&R, as they are filed with the
> land and run with it. Since they are inconsistant, it means that each must

The first time I bought a house and discovered this, it was mind
boggling... someone 20 or more years ago decided on certain uses
for the property, and that remains in effect FOREVER, even though
they don't own it anymore...

incredible.....

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw

2249. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 08:30:07 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901021023007.20600339@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 7459

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
October 20 to October 30, 1990

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW AND SHORT-TERM FORECAST

By far, the most interesting day of the week occurred on 20 October when Region 6311 (N15W90) produced a major class M8.5/1N flare at 18:06 UT. This event was relatively short lived, lasting only 19 minutes, but produced some strong high-frequency radio bursts along with a relatively weak short-wave fade. Post flare loops became visible at 18:41 UT on 20 October and continued in progress for several hours after the event. This same region was also responsible for producing a class C8/SF flare at 05:10 UT on 20 October.

A large 30-degree-long solar filament also disappeared on 19/20 October. This filament was located between N48E01 and N32W23. It vanished from this location sometime between 15:13 UT on 19 October and 00:58 UT on 20 October. This event could have a potential impact with the Earth within 48 hours.

Geomagnetic activity varied from quiet levels to minor storm levels. The most active day of the week was 15 October, when middle latitudes experienced unsettled to active conditions with several brief bursts of minor storming. High latitudes remained mostly active with periods of minor storming. Activity then became quiet until 20 October, when another brief period of minor storming occurred at both middle and high latitudes.

Auroral activity was not visible during most of the period at low and middle latitude locations. High latitudes, however, witnessed periods of low to moderate auroral activity, particularly on 15 and 20 October.

Radio propagation conditions were, for the most part, good to very good throughout the week. The only exception was 15 October when high and northerly middle latitudes experienced degraded conditions due to geomagnetic and auroral activity. Low latitudes have maintained mostly good to very good conditions throughout the week.

Solar activity is expected to quickly become low as Region 6311 rotates beyond the western limb within the next day. Before this occurs, however, there is a slight risk of a low to moderate level M-class flare from this region. Accompanied with this risk is the potential for related short-wave fades. However, any short-wave fades occurring over the next 24 hours (until approximately 22 October) will be of low-intensity and relatively short

duration. No further major flares are anticipated from Region 6311 before it rotates beyond the western solar limb.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to become unsettled to active with a risk of storm conditions (particularly at high and northerly middle latitudes) between 21 October and 23 October due to the recent large disappearing solar filament. No effects from the major flare are anticipated due to its location on the solar disk. The solar filament which disappeared was located relatively far north and may not produce significant geomagnetic activity. However, the risk for potential storm conditions cannot be entirely dismissed. Determining the potential impact of such events can be quite difficult and elusive. Current models suggest that the filament impact will probably be only modest.

Auroral activity is also expected to increase in tandom with geomagnetic activity. High latitudes could experience moderate to possibly periods of high sporatic auroral activity. Present models indicate that high-latitude activity will likely only reach moderate levels. Middle latitudes will witness mostly low to sporatic moderate auroral activity. Low latitudes will be unable to spot any auroral activity.

Radio propagation conditions may become degraded as effects from the disappearing filament engulf the Earth. Propagation at high latitudes is expected to become poor to very poor until approximately 24 October when conditions should again return to near-normal (fair to poor). Middle latitude paths may suffer fair propagation conditions on 21 - 23 October. There is a risk that middle latitude propagation will become fair to poor until 23 October, depending on the severity of the impact from the disappearing filament. Current models, however, suggest that propagation will be confined to fair conditions over middle latitude paths. Low latitudes will likely maintain good to very good propagation conditions throughout the next week. No significant impact is expected with low latitudes, although some slight decrease in propagation quality may be noticable until 22 or 23 October when conditions should return to normal or above normal.

SIDE NOTE: Potentially good to very good Meteor Scatter propagation should be possible in the evening and early morning hours of 21 and 22 October. The Orionid meteor shower peaks on these days and usually produces approximately 20 to 25 meteors per hour. Meteors should increase in frequency after the midnight hours.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 20 OCTOBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6311	N16W91	153	0120	CKO	04	006	BIPOLAR
6312	N10W87	149	0070	CAO	05	004	BIPOLAR
6313	S13W82	144	0020	HRX	01	002	SINGLE POLARITY
6314	S19W83	145	0290	HKX	04	003	SINGLE POLARITY
6319	S25W82	144	0120	DAO	08	008	BIPOLAR
6321	S26W44	106	0000	BXO	03	003	BIPOLAR
6322	S08W33	095	0230	EAO	13	034	BIPOLAR
6324	N11W61	123	0000	AXX	02	002	SINGLE POLARITY

6325 S13W09 071 0000 AXX 00 001 SINGLE POLARITY
6326 S25E17 045 0060 HSX 02 001 SINGLE POLARITY
6327 N18E30 032 0400 FKO 20 031 BIPOLAR
6328 N06E20 042 0040 HAX 01 002 SINGLE POLARITY
6330 N18W08 070 0000 BXO 03 004 BIPOLAR
6331 N17E46 016 0080 DSO 07 007 BIPOLAR
6332 S06E61 001 0020 HRX 01 003 SINGLE POLARITY
6333 N23E63 359 0000 BXO 04 005 BIPOLAR

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 21 OCTOBER AND 23 OCTOBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6294 S05 316
6315 S06 293

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | *| LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | ***| NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | * | * *| * * | ***| NONE |
| UNSETTLED |** | **** *|**** ***|*****| NONE |
| QUIET |*** ***| *******|********|*****| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|*****| NONE |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. | Sat.| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hour intervals | Intensity |
|___________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder, Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
"Anomaly Intensity" is meant to represent nothing more than a very rough guide to the --potential-- interaction geomagnetic fluctuations --might-- have on earth-based systems sensitive to magnetic fluctuations (ie. electrical power distribution networks, telecommunications networks, etc.).
For radio signal propagation purposes, plot lines are approximately

proportional to propagation quality when plot lines are below Minor Storm conditions. Propagation quality may deteriorate rapidly (ie. non-proportionally) when plot lines reach or exceed Minor Storm levels. Complete radio blackout conditions on all short-wave frequencies may occur if plot lines reach or exceed Severe Storm levels.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (21 OCTOBER - 30 OCTOBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | * | | | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | *|***|** | * | **| * | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|** | * | | NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
325| | V.HIGH
313|* * F | V.HIGH
300|*** F | V.HIGH
288|****F F = Major Flare(s) | HIGH
275|****F | HIGH
263|****F | HIGH
251|****FF | MOD.
238|****FF* | MOD.
226|****FF* ** | MOD.
213|****FF** *** * | MOD.
201|****FF*** ** F** * **** * | MOD.
189|****FF*** *****F***** **********F| LOW
176|****FF**** ******F******* ** ************F| LOW
164|****FF****** ********F******** *****************F| LOW
151|****FF*********************F********* ********************F| LOW
139|****FF*********************F********************************F| LOW
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: August 22, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (21 OCTOBER - 30 OCTOBER)

High Latitude Paths

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | *| *|
| POOR |** | | *| *|* *|***|***|***|** |** |
| VERY POOR | *|***|** |** | * | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |* | | | | | | | *|* *|
| GOOD | **| *| *|* *|* *| *|***|***|** | * |
| FAIR | |** |** | * | * |** | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | * | | | *|* *|* *|* *|***|***|***|
| GOOD |* *|***|***|** | * | * | * | | | |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
```

```
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (21 OCTOBER - 30 OCTOBER)

High Latitude Locations

_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | **|***| * | | * | * | | | | |
| LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|** | * | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations

_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | * | | | | | | | |
| LOW |***|***|***| * | * | * | * | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations

_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those given above for radio
propagation quality. Periods of high auroral activity may be suitable for
```

auroral-propagation. Locally visible moderate auroral activity will almost always cause moderate to strong deterioration in HF signals, while locally visible high auroral activity will render most HF bands useless.

Auroral activity is defined as follows:

NOT VISIBLE: Not visible

LOW: Diffuse, inactive auroral activity visible very near the northern horizon for mid and low latitudes.

MODERATE: Visibly active, but not exceptionally bright auroral activity most visible above the northern horizon for mid to high latitudes. This type of activity usually encompasses torch-like (or beam-like) aurorae mixed with low-intensity curtain aurorae.

HIGH: Visibly very active, with periods of bright, pulsating curtain aurorae possibly mixed with moderate intensity zenith aurorae. Can occur to the north as well as stretching up near the zenith, particularly at middle latitudes. There may be some color fluctuations discernable.

VERY HIGH: Very active, very bright and very colorful auroral activity possibly mixed with intense zenith and curtain aurorae. Visibly strong pulsations with auroral boundaries to the zenith, stretching even partway to the southern hemisphere of the sky.

EXTREMELY HIGH: Rare, incredibly bright auroral activity with rapid color and brightness fluctuations mixed with very strong rapid auroral pulsations visible throughout the entire sky.

There are three plotted lines per day in the auroral activity prediction charts. Each of these three plotted lines represent three periods during the evening/morning when auroral activity can be seen. The first line represents the evening twilight period. The middle line represents the --local-- midnight sector, while the last line of each day represents the morning twilight period.

The auroral activity predictions charts are heavily based on recurrent phenomena and may not be accurate in the longer-term due to unforseen and unpredictable transient events (ie. such as solar flares).

The visibility of auroral activity depends on your location and the brightness of the sky (which is dependent upon both city lights and lunar phase). These charts do not account for these variations. The charts are based on dark-sky conditions (lunar phase excluded). Aurorae occur independent of sky brightness, so just because auroral activity may not be directly visible (due to lunar phase, for example) does not mean auroral activity isn't in progress.

** End of Report **

2250. subscription to packet group??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 13:37:14 UTC
From: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010211337.AA14004@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7460

```
Date: 21-OCT-1990 03:04:19.44
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: EARN::"info-hams@ucsd.edu"
Subj: subscription to packet group??
Dear Sir,
Can you tell me how I go about becoming subscribed to the packet
group called:

rec.ham-radio.packet

Thank you...Brian Jarvis, VK7XD/CE2

address: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
```

2251. Re: Laws against scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 15:05:02 UTC
From: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <3357@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 7461
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

If is against the law to listen to cordless telephone transmissions, I guess I better stop turning my cordless phone into a speakerphone by listening to my signal on my scanner!

8-)

-- Dan Meyer
-- N0KFB
Remember: " Buffalo never Oink " Seen on a South Dakota travel brocure.
Advertisment: Try the Railway Post Office , a railfan BBS ! (612) 377-2197.
UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!rambler
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!rambler@nosc.mil
INET: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org

2252. CBS irresponsible nothing new

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 15:28:00 UTC
From: SPADGETT@AUDUCVAX.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010221311.AA16294@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7462

Here are a couple of historical references that may be of use
to the current discussion on the responsibility factor of CBS
network. (This may be similar to throwing gasoline on a fire.)

In 1969, CBS aired a program called HUNGER IN AMERICA. The program
opened with a dramatic rescue attempt in a San Antonio hospital of
a small baby. The program stated that this child, like many others
in America died because of hunger. WRONG! The child's parents were
well-to-do and the child was very premature. Hunger or malnutrition
was not a factor in this death.

In 1971, CBS aired the program THE SELLING OF THE PENTAGON. The pentagon
charged that CBS took the answers to one question and re-arranged them
to form the answer to another question. This process made the pentagon
appear in the worst possible light. On investigation, it was discovered
that the pentagon secretly videotaped the interviews, also. The "secret"
video tapes proved that CBS had altered the responses in order to make
the program more sensational.

Remember the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago? There is lots
of evidence that CBS news crews were staging confrontations between
police and protestors.

Remember Dan Rather's faked trip into Afghanistan?

CBS has a long history of distorting the news. If you want to call
CBS irresponsible, you will have to stand in a long line to do so.

Steve Padgett
KK4NM

spadgett@auducvax

2253. New Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 15:58:16 UTC
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <28808.2721CB27@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7463

I am in the market to buy a new scanner ... I would like to have coverage of all bands, 30 mhz to 950 mhz. I would appreciate email from anyone that would be willing to give me their opinions on the various models out there.

David

--

St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Phoenix, Arizona
uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD FidoNet=> 1:114/15
Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165

2254. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 16:47:12 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5150@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7464

In article <174@km4ba.UUCP> alan@km4ba.UUCP (Alan Barrow) writes:
]
]My contractor friend feels the only way to be sure is to go to the
]tax office where the plats are kept, and visibly inspect the plat.
]
You can do the following: specify in your written offer that it is
contingent on your approval of the CC&R's. Further specify that
the seller must deliver them to you by specified date for your
approval. I've done this - it works.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2255. Re: privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 17:01:11 UTC
From: stanley@fozzie.UUCP
Message-ID: <ogieR7w161w@fozzie.UUCP>
Source record: 7465

jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > From: betz-a@hpuxa.ircc.ohio-state.edu (Andrew L. Betz III)
> > In article <291.271DE138@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> > (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >
> > >Moreover, there is the fundamental issue: why would any decent person WAN
> > to
> > >eavesdrop on the private lives of others?
> >
> > This is an excellent example of how asking the question will
> > influence the response. The fundamental issue is NOT whether
> > decent people want to snoop on others. Rather, its a division
> > in philosophy between freedom and privacy.
>
> You are evading my question. WHY do people want to listen to baby monitors,
> cordless telephones, etc.? WHY do people want to pry into other people's
> private lives? Hang the legalities. What is the motivation to do it, legal or
> not?

The question you ask is backwards. WHY do people want to broadcast their
private lives to everyone withing two miles? What makes people think that
what they broadcast is stopping at the edge of their property?

Your question is a lot like asking "WHY do people want to keep and
bear arms?" Not everybody does. But, the Constitution says it is our
right to do so if we wish. I very much like the description of the
airwaves from "The Capitalist Manifesto", which says the airwaves are a
limited resource that belong to everyone. This is the basis for TV/Radio
licenses, which are (supposed) to be granted to the station "as a public
trustee". They were not given the air, they were 'loaned' it, to use in
our interest. Those frequencies being used by my neighbor are not his
personal airwaves. They are mine, too.

You might claim users of baby monitors do no know what they are doing.
True. But, it is not illegal for me to buy a piece of apparently
worthless property from someone who doesn't recognize gold bearing quartz
when I do. He lost because he didn't know what he was doing. I gained
because I did. "Baby monitor" gave up personal information because he
doesn't know what he is doing. I gain because I do.

This is my signature. It doesn't contain my name at all!

2256. Various

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 18:52:00 UTC
From: PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010211858.AA23871@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7466

Just wanted to comment on a few things:

1) Just worked the JOTA (Jamboree on the Air) for a local Boy Scout Group. Had a lot of fun, made about 12 QSO's in 3 hours (which is good, considering that usually I made a contact, and then handed the mic around the room) and even hit K2BSA/1. Was searching for DB0BS(something), the German station, but missed it. Oh well... The kids had fun, and I think with a little work, three of them might be Novices soon (which is one reason I like doing the JOTAs). I remember meeting a ham on Field Day in 1978, when I was still a Scout myself. He had set up at a local camporee, and was having the time of his life. That got me started in this crazy hobby, and it's fun to pay back a bit. Anyone else work the Jamboree? What did you think? I found that with so many high-pitched voices, I had trouble zero-beating..... I kept thinking that I was off, since the voice was so high...

2) I have an Alinco DJ-160 HT. I've never had problems with intermod, but the manufacturer lies about wattage output. I have both the EB-10 (rated .2/2.5 watts lo/hi) and the EB-12 (rated .5/5 watts lo/hi) and have found the real output to be about right at the low level, but about a watt less in both cases at the high level. Not too badly off, but still less than I was expecting. I'm still looking for the MARS-CAP mods for this radio, though.... anyone have them (forlorn hope)?

3) What defines "Type-accepted"? Our local Civil Defence group has considered using ham radios because in our experience, they are better radios. We hooked up a Kenwood 231 and a Motorola both txing in the public service bands, and compared them. The Kenwood was easier to use, suffered less intermod (a problem here, since our antenna is 20 feet from the County Police antenna), and according to the spectrum analyser, had a "cleaner" signal! (-43dB reduction for the Kenwood, vs -21 for the Motorola). Also, they're cheaper, in general. If we could get a crystal controlled Kenwood, we would buy it in a second!. As it is, we just look at them and sigh.

Well, I've taken up enough bandwidth for today.

73's
Todd Perry
KB2JAC/9
PERRYR@WABASH.bitnet

2257. Do you want an ICOM R7000?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 20:56:40 UTC
From: frank@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <38525@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7467
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

If you are interested in owning an ICOM R7000,
see the posting in rec.ham-radio.swap

frank

(for sale items can't be posted here :^)

--
Frank Abernathy, University of Texas at Austin, frank@ut-emx.utexas.edu
Work: (512)-471-3216 Home: (512)-244-0625 (ans. mach always on...)

2258. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 21:29:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500813@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7468

> Let's not nitpick. You know and I know that the issue is USING
> the radio to TRANSMIT out of band. That is a reasonable presumption
> of the intent of a transmit mod.

I modified my radio to transmit out of band, with the intent of (but NOT
on a regular basis) to be able to transmit out of band. That is a simple
enough conclusion. But the intent was not to do anything illegal, since
there exist more than one legal case of transmitting out of band (IMHO).

I just want to make sure someone doesn't suggest that the POSSESION of
radio so modified be made illegal just because they have not considered
the LEGAL reasons for transmitting out of band. clearly if there comes
to be a law making it illegal to posses equipment capable of transmitting
on any frequency you don't have a license for (aside from part 15 devices
and such) there could be many problems with, such as making illegal those
devices intended for other than over-the-air transmission, like the drivers
for transverters. You COULD do something illegal with it, and you COULD
do something legal with it.

> Hams have been fined by FCC for transmitting out of band under
> the relevant portions of Part 97 covering allowable frequencies. If
> you are a licensed ham and transmit outside of your allocated bands,
> you are in violation of the sections of Part 97 specifying your band
> limits. You may also be found to be in violation of other Parts.

And I believe that, in the intended circumstances, that 97.403 can in
fact make out of band transmission "legal". But if there is any doubt
about the proper application of 97.403 in any circumstance, you can bet
that a court will be making the actual determination. The FCC could
very well take someone to court and argue that the circumstance were
not what 97.403 was meant to cover. I am not certain just what they
were intended to cover, but I have some ideas.

> > > Remember that this whole thing got started by somebody who
> > > stated he was trying to access non-ham repeaters with ham equipment
> > > and wanted advice on how to attain the odd split. Nothing in the
> >
> > Instead he got told "I don't think you should do what you want. I don't
> > know what you want to do for sure, but it surely must be illegal."
>
> Please, please, please read the second line of the above quote
> again, or better yet the original message if you still have it. The
> individual in question specifically stated that he was attempting to
> use a transceiver manufactured for amateur use on non-ham repeaters.
> That is illegal on its face, unless he is authorized to use those
> non-ham frequencies by licensure or permission of a licensee in

> another service AND the radio will be certified as meeting technical
> standards for that service.

But there exist certain "legal" uses. I suggest people not be so quick
to say things like "what you plan to do is illegal" but rather examine
it closely and if you must say something, say things like "I'm not sure
what you intend to do, but I'd like you to be aware that this mod readily
allows you to do many illegal things. I hope your intended use is legal".

> > Unfortunatley, we have already decided that what he wants is not
> > covered by Part 97, so self-policing doesn't apply. This country
>
> You have decided that, based on what I _believe_ to be faulty
> reasoning. As stated in a previous message to Phil, the FCC can and
> does take action against ANY type of license held by a person found
> guilty of an infraction of any of their regs. So what's wrong with
> advising a fellow ham that he _might_ lose his amateur privileges if
> the action he is contemplating is not legal?

There's nothing wrong with it. I just don't believe it falls under the
concept of hams self-policing their own service. A case in point could
be Captain Midnight's adventures with HBO's satellite feed. I doubt if
he would have listened, as I am sure he knew it was blatantly illegal.
Still, it would be OK to have advised him not to do it (had you known him
and known he intended to), but it would not really have been a part of
ham self-policing. It's just the same as telling anyone not to do anything
that is illegal.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2259. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 21:38:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500814@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7469

> As a practical matter, the enforcement of CCRs is usually turned over
> to a homeowner's association. Unless they have an extremely vigorous
> enforcement gestapo, contract abandonment is very likely. The only
> other people that could report you to the gestapo (the neighbors)
> probably don't even remember all the fine print on the CCR document
> and the other flurry of documents they signed when their house closed.

If your neighbor just does not like your tower or antenna, for whatever
reason, and talks to his lawyer, then the game suddenly changes because
the lawyer will think of checking on the CCRs. That's his job.

> >The problem is that both of these routes are expensive, risky and can
> >lead to neighbor problems (which is bad new for everyone). We had
> >a ham here in AZ who spent $22,000 fighting deed restrictions that had
> >prohibitted him from putting up a dipole, and he lost the case.
>
> The other practical aspect of homeowner's assn enforcement is that
> most of them are flat-broke. The legal strategy is to get your lawyer
> to file expensive and time-consuming motions until their money runs out.

It's going to cost YOU a lot of money to have your lawyer do all these
things (in the usual cases). The association might well be paid a lot
of the money by the complaining neighbor(s). And they would stand a
lot better chance of recovering their legal fees should they prevail
than you would if you prevail. Your lawyer can give you the proper
details if you encounter this situation.

> >I am not a lawyer. These are just my opinions. Your mileage may vary.
>
> I'm not a lawyer, either. These are just some personal observations
> from another ham stuck under a CCR.

Most of us aren't, unfortunately (or maybe that should be fortunately).

> I wonder now if, because the antenna clause was abandoned on my CCR on
> enforcing the HF6VX on the ground, I can now put up a "real" antenna on
> top of the roof. (heh, heh, heh.)

Speak to your lawyer. Talk with him about:

- Recording some evidence about the existance of your present antenna and
the time period it has been up.

- Checking with what laws might be applicable whereby you could have the
actual CCRs removed by court order on the basis of abandonment of the CCRs
before putting up the bigger antenna.

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<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2260. Info wanted on Computer Interfaces

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 21:39:16 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <204@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 7470
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

-=-

Im looking for information on the above units besides the few lines
mentioned in the various SW/Ham catalogs. Things like grey/scale or
B&W fax, ect....

Perhaps the most important thing im looking for is software to run
any (or all) of these on an Amiga. If im reading the few lines correct,
all can use a simple terminal program for the various modes except Fax.
So does anyone use any of these with an Amiga or know of software to
use them with an Amiga that will receive -all- modes?

On the same note, do any of them supply information so that I could
write my own?
--
_____
Dan 'Sneakers' Schein / \ Quote:
Sneakers Computing \/\/ | Those who worked the hardest
2455 McKinley Ave. | (o)(o) are the last to surrender.
West Lawn, PA 19609 C .---_) -= Gary Ward =-
| |.___|
| __/
uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan /_____\ (or) dan%heimat@commodore.com

2261. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #309

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 21:46:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500815@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7471

> We could ask Ploni Almoni over in the FCC echo. He is a lawyer,
> not an FCC person.

But would you be asking him in the context of a fellow network user or
as a paying client? :-)

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<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2262. Re: Dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 21:49:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500816@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7472

> Anyone know the effect wire insulation has on the length of a resonant
> dipole? I've always used the formula 468/freq to calculate the length
> of bare-wire dipoles. What does the numerator change to if the wire
> is insulated?

I've always used 150/freq, but I guess that is just a fundamental difference
in our personal preferences. :-)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2263. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 21:58:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500817@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7473

> My friend thinks I may be bound by these. I felt I wouldn't, since
> I did not sign anything that discussed them.

There may be language in what you did sign that binds you to them and it may not even be obvious.

When you are contemplating a house purchase, discuss with your lawyer just want you want. You might add clauses (have your lawyer write them) making the deal void should certain things turn up. Real Estate lawyers should know all the places to look for where the covenants can be registered. It would ultimately be your responsibility to look them up.

> Anyone have any info on this? I suspect it may vary from state to
> state.

It definitely does vary from state to state. As for general info, you could read through the books and study guides on real estate sold in the academic bookstores serving the nearest college/university law school. I have found the Nutshell book on real estate law rather interesting. It covers a lot of the conceptual things that would generally differ fron state to state, but only in detail (such as number of years for abandonment of a covenant).

> I know there are several home that violate the orig covanents in
> various ways, so I don't think anyone is enforcing them anyway.

That can be evidence of lack of enforcement; meaning you might get away with it. It is not going to generally be of any use in your defense unless it is the exact same covenant, and then your lawyer is going to have to be good at his job to connect the applicabilities.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2264. Re: privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 22:12:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500820@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7474

> You are evading my question. WHY do people want to listen to baby monitors,
> cordless telephones, etc.? WHY do people want to pry into other people's
> private lives? Hang the legalities. What is the motivation to do it, legal or
> not?

Jim, you are asking questions about MORALS. There may be as many different answers as there people asked.

It's OK to ask questions about MORALS, but I don't have to answer if I don't want to. It's OK to ask what I do in bed, but I don't have to answer if I don't want to. I don't want to answer either question.

I hope your question on morals has ABSOLUTELY NO CONNECTION whatsoever to the LEGAL issues. I for one don't want to see ANY law based on morals. The main reason for this is that there are SO MANY DIFFERENT systems of morality to choose from.

I can imagine many reasons why people might listen in on radio transmissions. I can imagine many reasons why people might open the envelope containing the pictures of you and your significant other in bed together.

Yes, Jim, I *AM* EVADING your question. The reason is because no matter what the answer is, or who answers it, it is NOT RELEVANT.

I am only interesting in making/keeping such listening LEGAL so that the MORAL issues don't have to come into play as arguments, so that we don't have to deal with the conflicts that would arise out of the differences in moral beliefs we all have.

Isn't it strange that so MANY issues all come down to someone questioning someone ELSE's moral beliefs? Can't we all just live together despite our individual differences without having to question, judge, push, pull or promote any of them?

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<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2265. Re: legal identification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 22:22:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500821@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7475

Suppose I need to QRO to 800 watts in a quad yagi array to hit a repeater many many miles away. What if I then QRP to 10 milliwatts to ID? The FCC might well be listening to my 800 watt signal and not be picking up the 10 milliwatt one. Have I LEGALLY ID'd?

I don't know.

I personally consider it important that my ID have basically the same coverage as my just recent transmission.

However there do come to be circumstances where one just cannot ID because they cannot transmit without also causing interference (which would technically be intentional because you know it would interfere). I would personally prefer to avoid the interference. In such cases one might have no opportunity to ID at all within a limited time frame.

When it is clearly such a case, I suppose going QRP enough that you are confident you will not cause interference is as good as you can do then. But it should not be used when a full ID clearly is possible, nor to make your transmission effectively anonymous for part of the coverage.

If you ID QRP and then get back into the repeater QRO, you should ID again to make sure your transmission is ID as well as possible. I believe it is unfortunate that the FCC regulations really do a poor job of defining this.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2266. Re: So Cal repeater stats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 22:37:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500822@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7476

> 13 open 6m
> 9 closed 6m
>
> 180 open 2m
> 108 closed 2m
>
> 115 open 220 MHz
> 172 closed 220 MHz
>
>>>>>>> 31 open 450 MHz
>>>>>>> 488 closed 450 MHz
>
> 7 open 900 MHz
> 23 closed 900 MHz
>
> 21 open 1.2 GHz
> 65 closed 1.2 GHz
>
> 504 multiband remote base

If Communicators are limited to 220 MHz and above, most are going to end up on 440 MHz because of the equipment availability. This is going to wreak havoc with the 440 MHz private repeaters. The closed club repeaters would be a significant problem as long as the clubs don't practice any discrimination on the basis of license class.

I would suspect that most of these repeaters are controlled by CTCSS or DTMF access. With virtually all new radios having CTCSS tone generation capability for all standard tones, those repeaters controlled by CTCSS are going to end up being accessed anyway. The DTMF controlled ones with short access codes could see the same problems.

This will, unfortunately, also create even more bias against Communicators as a whole for the actions of likely just a few.

From the looks at the above stats, the 70cm band is just as crowded as the 2m band in major metroplitan areas (i.e. FULL). Every argument that uses fullness as a reason to exclude Communicators from 2m is just as applicable for 70cm. The only difference is that there are FEWER open repeaters on 70cm.

Maybe having Communicators on the "full" 2m band would cause problems. But squeezing them all (and this is where they would go, mostly) onto the "full and closed" 70cm band will just be worse.

The argument in the rural areas is different, since 2m is the primary band everyone uses and 70cm is used, but not by nearly so many.

This matter alone justifies allowing Communicators on 2m and 6m. Maybe it is not too late to file a petition to amend comments to the FCC in the Communicator issue.

> (Note that 'closed' and 'private' are rolled together: the former merely
> requires club membership which is open to any applicant; the latter is
> by-invitation only. They didn't mention any statistics on how many there
> are in each of these categories.)

It would be nice to see those differences. Maybe someone can encourage them to break the stats down a little better.

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<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2267. IC-24AT extended frequency coverage?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-21 23:40:25 UTC
From: endelman@wellworld.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1588@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 7377

I just bought an ICOM IC-24AT 144/440 HT and am enjoying it a lot. I'm told that there's an (undocumented) way to program it to increase the VFO range and also to make it possible to tune in 10 and 100 MHz increments. The instructions I was given are:

```
From power off, hold down then turn radio on to enable
======================== ============================
LIGHT, B, 3 extended VFO range
LIGHT, 2 10 MHz tuning increments
LIGHT, 3 100 MHz tuning increments
```

Unfortunately, nothing changes when I try these! Has ICOM removed this goody in the latest units they're shipping, or am I just not doing it right? Anybody know?

Thanks,

Aaron

Aaron Endelman KK6QH endelman@eng.sun.com
Symbolic Programming Environment Group
M/S 12-40, Sun Microsystems, Inc., 2550 Garcia Ave., Mtn. View, CA 94043

2268. An old tube radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-22 01:34:35 UTC
From: kronstad@tortoise.cis.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <85058@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 7378
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I just came accross a Hammarlund HQ-129-X tube transceiver and I don't have any specs on it. If anyone has a schematic or manual for this radio I would appreciate getting a copy of some of the more inportant info, but I'm not willing to put a lot of money into it (more than a reasanable shipping and copy cost) since I may be giving it eventually away to a good home.

Thanx.. KA8NAR

2269. SONY ICFSW7600 radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-22 03:17:48 UTC
From: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010220317.AA16982@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7379

Date: 22-OCT-1990 04:14:50.02
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: EARN::"info-hams@ucsd.edu"
Subj: SONY ICFSW7600 radio
I just bought a new SW radio in Hong Kong a few weeks ago. It is made by
SONY and has the model number ICF-SW7600. It appears although I am not
sure to the the replacement for the fairly well known model ICF-7600D
which has been around for a few years now since it is about the same size
and appears to have similar capabilities. However this radio
from a features point of view at least has several nice improvements over
the ICF-7600D that I wished it had since I have owned one of these for
several years.

These are what the new radio has that the 7600D did not.
1) BFO for USB and LSB.
2) On FM you get stereo(!) on the phones. Not on the internal speaker
since there is only one.
3) It has a dial light that stays illuminated for about 15s after
pressing it.
4) It has a well deswigned pull out stand on the back which lets it
rest at a very convenient angle for use (very stable too).
5) It has a lock feature which disables key presses.

All these are improvements over the 7600D.

Performance wise. I have not tested it closely but at first sight
and after having it for several weeks now I would say it is about
as capable as the 7600D.

Cost me US$165.00

Brian Jarvis, VK7XD/CE2

address JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET

2270. Re: fake commercial station Calls

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-22 03:58:04 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45874@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 7380
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <110458@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
>Heard a commercial on the radio for Coors beer. In this commercial, you hear
>a fake DJ and fake jingles for radio station "HOWL". (Coors is advertising
>beer for Halloween parties). Just curious what country radio station HOWL
>would exist.

Well, Panama has rights to the "HO" (that's oh, not zero) prefix, so
I suppose they'd have dibs on this callsign.

But more importantly, Robert's posting gives me the opportunity to
mention another cute radio station name I encountered recently. As
KA9Q and I were in line for Star Tours at Disneyland last week, he
pointed out that one of the manufacturing robots was listening to
K-DROID. I think the frequency was 109.7. Guess they have a different
band plan on Endor. :-)

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

2271. Re; the decline of CW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-22 12:51:14 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010221251.AA01847@lonex4.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 7381

hello Randall,

Welcome to the world of radio.

Just because you think that CW is not "a medium that is suited to mobile operation". does not qualify it as a fact, nor is it a reason for its lack of popularity. I have a mobile hf rig and my log shows almost 80% CW contacts. I find CW is a digital mode with a low data rate that is easy not as prone to noise interferance as is any type of phone communication. Sending CW is VERY easy with a keyer and again there is no mobile noise. And finially CW is easy to copy if you take the time to learn it.

Ah ha maybe that is the reason for all the code bashing, it isn't hard in itself, but it takes time and dedication to learn to use it as well as we use our mouths. Time and dedication are two things that (some, a few, most [insert your favorite]) people are not willing to devote to anything. It is easier to be lazy. The reason for the no code licence is to allow those with no interest in CW to participate in the parts of amateur radio that don't make use of code. I have no problem with that, however, dont you dare suggest that cw operation is simply part of a bye gone era. It happens to be the most enjoyable part of this bloody hobby for many of us. CW is not less popular, the CW bands are just as crowded as the SSB bands and the bandwith of a CW signal is less than that of a side band signal! So before you get off suggesting in an open forum that CW is not popular and that In the future it will continue to "decline in popularity" because "times are a-changin" I strongly suggest you pull your head out of the sand and look at what you are saying. If we, any part of the amateur community begins suggesting that we do not "need" a portion of our treasured frequency space then we will have it taken away by someone who can demonstrate a "need". I am an advocate of anything that is Pro-ham, I don't care if it is code or no code. As long as it does not even hint at the possibliliy or render a suggestion that something may be taken away from us and not be missed.

--... ...--
Buzz Szarek
KE2WD/AE (because I love CW not because I desire membership in the "elect")

No personal insult intended.

Smile when you tell them they're a dumb sh--.
Lt. Gen. Homer

2272. What diode in the 24SAT ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-22 13:14:57 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.intel.com
Message-ID: <9010221314.AA25537@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 7382

Someone on the net posted a Mod for the 24SAT and mentioned something about
if the HT is of the earlier versions, in addition to the keyboard sequence
reset, a diode had to be removed. The Keyboard sequence alone din **not**
work. Does someone on the digest know exactly what diode has to be clipped ??
Any help on the matter is appreciated.
73,
Rich

2273. Re

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-22 15:35:40 UTC
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <9010221535.AA22596@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7383

Sorry about this...I can't abort a message!

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

2274. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-22 19:32:08 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230045@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 7384

>This is true. I've had my HF6VX up for two years now. Nobody
>complained. [BTW, the ground-mounted vertical is probably the most
>discreet antenna around - I put mine next to the house, and it
>disappeared.]

Big problem with crime in your neighborhood, Perry? :-)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

2275. Re: Re; the decline of CW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-23 02:06:37 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880328@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7385

>>>>CW is the FUNDAMENTAL TRADITION of Amateur Radio. Without it you ain't no
>>>>ham.
>>
>>What does this mean? Base station hamming is on the wane. You will notice a
>>large number of mobile HF stations, especially on 10 meters, and I think the
>>trend will continue. CW is not a medium that is suited to mobile operation.
>
>I wouldn't have thought so either, but...

Ditto reports of "mobile" during CW contacts. They are out there, you
just have to listen (at 20 wpm :-o) for them !

The relative inefficiency of mobile antennas on the lower frequency
bands also gives CW an advantage over SSB. The radiation resistance of
an 8' whip on 80 meters is less than one ohm. This pretty much wipes
out your transmitter's 100 watts. The receiver is unchanged, because
the signal and noise are both attenuated equally.

Perry
KF0CA

2276. Re: VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-23 02:09:41 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880329@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7386

Re: VVV

I think it was used at one time for calibrating RTTYs. I suppose it
helps CW listeners calibrate, too.

Perry/KF0CA

2277. Re: Grounding Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-23 03:02:34 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880330@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7387

>I am studying for my ham license, but I am confused by grounding.
>
>What is the difference between RF ground and electrical ground?

RF resonates wires whose length is an integral multiple of a
quarter wavelength. If you DC-grounded a transmitter with a
resonant wire, the average (DC) voltage of the transmitter would
indeed be zero.

One other cute trick of transmission lines is that short circuits become
open circuits at each quarter wavelength. If you've grounded one end of
the line, then it's an open circuit one quarter wavelength away. Poof.
No ground. (This is Smith Chart magic - ask an EE prof.)

>What kind of problems can arise if you have an electrical ground but
>not an RF ground?

Your transmitter/coax/whatever will have RF on it. In small quantities,
this is no big deal. I've been bitten by RF before - it burns small
holes in your skin. Smells bad. The other problem is that it couples
with nearby objects, like your cat, which makes tuning impossible. It
can also annoy the cat. If you don't have a cat, think about your
neighbor's TV instead.

>I know how to construct an electrical ground, but how do you construct
>an RF ground?

An RF ground is usually either a short (<<1/4 wavelength), or otherwise
non-resonant wire. For multi-band operation far from a Real(tm) ground,
several different lengths are used to connect the transmitter to ground.
If any one of them is a short circuit, zero ohms in parallel with
anything is still zero ohms.

>Finally, I see that MFJ sells an artifical RF ground box. How does one
>connect that? I.e., if you connect an electrical ground to the ground
>terminal of a transceiver, where does the RF ground connect (and I
>guess, what does it do)?

The artificial RF ground puts the RF onto a length of wire, rather than
onto your transmitter chassis. It sets up an equal and opposite current
in the wire, cancelling out the RF that was on the transmitter case.

The electrical ground is needed for 60 Hz safety. The RF ground is
needed for RF safety. Put both the electrical ground and RF ground on
the same ground terminal of the transmitter. I'm not sure about MFJ's
version - consult the owner's manual.

>Many thanks.

No problem. Hope you get your license soon. Good luck !

Perry/KF0CA

2278. Re: CW, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-23 03:06:14 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880331@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7388

>Check this out: 5WPM=25 characters per minute= one chare
>character every 2.4 seconds. I figure that there is an average
>three dits or dahs per character, ergo there is about one
>dit or dah every 0.8 second. Boy, that's SLOW.
>73 Dube N5PDK

Yeah, it's so slow, I can barely endure listening to it anymore. Those OFs (or young OFs) with Extra tickets helping the Novices in the Novice sub-band must be paragons of patience.

Perry/KF0CA

2279. Re: The Return of the Un-Net!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-23 03:24:04 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880333@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7389

Re: un-netting

Is the procedure to call "CQ Usenet" ?

I've found that 28.400 +/- 10 is almost always in use on a busy day. Probably something to do with converted CBs, or digital readouts and our love of 10.000000000.

Maybe 28.400 +/- 7.5 would work better. Could we ever remember it, though ? Actually, I'd rather use something far, far, far away from 28.400 which is the Tech's version of 14.313.

Perry / KF0CA

2280. Re: TV antennas on 2 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-23 03:31:33 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880334@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7390

> Wonder if anyone has looked into tv antennas for 2 meters and above.
>Got any experience or ideas?
>73, ted
>n6trf

There was an article in one of the last Ham Radio (snif) editions. It described converting a TV LPDA to a 5-element 2 meter Yagi. I took it at face value and did it. Worked (sorta). I looked at some other equations, scaled for the different element diameter, and now have an operational 2 meter Yagi.

Yagis are a little squirrelly around metal objects, so maybe the answer is to leave it an LPDA, but prune it for 2 meters.

Perry / KF0CA

2281. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-23 12:28:45 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <693@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 7391

In article <530026@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>, ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie) writes:
>
> CC&R's are nasty because they are not consistant. They vary widely, and
> in ways that are not rational to an observer (e.g. two adjacent lots
> may have CC&R's that are completely different). Also, you as a buyer
> have *no* choice about accepting the CC&R, as they are filed with the
> land and run with it. Since they are inconsistant, it means that each must

In Holland, some people have similar restrictions, but usually these can be
settled via the Geneva Human Convention, which explicitely allows the freedom
of communication.
I _think_ the USA also signed this; why doesn't this trick work there?

Oh yes, it has its problems: I remember a case where the government,
represented by two people, one of which said to be the 'technical
knowledgable'. They both looked to the equipment, and then the techie
asked why the cable television network isn't usable....

73 Geert Jan, PE1HZG

2282. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-23 23:00:43 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880335@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7392

>> Anyway, nice article. Engage your systems' flame filters, because the
>> no-coders haven't figured out that CW can be fun/challenging/relaxing -
>> in short, the reason why you become a ham in the first place.

[severe editting occurs here]

>But you
>want to do CW? Be my guest. You think everyone who wants to be a radio
>amateur should pass a CW proficiency test so they can do RTTY with a
>C-64? Get real.
>--
>Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian

I take your point that CW may not be everyone's interest. The
conclusion, however, does not follow that CW should not be an entry
requirement. Think for a moment about what the CW requirement is, in
general terms: it is a test of on-the-air procedures. This sense has
been lost somewhat since the elimination of the transmitting test.

So, what should take its place ? More technical exams would ensure we
have lots of techies that don't know procedure. Giving, say, an RTTY
test would then generate no-RTTYers, complaints that RTTY is obsolete,
etc. Because amateur radio is so varied, an operations test on any
particular mode would generate grousing from other groups. Giving
several different operations tests would be a VE's nightmare.

CW is probably more common to all amateurs than any other particular
mode. One could argue that this is *because* of the international
CW requirement. Yup, that's right. Think of CW as having the same
function in amateur radio as American English has in the US. It's the
"watering hole" where the packeteers can meet the FSTVers.

So, I suppose it is up to the no-coders: suggest an operations test
that is common to all amateurs. Any high school graduate can pass
multiple choice pencil-and-paper tests.

Perry Scott / KF0CA

2283. Re: J pole antenna plans for 2M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-23 23:12:33 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880336@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7393

A note on J-poles made of copper pipe -

A friend of mine used 1/2" pipe, while I used some 1" that was lying around. The bandwidth of the 1" version was VERY wide. It also works well on the CAP and Marine band frequencies for you multi-service users.

>1. How much power could one push into this when made out of twinlead?
>Would 5 watts be OK? How about 10?

I suppose you could put power into it until it got hot, probably where the coax attaches to the matching section. 5-10 watts is fine.

>2. How do you tune it? Trim the top?

I posted tuning instructions - they went somewhere. Trim the top to shift the curve upward in frequency, probe the matching section to shift the curve up/down on the resonant frequency.

>3. Can you build this upside down? I.E. Feed it from the top, weight the
>bottom, and hang it out the window by the coax?

Sure. Just be sure it doesn't hang next to large metal objects.

> -edg

Perry Scott / KF0CA

2284. Re: legal identification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-23 23:26:41 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880337@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7394

>A couple of the locals like to ID, at low power, under other people's
>transmissions, so they can be "legal", but anonymous.

If the transmission is heard, it is intentional interference. If the transmission is not heard, it is not an ID.

Ever hear a "roundtable ID" ? This is where one guy realizes the 7 minutes is up and IDs. Everyone then IDs simultaneously. Try picking a callsign out of that !

I've had batteries go out on the HT before. Embarrassing. Luckily, our local OO is a real human, and would probably overlook it unless it starts happening very often to particular stations. I suppose if the FCC or the local OO finds out and issues a "Notice of <whatever>", you could say that you are rectifying the problem by getting a spare battery.

Perry Scott / KF0CA

2285. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 00:04:21 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530028@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 7395

>> >The problem is that both of these routes are expensive, risky and can
>> >lead to neighbor problems (which is bad new for everyone). We had
>> >a ham here in AZ who spent $22,000 fighting deed restrictions that had
>> >prohibitted him from putting up a dipole, and he lost the case.
>>
>> The other practical aspect of homeowner's assn enforcement is that
>> most of them are flat-broke. The legal strategy is to get your lawyer
>> to file expensive and time-consuming motions until their money runs out.
>
>It's going to cost YOU a lot of money to have your lawyer do all these
>things (in the usual cases). The association might well be paid a lot
>of the money by the complaining neighbor(s). And they would stand a
>lot better chance of recovering their legal fees should they prevail
>than you would if you prevail. Your lawyer can give you the proper
>details if you encounter this situation.
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society

You also forgot to mention the assestments that can be levied against
all property owners (include you, Joe Ham) to sue you, Joe Ham, with.
The money *can* be obtained if the HOA gets a burr in its saddle. This
happened to my ex-supervisor over RV parking, and cost him >$10K in legal
fees and was in the local paper. I am wanting to avoid this.

- Dave N4DJS

2286. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 04:24:00 UTC
From: skipsand@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <5233@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 7396

The N.R.A. does NOT "get away" with lobbying... it does no lobbying in it's own "person".. there is a corporately SEPERATE group, NRA-ILA (I think) that does lobbying. (I believe that's Institute for Legislative Analysis, something like that.. So, ARRL would have to establish a SEPERATE group/ corporation to do LOBBY work for ham radio.

2287. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 05:44:20 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <29490023@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 7397

I live in a small subdivision (10 parcels) of 2.3 acre lots. The subdivider was legally compelled by the county government to establish CC&R's for the subdivision. They were *limited*, however.

The county required the CC&R's *only* for road maintenance and for fire hydrant water storage. All other CC&R's were voluntary and we have many.

Many of them have been ignored. We have 'em for weed height (8" max.), one that specifies "white, 3 rail fencing", and lots of other real picky stuff that the original subdivider thought would be "nice".

The subdivider is long gone and nearly all of the CC&R's have been ignored by one neighbor or another (only a 4 year old subdivision).

We have intentionally ignored the CC&R's with exception of the legally required by county items. I too have been told of "abandonment" of the CC&R's.

I am told that the average lawsuit in Calif. for a CC&R violation averages $55,000. We have no (read "zippo") dollars in our litigation fund. What sane neighbor would want to pay $5.5K to sue another neighbor in our subdivision. You guessed it, none so far. I doubt if greater than two or three would ever attempt such a suit and I am certain that it would be impossible to obtain agreement of any majority to engage in such a lawsuit. Heck, we can't even obtain agreement on how to replace a common irrigation tank!

So, in relatively broke subdivisions, it's unlikely that such a lawsuit would occur, in my opinion. I'll include the standard disclaimer that I am not, and will never be a lawyer.

This situation would probably vary in a larger subdivision where fees are collected and the "homeowner's association" is more active.

We are more concerned with spending our money on better things and if we would ever get together, we'd gut the CC&R's.

Barry M. Fowler Hewlett Packard Company

Networked Computer Manufacturing Operation - Roseville, California
(can't we think of a shorter name?)

e-mail: barry@hprmokg.rose.hp.com
Verbal: Hey Barry!
R.F. : WB6JZL
NAR : 51644

2288. GPS Receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 09:30:44 UTC
From: jon@hpopd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <8350001@hpopd.HP.COM>
Source record: 7398

Global Positioning Satellite Receivers

I have a friend here in the UK who is currently trying to locate information on Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) Receivers. He believes that there exits a magazine in the US called something like "GPS World" which contains just this sort of information.

If you know of this magazine (or equivalent) or have any information on currently available GPS receivers can you please let me know.

Jon "Would like to know more about GPS Receivers" Baker

Hewlett Packard
England, UK jon@hpopd.HP.COM

2289. Please ignore!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 12:33:15 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com
Message-ID: <"24-Oct-90.13:33:15.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 7399

Sorry about this, just testing!

2290. Re: Oscar antennas, your views sought (Alliance rotators)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 13:25:55 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1474@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7400

In article <1990Oct22.213549.25225@kodak.kodak.com> ornitz@kodak.kodak.com (Barry Ornitz) writes:
>I find it surprising that KE4ZV feels the Alliance TV rotators cannot handle
>the elevation function in a satellite system. Since the only difference in the
>various Alliance rotators is in the direction readout, my comments below
>apply to all rotators in their line. I believe the League did a study of
>rotators back in '67 or '68 which was published in QST. Read this if you want
>more information.
>
>The Alliance rotators can TURN just about anything. Used as an azimuth
>rotator, however, they have definite weight limitations, UNLESS you use their
>thrust bracket accessory. Their ability to take side loading is far higher
>than most rotators. I have seen Alliance TV rotators turn large 4-element
>20 meter beams where Ham-M type rotators quickly fail.
>
>With some simple modifications, it is possible to turn one model Alliance
>into another (basically change the readout potentiomenter in some models,
>replace the ratchetting switch in other models with the pot). You can usually
>find used Alliance rotators for next to nothing at flea markets, especially
>as everyone seems to be going cable. I was still able to get replacement parts
>including the weather boots through the local TV parts wholesale business.
>
>If you really want a BIG satellite antenna system, two Alliance rotators can
>be used in parallel. With a homemade double thrust bracket, I would put this
>system up against any ham rotator on the market.
>
>I would not trust any of the Alliance readouts for satellite elevation work
>except possibly the long obselete C-225 which was a null balance system. I
>plan to use either a set of selsyns or an 8192 count optical encoder with my
>{eventual} satellite system. Even so, the cost of a set of surplus selsyns
>or encoder, and a pair of Alliance rotators, will be a fraction of the cost
>of a new rotator.
> 73, Barry WA4VZQ

The rotator being discussed was a U110 being used as an elevation rotator. There's a big difference between a U110 and an HD73 for example. The U110 motor is quite small and can easily be stalled with bare hands. The HD73 motor is quite robust and the gearing is substantially stronger. All Alliance rotors aren't alike. While you can TURN a tribander with a U110, you can't elevate a tribander unless you balance it very carefully. I originally used a HD73 for rotation and a U110 for elevation of my satellite antennas. This worked ok for the little Cushcraft antennas, but the big, long KLM antennas would stall the U110 after about 15 degrees of elevation. By mounting small lead fishing weights on the KLM booms, I was able to balance the antennas so that

the U110 could elevate them. However, when there was even mild icing of the antennas, they wouldn't elevate reliably. When I switched to the KR500 elevation rotor from Kenpro the problems went away. I switched to the KR5400 combined elevation and azimuth system when lightning got the HD73 and I now swing a KLM22C, a KLM40CX, two Down East Microwave loop yagis and a 4 foot dish with ease. The U110 weighs about 2.5 pounds while the KR500 weighs about 15 pounds as does the Alliance HD73. I am convinced that the extra weight is more than just ballast. When I opened up a U110 to repair the clicker, I found the little slotcar motor and mickey mouse gears quite amusing. This is not a robust system.

Gary KE4ZV

2291. Re: Code Tset, etc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 13:33:51 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct24.093351@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 7401

In article <9010232157.AA28158@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
|>
|>Does the FCC, ARRL, etc. allow VEs to accept the qualifying run certificates
|>as proof that an examinee can copy at the certificated speed? For instance,
|>if I go in to test for Extra class, and I have a certificate that I copied at
|>25 WPM, do I get credit for the 20WPM CW portion of the exams? If not, why
|>not?

No, they do not. Because there is no proof that *you* copied the code. That's
a requirement for the code tests.

The proficiency certificates require you to send a signed statement that you
copied unassisted, but that statement is more to remind you that you're only
cheating youself if you cheat. There is nothing to gain by holding a cert. for
any given speed, so you only diminish yourself by not doing things on the
up-and-up.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

If I was authorized to speak for my employer, I'd be too important to
waste my time on this crap....

2292. Re: What HTs cover 430-450 (not just 44

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 14:14:27 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct24.141427.25130@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 7402

most of the japanese duo-banders of current manufacture can be restored
to the european band plans by either a special power up sequence, or a
diode change or two, like the "dread out of band mods", but it sets it up
for limited band, typically 144-146, and 430-440... The u.s. manuals typically
show the diode configurations for this action.

What I would do is try a few out, see what I liked, and look in the manual;
if the schematic refers to these different models, and shows the diodes for it
or the initialization scheme to set it, then its the one to get.

Most will meet this need
Cheers es 73

--

"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D / 7J1AGO etc.
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

2293. KENWOOD TM-241A Performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 14:25:02 UTC
From: roman@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <4083@jethro.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 7403

I bought this unit because of its coverage of the 118-136MHz aircraft band. It DOES have an AM detector and it DOES receive signals in this part of the spectrum. I am very happy with its performance in the 144-148MHz band. HOWEVER, below 124 MHz my unit is virtually useless. If I open the squelch up and sit at the end of the runway at Austin Mueller, I can hear the ATIS (just barely 119.2).

My question is: does anyone else have anything to report on this model? Is this typical? I am using a 5/8 wave antenna on my car and I know it is part of the problem, but as things stand now this radio is only marginally useful for monitoring these freq.s (I am trying to be objective...am I expecting too much?)

Any comments/suggestions/help would really be appreciated.

Roman
*****standard disclaimer applies ****

2294. Scanner Restrict-Texas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 15:13:09 UTC
From: RISK@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <90297.111309RISK@MAINE.BITNET>
Source record: 7404

Anyone know what the law(s) in Texas are regarding the legality of scanners at the home station and/or in a vehicle? I'm also wondering about 2M rigs with extended receive which are capable of copying police and other public service frequencies in a vehicle. Of specific interest in the Nacogdoches area but the entire State of Texas would be relevant. We're moving to Nacog.

TNX & 73.... Paul
<RISK@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>

Dr. Paul H. Risk, Assoc. Prof. /|c
Parks, Recreation & Tourism / | c
College of Forest Resources / | c
University of Maine / | c
Orono, Maine 04401 /---|---c
(207) 947-4496 |
N1DJD @ K1RQG.ME.USA.NA

2295. Re: Lose 1.7 to 2.3 Ghz ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 15:17:32 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <143@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 7405

>
> It seems Apple is looking for exclusive allocation of 1.7 to 2.3 Ghz for high
> speed data communcations. Further down the article states:
>

If my math is correct, this works out to be 500Mhz bandwidth. What are
we looking at here?? Wireless equivalent to FDDI??

I always thought there was more than enough space in the unused TV channels.

bill KB3YV

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

2296. Re: Code Tset, etc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 15:26:57 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <144@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 7406

In article <9010232157.AA28158@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
> Does the FCC, ARRL, etc. allow VEs to accept the qualifying run certificates
> as proof that an examinee can copy at the certificated speed? For instance,
> if I go in to test for Extra class, and I have a certificate that I copied at
> 25 WPM, do I get credit for the 20WPM CW portion of the exams? If not, why not?
> 73 Dube Todd N5PDK

How good is a certification without a witness??

What is to stop me from recording the 35WPM test and then playing it
back at a slower speed (remember reel-to-reel recorders) or just copying
it with my computer. After all, it is sent by computer, shouldn't have
any problem receiving it the same way.

Do you still wonder why not??

bill KB3YV

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

2297. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 15:27:02 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010241527.AA03193@tilde>
Source record: 7407

In (oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Webster Smogpule III)) Derek writes:

(Stuff deleted)

>>If I go in to test for Extra class, and I have a certificate that I copied
>>at 25 WPM, do I get credit for the 20WPM CW portion of the exams?

>>If not, why not?

>>73 Dube Todd N5PDK
>----------
>
>Of course not, you silly boy! You're on your honor when you send in the copy
>for the proficiency certificates. You could easily cheat and get someone else
>to copy it for you and send it in as your own work. You could record it and
>play it back at s-l-o-w speed several times until you had 'decoded' it.

>If the VEs accept that, they should accept a piece of paper saying "I can copy
>CW at 50 wpm, gimme the extra class license NOW, (signed) N5PDK".

And later he says:

>Oh yes - Dube, if you have a CSCE for 20 wpm you don't have to take the 5 or
>13 wpm tests, OK? - I know, cos that's what I did (insert smug smiley).

Say what?? How come Derek can use the 20 wpm CSCE for 5 or 13, but can't use
a 25 wpm CSCE (or higher) for 20?
Does honor run out somewhere between the 20 CSCE and the 25 CSCE? Or is it
interpreted differently for a G♯ than it is for an AA♯?

Weaving between Derek's flames, I can see his real point, though.

73, Dube N5PDK

2298. informaciones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 15:40:01 UTC
From: RODOLFO@BRFUEL.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010251130.AA23174@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7408

Sr. James Dugal
Agradeco su message em espanol. Mi espanol tambiem es pobre, pero creo ser possible nos comunicar em esta lenguage (mi ingles tambiem es cur-to).
No soy um radioamador, pero soy interessado em radioamadorismo. Trabajo como professor no Departamiento de Psicologia da Universidad Estadual de Londrina, e recientemente inauguramos una Estacion Radioamadoristica em nuestra Universidad (PY5-UEL). Creo ser la 6@ Universidad del Brasil a tener una estacion desse tipo.
Pero nuestra estacion no esta mui biem equipada. Nuestros equipos son antigos (um TRIO 500 da Kenwood valvulado) e emprestados de los docientes interessado em la estacion.
Em las tercas feras (tuesday) a las 14.00 hs (2.00 PM em el horario de verao/summer do Brasil), hacemos una rodada radioamadoristica de las Universidad del pai's (OC-40m-7130 Khz) e lhe invitamos a hacer parte del grupo.
Gostariamos de saber como funciona esse programa da qual usted es lo coordenador.
Un forte 73

RODOLFO TSUYOSHI MANABE
FUNDACAO UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE LONDRINA
CENTRO DE CIENCIAS BIOLOGICAS
DEPARTAMENTO DE PSICOLOGIA GERAL E EXPERIMENTAL
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FONE. (0432) 21.2000 RAMAL 227
FAX. 27.6932
Acknowledge-To: <RODOLFO@BRFUEL.BITNET>

2299. Wrong Answers in VEC Question Pool

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 15:43:23 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn3.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010241543.AA03889@tilde>
Source record: 7409

1. Regarding WHO MAKES THE QUESTIONS--

Right, it's NOT the FCC, but the Question Pool Committee which consists of representatives of the VECs (ARRL, W5YI, DeVry, etc)

NOT each individual VEC making up its own, as I read the comment someone (Jim?) made. The VECs all make up their own tests, but all out of the same Question Pool.

This committee meets regularly, and when they change the question pool, (corrections, additions, clarifications) then they issue statements about which tests are no longer valid. VE teams must use exams from the CURRENT question pool.

I don't disagree with what he said, I am restating it. If I misunderstood it, someone else might, too.

2. Regarding bad keys--

We (1) change the key, and (2) advise the VEC, who publish the tests.

Cheers,
Bob WA8YCD
rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com

2300. Re: Re: Anyone used Mini-Circuits MAR-x amps?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 16:22:39 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490106@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 7410

In regard to wide-band gain blocks (e.g. Mini-circuits MAR-_ series), I would suggest substituting the Motorola MWA-0204 or the Avantek MSA-0_04 series. The disadvantage of the MAR- series is that they are very easily damaged if over driven. The damage level is so low that you can burn one out by driving it with the output of another copy of the same model! On the other hand, I have *never* burned out a Motorola or Avantek unit, despite numerous accidents.

Rick N6RK

2301. Re: CAUTION! Failed an exam?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 16:53:54 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8158@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 7411

In article <7120137@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>
>In regards to the statement by the examiner that their hands were tied,
>I wonder by what? Certainly not by the FCC.
> ...
>So if the VE says he cant do anything about a incorrect answer key
>because his hands are tied by the FCC, ask him to cite the rules.

I'm not sure if your reference is to me or not, but if it is...read again. I didn't say the VE's were constrained blindly to use the answer key irrespective of its correctness. I said they were not required to go over the exam with the candidate and inform him which questions he missed and what the correct answer was. They are required to notify him of pass or fail and the number he missed. This has been interpreted by many VEC's (who establish the rules on how the exams will be given) as restricting the examiners to giving only that information.

2302. No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 17:01:27 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Oct24.170127.2103@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 7412

After reading all the postings, pro and con, as regards the no code
license I've just gotta add my $.02 worth (as wud any self respecting
ham (-;).

I have very mixed feelings re the communicators license. From the
traditional viewpoint "if had I to - so shud you" attitude I'm against
the no code license. IMHO the no code advocates are sterotypical of the 'me'
generation i.e. want it all but aren't willing to work for it.
On the other hand, there is strength in numbers
and if a no code license means an increase in the number of hams then
I guess thats good and I'll temper my final opinion with that in mind.

BUT regardless of how the license requirements come out lets knock off the CW
bashing! I've talked with hams who have had tickets for 50 years and haven't
stroked a CW key for 49 of those 50 years. On the other hand I've also worked
hams who very rarely work FM or SSB and wud much rather spend their time
on the air doin 35 WPM+. Never forget that amatuer radio is a HOBBY.
A hobby which encompasses many modes of communication only one of which is CW.
To those who advocate a no code ticket I say fine, you're entitled to your
opinion, but knock of the CW bashing as justification to support your
arguments. To many of us CW is like classical music or fine wine, it takes
a while to acquire the taste but once you do, then and only then do you
really appreciate the art form.
...73's...
--
phil blais N6KXD AMA 12662 ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

2303. Re: Need Weather Satellite info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 17:23:29 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.4734@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 7413

>In article <9009300430.AA29795@ucsd.edu> AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET writes:
>I need to put together weather satellite receiving station
>for GEOS birds.

You probably mean GOES. There is only one.

>I need the best resolution and and the best
>gray scale possible. The output will end up on IBM
>compatible computers. I believe I would prefer separate
>receiver and WFAX board. I am also interested in the higher
>resolution data available from both the GEOS and low orbit
>birds.
> Any help welcome.
>--
>AGENGCC@OSUCC Gordon Couger N5QAQ

You can copy GOES satellite photos from HF. They are retransmitted on a
regular schedule. To receive it otherwise would entail considerable
investment for a suitable receiver - although, you can copy it by
connecting a TVRO receiver to an HF receiver.

I use an AEA AVT connected to an Amiga. I get the data direct from the
low-orbit APT satellites using a Realistic scanner on 137.xxx MHz. The
results are excellent.
--

/\ /\
//\\//\\
+---+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
| Usenet: ubbs-nh.mv.com!wa1omm!paul |
+---+

2304. Re: So Cal repeater stats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 17:56:31 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <w15JR5w161w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 7414

rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org (Dan Meyer) writes:
> In an article brian@ucsd.Edu writes:
> >Remember, using someone's ham equipment without his permission is a
> >crime. People out here take that pretty seriously.

> WHAT? Boy oh boy. If one is silly enough to leave a repeater on the air
> and think that no one can or will use it without their permission; I
> just don't understand this. at all..... Is it really against part 97?

Since a receiver is a piece of equipment, is being received without
the receiver owner's permission also illegal? ;-) Or does tuning a receiver to
a specific frequency constitute permission for anyone transmitting on that
freq to be received? ;-) If so, isn't connecting that receiver to a
transmitter defacto permission to use the transmitter? ;-)

Seems sort of like someone repaving the street in front of their
house and then trying to prevent anyone else from using that street.

This is my signature. It doesn't contain my name at all!

2305. Re: 1M7

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 18:07:40 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280022@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 7415

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX) writes:
>>Does anyone out there know where 1M7 is?
>
>This was presumably K1RH/1M7, who is currently active from Martha's
>Vineyard (if that's how you spell it). . . .
> . . . . . I guess you can get
>on the air from any old location and give yourself a silly 'prefix' and
^^^^^^^^
>nobody minds. K1RH was /1J5 recently from Jekyll Island, wherever the
>heck that is. But it's not DX either. I hate it when that happens...

I'm not being obnoxious, just confused, . . did you mean 'suffix', the whole prefix/suffix thing in the US baffles me, in England it was easy, there's /A, /P, /M, /MM, and in earlier years /T for the G6/T television stations. Now there's GM0/call etc. in place of the former G5s for guests also. I remember an RadCom article that joked about /V for operation from a volcano!.

But stateside? A few sign /Mobile, most do not; some W4 stations sign /6 in California others do not. When I first came to the 'States I got annual reciprocal licences (make that licenses) and signed (per instructions) G4NOC/W2; years later in California for some reason others were signing W6/Gcall so I followed suit, not really knowing why. When I came to operate packet I discovered AX-25 doesn't (?) have provision for compound callsigns and using them caused endless confusion. So I broke down and got myself a K call.

So anyway to return to the subject matter, is the operator of K1RH/1J5 claiming to be Mr./Ms. K1RH in "1J5" land, or do we have someone purporting to be the licencee/see of 1J5 operating K1RH's station?
Moreover, if King Hussain operated my station on CW would he be KK6JR/JY1 or KK6JR/W6/JY1 and if I had recently upgraded to Extra priviledges would that be KK6JR/JY1/AE or KK6JR/AE/JY1 or KK6JR/W6/JY1/AE or what?
I doubt packet radio could cope with say KK6JR/2/W6/G4CAX/AE-15/MOBILE.
I suppose this isn't near to the longest possible callsign as I seem to recall W6ALPHABETSOUP is within the international regs(?).

Henry Black (G4NOC,KK6JR) in state of (California,Confusion)
henryb@hpspd.HP.COM +1 415 857 6655 KK6JR@N6QMY-1.#NOCAL
Views above are all mine (unless HP can make money out of them)

2306. Re: Code Test (was Tset)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 18:13:11 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4293@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 7416

In article <38631@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Webster Smogpule III) writes:

}Australia if you already have an EE undergraduate degree. Well, you probably
}have to take the rules/regs part, but you have don't have to do those tough
}questions we have about Ohm's Law and whether wood is a better conductor than
}copper. Anyone know whether any other countries have similar waivers?

The FCC will accept a first or second class commercial radiotelegraph license
as proof of ability to copy code.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

2307. extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 18:41:51 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <110894@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 7417

Just wondering: I've noticed that extras' callsigns are in the format *#** and **#*, but will the FCC do ***#? (where * is a letter and # is a number). Or does that style of call belong to another radio service?
I heard that in some areas, the FCC ran out of extra calls.

73 de WA2ISE (nowhere near being extra, anyway! :-))

2308. Re: Info wanted on Computer Interfaces

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 19:45:01 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <441@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7418
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <204@heimat.UUCP>, dan@heimat.UUCP (Dan 'Sneakers' Schein) writes:
> Im looking for information on the above units besides the few lines
> mentioned in the various SW/Ham catalogs. Things like grey/scale or
> B&W fax, ect....
>
> . If im reading the few lines correct,
> all can use a simple terminal program for the various modes except Fax.

Some comments on the Heath version of the Pk-232.

1. For FAX, you can hook up a parallel printer directly to the unit.
No computer required. Or you can dump the data out the serial port.

2. These units give command line interfaces a bad name. A couple
of hundred wierd little commands that are hard to remember, don't
interelate well, and are counterintuitive.
example 1. To change the shift width of the demodulator when
listening to rtty or TOR you use the WI command. To change
the shift width when monitoring AX.25 packet radio, you use
the VHF command.
example 2. In order to listen to TOR, you need to enter your
call letters (or some junk) into the storage for the Selective
Call using the MYS command. Or it won't even listen.
They are really designed to run a transmitter, but their interfaces
make the set/show mode commands in VI look trivial.

Well, it sells driver software.

3. The morse code decoding in the AEA units doesn't track well. A
poster on the rec.ham.radio (Rich Bono?) said he was impressed with
how well his KAM copied morse.

markz@ssc.uucp

2309. Info wanted: Butternut HF2V vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 19:54:19 UTC
From: jayk@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500037@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 7419

I am considering buying a Butternut HF2V 80/40 meter vertical with the 160 meter add on. I was wondering if anyone on the net has any experience with this antenna. How narrow is the bandwidth on 80 and 160 meters. The add for the antenna says it can be top loaded for additional bandwidth, has anyone tried this, what are the results? Would appreciate any comments.

73,
Jay Kesterson K0GU
Hewlett Packard
Ft. Collins, Colorado

2310. Re: So Cal repeater stats (Really: Closed Repeaters)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 19:54:36 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct24.195436.645@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7420

In article <30500824@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>The rules say it is legal to implement restrictive mechanisms that have
>the effect of making the repeater closed. But if I find my way into the
>repeater anyway, then it is effectively NOT CLOSED for me. The INTENT
>on the part of the operator to not allow me to use it is what the issue
>is about. If I do use it, there are not part 97 violations I have found.

Operating uninvited on a closed repeater violates the "good amateur practice"
clause of Part 97. You might not agree with the decision to close the
repeater, but that clearly does not give you the right to use it. In
the end, the trustee does reserve the right to choose who does and who does
not operate his or her equipment.

>Maybe the FCC rules that make closed repeaters do not GIVE me any right
>to use them, but the license gives me the right to use the frequency, and
>because many people have such licenses, it is reasonable to expect people
>to be using those frequency. The FCC rules DO NOT TAKE AWAY any such
>rights (that may be derived elsewhere).

Having a closed repeater on a frequency does not deny you the right to
transmit on the input. It does, however, clearly deny your use of the
mechanism which keys the trustee's equipment.

>USING a repeater does not cause interference to that repeater.

Ah, how I long to return to nineland, where repeaters are uncrowded, yahoos
are limited, and sideband is actually used! Sadly, in major metro areas,
congestion inevitably leads to interference of some form, sometimes
unintentional, but very often, deliberate jamming. Would you deny someone
the ability to control his or her repeater, so that illegal operation does
not occur through it?

>If the OUTPUT frequency is already in use, the repeater should NOT
>transmit on that frequency. It may be in use from any of a variety
>of reasons. The band plans and coordinations, however, point out
>specific accepted frequencies for many types of operations. Some,
>however, are not mentioned in the bandplans, and any frequency is
>fair game.

Depends on who's bandplan you're talking about. Many states deviate
substantially from the ARRL bandplan; sometimes to pack more repeaters in,
and sometimes to make them feasible (take the ICOM RPT1210 1.2GHz repeater
with its 20 MHz split).

>The PROBLEM is that there are many (and this may be MOST of them) closed
>repeaters are just there to serve a clique. They get very little use.

That seemed to be the case out in nineland, but not here. It really depends on the size of the group that runs the closed repeater. Given the ham population density, we tend to see far more people on our closed machines out here.

>I don't want to eliminate the idea of a closed repeater. There is a place
>for closed repeaters. But I think there are too many of them around right
>now in the 70cm band.

Probably due to all of those surplus Mastr IIs and Micors. 2m in Chicago is heavily PL'd, as I recall.

>All "clique repeaters" should move to 23cm.

Odd. Stanford runs an open repeater on that band (1291.5 -20M, 88.5Hz, W6YX/R) so I'm not too sure I agree with you. I did argue the case for keeping it open (not that there was much opposition), given the nature of the club, and of the band. We went "up there" in part to publicize the band, and I don't think that would have worked in the case of a closed repeater.

Personally, I'd like to see open repeaters as the default, but over the years, I've come to sympathize with others who get tired of having their conversation disrupted by some bozo with a nebulous comment. Also, smaller repeater communities mean that I can keep my radio on at my desk; chances are that when someone comes on, I'd actually want to talk to them.

In the end, both open and closed repeater systems have their merits, and the decision to close a repeater depends on the nature of the repeater community; only the trustee is in a position to make that judgement.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2311. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 20:03:05 UTC
From: tmurphy@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct24.200305.9402@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 7421

In article <1990Oct24.170127.2103@dcdwest.uucp> plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
>
>After reading all the postings, pro and con, as regards the no code
>license I've just gotta add my $.02 worth (as wud any self respecting
>ham (-;).
>
>I have very mixed feelings re the communicators license. From the
>traditional viewpoint "if had I to - so shud you" attitude I'm against
>the no code license. IMHO the no code advocates are sterotypical of the 'me'
>generation i.e. want it all but aren't willing to work for it.
>...
>(remainder deleted)
>

Sometimes I think I'll scream if I see this type of comment one more
time. There's a big difference in laziness versus a desire not to
have to perform makework. And in this case, that's what Morse Code
is, makework. What is so special about CW compared to phone, packet,
RTTY, FAX, and whatnot that makes it the ONLY mode one must prove
ability in to get a license? Sure, as pointed out, it is often the
best method for some transmissions, but all modes have their strengths
and weaknesses. Tradition? Hardly a valid cause for a legal
requirment. International treaty? An unfortunate requirment FOR
BANDS BELOW 10M. So why need CW for a 30Mhz + liscense? Hmmm?

As for CW bashing, I really haven't seen any. I have seen a lot of
people, like me, asking the above, what makes CW so special? And I,
like many others I suspect, am still waiting for an answer. Ham radio
is a hobby, and not everyone is interested in all modes. Why jam one
specific one down people's throats?

Chris Murphy
N1HQL

2312. Re: questions regarding Airphone (Airfone)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 20:21:39 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9010242021.AA18517@hls.com>
Source record: 7422

Dave (N2AAM) asks:

> information on this (airfone) system, frequencies, modulation schemes, etc.

=======

Again.....the Monitor America book jumps in to solve this conundrum.
Here is the text from page 562 of the 1985-86 Mon. America....enjoy....

AIRFONE, INC.

On October 15, 1984, Airfone, Inc. began to offer air-to-ground telephone service for commercial airline passengers. Using special cordless telephones which accept standard credit cards, the system offers three-minute calls for a minimum charge of $7.50. A network of ground stations carries the transmissions; computer control 'hands off' calls from one ground station to another as airliners move in and out of range. 32 channels are assigned to each transmission site, following the same pattern in each except for the lowest frequency assigned. All stations transmit on AM signle sideband (A3A).

Transmitter Site Frequencies Begin

Abajo Peak, UT 945.204
Albuquerque, NM 945.804
Atlanta, GA 945.404
Austin, TX 944.204
Boston, MA 945.204
Bridgeton, MO 944.604
Burlingame, CA 945.204
Charleston, SC 944.604
Charleston, WV 944.204
Chicago, IL 945.804
Delta, UT 944.204
Denver, CO 944.604
Des Moines, IA 944.204
Fort Wayne, IN 945.204
Grand Island, NE 944.404
Hawthorne, NV 945.604
Houston, TX 945.404
Irving, TX 944.804
Jamaica, NY 945.204
Klamath Falls, OR 945.884
Las Vegas, NV 945.404
Los Angeles, CA 944.604
Meridian, MS 945.604

Miami, FL 944.404
Monahans, TX 945.004
Nashville, TN 944.404
New Orleans, LA 945.004
Orlando, FL 945.004
Phoenix, AZ 944.804
Pittsburg, PA 944.804
Seattle, WA 944.604
Shreveport, LA 945.804
Springfield, MO 945.404
Tallahassee, FL 944.804
United States (National Channel)899.000
Washington, DC 944.604
Wilmington, NC 945.204
Woodward, OK 945.604

Channel Plan

Channels are separated by 6 KHz except for the last channel assigned to each location, which is 10 KHz higher than the preceding channel. For example, if the first channel in a group is 944.204, the sequence would be:

944.204 944.210 944.216 944.222 944.228 944.234 944.240
944.246 944.252 ..... (it continues on....and on)
944.378 944.384 944.394 (end)

2313. Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 20:44:17 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5197@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7423

In article <149.27234353@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:
] Interesting points. Out of curiosity, are you aware of any (non
]classified, of course) 6.46 MHz repeater splits used by military
]services?
No, but Arizona Civil Air Patrol uses 4.25 MHz.
We could use 6.175 with frequencies allocated.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2314. Re: Grounding Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 20:58:53 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280024@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 7424

/ hpspdra:rec.ham-radio / xdab@ellis.uchicago.edu (David Baird) / 2:08 pm Oct 18, 1990 /

> I am studying for my ham license, but I am confused by grounding.
> What is the difference between RF ground and electrical ground?
> What kind of problems can arise if you have an electrical ground but
> not an RF ground?
> I know how to construct an electrical ground, but how do you construct
> an RF ground?

Welcome to the crowd. Many old timers are also confused about grounds. The basic idea is that if something is grounded, it has no voltage on it. But wait! A voltmeter always has two leads, and where do you connect the black lead? Through how long a piece of wire?

At DC or 60 Hz, a wavelength is so long, that the dimensions of a ham shack are usually negligible. If your soil is a moist, a short piece of pipe usually works. The typical building code requires an 8-foot copper-plated rod which can purchased at most building suppliers. In older houses with metal water pipes, a connection to the cold water plumbing will also work. You may find a green wire from the back of your washing machine to the water pipes. NEVER NEVER USE THE GAS PIPE!!!

If you get into the details of house wiring, you will find that there are three wires going to every receptical (outlet). One is neutral, and one is the safety ground. These are connected at some point either where the power comes into your house or in the utility company wiring. (The details may be different outside the US.) When a substantial current is being drawn by the lights and other things in your house, a few ohms resistance in the wires times 10's of amperes can cause the neutral to be many volts from the safety ground. The safety wire keeps the metal case of your electic drill or radio from having any of this voltage.

With radio frequencies, ground gets more interesting. As mentioned by a previous poster if the distance approaches 1/4 wavelength, a wire with no resistance might not make a good ground. The question becomes, "what are you tying to achieve by the ground, anyway?" A person working on a circuit inside the radio typically "defines" the chassis as "ground". All voltage measurements are taken with respect to the chassis. Bypass capacitors either connect to the chassis directly, or to a PC board trace which goes to the chassis. If the radio is a handheld or a satellite, this is all that can be done. There is no conductor going to the earth.

The most complex situation is something like a 10 meter station not running QRP and not having a short route to the earth. If the antenna is a just a piece of wire connected to the back of the radio, you might have some unwelcome effects. RF from the antenna can easily flow onto the chassis of the radio, and into the house wiring. The microphone can become a part of the antenna, and give you lips a shock, or get into the audio circuits of the radio. Current following the house wiring can get into TV sets. Radiation from all of these may make your antenna pattern something other than what you might expect from just examining the wire you put up as an antenna. Solutions are numerous, and you might need to do several of the following to solve your difficulties. Then again, you just might be lucky and not need to do anything special.

First, I recommend using some kind of balanced antenna instead of an end-fed wire. Such as a center-fed dipole or a loop. A vertical antenna with radials has its own ground system. If the currents in one part of the antenna can "see" the rest of the antenna, they will not look so hard for some other places to go, like your stereo wiring!

An antenna tuner designed for balanced wires, ferrite beads on the outside of the coax, or a balun will all keep the antenna currents away from the rig. I have heard it said that loop-type antennas act as a built-in balun. I used a quad for many years without feeling any need for a balun.

(As an aside, I do not have a lot of warm feelings for the many popular tuners which have ferrite balun built-in. Almost invariably the balun is on the antenna side of the impedance matching circuit. All baluns work best over a limited range of impedances and frequencies. If a balan is designed for 50 ohms and put where the impedance is something else, the balun may not do a good job over a broad band. My personal preference is either use an antenna with a 50 ohm impedance with a 1:1 balun, or use a tuner designed to handle open wire line. Look in an old edition of the ARRL handbook.)

Someone else mentioned the possibility of a counterpoise (and the MFJ artificial ground). These are really an extension of your antenna system that sets up currents to cancel the RF voltage on the radio. Under some conditions, a LOT of current may flow in the counterpoise, and the far end will be have a very high RF voltage. So watch where you run the wire and how you insulate it. By their nature, couterpoises are narrow banded.

Another consideration of RF grounds is TVI. The initial assumption is that the cabinet of the transmitter is completely sealed. Every transmitter generates some amount of harmonic energy. If there is a small crack in the case, or a key lead is not bypassed, the RF could get outside the radio and travel to a nearby TV set. This is less likely if the outside of the radio is grounded at 50 or 100 MHz! Now we are talking really short connections! If you have a case of TVI with the transmitter connected to a dummy load, you need to either improve the ground, or the bypassing and shielding of the transmitter cabinet. I once had such a situation. Fortunately, my shack is on an outside wall

at ground level so a short ground wire was practical. Experiments with shielding and bypassing made it possible to operate with the ground disconnected.

Good luck with your studies, and don't let the other people discourage you from enjoying Morse code.

Paul AA6PZ

2315. Looking for 2 hts.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 20:59:19 UTC
From: anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010242059.AA28522@tilde>
Source record: 7425

I am posting this message here for a couple who are hams in Paupua New Guinea. They work as language translators in the bush, and want to use HTs to keep in touch while John is away from the village.

John writes the following:

"As you know, Marsha's dad and mom are leaving for PNG on Nov 29.
If its possible, we'd like to get some 2 meter handi-talkies so they could hand carry them here. We're looking for a pair of Icom IC2ATs that use AA batteries/nicads. Something that puts out 5 watts if at all possible since that would help cover greater distances(very few repeaters here).

If AA power is not available any more, we will need a way to charge the battery pack from 115/240 ac (our generator is 50 cycle) or from 13.5v dc (our solar panels - this may require an in-line resistor set up of some sort)."

I thought it might be interesting to post part of his message here. It was written 10/14 and received in Dallas 10/23. Thats not too bad for snail-mail world wide. Lets see how quickly this gets around.

It would be nice to hear from anyone having an idea what the going price is for what they are looking for.

They can spend from $200-$250 dollars for the pair.

This may be be far out, but If a tax deduction is interesting, I think the organiation they work with, qualifies.

Anyone having one or more of these, please e-mail me direct.

--
John H. Anderson, N5OPY
anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
N5OPY@N5LDD.TX.USA.NA

2316. was ICOM Service, now Useful Email Addrs for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 21:57:00 UTC
From: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SWRI.EDU
Message-ID: <9010242158.AA12903@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7426

Earlier, John mentioned his frustrations with ICOM service.
Bill Everett is ICOM's service manager, and he has a Compuserve
account (meaning E-Mail address). He moderates the ICOM section
of HAMNET on Compu$erve. Bill seems to be a basically good head,
but follows the ICOM party line pretty closely.

Bill Everett K7RIE of ICOM <76702.753@Compuserve.com>

Norm Sternberg of AEA is in the same boat. His INTERNET address
is:

Norm Sternberg W2JUP of AEA <76702.1013@Compuserve.com>

Oz (Rich Osman, WB0HUQ) INTERNET: Oz@SwRI.edu
(512) 522-5050 (w); (512) 699-1302 (h, merciless machine)
(512) 522-2572 (just the fax)

2317. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 21:57:36 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010242157.AA03831@tilde>
Source record: 7227

Subject: Re: CAUTION! Failed an exam?

From Jim Johnson WA6SII:

> disappointed to hear the "hard-nosed" approach by the guy who does
> not normally let the examinee see his/her paper to see which questions
> were missed. I was refreshed to hear from the person who likes to
> go over the exam with the examinee so s/he can learn from their
> mistakes.

This thread is interesting, inasmuch as someday I may be a VE. Long ago in the dim past, a person failing an exam (given only at FCC offices) had to wait a month before re-taking the exam. Now, as I understand it, one can fail an exam, then turn right around and re-take it minutes later. Is this correct? Suppose I have gone over the questions the examinee missed, and the same questions just happen to pop up on the next exam I give moments later?

How can I, as a conscientious VE, adhere to the intent of the rules in a case like this (and it is *bound* to happen). It seems to me that I should either not review the missed questions, or I should not allow the examinee to re-take the exam until (24 hours? 3 days?) later. How say ye, sincere netters (and flamer-throwers, too)?

> Jim Johnson WA6SII (studying for the Extra now)

73, Dube Todd N5PDK

2318. The Dube dude

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 23:11:44 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <38680@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7228

The N5PDK dude dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com sez:

>>Say what?? How come Derek can use the 20 wpm CSCE for 5 or 13, but can't use
>>a 25 wpm CSCE (or higher) for 20?
>>Does honor run out somewhere between the 20 CSCE and the 25 CSCE? Or is it
>>interpreted differently for a G# than it is for an AA#?

Sigh. You're trying to bait me, right? CSCE stands for Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination and is the bit of paper you get after a VE exam. A 20 wpm CSCE is what you get when you pass an FCC/VE 20 wpm test. As against a "code proficiency certificate" or whatever it is that the ARRL gives you for saying you copied their code transmissions.

>>Weaving between Derek's flames, I can see his real point, though.

OK, that's good. Many others made the same point. And anyway, I wasn't flaming, I was just setting the record straight :-)

>>73, Dube N5PDK

You too, Dube!

Speaking of certificates, anyone want to discuss why the WAZ and several other certificates refer to the awardee as male only? All my WAZs (how immodest) say "HE is authorized to include the letters WAZ ..... originating from HIS station". Any female ops out there with a WAZ? Do they cross out the "his" and put "her"? Does anyone find it insulting? (and if not, would you think it strange for a male op to have a certificate attesting to "her" performance?). All the ARRL awards are clean - WAS, WAC, DXCC - although, blowing the dust off my ancient WAC from my G3 days, that did contain the mail-only language at that time. My WAC-YL certificate is understandably Politically Correct. All three of the Hong Kong club certificates (illustrated in the ARRL Operating Manual) are beautiful pieces of wallpaper but are all sexist in their language. Should I send mine back in protest? Seriously, though, isn't this archaic?

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2319. discrimination by HRC's(was-So Cal repeater stats)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 23:31:52 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <20750@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 7229

In article <30500822@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
+>
+>>>>>>> 31 open 450 MHz
+>>>>>>> 488 closed 450 MHz
+
+If Communicators are limited to 220 MHz and above, most are going to end
+up on 440 MHz because of the equipment availability. This is going to
+wreak havoc with the 440 MHz private repeaters. The closed club repeaters
+would be a significant problem as long as the clubs don't practice any
+discrimination on the basis of license class.

I hate to be the messenger of bad news, Phil, but this is already being done quite regularly! Most clubs advertise 'open membership' but in fact have a 2-tier system of membership that allows for exactly this type of discrimination. Here's an example of how it works:

I joined a 220 MHZ Repeater Club..let's just call it "The Club". They had an open meeting, invited the whole Amateur service to attend, get aquainted and maybe join up. I went..it was held at a restaurant. The membership chairman tendered my $25 and gave me an "Associate Membership" card, saying that it was good for 1 full year, and that after that year I could petition for full-membership..PROVIDED THAT ONE OR MORE REGULAR MEMBERS WOULD SPONSOR ME. I didn't actually realize what that meant at the time.

The public portion of the meeting lasted from 5:30 to 7pm, then the regulars and the newly-minted Associates moved from the public dining area to a back-of-the-restaurant banquet room. The President and VP joined in thanking us for taking associate membership; then they explained how the club operated.

There were 22 regular members. 5 of which comprised the TECHNICAL STAFF, these were the guys that actually kept the repeater running. The remaining 17 were the MANAGEMENT STAFF, all club offices, Pres, VP, EVP of Membership, EVP of Publications (they have a monthly newsletter..like most ARC's), EVP of Events, EVP of PR, etcetra...on and on they introduced these people to us. Most of the "officers" were members of one of the 4 families that seemed to be involved with the club...!!

Regular members were the ONLY ones allowed to access the phonepatch, the talking s-meter functions, the cross-band link to 2m, etc. RIGHT! The associates were allowed to use the machine, and attend the open-meetings but not the business-meetings, or the vote-meetings. UHUH!

Most of us left the meeting wondering what we'd just spent $25 on! It would become clearer in the days ahead..it started with the rejection of

an article that my friend and I wrote for the club newsletter. "Too technical!" the EVP of Publications told us, "No one cares about that mumbo-jumbo!" He had asked for contributions at the next meeting, saying that there's always room for some more "well written articles"...the next newsletter featured badly done xerox's of photos taken at the last dinner function. The people in the pics were (surprised?) the regulars and their kids. He also included a poem about Amateur radio that his daughter had written for her 7 grade English class.

Then the repeater turned to shit as the jammers began harassing everyone, my friend and I t-hunted one of the offenders to his QTH. When we presented the information to the Club Pres., he took the paper we offered, crunched it up and tossed it into a trashcan saying: "We're not going to do anything about this, if ignored it will stop..."! We later found out that the jammer was a former "associate member", he was also a cousin of the Pres!

My friend stood up at the next meeting and announced that he would not be a part of such an organization, and left! The whole club looked at me... the Pres. asked me how I felt. I told him that some things seemed quite irregular, and arbitrary. He assured me that "this a family-oriented" group and asked why I didn't bring my WF to the next meeting...hmmmm.

My WF (KB6VUZ) attended just exactly ONE dinner meeting, on the way home she told me that this was the most absurd collection of ego-maniacs she had ever seen and refused to ever associate with them again or to use the repeater! Apparently the other women in the club didn't approve of her wearing leather motorcycle pants in public, in front of their children!

The next issue of the Club newsletter had an editorial in it that I took issue with. The writer (we never did find out who actually wrote it) was telling the readers that: "..if you hear a QSO in progress that YOU DON'T LIKE, if the people are discussing topics that you wouldn't want your children to hear about, or if you think that the language being used is not proper or if they are telling jokes that are in poor taste, key up ID and remind them that this repeater is dedicated to FAMILY RADIO!.." on and on with a final option to call so-and-so and have the machine taken off the air. Well, ok..I mean if a QSO were advocating something illegal, or suchlike..what I didn't know at the time of reading was how literally some of the regular members were going to take this advice!

In the days that followed I was reminded about FAMILY RADIO, by a good 1/3 of the regular members..."We don't want to listen about OSCAR!" - "You guys with those computers are such a drag!" - "You're not supposed to talk about that! <cars, motorcycles, parties, girls/guys, surfing, the 60's, the War on Drugs, etc> I asked one of the regs what she thought was a proper topic for FAMILY RADIO...she wasn't sure...I asked her how all these families came to be...she shrieked and went QRT adding that I was some kind of a nut.

Finally, I went to a last meeting...my WF was right, my friend was right. This was the most pedantic and perverse collection of non-technical

wierdos I'd ever meet! I asked the President if PART 97 applied to FAMILY RADIO, he just shrugged and said: "Do you expect us to sponsor you or not?". I stood up and said: "Don't bother, OM, I just hope you're ready to lose your ARRL affilation!". He laughed. I left. Six months later the Club folded, and then started over..I'm in the process of challenging their bid for another 220 pair on the basis of what happened.

ARC's?? Great idea...discrimination? YOU BET! And there's damn little to be done about it! The 220 organization I belong to now is a very liberal and reasonable confederation of folks, no regulars vs. associates, no votes - one guy is our repeater trustee - it's $100/yr and no one snivels about the topics so long as Part 97 is being adhered to..and we all can use the autopatch.

FAMILY RADIO - what a joke!

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

2320. "Latch to flap"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-24 23:57:24 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <20751@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 7230

In article <21248@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
+
+"Latch to flap" is the term used around here for the type of operation
+by people who seemingly have locking switches on their keying line -
+once they begin transmitting, they announce their whole medical history
+before unkeying, except for brief periods to 'reset the repeater'. That's
+directly opposed to push-to-talk one-thought-per-transmission modes of
+operation that are still common on private systems.
+
I kid people about this, reminding them that if they keep it up I'll
give them a PUSH-TO-LISTEN-SWITCH type microphone so their thumb won't
get so tired! ;-)

+ As more of the old farts came up from 80 meters,
+the type of operation they were used to there came with them.

This is the explaination that seems to fit, some of those guys on 75/80 AM..
..jeezz they're long winded! My 1970 ARRL handbook reminds people that the
"old monopoly-switch routine, where the operator gabs to himself for five
minutes at a time will get him invited off a busy VHF-FM repeater!" yup!

("The alligator got ya!" ;-))

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

2321. Re: Wanted: 2m J-pole dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 00:45:39 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <15478@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 7231

I built the twin-lead J-Pole.

$11 built two of them, with twinlead left over. (The coax feeders were higher cost than the twinlead. :-) It took about 15 minutes to knock out the first one, and ten minute to do the second.

I live in a no-antenna apartment. The manager states that we obviously have no hams in the building, since she is able to watch TV. I decline to discuss the subject with her further at this time :-)

I threw the twinlead J-pole out the window and keyed up. The reflected power barely moves the needle.

Thanks for the posting on how to build it. It's solved my antenna problem.
-edg

--
Ed Greenberg
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA

2322. (no subject)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 01:16:37 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1839@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7232

```
From n8emr!W8PH Mon Oct 22 00:34:49 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iQso4-0000fTC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sun, 21 Oct 90 23:29 EDT
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901021/0034z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:10475 Z:43232
R:901020/2342z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:4027 Z:43229
R:901020/2310 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:44676 Z:43103
R:901104/0149 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:58419 Z:45387

ARRL BULLETIN 40 ARLB040
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT OCTOBER 20, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

AS OF 1900 UTC ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1990 HURRICANE NANA IS 245
MILES SOUTH SOUTH WEST OF BERMUDA AND HEADING NORTH TOWARD THE
ISLAND AT 5 MPH. THE HURRICANE WATCH PRESNTLY IN EFFECT MAY BE
UPGRADED TO A WARNING TONIGHT. IF NANA HITS BERMUDA, AMATEUR
COMMUNICATION CHANNELS IN SUPPORT OF DAMAGE ASSESSEMENT AND RELIEF
AGENCIES MUST BE ESTABLISHED QUICKLY. AMATEURS ARE ADVISED TO
MONITOR THE INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAFFIC NET FREQUENCY ON
14.303 MHZ AND THE HURRICANE WATCH NET FREQUENCY ON 14.325 MHZ.
PLEASE DO NOT TRANSMIT ON THESE FREQUENCIES UNLESS DIRECTED TO DO
SO BY NET CONTROL STATIONS. AR
```

2323. (no subject)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 01:16:54 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1840@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7233

Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0iR3HE-0000YKC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Mon, 22 Oct 90 10:40 EDT
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901022/1423z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:10724 Z:43232
R:901022/1212 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:45113 Z:43103
R:901105/1424 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:58621 Z:45387
R:901022/0701q @:NC8Q.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:9915 Z:45419
R:901022/1100z @:W8BI.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:18910 Z:45424
R:901022/1042z @:N8LJX.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Sidney #:6245 O:KB8NW
R:901022/1015 @:KD8JR.OH.USA.NA Continental, OH #:939 Z:45831
R:901022/0824 @:N8ET.OH.USA.NA Findlay, OH #:7254 Z:45840
R:901022/0402 @:W8WE.OH.USA.NA Mansfield, OH #:24594 Z:44902

QST DE W1AW
PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 43 ARLP043
FROM ED TILTON, W1HDQ WETHERSFIELD CT
OCTOBER 22, 1990
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE SOLAR FLUX TREND WAS MOSTLY UPWARD THROUGH THE FIRST HALF OF
OCTOBER. ON THE 15TH THE FLUX REACHED 232, ITS HIGHEST SINCE LATE
IN AUGUST. DURING THE PAST WEEK THE FLUX HAS CONTINUED ITS ERRATIC
COURSE. ON THE 18TH IT WAS DOWN TO 195. THE NEXT DAY SAW IT BACK
TO 221. ON THE 20TH IT DROPPED 24 UNITS TO 187.

ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 20TH WEATHER CONDITIONS WERE FAIRLY GOOD FOR
SUN VIEWING, BUT THE SOLAR DISC WAS NOT AN ENCOURAGING SIGHT.
SEVERAL SMALL GROUPS WERE VISIBLE, BUT THE OVERALL IMPRESSION WAS
THAT THE FLUX MAY GO DOWN BEFORE IT TURNS UPWARD AGAIN.

FLUX LEVELS HAVE NOT BEEN TOO BAD. THEY WERE CONSIDERABLY BETTER
THAN IN SEPTEMBER WHEN THE HIGH WAS ONLY 206, AND THE AVERAGE WAS
CONSIDERABLY LOWER THAN OCTOBER'S IS LIKELY TO BE.

WHATEVER HAPPENS ON THE SUN IN NOVEMBER, TRADITIONALLY A GOOD MONTH
ON THE HIGHER FREQUENCIES, IT IS LIKELY TO BE THE BEST WE WILL SEE
ON 28 AND 50 MHZ FOR QUITE SOME TIME.

AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBERS FOR OCTOBER 11 THROUGH 17 WERE 156, 170,
176, 190, 204, 169 AND 160 RESPECTIVELY, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 175.
SOLAR FLUX NUMBERS AS REPORTED BY WWV FOR THE SAME TIME PERIOD WERE
202, 200, 207, 220, 232, 226 AND 193, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 211.4.

2324. electrical vs RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 01:52:54 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <158.27278C4D@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7234

> From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
>
> "ground" takes care of both. Please note that I used quotes around the
> word "ground" because it is relative. Circuits can be "grounded" to a
> metal chassis, yet the whole thing can be above true ground (earth) potential
> in both RF and DC.

Apparently the important factor is that all "grounds" that are
pertinent to your shack's operation be at zero potential with respect
to each other. There was an interesting article in Beam magazine
about lightning protection that mentioned "step" voltage difference.
This is the difference in potential between tower ground and house
utility ground if they are in different locations.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2325. Re: 1M7

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 02:03:09 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <16647@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7235

In article <7120138@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>,
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes...
>1M is Minerva Reef, a deleted country.

1M was *once* Minerva Reef, but this K1RH/1M7 is on Martha's Vinyard, an island in Dukes Co, Mass. off the coast of Cape Cod near Falmouth and Wood's Hole. It's NA-46 for you IOTA jocks.

I'm personally not too wild about people haphazardly using these unofficial prefixes. Yes, 1S is damn near an 'official' prefix, and so is 1A, for that matter.

jim, AD1C

=-=-=-

2326. fake station calls

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 02:31:44 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <159.27278C4E@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7236

> From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Webster Smogpule III)
>
> So why do you just have to guess? This is like the 'reasoning'

I guess it was the arrogance that comes from being in a country
that has FULL use of 3 different prefix letters (K,N,W) for callsigns
and forgetting that we, as well as other countries, may have to share
prefix letters (like A).

> Just having a bad day -

Excuse accepted. ;-)

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2327. Re: questions regarding Airphone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 02:52:09 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <210@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 7237
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <22@kb2ear.UUCP> n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM) writes:
>
>I heard a few years back of a system called Airphone. This system was used
>
>for making phone calls from aircraft in flight. I would be interested in any
>
>information on this system, frequencies, modulation schemes, etc. Any info
>
>would be appreciated.

[heres what I got a few months back]

From: cbmvax!vortex.com!lauren (Lauren Weinstein)

The base side is:

894-896Mhz, .006 spacing, SSB

Plane side is:

849-851Mhz, .006 spacing, SSB

These are officially considered to be "experimental, temporary" allocations.
--
_____
Dan 'Sneakers' Schein / \ Quote:
Sneakers Computing \/\/ | Those who worked the hardest
2455 McKinley Ave. | (o)(o) are the last to surrender.
West Lawn, PA 19609 C .---_) -= Gary Ward =-
| |.___|
| __/
uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan /_____\ (or) dan%heimat@commodore.com

2328. Re: DAB taking ham freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 04:53:49 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Oct25.045349.3968@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 7238

Bob Carpenter's computation of how much microwave spectrum would be needed to support various amateur modes reminds me of the old joke about the civil engineer who was given the job of designing a bridge across a river. His first order of business was to determine how many lanes of traffic the bridge should have. Not having any better source of information, he sat down on the river bank one afternoon, counted the number of people who swam across the river per hour, tripled that figure (like all good engineers he believed in conservative design rules) and sized the bridge appropriately.

Seriously, simple extrapolations can often get you into trouble. If the history of communications has shown anything, it is that people are very clever at coming up with new uses for communications facilities that were never thought of by the original network designers. We now have a telephone network that was originally designed specifically for voice. Nobody ever thought that we'd now be using it for fax, computer data, slow scan video, pocket pagers and so forth.

What we really need on the amateur microwave bands is an enabling technology. I believe that high speed digital modems like those N6GN et al are developing are that enabling technology. Any form of information can be represented in digital form, and the economics of the technology areq such that going digital is the only practical way that we could handle large amounts of information (particularly information multiplexed from many sources) in a microwave-based amateur radio network.

Phil

2329. Packet around 6MHz??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 12:24:54 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <25.Oct.90.13
Source record: 7239

Someone asked about packet on around 6MHz; well in Europe there are a number of pirate users who hang around 6.6 to 6.7MHz using modified ham gear to work SSB, theres also some number of them doing this on packet. They make up their callsigns; They call themselves 'International breakers' and i have heard numerous stations claiming to be in Britain, Ireland, France, Italy, and several of the Nordic countries.
These nets have been going for many years (they started off after WW2 using ex-government radios which could be bought dirt-cheap, or fished out of the remains of tanks, aircraft etc. that littered most of Western Europe at the time).

p.s. i hear that a number of Polish hams have acquired radios etc. left behind by the retreating(?) Soviet army and that some of these radios cover the 50MHz band....
Watch this space!

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

2330. Re: ICOM Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 13:02:03 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1479@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7240

In article <9010241351.AA05938@ucsd.edu> ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SWRI.EDU writes:
>
>For what it's worth, the Dallas office SEEMS to do MUCH better. I had a
>UX-39A dropped of there, and it was ready the next day. The two things that
>may play a role here are that they found nothing wrong, AND it was _dropped
>off_.
>

The Atlanta service center for Icom is top notch. Quick friendly service and free estimates. These guys apparently haven't gotten the word that they're not supposed to fix old rigs or stock parts. Don't anybody tell them. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

2331. Re: Code Tset, etc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 13:14:32 UTC
From: jdn@navaho.uucp
Message-ID: <28186@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 7241

In article <9010232157.AA28158@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>Does the FCC, ARRL, etc. allow VEs to accept the qualifying run certificates
>as proof that an examinee can copy at the certificated speed? For instance,
>if I go in to test for Extra class, and I have a certificate that I copied at
>25 WPM, do I get credit for the 20WPM CW portion of the exams? If not, why not?

What is a "qualifying run"? If you mean the ARRL code practice
qualifying runs the answer is no. Obviously, having perfect
print out of the ARRL qualifying run is no proof of code ability-
it just shows your computer works ok.

However, there is one way of getting credit for the EXTRA code test.
I got my extra class license without ever taking an amateur extra
class code test. If you are a holder of a commercial 1st or 2nd
class radiotelegraph license, then you get credit for the amateur
extra. The code portion of the 2nd class radiotelegraph test
consists of two separate tests (at least, it used to):

1. Copy plain text, including punctuation , . / ; "
( ) @ - = at 25 wpm for one minute without error.

2. Copy 5 letter/number/puncutation code groups at
25 wpm for one minute without error.

This test if only administered by the FCC at an FCC field office
by appointment only.

Believe me, its much easier passing the amateur extra at a hamfest!

73, Jon NK2D

Jonathan Nagy
jdn@nk2d.bellcore.com
jdn@navaho.cc.bellcore.com
(201) 699-4445

2332. Re: Grounding Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 13:18:02 UTC
From: young@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct25.131802.9068@ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 7242

In article <12280024@hpspdra.HP.COM> paulz@hpspdra.HP.COM (Paul Zander) writes:
>/ hpspdra:rec.ham-radio / xdab@ellis.uchicago.edu (David Baird) / 2:08 pm Oct 18, 1990 /
>
>> I am studying for my ham license, but I am confused by grounding.
>> What is the difference between RF ground and electrical ground?
>> What kind of problems can arise if you have an electrical ground but
>> not an RF ground?
>> I know how to construct an electrical ground, but how do you construct
>> an RF ground?
>
>Welcome to the crowd. Many old timers are also confused about grounds.

(...part of discussion deleted...)

>Another consideration of RF grounds is TVI. The initial assumption is
>that the cabinet of the transmitter is completely sealed. Every
>transmitter generates some amount of harmonic energy. If there is a
>small crack in the case, or a key lead is not bypassed, the RF could get
>outside the radio and travel to a nearby TV set. This is less likely if
>the outside of the radio is grounded at 50 or 100 MHz! Now we are
>talking really short connections!
^^^^^^ ^^^^^
To throw in my 2 cents' worth, don't forget that copper braid or strap tends
to make a better rf ground than a simple wire in most, if not all, cases.
Case in point: in our research lab at Purdue, we have a 6 kw, 6 kv DC
power supply connected to a electron-gun evaporation system. These systems
are notorious for arcing during operation, thus presenting mucho transients
(read: transient, hi-power rf) to the vacuum system chassis, power supply
chassis, mains, etc. The installation manual specified grounding the vac
chassis to the supply, and the supply chassis to the ground rod, with
6" x .050" copper strap. Our run was about 50 feet, near their predicted
maximum allowable. That, as Paul Hogan would say, is a GROUND! :-)

>Paul AA6PZ

--
Mike Young KA9HZE	young@ecn.purdue.edu
Purdue University EE Dept.	...!pur-ee!young
W. Lafayette, IN 47907	

2333. Re: The Dube dude

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 13:46:13 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct25.094613@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 7243

In article <38680@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
|>Speaking of certificates, anyone want to discuss why the WAZ and several
other
|>certificates refer to the awardee as male only? All my WAZs (how immodest)
|>say "HE is authorized to include the letters WAZ ..... originating from HIS
|>station". Any female ops out there with a WAZ? Do they cross out the "his"
|>and put "her"? Does anyone find it insulting? (and if not, would you think
|>it strange for a male op to have a certificate attesting to "her" perform-
|>ance?). All the ARRL awards are clean - WAS, WAC, DXCC - although, blowing
|>the dust off my ancient WAC from my G3 days, that did contain the mail-only
|>language at that time. My WAC-YL certificate is understandably Politically
|>Correct. All three of the Hong Kong club certificates (illustrated in the
|>ARRL Operating Manual) are beautiful pieces of wallpaper but are all sexist
|>in their language. Should I send mine back in protest? Seriously, though,
|>isn't this archaic?

Oh good -- a new fight. I was getting sick of code wars and calling out on the
cop repeater to order a pizza from an airliner.

Yes, they are pollitically incorrect in certain places. No, they are not
gramattically incorrect -- you can look it up, but I suspect you knew it well
before you decided to try and start a fight. Until English comes up with a
good, euphonious way to handle indeterminate sex or people learn to relax (nah),
it will continue to be a problem. Personally, I back the use of "they"/"their"
over such awful contructions as "he/she" or the muy disgusto "heesh." I'd
rather trash number than invent new words.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

If I was authorized to speak for my employer, I'd be too important to
waste my time on this crap....

2334. Re: Satellite T.V.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 13:59:52 UTC
From: wtm@uhura.neoucom.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Oct25.135952.20866@uhura.neoucom.EDU>
Source record: 7244
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,rec.video

Receiving unauthorized programming through a modified Videocipher module is potentially unlawful, thus there is reluctance to discuss any methods in a public forum such as this.

What can be said is that the Videociopher 2000 and 2100 models 018, 019 and 032 have been widely compromised by so-called "chippers". Who alter the units' firmware to simulate authorization of multiple services. The compromise is made possible by an extremely poor and short-sighted design of the DES key manangement by MA/Com, the original designers of the system.

There have been significant changes incorporated in the newer Videocipher Plus which are claimed to prevent chippers from attacking with current stategies. Digicipher, reported to be compatible with HDTV, is in the works.

Yes, there is a 900 number which reads numbers to you in hexadecimal format. There is no explanation of what the numbers are for or what to do with the numbers. I don't think it would be a very smart idea to call that number from your own home unless you want the FBI knocking on your door next month.

There are many sources of so-called Videocipher "repair" software. The best way to find out is to get a copy of a magazine called "Satellite Watch Newsletter" and read the ads (it is virtually 100% ads). It's easy to get taken. I doubt that anybody is going to be stupid enough to go the the postal inspector complaining that he/she was ripped-off buying illegal Videocipher firmare, but only recieved a box of a few scraps of wire and some old TTL chips. Caviat emptor.

==Bill==

--
Bill Mayhew NEOUCOM Computer Services Department
Rootstown, OH 44272-9995 USA phone: 216-325-2511
wtm@uhura.neoucom.edu ....!uunet!aablue!neoucom!wtm
via internet: (140.220.001.001)

2335. re: cars that freak out from ham transmissions (or something like that)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 14:33:16 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010251433.AA04190@lonex4.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 7245

I have a 90 Jeep Wrangler and I cannot use the 30meter band because there is a 10Mhz computer chip (i guess) somewhere in the beast and whenever I xmit (even qrp) the motor turns off.

I suppose it is a good anti theft device, just turn on the sterio and set up the HF rig for VOX. If you start the jeep with the sterio on it will key the vox, transmit on 30meters and turn the jeep off (but how would I ID the xmitter :-))

-buzz
ke2wd

2336. hts that cover 430-450

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 14:47:08 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010251447.AA04367@lonex4.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 7246

I have modified my FT470 to TX and RX from 430 to 450

and from 140 to 174.

I don't remember exactly but it was a simple matter of removing a jumper.

I got the info in this net and could probabily find it if you need it.

73 es gl
buzz
ke2wd

2337. Code Tset (was Re: Code Test (was Code Tset))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 15:08:50 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010251508.AA29282@tilde>
Source record: 7247

Derek sez:
> ...You're baiting me, right?

Well....no. I threw the original question in because it seemed likd the net was regressing toward the "Privacy" and "No-code" fights from last year. Just trying to get something different going is all.

Thanks to all who took the time to reply, though.

73 Dube Todd (the dube dude) N5PDK

2338. What HTs cover 430-450

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 15:20:41 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9010251520.AA20947@hls.com>
Source record: 7248

The Yaesu FT470 has 4 different versions according to the owner's manual. Versions B, C, and H cover 430 - 440 MHz (I assume these are European versions). The Version A tranceiver covers 430-450 MHz.

On a recent trip to Norway, I was able to use my HT (un-modified) to transmit on 434.7 minus with no troubles.

73s

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

2339. Re: Re: VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 15:21:56 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <7120140@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 7249

#if !OLD_PHART

Actually the calibrating and tunning signal for RTTY is RY ....
seems that with this combination you have alternating 1's and 0's.
Makes tunning the signal on the old CRT crossed display very easy.
When properly tunned you get a + instead of a X.

Before you leap to your ASCII chart and check it out, remember RTTY
uses the Badout code which is 5 level

#endif
Jim,WA6SDM
jholly@hpcup.cup.hp.com

2340. Re: CSCE vs qualifying run certificates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 15:23:25 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct25.152325.5965@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 7250

In article <9010232157.AA28158@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:

>Does the FCC, ARRL, etc. allow VEs to accept the qualifying run certificates
>as proof that an examinee can copy at the certificated speed? For instance,
>if I go in to test for Extra class, and I have a certificate that I copied at
>25 WPM, do I get credit for the 20WPM CW portion of the exams? If not, why no?
>73 Dube Todd N5PDK

To which oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Webster Smogpule III (aka Derek)) responds:

>Of course not, you silly boy! You're on your honor when you send in the copy
>for the proficiency certificates. You could easily cheat and get someone else
>to copy it for you and send it in as your own work.
> (edited)
>
>Oh yes - Dube, if you have a CSCE for 20 wpm you don't have to take the 5 or
>13 wpm tests, OK? - I know, cos that's what I did (insert smug smiley).
>

And dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com returns:
>
>Say what?? How come Derek can use the 20 wpm CSCE for 5 or 13, but can't use
>a 25 wpm CSCE (or higher) for 20?
>Does honor run out somewhere between the 20 CSCE and the 25 CSCE? Or is it
>interpreted differently for a G# than it is for an AA#?
>

There is a little confusion here.

Your original question asked why you couldn't use a *qualifying run
certificate* to prove competency with the code. Derek pointed out that
the *qualifying run certificate* is given by the ARRL for copying code
at home, and then he referred to a CSCE which is a Certificate of
Sucessful Competion of **Examination.** A CSCE is given out by VEs at
VE exams for passing a VE exam. Derek took the 1c test and passed at
20 wmp; therefore he didn't need to prove proficiency at 5 wmp or 13
wmp.

So, there is no issue of "honor running out" between 20 wmp and 25
wmp since the two are entirely different.
--

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

2341. Re: Anyone used Mini-Circuits MAR-x amps?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 15:26:37 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250253@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7251

Rick N6RK writes:
> In regard to wide-band gain blocks (e.g. Mini-circuits MAR-_ series),
> I would suggest substituting the Motorola MWA-0204 or the Avantek
> MSA-0_04 series. The disadvantage of the MAR- series is that they
> are very easily damaged if over driven. The damage level is so low
> that you can burn one out by driving it with the output of another
> copy of the same model! On the other hand, I have *never* burned
> out a Motorola or Avantek unit, despite numerous accidents.
>
Interesting... Particularly so as far as I know it is Avantek that
actually builds *all* the MiniCircuits MAR devices! I think the
suffixes are only due to the different packages...

04 is 4-pac plastic
20 is 200 mil Beo
35 is micro-X
70 is 70 mil hermetic
85 is 85 mil plastic

the 04 is only shown to be available as the
MSA-0104,MSA-0204,MSA-0304,MSA-0404 in my (1987!) Avantek catalog.
The MSA-06xx is a particularly useful device because of its
stability and lower noise figure. The MSA-08xx can be lower noise
and higher gain but is only conditionally stable. In fact, my fairly
careful measurements in a well characterized fixture with accurate
deembedding show it to be somewhat *less* stable than the published
specifications indicate. It is useful too but extra care has to be
taken. As far as I know the MAR-6 *is* an MSA-0685.

BTW, the white dot (chamfered end) is the *input* lead on this part.

I have never yet blown a MSA/MAR series part out by overdrive. I
have broken a whole lot of leads off at the package though!

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

2342. English 302 (was Re: The Dube dude)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 15:27:28 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <16668@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7252

In article <38680@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes...
>
>Speaking of certificates, anyone want to discuss why the WAZ and several other
>certificates refer to the awardee as male only? All my WAZs (how immodest)
>say "HE is authorized to include the letters WAZ ..... originating from HIS
>station". Any female ops out there with a WAZ? Do they cross out the "his"
>and put "her"? Does anyone find it insulting? (and if not, would you think
>it strange for a male op to have a certificate attesting to "her" perform-
>ance?). ...

To be pedantic, Derek, they are correct and inclusive.

English has given up most use of gender in nouns, unlike many other languages which categorize essentially all _words_ (not _things_) by gender. Note that gender is a characteristic of a WORD, not a THING, so two synonyms can have different gender. (Also note that people do NOT have gender; they have sex. Using "gender" to refer to people is a poor euphemism. E.g., we can not have a gender-neutral personnel policy, but we can have a sex-neutral one.)

The few remnants of gender in English are for personal pronouns, where gender refers to sex. Due to the way the language evolved, we ended up with "masculine" pronouns and "feminine" pronouns. The latter apply only to female persons. The former apply to both the "masculine gender" (male persons reference) and the "common gender" (no sex implied).

Thus it is correct to say that if your secretary is good, he won't misplace your mail. It is wrong to say "she won't", unless you're referring to a particular female secretary, since secretaries _can_ be male, so common gender applies. Ditto for telephone operators & nurses (not wet-nurses, though). And on the flip side, it's right to say "He" on a DX award that can go to a person of either sex.

The college I attended was all-female before 1971, except for 1946-51, when it took male war veterans. But it had an _alumni_ (male and common) association, not _alumnae_, since it was not _exclusively_ female. Alas, we poor menfolks don't even have a pronoun referring to us exclusively!

Now back to the other flame wars already in progress.

Fred R. Goldstein k1io Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA
goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com voice: +1 508 486 7388
Do you think anyone else on the planet would share my opinions, let alone a multi-billion dollar corporation?

2343. Re: Oscar antennas, your views sought (Alliance rotators)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 15:27:38 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <41346@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 7253

In article <1474@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>When I switched to the KR500 elevation rotor from Kenpro the problems
>went away
...
>I now swing a KLM22C, a KLM40CX, two Down East Microwave loop yagis and
>a 4 foot dish with ease.

>Gary KE4ZV

Sounds great! But you sure pay for that extra power - they are very expensive, both under the Kenpro name and the re-packaged Yaesu model. Has anybody gone shopping for these combo rotators lately - it seems like the prices are pretty much the same everywhere, but I haven't looked more than a few places.

I'm wondering, also, if you can have a few hundred feet of control cable before the meters become inaccurate.

Chris/WZ2B

2344. Re: GPS Receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 15:35:13 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250254@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7254

Jonathan Baker writes:

> Global Positioning Satellite Receivers
>
> If you know of this magazine (or equivalent) or have any information on
> currently available GPS receivers can you please let me know.
>
> Jon "Would like to know more about GPS Receivers" Baker
>
Jon
There was a nice (long) paper in the most recent ARRL/CRRL networking
conference proceedings(pp 25-72) by Dan Doberstein describing construction
as well as a good deal of GPS fundamentals. For anyone interested in
building a GPS receiver I think this would be very informative. The author
clearly spent a lot of time at it. I'm not sure how it ended up in
that particular proceeding but its a nice paper.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

2345. WANTED: Tracor 900 Schematics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 16:06:59 UTC
From: swifty@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <1990Oct25.160659.4387@tc.fluke.COM>
Source record: 7255
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,misc.wanted,rec.ham-radio

Anyone have a manual for a TRACOR Model 900 VLF/LF
receiver? I'd like to get a copy of the schematic pages.

Thanks,

--

Steve Swift
Domain: swifty@tc.fluke.COM
Voice: (206) 347-6100, Ext. 5737 direct: 356-5737
UUCP: {microsof,sun}!fluke!swifty
US mail: John Fluke Mfg. Co./ P.O. Box C9090/ MS 241F/ Everett WA 98206

2346. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 16:58:32 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8161@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 7256

In article <9010241527.AA03193@tilde> N5PDK writes:
>
>Say what?? How come Derek can use the 20 wpm CSCE for 5 or 13, but can't use
>a 25 wpm CSCE (or higher) for 20?
>Does honor run out somewhere between the 20 CSCE and the 25 CSCE? Or is it
>interpreted differently for a G# than it is for an AA#?

All right, let's go back to the beginning on this one. "CSCE" stands for Certificate for Successful Completion of an Examination. It's what the VE gives you when you pass any license examination element, and it can be used to satisfy any element requirement needed for a license or a license upgrade for a period of up to one year from the date it was issued. What Derek was telling you, and you obviously couldn't copy even as ASCII text, was that he didn't even need to bother himself with the 5 and 13 wpm tests. He passed the 20 wpm test off the bat, and then used the CSCE for that element as he worked his way through the written elements. Believe it or not, you could even do the same with your N5 prefix!!
AA6KX

2347. Re: An old tube radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 17:22:23 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <443@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7257

In article <85058@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu>, kronstad@tortoise.cis.ohio-state.edu (richard b kronstad) writes:
> I just came accross a Hammarlund HQ-129-X tube transceiver and I don't have
> any specs on it. If anyone has a schematic or manual for this radio I would

I think this is a receiver, not a transceiver. Isn't this the old
WWII vintage "Hammarlund Super-Pro" ??

You can get a manual for this and a lot of other old gear from:

Hi Manuals
P.O. Box 802
Council Bluffs, IA 51502

Send them a money order for $2.00, and they will send you a catalog of
their manuals for old gear.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2348. prefix? suffix?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 17:40:50 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <38716@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7258

henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black) says:

>>Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX) writes:
>> . . . . . I guess you can get
>>on the air from any old location and give yourself a silly 'prefix' and
^^^^^^^^
>I'm not being obnoxious, just confused, . . did you mean 'suffix', the
>whole prefix/suffix thing in the US baffles me [etc]

Yes, I thought of that e'en as I penned my missive. I think of the prefix of a call being the bit that usually goes in front and tells you which country/reef/rock the signal is from. Thus KH6 is the prefix for Hawaii, whether it occurs as KH6XX or as K7SS/KH6. The suffixes in those cases are XX and SS, even if SS does come in the middle :-)

The WPX (Worked Prefixes) awards and contests use prefix in this sense too, that's what I had in mind. Whether K1RH/1M7 should be signing that way or 1M7/K1RH I really don't know or mind too much. I've heard stations in West Virginia signing with their own call /WVA. In some countries you append your own call to a club call - there's a VU station on the air sometimes signing /LID, because it's being operated by VU2LID (I'm not making this up, although I've often thought it would be nice if you could append things like that to the calls of people you work sometimes, I thought of adding /QRP each time I work a particular contester rumored to run molto KW in contests).

Anyway, on the other points, yes, if you live in Texas and use a reciprocal call you sign W5/call. I guess the idea is that if you sign BY1XX/W5, you get listeners' adrenalin flowing early, and it's an anticlimax when they get to the W5 bit. When you hear the call with W5 in front, you keep on tuning past the second you hear the W - that may not be what the FCC had in mind, but it works for me!

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2349. Radio NY International

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 17:44:21 UTC
From: jneher@tenorman.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <144195@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 7259
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

The other night I was listening to Radio NY International (7520Mhz).
They sounded like a pirate station except it turns out they were
being broadcast by some other station that seems to be legal.
They apparently used to be a real pirate station operating off the
east coast on a ship. Does anyone know anything about them. They
were very entertaining and I'd like to know their schedule as well
as their story.

Thanks,

Jon
N6XUI

2350. Re: 1M7

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 18:10:52 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <7120141@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 7260

Now I am confused. If K1WHATEVER/1M7 is Martha's Vineyard, pray tell what is the 1M7 suppose to stand for? Once Mobile Seventimes? Or is this just a catchy sign to snag the WFWL crowd and generate a pile-up? Which now brings up the question on 1J5. Is there some IOTA or other group that generates these /SUFFIX designations? Life use to be simple until a XM7 became British Columbia, OM is OKland, and all the other neat calls. Now let see where did I put the ITU allocation list ....
73's
Jim,WA6SDM
jhollyt1.hpcup.cup.hp.com

2351. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 18:12:44 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <107@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 7261

It seems to me (TIC) that all this CCR stuff must have
been dreamed up by lawyers just to have something to do
to be a pain in the a** to those of us who want to conduct
life on a reasonable basis.

Riddle:

Joe: What do you call three lawyers in cement boots
at the bottom of the bay?

Moe: I don't know, what?

Joe: A good start!

(flames > dev_null)

K3FR

2352. VE session retests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 18:30:50 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010251830.AA06865@tilde>
Source record: 7262

Subject: Re: CAUTION! Failed an exam?

in <9010242157.AA03831@tilde> Dube Todd N5PDK writes:

> Now, as I understand it, one can fail an exam, then turn right around and
> re-take it minutes later. Is this correct?

Yes, but they must pay another fee. ($4.95 or whatever it is at the time.)

> Suppose I have gone over the questions the examinee missed, and the
> same questions just happen to pop up on the next exam I give moments later?

They should not be given exactly the same test. There should not be any of the questions exactly the same on another test. [That's why there are about 10 times the number of questions in the pool as on the test!]

I don't know about other teams and VECs, but our VE team has exam sets consisting of several exams for each element. Every applicant that comes through our group has an index card with the date, which exam element and serial number, and the result (Pass or Fail only). If someone wants to take an exam element (code or written) we check (1) if they have a card in our file, (2) which, if any, of those exams desired they've seen before.

If someone comes in who's been with us before, we check and give them a different exam for the element they want. We actually do check, and keep records. That's the best, I think, that we can do, and I think also in most situations, it works. There's always an exception.

> How can I, as a conscientious VE, adhere to the intent of the rules in a
> case like this (and it is *bound* to happen). It seems to me that I should
> either not review the missed questions, or I should not allow the examinee
> to re-take the exam until (24 hours? 3 days?) later. How say ye, sincere
> netters (and flamer-throwers, too)?

OK here's a scenario. Many VE teams in the Dallas area are W5YI-VEC sponsored. The VEC provides test kits (several exams, appropriate keys, and stuff) to the VE teams.

An individual *-could-* go to VE Team X in the morning, attempt and fail exam 3A-#Z90 (a fictitious number) then go to the next suburb, to where VE Team Y is giving exams that afternoon and get the same exam. VE Team X and Y do not exchange records because the problem is not one that is worth the effort.

73,
Bob WA8YCD
rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com

2353. Texas Scanning Laws

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 18:56:00 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9010251856.AA22357@hls.com>
Source record: 7263

Dr. Risk asks about the laws concerning scanning in Texas.

The Monitor America (what else would you expect from me :-) says
that Texas has no scanning laws.....again this edition if
from 1985-86. (I'm eagerly waiting the newly published edition)

73s.....trop

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

2354. Re: So Cal repeater stats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 18:59:55 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <3937@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7264

In article <30500824@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>But I have to side with Ken on this one. If you want the law to protect
>your equipment from my use, put it on a part of the spectrum where the
>law has such provisions.

FCC Rules part 97.205 paragraph E sentence #2
(e) ..."Limiting the use of a repeater to only certain user stations is
permissible."

Self explanatory.

>But if I find my way into the repeater anyway, then it is effectively
>NOT CLOSED for me. The INTENT on the part of the operator to not allow
>me to use it is what the issue is about.

If the front panel switch was turned off on the repeater, and you drove
up the hill and turned it on, you would have also made the system "NOT
CLOSED" for you... His intent there is that the repeater not be used
also by you, or in this case anyone else. If your definition of a
CLOSED system is one that is physically impenetrable, okay. But usually
it means a repeater that has use limited to certain users. And you have
not become one of these designated users by figuring out the repeater
PL, Touch Tone, digital squelch or whatever system implemented to hinder
unauthorized use.

>If the OUTPUT frequency is already in use, the repeater should NOT
>transmit on that frequency. It may be in use from any of a variety
>of reasons. The band plans and coordinations, however, point out
>specific accepted frequencies for many types of operations. Some,
>however, are not mentioned in the bandplans, and any frequency is
>fair game.

Agreed. And if a repeater is operating out of coordinated band plans,
it must accept the consequences. And people operating in the repeater
sub-bands, say simplex on a coordinated repeater output, also must accept
that a repeater may key up on top of them.

>All "clique repeaters" should move to 23cm.

Or all those who are dissatisfied with what's on 70cm, move to 23cm...

Brent

2355. Re: Re; the decline of CW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 19:07:16 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250255@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7265

>>What does this mean? Base station hamming is on the wane. You will notice a
>>large number of mobile HF stations, especially on 10 meters, and I think the
>>trend will continue. CW is not a medium that is suited to mobile operation.

>I wouldn't have thought so either, but... Some of the CW fans here
>point out that once you get your speed up it just becomes conversational,
>and running a keyer takes one hand just like a PTT mike. Since you
>aren't holding something with a cord attached up near your face, it
>would take even less time to get both hands back on the wheel when
>needed.

Yes. When I moved to CA from OH, I worked the 20 meter CW county hunters'
net the whole way out, running 100W through a tuner into a 10-foot CB whip.
Keeping a logbook can get a little hairy at 55 mph on the freeway, but
the actual operating was a snap. I had the keyer paddle strapped in just
to the front of the passenger's seat where it was comfortable to reach.
If traffic required my immediate attention, I could "retrieve" my hand
much faster than if it were holding a microphone.

AL N1AL

2356. Re: CAUTION! Failed an exam?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 19:18:45 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250257@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7266

>But that doesn't change the way the rules are written: the VE's don't
>HAVE to let you see your exam after it has been graded.

In exam sessions where I have been a VE, we routinely double-check all
missed questions for examinees who fail by only 1 or 2 questions.

Occasionally we do find a typo in an answer key or a question rendered
invalid by changes in the regulations.

AL N1AL

2357. Re: So Cal repeater stats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 19:26:55 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <67463@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 7267

context: closed ham repeaters

In article <30500824@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>...If you want the law to protect your equipment from my use, put it
>on a part of the spectrum where the law has such provisions.

Doesn't do any good! The commercial-band UHF repeater where I work (Indiana University) has been plagued by bootleggers with programmable radios, including "cable gypsies" (itenerant installers of CATV and other utility lines). They move into an area, get on common repeater freqs, try different CTCSS ("PL") codes until they get a repeater to work, then disregard its licensed users. FCC won't expend the effort to catch them.

They claim they have a license for our frequency (they do, but not in this area), and they move all over the state using four different licensed frequencies and whosever repeaters are in range. (Who needs ham radio?)

We could have a major "fox hunt" with attendant legal hassles (they have threatened bodily harm to us! Maybe we should take the football team along! %-) The practical solution is digital squelch with thousands of combinations, but management is too cheap to buy it.

--

Dwight WB9TLH hazen@ucs.indiana.edu

2358. Kenwood ALC meter and the avoidance of lidditude

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 19:36:44 UTC
From: obrien@aero.aero.org
Message-ID: <89675@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 7268

Got some on-air advice this morning that I'd like to check out. I own a Kenwood TS-440S. One of its meter switch positions is for ALC (which, in typical fashion, isn't even defined in the 440 manual. You have to read the 940 manual to find out that it stands for Automatic Limit Control.). They say, "don't let even the peaks of your SSB output go past the end of the red zone." The guys on-air said, "The meter needle shouldn't move at all. If it does you're going to splatter."

The best I can figure out is that they're both right. The only thing I can think of is that the meter needle indicates, by moving away from zero, that the transmitter is limiting your peaks to prevent overmodulation, and that if you go past the end of the marked zone, you've exceeded the transmitter's ability to compensate, and will start splattering at that point, but not before.

If anyone knows the straight poop on this, I'd appreciate hearing about it. Going off the air for twenty years and then coming back as a "lid" is just what I need.

--
Mike O'Brien, KC6OJW/AA
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

2359. PD version of SLIP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 19:37:07 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9010251937.AA22566@hls.com>
Source record: 7269

Does anyone know of a PD version of SLIP that can be ftp'd from Internet?

73s and thanks.....trop

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

2360. Re: extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 19:49:11 UTC
From: hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <53197@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 7270

In article <110894@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
>Just wondering: I've noticed that extras' callsigns are in the format
>*#** and **#*, but will the FCC do ***#? (where * is a letter and # is a
>number). Or does that style of call belong to another radio service?
>I heard that in some areas, the FCC ran out of extra calls.

The local National Weather Service station on 162.55 MHz holds the
callsign KIH035. Other NWS stations I have heard use similar callsigns.

Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL
hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu or
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

2361. Re: extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 19:56:21 UTC
From: obrien@aero.aero.org
Message-ID: <89680@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 7271

In article <53197@unix.cis.pitt.edu>, hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu (Harry P Bloomberg) writes:
|> In article <110894@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
|> >Just wondering: I've noticed that extras' callsigns are in the format
|> >*#** and **#*, but will the FCC do ***#? (where * is a letter and # is a
|> >number). Or does that style of call belong to another radio service?
|> >I heard that in some areas, the FCC ran out of extra calls.
|>
|> The local National Weather Service station on 162.55 MHz holds the
|> callsign KIH035. Other NWS stations I have heard use similar callsigns.

Back in the days when you actually had to obtain an FCC license to run a CB radio, CBers had callsigns that were of this form. For example, one was KLQ0863. Since they eliminated CB licensing provisions entirely, presumably they could reassign the namespace.
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

2362. Re: English 302 (was Re: The Dube dude)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 19:58:52 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <45989@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 7272

>In article <38680@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes...
>>
>>Speaking of certificates, anyone want to discuss why the WAZ and several other
>>certificates refer to the awardee as male only?
>>Does anyone find it insulting?

Yes.

In article <16668@shlump.nac.dec.com> goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
writes:
>
>The few remnants of gender in English are for personal pronouns, where
>gender refers to sex. Due to the way the language evolved, we ended
>up with "masculine" pronouns and "feminine" pronouns. The latter apply
>only to female persons. The former apply to both the "masculine gender"
>(male persons reference) and the "common gender" (no sex implied).
>
>... it's right to say "He"
>on a DX award that can go to a person of either sex.

Grammatically "right," perhaps, but not inoffensive.

True, we need a good solution to this problem. And as Patrick pointed
out, we don't have an entirely satisfactory one yet.

But in the interim, many documents can be written without using the
third-person singular. I have DXCC, WAC, and WAS certificates on my
wall that prove it's entirely possible--without sounding convoluted.

I'm sure the WAZ folks could come up with acceptable rewording if
they cared. Apparently they don't. (Or at least haven't so far.)

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

2363. Re: "Latch to flap"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 20:40:08 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <67478@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 7273

Erik K. Sorgatz KB6LUY writes:
>In article <21248@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>+"Latch to flap" is the term used around here for the type of operation
>+by people who seemingly have locking switches on their keying line -
>+once they begin transmitting, they announce their whole medical history
>...

> I kid people about this, reminding them that if they keep it up I'll
>give them a PUSH-TO-LISTEN-SWITCH type microphone so their thumb won't
>get so tired! ;-)

>+ As more of the old farts came up from 80 meters,
>+the type of operation they were used to there came with them...

Overheard on 2m: "My medical tests were so-o-o-o bad...
"How bad were they?"
"They were so bad, I'd have to get on 80 meters to
tell you about them!"
--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

2364. he/she

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 20:40:10 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <38723@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7274

taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber KC1TD) says:

>>Oh good -- a new fight. I was getting sick of code wars and calling out on the
>>cop repeater to order a pizza from an airliner.

>>Yes, they are pollitically incorrect in certain places. No, they are not
>>gramattically incorrect -- you can look it up, but I suspect you knew it well
>>before you decided to try and start a fight.

I didn't mean to start a fight, really!

But in any case, I can hardly accept grammar lessons from someone who spells
"politically" and "grammatically" the way you do (heh heh, a real flame!)

(exits L after double-checking spelling)

Derek ("no middle name or initial") Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2365. WANTED: Speech Processor for TR-4

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 20:58:44 UTC
From: GRAY_S@DICKINSN.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010252102.AA01576@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7275

I am looking to get ahold of a speech processor for a Drake TR-4. Does anyone know of any company currently in existence that manufacturers such a beast? Failing that, does anyone have a used processor they would like to sell? Thanks for any info!

---Steve Gray
NR3B
gray_s@DICKINSN.Bitnet

2366. Re: Any University Radio Clubs out there?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 21:24:45 UTC
From: acp@bruthr.cdad.dec.com
Message-ID: <1187@muhthr.dec.com>
Source record: 7276

Yep: W2CXM, the Cornell Amateur Radio Club (Ithaca, NY):

W2CXM, Cornell ARC
401 Barton Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853

HF (TS-440), 2m, 220, as of this time last year. Also packet: W2CXM-1 on
145.01, I believe; you can reach it through the NEDA net.

--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI Internet: payne@ad.enet.dec.com
UUCP: ...decwrl!ad.enet!payne

2367. Re: Radio Propagation and Nuclear Winter ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 21:59:56 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct25.175956@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 7327

In article <7880294@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> Anybody care to venture a guess what transmission mode will be most
> successful just after the initial EMP ? No... It couldn't be ... HF
> CW ? Gak. That's even scarier than The Bomb itself.

No, not HF CW. Try LF packet radio. Have you heard of the Ground Wave
Emergency Network (GWEN)? It is specifically designed to work after
the Big One is dropped.

You have to admit that for this application, packet has some nice
advantages over CW. For example, it'll keep working after all the
humans on the planet (yes, this includes all of the CW operators) have
been killed off by radiation. (Remember "On the Beach"?)

I may not think much of the doomsday thinking that led to the
construction of GWEN. But I must admit to being glad to have it around
because I can use it to annoy the heck out of the "CW, vacuum tubes,
blood and guts forever" types who keep insisting that they'll have a
complete monopoly on communications after a nuclear war has toasted
all of the more modern electronics... :-)

Phil

2368. Re: VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 22:04:50 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct25.220450.2497@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 7328

VVV ... well the VVV is an old telegraphers convention... sort of like
"wake up down the line, I'm gonna send some..."

RYRYRYRY in baudot was not exactly a cal, but a tuning / check the stuff
is working...

both serve a similar "test" function. (or so my memory tells me)
73

--

____
"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D / 7J1AGO etc.
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

2369. RE: VE Retests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 22:06:39 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn3.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010252206.AA13576@tilde>
Source record: 7329

STANDARD DISCAIMER:
I don't speak for other hams' or VEs' intent or opinion. Anybody that does not understand that from the outset is probably just looking for trouble. :-)

> in <9010242157.AA03831@tilde> Dube Todd N5PDK writes:
>
> > Now, as I understand it, one can fail an exam, then turn right around and
> > re-take it minutes later. Is this correct?
>
> Yes, but they must pay another fee. ($4.95 or whatever it is at the time.)
>
> ......True, but fees are not the issue (at least for guys with bux)

As you say, for the discussion in question, it is not specifically relevant, but a fact nonetheless.

Just remember, it IS an issue for some people. Some kid who gets a fixed allowance and no help from parents may disagree. Also, some people gripe about the "THROW MONEY AT IT" theory of solving problems. (but that's another discussion thread!)

> > Suppose I have gone over the questions the examinee missed, and the
> > same questions just happen to pop up on the next exam I give moments later?
>
> They should not be given exactly the same test. There should not be any of the
> questions exactly the same on another test. [That's why there are about 10
> times the number of questions in the pool as on the test!]
>
> ......Do you run off several different tests for each session and check
> them to see that there are no questions are duplicated?

The exams are taken from W5YI-VEC distribution kits. The VEC prints the test sheets and provides keys and answer sheets. We have one of each different exam. We give the applicant the exam and an answer sheet, and put the exam back in the file when we are through. W5YI-VEC makes up the exams. One question might be on two exams. It is unlikely (but not impossible) for someone to get the exact same question twice.

We trust the VEC on two counts:
(1) The exams are correctly constructed, (including the keys)
(2) The exams in the set for each element are different.

We have had occasion to correct problems with keys (typos, etc.) and some problems go back to the Question Pool itself. We accept the exam sets in good faith and administer them as such. Errors occur rarely enough for us to have confidence in the exams as they stand.

As the bumper sticker says: "SH** HAPPENS!"

> I don't know about other teams and VECs, but our VE team has exam sets
> consisting of several exams for each element. Every applicant that comes
> through our group has an index card with the date, which exam element and
> serial number, and the result (Pass or Fail only). If someone wants to take an
> exam element (code or written) we check (1) if they have a card in our file,
> (2) which, if any, of those exams desired they've seen before.
>
> ......So If I were to fail test #XX today, anand I wanted to take the
> test again, you would give me #YY, which would not have any of the
> questions that were on #XX? In that case, what would be wrong with
> telling me which questions I missed, and going over the correct
> answer; or quickly covering the point(s) the question covered?

What would be wrong with it? In my PERSONAL opinion, nothing. But I don't make the rules. (For that matter, the VEs don't, either, so blaming them is "killing the messenger"!)

From a VE point of view, possibly three things:

(1) Time. If there are a dozen folks taking exams, you can plan on a long session, just giving exams and recording what has to be recorded and filling out the 610s and CSCEs and other paperwork.

Is the applicant willing to wait till all that is over?

If so, IMHO, I believe the VEs should be able to tell them the question numbers (like 3B-4.121 or whatever) then if there is further discussion, it is "offline".

(2) Examiners are not trainers. That's not the purpose of the examination. The examination is intended to assess skills and knowledge, not to teach.

I can give sample exams in a class or a coaching session, but that's training, not an official, creditable exam. We can then go on and discuss what they missed and why.

Someone who is studying on their own can go through all the questions or sample exams and see if they agree with the answer. If they dispute what is in their study material, they can follow whatever steps they deem appropriate.

(3) The rules state what the rules state. Read the rules. IF you think the rules are wrong...[you probably know the rest...]

I believe (not based in fact, I claim no clairvoyance into the minds of the FCC and/or the VECs!) the rule is a continuance of the same rule that applied to some GS-something clerk who used to administer the exams. If you were lucky, you got an "FCC Engineer," but not always.

<<ACTIVATING O.F. MODE>>
(I'm trying to remember the exams I had, and I think I've seen both?)
<<O.F. MODE OFF>>

> If someone comes in who's been with us before, we check and give them a
> different exam for the element they want. We actually do check, and keep
> records. That's the best, I think, that we can do, and I think also in most
> situations, it works. There's always an exception.
>
> > How can I, as a conscientious VE, adhere to the intent of the rules in a
> > case like this (and it is *bound* to happen). It seems to me that I should
> > either not review the missed questions, or I should not allow the examinee
> > to re-take the exam until (24 hours? 3 days?) later. How say ye, sincere
> > netters (and flamer-throwers, too)?
>
> OK here's a scenario. Many VE teams in the Dallas area are W5YI-VEC sponsored.
> The VEC provides test kits (several exams, appropriate keys, and stuff) to
> the VE teams.
>
> An individual *-could-* go to VE Team X in the morning, attempt and fail exam
> 3A-#Z90 (a fictitious number) then go to the next suburb, to where VE Team Y
> is giving exams that afternoon and get the same exam. VE Team X and Y do not
> exchange records because the problem is not one that is worth the effort.
>
> ......I'm with you here, but the question was whether I can get the
> same questions again from *your* tests; not whether I could go some-
> where else and see the same questions.

Right. We are really only intending to control our OWN sessions, not anyone
else's. It's potentially more bother than it's worth to try and circumvent it.

> The original posting had to do with VEs who refused to let the exam-
> inee know which questions he/she missed. If you don't give the same
> questions twice, I don't see where it's a problem; even if, as one
> poster stated, the VE's review the correct answers.

The way I read the rules, you only tell them (1) pass/fail and (2) the number
missed ((NOT WHICH ONES, JUST HOW MANY!!)) I'll look at that again. Thinking
as a test-taker, the specific results (what you missed) might be perceived as
a guideline. But as a test-designer, I think the specifics merely point out
areas of weakness.

Whether the rules specifically state that you are NOT to do it (as I thought
they did) or just state that you don't HAVE to do it, I would have to look
again and examine more closely exactly how it is worded.

> As a matter of record, I favor *not* doing this, since I think the
> way the writtens are administered makes it too simple anyway (e.g.
> you can get sets of the exact questions to study, along with the
> answer keys).

Speaking as a trainer as well as a VE, I would be inclined to make a note of
the TOPIC AREAS they missed and encourage them to work in those areas. Whether
you discuss the specific questions at that time might or might not be helpful
in terms of what the person learns. (Unless they are simply parroting "the
answer to question 3B-4.121 is 'C'." as opposed to actually learning the
material.)

For me, ((PERSONAL OPINION HERE, TAKE IT AS SUCH!)) part of the preparation for a test is knowing the material. Not everybody feels that way. <sigh!>

From the standpoint of making sure the tests are correct, of course, we still find mistakes from time to time. It's a benefit to the VEs to make sure the keys are correct. But that should be (ideally) before the test happens.

OBSERVATION: There are good politicians and bad politicians and good cops and bad cops and good hams and bad hams and good teachers and bad teachers and you can expect there are good VEs and bad VEs. We're dealing with people here, and there are as many different personality types are there are different persons.

There are even good test-takers who study and prepare and pass, or if they don't pass, they have a pretty good idea what they don't know, and go on to do something about it-- (the "IGNORANCE IS CURABLE" theory).

Conversely, there are bad test-takers who get upset that the test is not super easy for them. Even though thousands of others have passed the test, because they didn't pass, THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE TEST! (the "EVERYONE IS OUT OF STEP BUT ME" theory).

As far as going over the test at exam time? Is it really trying to find out what was missed, or is it trying to catch the examiner? I can't answer that. Each test taker is different. Read the rules. Follow them or change them.

73==> and keep :-)ing.

Bob WA8YCD
rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com

2370. Re: So Cal repeater stats (Really: Closed Repeaters)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-25 22:53:45 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5224@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7330

In article <1990Oct24.195436.645@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
]Operating uninvited on a closed repeater violates the "good amateur practice"
]clause of Part 97. You might not agree with the decision to close the

Gee... I thought that operating a closed repeater violates "good amateur practice."
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2371. Re: Lose 1.7 to 2.3 Ghz ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 00:36:42 UTC
From: ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.003642.11118@hayes.ims.alaska.edu>
Source record: 7331

In article <30500825@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes...
>
>> Reading an article in the Oct 22nd, 1990 issue of INFOWORLD, I stumbled acros
>> an article titled 'Apple Petitions FCC For Wireless LAN Use'
>>
>> It seems Apple is looking for exclusive allocation of 1.7 to 2.3 Ghz for high
>> speed data communcations. Further down the article states:
>>
>> 'Wireless LANs today must share the spectrum with other unlicensed
>> devices such as microwave ovens and ham radios.'
>>
>> How about that...I didn't need a license after all 8-)
>>
>> Bob Perschau KA9ART
>> perschau@mdcbbs.com
>> uunet!mdcbbs.com!perschau
>
>Hey, now what did I tell you about the media TYPICALLY getting some
>things wrong?
>
>This kind of stuff DOES stick in people's minds.
>
>A lot of letters from angry hams to INFOWORLD is MOST DEFINITELY called
>for here.
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

Actually, they are more correct than you might suppose. All the wireless
LAN products I have seen advertised operate in 902-928 MHz which is also
allocated to...amateur radio, ISM (industrial, scientific, and medical), and a
few other oddball services. It would be legal to build a 910 MHz microwave
oven and I have data sheets for 910 MHz magnetrons for industrial equipment.

regards, Phil N7AHL

2372. gender neutral pronouns (was: Re: The Dube dude)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 01:21:52 UTC
From: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.012152.18380@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 7332

In article <1990Oct25.094613@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>...
>Personally, I back the use of "they"/"their"
>over such awful contructions as "he/she" or the muy disgusto "heesh."
>...

How about "s/he"?

2373. Computer interference & cars.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 02:33:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010260240.AA24172@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7333

It is annoying that cars put out as much noise as they do. I am working on automotive network now and I had to wrap the damn thing in aluminum foil so I could get it to work inside a IBM PC. We have also had trouble with handi-talkies wiping out the automotive computers. By passing, shielding, rf chokes and grounding cure our problems. But Detroit can't afford the $5.00 worth of parts to do this.

The problems are not likely to get better in the short run as some of the stuff has a 16 Mhz clock and generates noise to at least 300 Mhz. It is also extremely susceptible to interference.

My sins have come back to haunt me. I am need to get the computer noise out of a 1990 Bronco. Any and all help is very welcome.

Gordon Couger N5QAQ

2374. Re: questions regarding Airphone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 03:06:04 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <249.2727C54D@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7334

> From: dan@heimat.UUCP (Dan 'Sneakers' Schein)
> Date: 25 Oct 90 02:52:09 GMT
> Organization: Sneakers Computing, West Lawn, PA
> Message-ID: <210@heimat.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <22@kb2ear.UUCP> n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM)
> writes:
> >
> >I heard a few years back of a system called Airphone. This system was used
> >
> >for making phone calls from aircraft in flight. I would be interested in
> any
> >
> >information on this system, frequencies, modulation schemes, etc. Any info
> >
> >would be appreciated.
>
> [heres what I got a few months back]
>
> From: cbmvax!vortex.com!lauren (Lauren Weinstein)
>
> The base side is:
>
> 894-896Mhz, .006 spacing, SSB
>
> Plane side is:
>
> 849-851Mhz, .006 spacing, SSB
>
> These are officially considered to be "experimental, temporary"
> allocations.

A friend of mine who recently retired from a post-USAF carer as a pilot on corporate jets told me a few weeks ago that this system is not panning out too well because of the QRM that occurs regularly at 30,000 feet or higher.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2375. Re: GPS Receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 06:30:42 UTC
From: wordy@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <35289@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 7335

An excellent GPS receiver is the TANS from Trimble Navigation. Very small, low power, and easy to use. Antenna is about 5x5 inches, low profile phased array. The best part is that unlike some of the models made for the boating world (like Magellan), the TANS has an RS-422 port and transmits latitude, longitude, elevation, speed, time, and diagnostic data. Easy to interface. I'm putting one on my bicycle for nav, mapping, and security.

Contact the company at 800-TRIMBLE or 408-730-2900 (they're in Sunnyvale).

Steve Roberts
N4RVE
Nomadic Research Labs

2376. Re: Ham Radio Pub. "Communications Quarterly"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 07:09:33 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <447@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7336

In article <9010231900.AA29198@ucsd.edu>, BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET writes:
> I just got some info. in the mail about a new publication for
> Ham Radio. It is called Communications Quarterly. From reading the
> description it is to be a "hi-tech" magazine with limited advertizing.
> Anyone know any more about it?
>

It is supposed to be a technical quarterly to help take the place of
the vanished HAM RADIO magazine.

No one has seen a copy yet, but my reaction is that it sure is
EXPEN$IVE. Costs as much as a monthly magazine, but it only comes
out quarterly.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2377. Pre/Suf/Fixes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 12:33:30 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn3.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010261233.AA25514@tilde>
Source record: 7337

In <38716@ut-emx.uucp> Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX) writes:

> I've heard stations in West Virginia signing with their own call /WVA.

That's because nobody outside of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and selected parts of Kentucky know that West Virginia is a separate state.

Yup. Shore is. Has been since 1863. Even counts towards W.A.S.!!

Seriously. Some people just don't understand. They hear the 8 call and think it's Ohio. When told it's West Virginia, they ask about Richmond.

Listen around the 24th-25th of November for the W.Va. QSO Party!

> Anyway, on the other points, yes, if you live in Texas and use a reciprocal
> call you sign W5/call. [...]

But, the Republic of Texas may not always have reciprocal licensing with the US in the future.

.-) [that's half a :-) 'cuz I'm only half kidding!]

73,
Bob W5/WA8YCD [that -8- doesn't mean OHIO, gang!]
rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com

2378. Re: The Dube dude

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 12:42:15 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.124215.3104@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 7338

a lot of garbage been flying by here on sexism, and he but not she, etc.
so, I propose the "sheheit", perhaps contracted to "sheeit", an expresion
which adequately covers this issue (IMHO) since it contains all gender options
(she he it), and phonetically reminds one of what this is starting to smell like... any
takers?.
--

"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D / 7J1AGO etc.
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

2379. Looking for references on CW decoding

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 13:00:16 UTC
From: daniel@SICKKIDS.TORONTO.EDU
Message-ID: <9010261259.AA18872@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7339

I am interested in building a morse code decoder for a Macintosh.
So I am looking for the following:
- schematic for a low cost A/D converter which could send the samples
in serial form for capture via the Macintosh serial port
- reference to articles on algorithms for morse decoding; I am looking for
something that could automatically adapt to varying speed etc...

I am interested in building the converter and writing the program on the
Macintosh (in C) myself, not in buying something ready made. Thanks.

2380. Request for Comments on Automotive Noise (HF)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 13:13:16 UTC
From: jhk@SATURN.ACC.COM
Message-ID: <9010261313.AA11410@saturn.acc.com>
Source record: 7340

Gentlemen and Ladies;

I originally sent this message privately to a couple of folks on
the net, but with the recent flurry of conversation on car RFI, I
thought there migth ht be someone with some constructive comments.

You can send your responses to J jhk@saturn.acc.com if you'd like.
Thanks.

original text follows: -----------8<--------------8<-------------------

Gentlemen;

I did not see the text of the original message, but I'm wondering
if you've found a solution to a symptom that I've been hearing
while trying to operate mobile hf ssb.

This past summer I installed a 15 meter monoband transceiver in
my 1985 Chrysler Laser Turbo XT. I immediately noticed that when
the engine was running my overall background noise level went up
to nearly "half-scale" across the entire band (21-21.450 mhz).
This is not ignition or alternator noise; they have distinctive
sounds that I've heard in my other vehicles. I do have an all
electronic dash, but that noise is generally deterministic (e.g.,
happens at specific places across the spectrum) while this is
very, very broadband, and has no "note" component to the sound.
I do have quite a bad birdie from the dash at 21.336, but other
than that this broadband hash covers up anything of a lower level.

I did try operating the radio from sealed lead-acid batteries to
see if the noise was conducted, and it had absolutely no effect
on the level of the noise. It also appears to be entering through
the antenna connector, since it disappears when the coax is
disconnected (so does any desired signal, too, of course!). I
had someone mention a couple of weeks ago that it might be the
fuel pump. I suppose that is possible because it looks like a
small DC permanent magnet motor (with brushes, I presume)
pressurizes the electronic fuel injection system when the engine
is running. My only other "first suspicion" is the injectors
themselves, although they are inductive and I'd think this would
end up being conducted rather than radiated. Does any of this
sound similar to the problems you were having or have solved?

Now, let me put a strange
twist to the story. I've noticed that this noise, or a similar
one that may be masked by the former one, *increases* noticeably
when I am driving on concrete highways versus blacktop asphalt!

The only thing that I can ascribe this to (if it is indeed the same noise generator) is that the car is somewhat better grounded through the tires to the asphalt surface than to the concrete (asphalt = tar = carbon black = "relatively" conductive surface vs. concrete = silicon = insulator). I use very low profile, very soft compound (lots of carbon black) tires (hey, it is a sports car, after all!). Anyhow, it *is* strange. I have heard of "tire static" in some old handbooks, but of course the wideband noise is there whether the car is rolling or not. Interestingly, also is the fact that the turn signals "modulate" the amplitude of the noise. Very strange.

I have the shop manuals on the car, which shows that the fuel pump is on the top of the gas tank. It appears that the first place that I could attempt to easily bypass it is under the rear seat. I'd like to do it at the source, but that may not be physically possible. If I could just get the noise down 15-20 db, that would probably be plenty. I'd appreciate any info if this sounds remotely familiar to your situation. Thanks much, and reply by email, fax or phone is fine.

John...
WB4LNM

+---+
| ** DISCLAIMER ** |
| All of these wonderful ideas and superb comments are not necessarily |
| the opinion of my employer, nor would I necessarily want them to be. |
| So there. |
+---------------------------------------+-----------------------------------+
John H. Klingelhoeffer	THIS SPACE FOR RENT
Director, Government Special Operations	
Advanced Computer Communications +-----------------------------------+
Systems Division	Voice: 301-290-8100
10220 Old Columbia Road	Fax: 301-290-8106
Columbia, Maryland USA 21046-1725	Radio: 224.56/147.135 WB4LNM
	Internet: jhk@saturn.acc.com
+---------------------------------------+-----------------------------------+

2381. Re: Anyone used Mini-Circuits MAR-x amps?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 13:51:54 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <351@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 7341

In article <1250253@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore) writes:
[much deleted]
> taken. As far as I know the MAR-6 *is* an MSA-0685.

Glenn, is that the only MAR-x that's "just like" an Avantek part? If not,
is there such a thing as a MSA-to-MAR cross reference?

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

2382. Re: Kenwood ALC meter and the avoidance of lidditude

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 14:45:49 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.104549@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 7342

In article <89675@aerospace.AERO.ORG>, obrien@aero.aero.org (Michael O'Brien)
writes:
|>Got some on-air advice this morning that I'd like to check out. I own
|>a Kenwood TS-440S. One of its meter switch positions is for ALC (which,
|>in typical fashion, isn't even defined in the 440 manual. You have to
|>read the 940 manual to find out that it stands for Automatic Limit
|>Control.). They say, "don't let even the peaks of your SSB output
|>go past the end of the red zone." The guys on-air said, "The meter
|>needle shouldn't move at all. If it does you're going to splatter."
|>
|>The best I can figure out is that they're both right. The only
|>thing I can think of is that the meter needle indicates, by moving
|>away from zero, that the transmitter is limiting your peaks to
|>prevent overmodulation, and that if you go past the end of the marked
|>zone, you've exceeded the transmitter's ability to compensate, and will
|>start splattering at that point, but not before.
|>
|>If anyone knows the straight poop on this, I'd appreciate hearing
|>about it. Going off the air for twenty years and then coming back
|>as a "lid" is just what I need.

An interesting question. I read what Kenwood had to say in the TS-440 manual
and eventually got on the air and asked some people to comment on my signal as I
adjusted the the controls. Typically (hey, Derek, did I spell that right? I
can't spell check in the editor with my system.) they reported the best signal
with my ALC meter well past the fat red zone. That left me wondering if Kenwood
meant that I shouldn't exceed the fat red zone or the little red line that ran
under it (which I assumed was purely decorative.) The signal with no bounce in
the meter at all, or bounce kept in the "pre-fat red zone" area was described as
"awful" and "muddy" even with the processor on.

What's a ham to do?

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

If I was authorized to speak for my employer, I'd be too important to
waste my time on this crap....

2383. Re: gender neutral pronouns (was: Re: The Dube dude)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 14:54:56 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.105456@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 7343

```
In article <1990Oct26.012152.18380@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>,
gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (Gerald Pulver) writes:
|>Path:
ryn.esg.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!decuac!haven!aplcen!samsung!usc!rutge
ers!cunixf.cc.columbia.edu!gp15
|>From: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (Gerald Pulver)
|>Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
|>Subject: gender neutral pronouns (was: Re: The Dube dude)
|>Keywords: gender neutral pronouns s/he he she
|>Message-ID: <1990Oct26.012152.18380@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
|>Date: 26 Oct 90 01:21:52 GMT
|>References: <38680@ut-emx.uucp> <1990Oct25.094613@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
|>Organization: Columbia University
|>Lines: 8
|>
|>In article <1990Oct25.094613@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
|>taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
|>>...
|>>Personally, I back the use of "they"/"their"
|>>over such awful contructions as "he/she" or the muy disgusto "heesh."
|>>...
|>
|>How about "s/he"?
|>

Ptui.

I'd rather use "it" than something like that. Although it's probably easy to
re-write the text to avoid the question completely "Patrick Taber, Operator of
station KC1TD has provided satisfactory evidence of having met the incredibly
low criteria of the Worked All Day Award." works for me just as well as it would
for Patricia Taber (ignoring the callsign.)

I don't think there was any sinister purpose in the wording of the awards. In
some cases it was thoughtlessness, and in others it was probably blissful
ignorance that a problem existed. Countries where English isn't the native
language probably still use the 50-year-old english textbooks (some of which
still teach the use of "thou") and it wouldn't occur to them to question the
assertion that proper English always uses "he/him/his" when the sex of the
person spoken about is unknown. Paired with the custom of assigning gender to
words in many languages it would probably never occur to those people that there
might be something controversial.

First we need to solve the problem (neuter pronouns) then we need to change the
text books. Then we have to wait the 100 years or so for it to propagate.
```

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

If I was authorized to speak for my employer, I'd be too important to
waste my time on this crap....

2384. Re: KENWOOD TM-241A Performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 15:05:38 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1480@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7344

In article <4083@jethro.oakhill.UUCP> roman@oakhill.UUCP (Roman Robles) writes:
>
> I bought this unit because of its coverage of the 118-136MHz aircraft
> band. It DOES have an AM detector and it DOES receive signals in this
> part of the spectrum. I am very happy with its performance in the
> 144-148MHz band. HOWEVER, below 124 MHz my unit is virtually useless.
> If I open the squelch up and sit at the end of the runway at Austin
> Mueller, I can hear the ATIS (just barely 119.2).
>
> My question is: does anyone else have anything to report on this
> model? Is this typical? I am using a 5/8 wave antenna on my car
> and I know it is part of the problem, but as things stand now
> this radio is only marginally useful for monitoring these freq.s
> (I am trying to be objective...am I expecting too much?)

Yes you are expecting too much. :-) Seriously, you could carefully
retune the frontend to favor the lower frequency range. This would
probably make it impossible to monitor National Weather, but if
aircraft frequencies are important enough to you, it might be worth
it. Life is a compromise.

Gary KE4ZV

2385. Re: Looking for references on CW decoding

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 15:16:55 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.111655@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 7345

In article <9010261259.AA18872@ucsd.edu>, daniel@SICKKIDS.TORONTO.EDU (Daniel Guerin) writes:
|>
|>I am interested in building a morse code decoder for a Macintosh.
|>So I am looking for the following:
|>- schematic for a low cost A/D converter which could send the samples
|> in serial form for capture via the Macintosh serial port
|>- reference to articles on algorithms for morse decoding; I am looking for
|> something that could automatically adapt to varying speed etc...
|>
|>I am interested in building the converter and writing the program on the
|>Macintosh (in C) myself, not in buying something ready made. Thanks.
|>

You don't really need A/D. You just need to put a level sensor in the audio line -- goes high when the audio exceeds some threshold you set to remove the noise. An op amp circuit should be able to handle that pretty easily. Then you have to write software that will calculate the signal high to signal low time and figure out what's dots and what's dashes. Not as trivial as it sounds with hand-sent code, though you'll get a better hit rate off people who are using keyers than straight keys or bugs.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

If I was authorized to speak for my employer, I'd be too important to waste my time on this crap....

2386. Re: VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 15:28:18 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <67688@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 7346

David F. Reed KK5D@KB5PM writes:

>VVV ... well the VVV is an old telegraphers convention... sort of
>like "wake up down the line, I'm gonna send some..."

>RYRYRYRY in baudot was not exactly a cal, but a tuning / check the
>stuff is working...

VVV was also a CW test signal during WWII (V for Victory, like the first three notes of Beethoven's 5th Symphony). Wonder what the Germans and Japanese used?

RYRYRY in baudot is a "worst case" test pattern which exercises all the bits alternately; the ascii equivalent is U*U*U*. Perhaps they are more relevant to mechanical teletypes.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

2387. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 15:31:27 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1481@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7347

In article <1990Oct24.170127.2103@dcdwest.uucp> plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
>To those who advocate a no code ticket I say fine, you're entitled to your
>opinion, but knock of the CW bashing as justification to support your
>arguments. To many of us CW is like classical music or fine wine, it takes
>a while to acquire the taste but once you do, then and only then do you
>really appreciate the art form.

Hey, no problem! I may have struggled terribly hacking my way to 18 wpm, I've been stuck there for 25 years :-(, but I can appreciate that others have found their ham radio niche in working CW. I hope people understand that I have only railed against those with a holier-than-thou attitude that one is not a serious ham unless one can do high speed CW and those who claim that CW is the most efficent communications modulation. I don't believe either of these claims and will probably jump in again if I see them come down the net.

Now while we're on the subject of CW, I've come to realize that one of the problems I have copying CW is that I am unable to write faster than 18 wpm with pencil and paper and that I can't copy at all in my head. I have tended to believe over the years that some musical talent must be required to master high speed CW since most of my ham friends who can do high speed CW play a musical instrument. I have read lately on the net that some people with no musical ability at all have mastered high speed CW. Ok, what's the secret besides practice? I've practiced both on air and off for years with no improvement. How do you copy in your head? Even after all these years, I have to concentrate so hard on each letter sound that I can't keep the words in memory. To find out what I just copied, I have to go back and read the paper. Anybody got any hints for a ham who is eligible for the QCWA who can not break the barrier?

Gary KE4ZV

2388. Re: Kenwood ALC meter and the avoidance of lidditude

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 15:39:45 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1153@larry.sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 7348

ALC means Automatic Level Control. A meter indication in the normal operating range does not mean you are splattering, but that the ALC is operating properly. If the meter isn't moving at all, the output power will probably be far less than the capability of the transmitter. Adjust the mic gain for a meter reading in the normal range, but be careful not to exceed that range on voice peaks. There is some evidence that the 440 is quite unforgiving when overdriven.

Scott K9MA

2389. Re: GPS Receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 17:30:00 UTC
From: gd@san08.erg.sri.com
Message-ID: <32764@sparkyfs.istc.sri.com>
Source record: 7349

For subscriptions to _GPS World_ write to

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Telephone: 0244-680606
Fax: 0244-680094

Free subscriptions to the magazine are available to the engineering community, for others the subscription price is $54/yr in the U.S. and $97/yr ourside the U.S..

Two GPS receiver suppliers that I have had good experiences with are

Trimble Navigation
Sunnyvale, CA
telephone: 800-TRIMBLE

and

Ashtech
390 Potrero Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA
telephone: 800-229-2400 or 408-737-2400

Greg

2390. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 17:33:28 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <9217@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 7350

In article <1990Oct24.200305.9402@athena.mit.edu>, tmurphy@athena.mit.edu (Thomas C Murphy) writes:
> In article <1990Oct24.170127.2103@dcdwest.uucp> plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
> >
[trimmed.....]
> >the no code license. IMHO the no code advocates are sterotypical of the 'me'
> >generation i.e. want it all but aren't willing to work for it.
hmmmmmmm......get out the asbestos suit......
> Sometimes I think I'll scream if I see this type of comment one more
> time.
sounds like the whining "me" generation to me.........

> As for CW bashing, I really haven't seen any. I have seen a lot of
> people, like me, asking the above, what makes CW so special? And I,
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> like many others I suspect, am still waiting for an answer. Ham radio
> is a hobby, and not everyone is interested in all modes. Why jam one
> specific one down people's throats?

WAIT NOT LONGER.....I'm suprised that none of the old-fart beat me
to it!!!

What is so SPECIAL about CW....

1) EFFICIENT. CW is conservative of band spectrum. CW is "THE" QRP
mode. CW is "fault-tolerant" as a digital mode. The good
old gray-matter processor still beats the best CPU algorithm
ever written for pulling meaning out of the mud.

2) SIMPLICITY. CW is the simplest form of communications to build a
transmitter or receiver for. New hams can be encouraged to
build their own equipment for CW without intimidation or
excessive cost. In the event of an EXTREME emergency, this
is the easiest mode to "Improvise-and-communicate" with.
CW requires no modulation, modems, software, ...

3) FRIENDLY. CW at 15wpm+ lopes along at an easy conversational pace
allowing one to think of something interesting to say while
sending. CW even has a parallel to the smiley .... ..
CW may be used by the speech impaired, sight impaired, and
the hearing impaired equally without extensive adaptation.
It is difficult to scream, rant, or rave in CW.

4) HISTORIC. (this is where the flames will come from ;-) Samuel Morse
and his code have been historically significant to the
evolution of Amateur radio. It is also the only digital

mode easily recognized by non-amateurs in movies etc. CW has its roots in pre-telephone telegraph communications. How can children play "cowboys-&-Indians" without a rail-road telegraph operator??

5) REWARDING. Communicating via CW is a "SKILL" and thus rewards the operator with a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction.

Numbers 3 and 5 are my personal favorites. The simplicity of home-brewing CW gear should be particularly important to all those who are looking for various ways of enticing younger future old-farts into the hobby. If you've ever built your own gear and made a contact with it......you would know what I mean.

KM4JN, middle-aged-old-fart-that-does-not-oppose-the-communicator-class but-KNOWS-somehow-it-will-not-acheive-the-expected-results-and probably-WILL-cause-insurmountable-problems-for-the-future,

Herbi (smileys implied).

2391. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 17:43:47 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1482@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7351

In article <7880335@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>
>I take your point that CW may not be everyone's interest. The
>conclusion, however, does not follow that CW should not be an entry
>requirement. Think for a moment about what the CW requirement is, in
>general terms: it is a test of on-the-air procedures. This sense has
>been lost somewhat since the elimination of the transmitting test.

What? One minute solid copy or answering 7 of 10 multiple guess questions
on received text is a test of on-the-air procedures? I hope not!

>CW is probably more common to all amateurs than any other particular
>mode. One could argue that this is *because* of the international
>CW requirement. Yup, that's right. Think of CW as having the same
>function in amateur radio as American English has in the US. It's the
>"watering hole" where the packeteers can meet the FSTVers.

CW is a MODULATION method not a LANGUAGE! Whatever language you choose
may be encoded into CW. You may communicate in the Spanish LANGUAGE via
CW modulation for example. If you mean a common MODULATION method, then
consider AM or FM. They're certainly simple enough to receive or generate
and every ham should understand the principle. A separate test on talking
and listening might be a good way to test on-the-air procedures. :-)

When CW was the only modulation method, many hams and commercial radio
users were feverishly experimenting to develop voice communications.
When voice modulation became available many hams and most commercial
users switched over because of the increased speed of communications
and the ability to detect subtle nuances of tone and expression that
it allowed. CW still has a place in the radio hobby because some find
it fun to use a traditional mode emulating the way their ancestors
communicated. Additionally CW allows cheap weak signal play for the DX
game. For serious professional weak signal work such as is done by the
Deep Space Network other techniques are used. CW is as valid a modulation
method as AM or FM and deserves as much attention on the exam as AM or FM
modulation receives.

Gary KE4ZV

2392. Re: CAUTION! Failed an exam?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 17:46:25 UTC
From: johnson@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490107@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 7352

Hi Bruce,

Yes, it was your comment I was reading. Sorry if I misinterpretted your intention. I think I understand it now. I'm wondering why the VEs don't normally go over the test with interested examinees? Is it because a lot of people just don't care whether they missed a few as long as they pass, or is it because it's always crowded during these sessions and it would be a zoo if everybody wanted to go over their papers in detail?

I really do like the VE program. When I took the General in 1963, I was still wet behind the ears and going to the FCC office in San Fran for the code and theory was a little intimidating. This is a much better system and if I can contribute to its success, I would like to do so.

Thanks again, Bruce,

Jim Johnson WA6SII
johnson@hpscdc.hp.com

2393. callsign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 17:51:27 UTC
From: ed@odi.com
Message-ID: <9010261751.AA13133@odi.com>
Source record: 7353

I've lost the information on the mail server(s) for getting at the callsign database. I know about Marvin, but now that I'm not on the Internet any more I need to know about mail-based servers. Thanks.

2394. Re: Oscar antennas, your views sought (Alliance rotators)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 17:55:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1483@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7354

In article <41346@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
>
>Sounds great! But you sure pay for that extra power - they are very
>expensive, both under the Kenpro name and the re-packaged Yaesu model.
>Has anybody gone shopping for these combo rotators lately - it seems
>like the prices are pretty much the same everywhere, but I haven't looked
>more than a few places.

$390 Yep, the difference between a man and a boy is the price of his toys. :-)

>I'm wondering, also, if you can have a few hundred feet of control cable
>before the meters become inaccurate.

I'm using 100 feet of control cable with no problem. The power wires are
14 gauge and the other wires are 18 gauge. The wire has a fixed resistence
and the sense current is small so, other than the original calibration routine,
the length of the cable should be unimportant.

Gary KE4ZV

2395. where's Rusty Carruth

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 18:24:56 UTC
From: cwl@odi.com
Message-ID: <9010261824.AA01864@presley.odi.com>
Source record: 7355

Does anyone know how I can get in touch with Rusty Carruth? I'd like to get a copy of his call sign tape. Replies to me only please as I am not on info-ham, nor does our site receive rec.ham-radio. Thanks.

Charlie Lamb
cwl@odi.com
617-270-9797-w

2396. Re: gender neutral pronouns (was: Re: The Dube dude)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 19:14:03 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <21621@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 7356

gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (Gerald Pulver) writes:
>taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>>over such awful contructions as "he/she" or the muy disgusto "heesh."
>How about "s/he"?

How about s/h/it?

Or better yet, how about worrying about important things, like preventing
nuclear war?
- Brian

2397. Paragons of patience

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 19:57:11 UTC
From: brian@positron.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.195711.10308@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 7357

```
>>Check this out: 5WPM=25 characters per minute= one
>>character every 2.4 seconds
>>73 Dube N5PDK
>
>Yeah, it's so slow, I can barely endure listening to it anymore. Those
>OFs (or young OFs) with Extra tickets helping the Novices in the Novice
>sub-band must be paragons of patience.
>
>Perry/KF0CA
```

Three cheers for those "paragons of patience!" I finally met one last week. I've been licensed for one year now and had given up CW after the first month of nothing but frustrating contacts with people who invariably sent faster than I could receive.

So here's the challenge to all of you OFs with Extra tickets who aren't yet as jaded as Perry: <<-- joke alert, joke alert :-)

If CW is really so neat and fun and worthy, then getcher VFO into the novice sub-bands, turn off your Kilowatt (still illegal in all novice sub-bands except 10m, no?), crank your keyer down into the "barely endurable" 5wpm range and answer the slowest, most slimy, most despicable, most awkward CQ you can find. Is he in the same state? Hey! That's great! That means he won't have any trouble picking your signal out of the noise! Does he send "RST 603"? Even better! Now you KNOW your talking to a real beginner! :-)

Thanks to those of you who actually do this once in a while. Running into one of you sure changed my view of CW. (Yes, I still consider it archaic, but I now allow for the possibility of it being fun too.)

--
Brian McMinn brian.mcminn@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

2398. Re: privacy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 21:00:59 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.210059.10204@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7358
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

hbg6@citek.mcdphx.mot.com writes:

>Is there any real difference between listening to a non-public radio
>transmission, watching a drive-in movie from outside the fence, or
>listening to a loud conversation at the next table in a restaurant?

>John.

Nope! The fence is not high enough for the drive-in movie, and the
people at the next table should just sut-up and stop all the acoustical
interference. :-)
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2399. Re: Kenwood ALC meter and the avoidance of lidditude

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 21:30:05 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.213005.20341@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 7359

In article <89675@aerospace.AERO.ORG> obrien@aero.aero.org (Michael O'Brien) writes:
>Got some on-air advice this morning that I'd like to check out. I own
>a Kenwood TS-440S. One of its meter switch positions is for ALC (which,
>in typical fashion, isn't even defined in the 440 manual. You have to
>read the 940 manual to find out that it stands for Automatic Limit
>Control.). They say, "don't let even the peaks of your SSB output
>go past the end of the red zone." The guys on-air said, "The meter
>needle shouldn't move at all. If it does you're going to splatter."
>
>Mike O'Brien, KC6OJW/AA
>obrien@aerospace.aero.org

I have a 440 and a 950. I do remember clearly that the TS-440 manual says
that the Mic gain should be adjusted such that voice peaks do not exceed
the ALC area marked by the red bar.

I think the source of confusion is that what I recall reading in one of
the ARRL study guides (maybe the Tech book) that Mic gain should be
adjusted for "slight" ALC meter movement. "slight" in not a quantative
term.

In SSB your output signal is dependent on the modulation. For example,
no audio - no transmitter output. Put a 1-2 Khz pure sine wave in through
the Mic jack (at the proper level) and you'll see "full power". Using
an external wattmeter I usually see about 90-95 watts out with the sine
wave. Voice is a different matter. I usually see about 45 watts out
avg. for my speaking voice. Your mileage may vary.

If you don't crank up the Mic gain such that you peak the ALC meter at
the end of ALC zone you will be putting out some power but not full power.

I usually run my TS-440S and Kenwood TS-950S with Mic gain / processor
levels peaking the ALC meter at the end of the marked zones. This gives
me full power out and, from signal reports, no voice distortion.

==> One thing I dont like about the 440 is that it has no "power" control.
The TS-140s and the TS-950s both have this control and it is useful
for "powering down" after I've established a QSO after a CQ.

You can probably accomplish the same thing "powering down" on the 440
by reducing the Mic gain. But, I don't think its the same "mechanism"
the 140 and the 950 use to control power output. Maybe someone can
give me the scoop on this...

> The guys on-air said, "The [ALC] meter. . .
>needle shouldn't move at all. If it does you're going to splatter."

If short, I think the guys on the air are "wong". It will work, but
you wont be driving the TS-440 to its 100 Watts rated output.

Gary

--
Gary Buchholz gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago xasgary@uchimvs1 [BITNET]
Academic and Public Computing KE9ZM [real aether-net]
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

2400. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 21:30:14 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.213014.16409@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7360

ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie) writes:

> You also forgot to mention the assestments that can be levied against
>*all* property owners (include you, Joe Ham) to sue you, Joe Ham, with.
>The money *can* be obtained if the HOA gets a burr in its saddle. This
>happened to my ex-supervisor over RV parking, and cost him >$10K in legal
>fees and was in the local paper. I am wanting to avoid this.

Makes you not want to even buy a house.

But I bet you will likely find a correlation between lots of CCR's and
the existance of a home owners association you have to take part in.

When telling a real estate agent about your restrictions on a house
search, you could mention that you don't want to be involved in any
home owners associations as a condition of the sale, due to the legal
obligations that gives you. The agent may be able to effectively
select property better suited to hams (if there is any) without ever
knowing exactly what particular CCR you are trying to avoid (in case
you'd rather not get into explaining it).
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2401. Certificates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 21:35:26 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4313@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 7361

In article <45989@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:

>But in the interim, many documents can be written without using the
>third-person singular. I have DXCC, WAC, and WAS certificates on my
>wall that prove it's entirely possible--without sounding convoluted.

Speaking of certificates, what is the simplest station/antenna setup
that you netters have used to earn them? I've heard that one guy
claims to have worked WAS with a soldering iron as an antenna. Another
has worked WAS with 2 microwatts. Can anyone beat these?

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

2402. Re: deed restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 21:37:43 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.213743.17387@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7362

rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (=Ron Todd) writes:

>It seems to me (TIC) that all this CCR stuff must have
>been dreamed up by lawyers just to have something to do
>to be a pain in the a** to those of us who want to conduct
>life on a reasonable basis.

Actually it is ages old. It started simply as agreement terms between
buyer and seller, and I suspect early on the terms explicitely worded
that the buyer was obligated to pass on all the terms to the next buyer.
It was probably subsequent to that that the courts (or whoever) established
the concept of them running with the land, to simplify all the terms.

>Riddle:

Riddle:

Q: Why don't sharks eat lawyers who fall over into the water?

A: Professional courtesy.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2403. Re: legal identification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 21:43:16 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.214316.18469@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7363

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>I've had batteries go out on the HT before. Embarrassing. Luckily, our
>local OO is a real human, and would probably overlook it unless it
>starts happening very often to particular stations. I suppose if the

How often do YOU run out of charge on a battery? If you only have one
battery (not wise) you are going to run into this situation every
battery cycle.

>FCC or the local OO finds out and issues a "Notice of <whatever>", you
>could say that you are rectifying the problem by getting a spare
>battery.

If you do ID as required before the failure, it should be obvious.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2404. Re: 1M7

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 21:43:56 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <449@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7364

In article <7120138@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
> 1M is Minerva Reef, a deleted country. It is in Oceania, ITU zone 62,
> CQ zone 32. 24S,179W. Sorry I don't have an Atlas at work so I can't
> give you the present country. Presumably 1M7 is Minerva Reef.

Isn't this a non-existant place that Don Miller allegedly went to
(or didn't go to) around 1966? I think later on his operation there
was alleged to be bogus.

Maybe it's near Suitland Island! (/KH7S)

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2405. Re: ARRL, Lobbying, NRA, etc...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 21:57:23 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530029@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 7365

>Tad cook asked how the NRA gets away with lobbying, when the ARRL can't.
>Simple. NRA member funds are not used for lobbying. All lobbying monies
>come from the NRA Political Action Fund, contributions to which are *not*
>tax exempt. How many hams do you think would contribute to a non-tax-exempt
>ARRL lobbying fund?
>
> --mike ke8yy.....and NRA.
> medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu
> medelma@waynest1

Actually, Tad didn't. I did. Now I know that the NRA has a seperate
lobbying organization.

-- Dave N4DJS

2406. Re: WANTED: Speech Processor for TR-4

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 22:10:20 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250258@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7366

The Drake SP-7 speech processor, while styled to match the TR-7, will work with any SSB rig since it just plugs into the mic jack. It converts the audio to 455 kHz IF, clips and filters, and converts back to audio at the output.

AL N1AL

2407. Re: So Cal repeater stats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 22:12:10 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.221210.23167@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7367

brent@network.ucsd.edu (Brent Jones) writes:

>FCC Rules part 97.205 paragraph E sentence #2
>(e) ..."Limiting the use of a repeater to only certain user stations is
>permissible."

>Self explanatory.

But it does not necessarily have a unique interpretation. To me this
rules says that if you implement means to prevent my access to your
repeater, that you will not be in violation of FCC rules.

However if you put a CTCSS squelch on the input, have you actually
implemented such a mechanism of closure? I think not, since CTCSS
encoders are prevalent, and the number of codes is so small (38).
You could try an unusual tone or maybe DTMF to bring the machine up.

How about Data's computer access code from ST:TNG? I didn't get it
recorded, so you could effectively keep me out for a few days.

>If the front panel switch was turned off on the repeater, and you drove
>up the hill and turned it on, you would have also made the system "NOT
>CLOSED" for you... His intent there is that the repeater not be used
>also by you, or in this case anyone else. If your definition of a
>CLOSED system is one that is physically impenetrable, okay. But usually
>it means a repeater that has use limited to certain users. And you have
>not become one of these designated users by figuring out the repeater
>PL, Touch Tone, digital squelch or whatever system implemented to hinder
>unauthorized use.

But we don't agree on this. Has there been any case law that defines
the proper interpretation of 97.205(e)(2)?

Actually, I probably do agree with you that someone getting into a
repeater that they are not welcome on is bad, but I do not see where
it is illegal. I would be willing to work with you in rewriting the
rules to change this.

There is also another argument to deal with as well. In certain areas,
even the 70cm band is "full" with regard to coordination yet nearly all
of the coordinations are to repeaters that make virtual very little use
of the spectrum by virtual of their closedness (to a group that is).

Perhaps it would be a good idea to go back to the band planning process
and designate portions of the repeater subbands for the various kinds of
repeaters. At least 1/2 of the 70cm repeater subbands should be available
to repeater operators running open repeaters. The term "open" in this

context can still mean "with access" controls, but that those who can get
the access can be anyone (we want to keep out the LIDs, right?).

>Agreed. And if a repeater is operating out of coordinated band plans,
>it must accept the consequences. And people operating in the repeater
>sub-bands, say simplex on a coordinated repeater output, also must accept
>that a repeater may key up on top of them.

Agreed.

>Or all those who are dissatisfied with what's on 70cm, move to 23cm...

Actually all this is really a problem of what amateur spectrum is for,
and where coordinators derive there authority to make decisions that affect
far more than just repeater owners (such as would be repeater owners because
the coordinators "filled" the band up with such waste as a bunch of repeaters
that hardly get any use).
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2408. Re: Kenwood TR2600 Frequency limit modification.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 22:23:13 UTC
From: mcdermj@uther.CS.ORST.EDU
Message-ID: <21328@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>
Source record: 7368

In article <9010190310.AA29827@ucsd.edu> AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET writes:
>If any one has the information to modify a Kenwood TR2600
>to receive a wider band of frequencies please e-mail it to me.

Or even a TR2500... 8-)

(Hint, if you have any info on modifying the frequency range on a TR2500
I would like to know 8-))

---Jeremy
McDermond (KB7AKH) Head SysAdmin Jacobs/Nyssa
Oregon State University Corvallis, Or
mcdermj@mist.cs.orst.edu

2409. Re: extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 22:33:32 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.223332.25810@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7369

The fact that 2x1 calls for Extra are running out is a concern. These are the incentives to upgrade to Extra:

1. Extra privileges on HF
2. Space operation privileges
3. Nice callsign

My response to these:

1. So what, I don't work HF.
2. Everyone gets a waiver anyway.
3. This is all that's left.

So why don't I hurry up and just get my Extra right now? For one thing I only have so much of my time to spend on ham radio and it goes for the "codefree" fight which is not over. Secondly, with the threat from the FCC that the Technician class may be an extinct one, I am going to hold onto mine until the outcome.

What we need is for the FCC to start recycling unassigned calls.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2410. Re: So Cal repeater stats (Really: Closed Repeaters)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 22:45:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.224524.27747@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7370

paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:

>Depends on who's bandplan you're talking about. Many states deviate
>substantially from the ARRL bandplan; sometimes to pack more repeaters in,
>and sometimes to make them feasible (take the ICOM RPT1210 1.2GHz repeater
>with its 20 MHz split).

Icom does make that repeater available with a 12 MHz split.

The bandplan that is appropriate is of course the local one. The ARRL
national one is a suggested starting point. Local needs do vary and so
the local bandplans vary as well.

>>The PROBLEM is that there are many (and this may be MOST of them) closed
>>repeaters are just there to serve a clique. They get very little use.

>That seemed to be the case out in nineland, but not here. It really depends
>on the size of the group that runs the closed repeater. Given the ham
>population density, we tend to see far more people on our closed machines
>out here.

When I visited 6 land, I found FAR LESS usage of all the repeaters. I guess
everyone was hiding on the closed repeaters and simplex frequencies.

>>I don't want to eliminate the idea of a closed repeater. There is a place
>>for closed repeaters. But I think there are too many of them around right
>>now in the 70cm band.

>Probably due to all of those surplus Mastr IIs and Micors. 2m in Chicago
>is heavily PL'd, as I recall.

PL/CTCSS does not consitute a closed repeater. CTCSS is useful to block
out intereference. The 146.76 machine in Chicago recently became PL'd,
so that means everyone who gets in has to have that PL tone on. That gives
us a chance here in Urbana-Champaign to end our problems with their high
power users and band openings by putting on an anti-PL for the same tone.
So if the that tone is present, WE WON'T key up.

>>All "clique repeaters" should move to 23cm.

>Odd. Stanford runs an open repeater on that band (1291.5 -20M, 88.5Hz, W6YX/R)
>so I'm not too sure I agree with you. I did argue the case for keeping it
>open (not that there was much opposition), given the nature of the club,
>and of the band. We went "up there" in part to publicize the band, and
>I don't think that would have worked in the case of a closed repeater.

CTCSS controlled and open. Yes, it takes an open repeater to really
contribute to activating a band.

My concern is where all the Communicators will go. If they get 2m and 6m
then they get distributed out better. If they are stuffed above 220 MHz,
then expect some major problems on 70cm. But if you can encourage them
to jump all the way to 23cm, great.

>Personally, I'd like to see open repeaters as the default, but over the years,
>I've come to sympathize with others who get tired of having their conversation
>disrupted by some bozo with a nebulous comment. Also, smaller repeater
>communities mean that I can keep my radio on at my desk; chances are that
>when someone comes on, I'd actually want to talk to them.

An "open" repeater does not mean there cannot be access controls. You can
put on those controls, and then tell MOST people how to access. Just don't
tell the BOZO's. Of course CTCSS is not it.

>In the end, both open and closed repeater systems have their merits, and
>the decision to close a repeater depends on the nature of the repeater
>community; only the trustee is in a position to make that judgement.

With the above definition of "open", I would suggest amending the band plan
to provide for some portion of the repeater segment to be "all open only".
--

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<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2411. Re: questions regarding Airphone (Airfone)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 22:49:02 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.224902.28562@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7371

trop@hls.com (Troy T. Pummill) writes:

>except for the lowest frequency assigned. All stations transmit on AM
>signle sideband (A3A).

AM single sideband. Do you mean H3E which is ONE sideband plus carrier?

>Channel Plan

>Channels are separated by 6 KHz except for the last channel assigned to each
>location, which is 10 KHz higher than the preceding channel. For example,
>if the first channel in a group is 944.204, the sequence would be:

Gee, narrowband technology works even way up at 900+ MHz. Someone better
tell the FCC, UPS, Aerotron, etc.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2412. Re: Re: VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 22:54:55 UTC
From: markm@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <184@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 7372

I have to throw my $0.02 worth in on this one. I think the VVV on CW was/is to help operators get the dot/dash ratio correct. The old semi-automatic keyers (a.k.a. 'bugs') send dits automatically but the dahs have to be keyed manually. Since the correct length far a dah is three dits, a V is a good character to use to get the ratio correct. These days, electronic keyers do it all for you, although I have heard lots of CW ops who seem to somehow have screwed it up.

Mark KG7JL

2413. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 22:59:50 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1852@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7373

```
From n8emr!W8PH Fri Oct 26 05:34:27 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iSPXt-0000pfC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Fri, 26 Oct 90 04:40 EDT
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901026/0818z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:11017 Z:43232
R:901026/0721 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:45975 Z:43103
R:901026/0250 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:59042 Z:45387

;READ DX 43

DX BULLETIN 43 ARLD043
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT OCTOBER 26, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THANKS TO ALLEN, N2KW, AND THE TRISTATE DX PACKET CLUSTER NETWORK AND
STEVE LAMB, W9NUF, AND THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS DX ASSOCIATION FOR THE
FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

BANABA, T33. LOOK FOR T33T ON CW, AND T33R ON SSB, NOVEMBER 7 TO 21.
ACTIVITY IS PLANNED ON 9 BANDS, 160 THROUGH 10 METERS, WITH AN
OPERATION AROUND THE CLOCK. QSL VIA OH3GZ.

BRUNEI, V85. V85OO, OPERATOR BOB, N2OO, WILL BE ACTIVE NOVEMBER 12
TO 16, MOSTLY CW ON 80 THROUGH 10 METERS.

COMOROS, D68. D68VT, OPERATED BY K5VT AND N6ZV DURING OCTOBER 23 TO
31, WILL BE LOOKING FOR YOU ON 9 BANDS, 160 THROUGH 10 METERS PLUS
AO 13. DL7FT IS DUE IN D68 SOON. D68WB SKEDS HIS QSL MANAGER WV4F
ON 14152 KHZ AT 0330 UTC DAILY.

EAST KIRIBATI, T32. T32IO OPERTIONS FOR OCTOBER HAVE BEEN CANCELLED.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, CE0Z. IF YOU CAN NOT WAIT TO WORK CE0ZZZ NOVEMBER
10 TO 18, LOOK FOR CE0ZIG WHO LIKES 17 AND 12 METERS AROUND 2200 UTC.

KERGUELEN ISLAND, FT8X. FT8XA LIKES 14256 KHZ AFTER 0000 UTC AND
14015 KHZ AROUND 0400 UTC. RAFIK WILL WORK ALL BANDS IN THE CQWW
SSB CONTEST THIS WEEKEND. QSL VIA FD6ITD. FT4XG IS FREQUENTLY
FOUND ON 10 METERS AT 1200 UTC. QSL VIA F1AAS.

LIECHTENSTEIN, HB0. HB0NL MAY BE FOUND ON 7005 KHZ AT 0100 UTC AND
14020 AND 21015 KHZ AFTER 1300 UTC. QSL VIA HB9NL.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC, 5R8. IK2GNW WILL ATTEMPT TO ACTIVATE 5R8 BEFORE
THE END OF THE YEAR. DL7FT IS REPORTED TO BE HEADED TO 5R8 AFTER THE
D68 OPERATION. K5VT, EX 5R8VT IS NOW IN D68. LLOYD AND IRIS PLAN A
```

VISIT THERE AS WELL. THE MALAGASY PTT WILL BE VERY BUSY NEXT MONTH.

MARIANA ISLANDS, KH0. THE JCCC BOYS PLAN TO SET A NEW OCEANIA MULTI MULTI RECORD IN THE CQWW SSB CONTEST THIS WEEKEND. SIGNING KH0AM, 14 OPERATORS WITH 7 COMPLETE STATIONS WANT TO QSO YOU ON AS MANY BANDS AS POSSIBLE. RTTY AND CW OPERATION WILL TAKE PLACE BEFORE AND AFTER THE CONTEST. QSL VIA JE1CKA. PLEASE SIGN YOUR FULL CALLSIGN, ONE TIME ONLY. KNOW YOUR WAZ ZONE NUMBER.

MALPELO, HK0. HK0TU OPERATIONS ARE ON SCHEDULE FOR NOVEMBER 3 TO 8. SIX BANDS WITH 20 OPERATORS WORKING CW, SSB AND RTTY. QSL VIA HK3DDD.

MOZAMBIQUE, C9. C9QL HAS BEEN ACTIVE ON 10, 15 AND 20 METERS. LLOYD AND IRIS WILL REMAIN THERE UNTIL NOVEMBER 5. WB0NAA WILL BE STATIONED THERE UNTIL JUNE, 1992. SO FAR, JIM HAS HAD NO LUCK IN SECURING A LICENSE.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, CY0. AFTER 2 DAYS DELAY IN LANDING, DUE TO HIGH SEAS, PATRICK AND RON ARE QRV AS CY9CF. THEY WILL BE ACTIVE ON 9 BANDS, 160 THROUGH 10 METERS ON SSB AND CW. THEY WILL OPERATE RTTY ON 15 AND 20 METERS ONLY. QSL VIA FP5DX.

SOUTH GEORGIA, VP8. VP8CDJ IS OPERATING 20 METER SSB ON 14255 KHZ FROM 2300 TO 0000 UTC. QSL VIA GM4KKO.

SOUTH SANDWICH, VP8. VP8SSI BY WA4AQS AND COMPANY HAS BEEN CANCELLED FOR THIS YEAR. TRANSPORTATION COSTS HAVE GONE UP 25 PERCENT DUE TO RISING FUEL PRICES. THE SHIPPING COMPANY HAS RETURNED THEIR UNCASHED CHECK. TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES ARE SLIM TO NONE FOR THIS YEARS SHORT ANTARCTIC SUMMER.

TONGA, A35. A35XK IS QRV. QSL VIA WA6ZEF.

USSR, UA0K. UA0HAE/UA0K OPERATING FROM WRANGEL ISLAND IS QRV ON 14020 AND 21015 KHZ. QSL VIA UB4MM.

WAKE ISLAND, KH9. AA4NP/AH9 IS NOW QRT. AH9AC HAS BEEN WORKED ON 14226 KHZ AT 1030 UTC.

WEST KIRIBATI, T30. T30JH, BY JACK, VK2GJH IS QRV. TRY 28520 KHZ AFTER 2200 UTC OR 14222 KHZ AT 0400 UTC. AR

2414. Re: discrimination by HRC's(was-So Cal repeater stats)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-26 23:00:05 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.230005.150@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7374

sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:

>In article <30500822@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>+>
>+>>>>>>> 31 open 450 MHz
>+>>>>>>> 488 closed 450 MHz
>+
>+If Communicators are limited to 220 MHz and above, most are going to end
>+up on 440 MHz because of the equipment availability. This is going to
>+wreak havoc with the 440 MHz private repeaters. The closed club repeaters
>+would be a significant problem as long as the clubs don't practice any
>+discrimination on the basis of license class.

> I hate to be the messenger of bad news, Phil, but this is already being
>done quite regularly! Most clubs advertise 'open membership' but in fact
>have a 2-tier system of membership that allows for exactly this type of
>discrimination. Here's an example of how it works:

> I joined a 220 MHZ Repeater Club..let's just call it "The Club". They
[...]

I didn't say there were not any such clubs. Notice that I did include
the clause to refer to such things.

A better name is "The Scam". That sounds just like what it is. Hmmm,
it even sounds just the same as one of those churches I hear about every
now and then that takes people's money. Clearly it is just some people
who are power hungry and starving.

Sorry about you losing your $25. We've all made mistakes in life even
where we had no way of knowing in advance. But $25 is a cheap lesson
on how a lot of other people live.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2415. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 01:00:52 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct27.010052.20755@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7375

herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:

>1) EFFICIENT. CW is conservative of band spectrum. CW is "THE" QRP
> mode. CW is "fault-tolerant" as a digital mode. The good
> old gray-matter processor still beats the best CPU algorithm
> ever written for pulling meaning out of the mud.

You can copy code that is 20db BELOW the noise floor?

>2) SIMPLICITY. CW is the simplest form of communications to build a
> transmitter or receiver for. New hams can be encouraged to
> build their own equipment for CW without intimidation or
> excessive cost. In the event of an EXTREME emergency, this
> is the easiest mode to "Improvise-and-communicate" with.
> CW requires no modulation, modems, software, ...

Very very few people who use the frequencies I use have any equipment that
can copy it. Just try building a rig that can transmit CW in such a way
that any of the radios other than my R-7000 can copy it. All my other
radios use just FM.

>3) FRIENDLY. CW at 15wpm+ lopes along at an easy conversational pace
> allowing one to think of something interesting to say while
> sending. CW even has a parallel to the smiley .... ..
> CW may be used by the speech impaired, sight impaired, and
> the hearing impaired equally without extensive adaptation.
> It is difficult to scream, rant, or rave in CW.

Thus is a good argument in favor of using CW. With arguments like this,
we don't need a code test at all for any class license. Everyone will
be flocking to use this wonderful mode where everyone has something
intelligent to say, and there are no screams, rants, or raves.

>4) HISTORIC. (this is where the flames will come from ;-) Samuel Morse
> and his code have been historically significant to the
> evolution of Amateur radio. It is also the only digital
> mode easily recognized by non-amateurs in movies etc. CW has
> its roots in pre-telephone telegraph communications. How can
> children play "cowboys-&-Indians" without a rail-road telegraph
> operator??

Didn't Samuel Morse predict that there would be a telegraph key in every
home with 50 or 100 years? Hmmm. I guess people just like the phone better.

>5) REWARDING. Communicating via CW is a "SKILL" and thus rewards the
> operator with a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction.

Yes, it is rewarding. Too bad I didn't get to realize this while studying to pass a test that was being forced upon me. Too bad lots of non-hams will never even be exposed to the possibility that they might even like code, just because they won't get into ham radio until it sheds itself of irrelevant tests.

> KM4JN, middle-aged-old-fart-that-does-not-oppose-the-communicator-class
> but-KNOWS-somehow-it-will-not-acheive-the-expected-results-and
> probably-WILL-cause-insurmountable-problems-for-the-future,

That's why I petitioned, and commented, to the FCC for a different structure of codefree license classes, as the Communicator did not really address the problems, and the FCC proposal appears to be trying to destroy ham radio (and get a few hundred MHz of free spectrum to sell as well).
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2416. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 01:06:05 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct27.010605.21781@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7376

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <7880335@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>CW is probably more common to all amateurs than any other particular
>>mode. One could argue that this is *because* of the international
>>CW requirement. Yup, that's right. Think of CW as having the same
>>function in amateur radio as American English has in the US. It's the
>>"watering hole" where the packeteers can meet the FSTVers.

>CW is a MODULATION method not a LANGUAGE! Whatever language you choose
>may be encoded into CW. You may communicate in the Spanish LANGUAGE via
>CW modulation for example. If you mean a common MODULATION method, then
>consider AM or FM. They're certainly simple enough to receive or generate
>and every ham should understand the principle. A separate test on talking
>and listening might be a good way to test on-the-air procedures. :-)

I think what is meant here is that CW is more than just English or Spanish.
There are a number of coded abbreviations, Q codes, and other things, that
can help the communication process. You actually can carry on a QSO with
another station without having to have the understanding of the other voice
language. And of course the accents are gone (unless you consider fist).

>When CW was the only modulation method, many hams and commercial radio
>users were feverishly experimenting to develop voice communications.
>When voice modulation became available many hams and most commercial
>users switched over because of the increased speed of communications
>and the ability to detect subtle nuances of tone and expression that
>it allowed. CW still has a place in the radio hobby because some find
>it fun to use a traditional mode emulating the way their ancestors
>communicated. Additionally CW allows cheap weak signal play for the DX
>game. For serious professional weak signal work such as is done by the
>Deep Space Network other techniques are used. CW is as valid a modulation
>method as AM or FM and deserves as much attention on the exam as AM or FM
>modulation receives.

CW definitely has its place in ham radio. But as long as it is required
of all hams, ham radio itself may not have a place in the spectrum.
--

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<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2417. Re: Pre/Suf/Fixes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 01:25:23 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4243@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 7277

In article <9010261233.AA25514@tilde> rlwest@flopn3.csc.ti.com (Bob West, WA8YCD) writes:
>> Anyway, on the other points, yes, if you live in Texas and use a reciprocal
>> call you sign W5/call. [...]
>But, the Republic of Texas may not always have reciprocal licensing with the
>US in the future.

Actually, I suspect that we'll have reciprocal licensing...sure will hate to
have to trade in this call, though.

SECEDE!!!!

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

2418. Ham Radio Pub. "Communications Quarterly"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 01:26:14 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9010270126.AA07882@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7278

Note the initials of the magazine.

2419. Re: extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 02:20:29 UTC
From: bks@shiva.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <39259@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>
Source record: 7279

In article <1990Oct26.223332.25810@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:

>...1. Extra privileges on HF
> 1. So what, I don't work HF.
> 2. Space operation privileges
> 2. Everyone gets a waiver anyway.
> 3. Nice callsign
> 3. This is all that's left.

what about the opportunity to serve as a volunteer examiner?

and what sort of guarantee do you have of getting a ``nice''
callsign? you may get a shorter but really awful one.

brian

brian

2420. News From OSCAR-11 24-Oct-90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 02:48:34 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <357@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 7280
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

```
* UOSAT-2 OBC STATUS INFORMATION *

DIARY OPERATING SYSTEM V3.1 SMH MLJM MSH

Today's date is 27 /10 /90 (Saturday)
Time is 1 :31 :54 UTC
Auto Mode is selected
Spin Period is - 261
Z Mag firings = 0
+ SPIN firings = 24
- SPIN firings = 31
SEU count = 66
RAM WASH pointer at DBB2
WOD commenced 27 /10 /90 at 0 :0 :8
with channels 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
Last cmnd was 112 to 1 , 0
Attitude control initiated, mode 1
Data collection in progress

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN 24 October 1990 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** AO-13

Command Stations performed magnetorquing procedures near perigee of orbits on
October 15-17. The new transponder schedule is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to 140
Mode-B : MA 140 to 256
Omnis : MA 220 to 040

This schedule is expected to continue to 261290. The spacecraft attitude is:

BLON = 180 and BLAT = 0

** AO-10

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears NOT TO have been receiving sufficient solar panel
illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. Both beacon and
transponder signals show signs of FMing. Until further notice please DO NOT
use AO-10's transponder. AO-10 may be able to to support Mode-B transponder
```

operation in November.

** AO-16 PACSAT

The microsat BBS has been tested on the ground engineering unit, and is now ready for uploading to AO-16. The satellite BBS software was written by Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, at UoSAT and was ported to the microsats by NK6K. The porting was easily achieved, as there are only 10 lines of code that are different between the UoSAT version and the Microsat version. A lot of effort went into the design of the BBS, operating system, and other support code to make that possible. Once complete, the following elements will be available:

256k file system:

This is just half of one of the four available banks of bank switched memory. The more complete file system using all four banks and the 6MB mass memory will be uploaded after more testing.

FTL0 file server:

This implements the protocol described in the FTL0 document, available on CIS, the 9th ARRL Networking Conference proceedings, and elsewhere. It allows file uploading, downloading, and a simple directory display. It requires the use of software at the groundstation: a simple version, called "PG" has been written by Jeff and will be on CIS soon.

Broadcast server:

This implements the broadcast protocol as described along with FTL0 and has been running for several weeks on UO-14, and a few people have rolled their own receive program, at least one written in BASIC. A simple version, called "KISSUI" has been written by Jeff and will be on CIS soon.

After this is loaded, the following separate programs will be running on AO-16:

Kernel - Operating system - NK6K/Quadron
AX25 - AX25 driver - NK6K/WB6YMH/Quadron, pd on a KA9Q AX25 implementation.
PHT - Spacecraft control, power management & program loader - N4HY/NK6K
AARTD - AART driver - NK6K/WB6YMH
MFILE - File system - G0/K8KA/UoSAT
FTL0 - File upload/download - G0/K8KA/UoSAT
PBP - File broadcaster - G0/K8KA/UoSAT

** $BID **
Please use BID $UOSAT.1024 for PR BBS use.

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2421. Re: extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 02:51:46 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct27.025146.6164@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7281

bks@shiva.Berkeley.EDU (Brian K. Shiratsuki) writes:

>In article <1990Oct26.223332.25810@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:

>>...1. Extra privileges on HF
>> 1. So what, I don't work HF.
>> 2. Space operation privileges
>> 2. Everyone gets a waiver anyway.
>> 3. Nice callsign
>> 3. This is all that's left.

>what about the opportunity to serve as a volunteer examiner?

OK, I forgot about that one. Do we need any more VE's?

>and what sort of guarantee do you have of getting a ``nice''
>callsign? you may get a shorter but really awful one.

Well, shorter is nicer. I would like to get one where people are
NOT ribbing me for working for a radio station in Chicago :-)

You can get bad call in any group. If you get a good call in one
then you may be wise to stick with it. I really don't care for
an N9xxx call, so maybe, just maybe, I'll go with an advanced call
as there seem to be plenty left. I will have to hurry or else end
up waiting for a while:

> > 9 WV9Q KE9ZF N9KDV KB9FNS

since to me, KF9xx is OK, K[GH]9xx is not, and KI9xx is fine, too.
Actually I think I might like KI9xx better so there is yet another
reason to "put it off" :-)

Once I get my neato advanced call, then I can upgrade to Extra, not
check the little box for a call change, and become YET ANOTHER VE :-)
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2422. Re: (none) (really: STS35)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 03:54:03 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.235403@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 7282

Regarding the scheduling of the STS-35 SAREX QSOs:

At the AMSAT annual meeting in Houston last weekend, Ron Parise (WA4SIR) explained in detail the reasons behind the choice of orbit for STS-35 and the timing of the SAREX QSOs. What follows is from memory, but I believe it to be accurate...

The payload capacity of the shuttle depends on the inclination of the orbit. Maximum capacity coincides with a due-east launch; since Cape Canaveral is at 28.5 degrees N longitude, this produces a 28.5 degree inclination orbit. Since there was no primary payload (ASTRO-1) requirement for a higher inclination, 28.5 degrees was chosen.

The orbital altitude is a tradeoff between "shuttle glow" (at lower altitudes) and free electron density (at higher altitudes). Shuttle glow occurs when the shuttle passes through and ionizes the rarified atmosphere at high altitudes; much of it is in the ultraviolet, and this generates an undesired background for the ultraviolet telescopes. Hence you want to go to a higher altitude. On the other hand, going higher (at the altitudes in question) results in a higher free electron flux, and this can interfere with the more radiation sensitive instruments on board. As a compromise, an altitude of 190 nautical miles (350 km) was chosen. [There's another consideration: the higher you go, the lower the shuttle's payload capacity. Ron didn't mention this one, so I assume it wasn't an important consideration.]

The time of launch (late night) was chosen such that passes over the South Atlantic Anomaly would occur in daylight. (The South Atlantic Anomaly is a region where the earth's radiation belts come unusually close to the surface as a consequence of the offset position of the earth's magnetic field). The trapped-particle radiation in the Anomaly cause upsets in the detectors, and it was felt that it would be better to have these occur during the daylight passes when observing would already be restricted by the presence of the sun (some observing can occur on the day side, but the telescopes must stay more than 45 degrees away from the sun). Night side passes will therefore yield prime viewing, uncontaminated either by sunlight or passage through the South Atlantic Anomaly.

The specific time of launch was chosen as the earliest time that there would be daylight at the trans-Atlantic abort sites in western Africa.

The time for Ron's in-person QSOs is restricted to the two hours before and the two hours after his 8-hour sleep periods. Since these have already been planned out well in advance, he has been able to

determine where the shuttle will be during these intervals.
Unfortunately, it won't be near the continental US. That's the reason for
the inability to schedule real-time QSOs with schools (or other sites)
in the US. The packet robot may be active during these times.

There's one more complication. The Astro-1 mission is a long one, and
hydrogen and oxygen supplies for the fuel cells will be marginal. The
SAREX payload was therefore a somewhat unwelcome addition to the
shuttle's electrical loads. So it may not operate full time - even the
packet robot may not be operating at certain times.

I suspect that more info may appear in upcoming AMSAT bulletins.

Phil

2423. Re: Number of hams RISING?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 04:39:02 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct27.003902@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 7283

In article <425@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) quotes K1ZZ:
|> The number of new licensees will exceed 26,000, a substantial
|> increase over the previous year. [...]
|> Despite these figures, we're probably going to hear the
|> 'Amateur Radio is dying' refrain from some quarters. It will be
|> interesting to watch how the gloom-and-doom folks explain them
|> away."

The November 1990 QST (just arrived) lists 110 Silent Keys with US callsigns. This appears to have been a slow-to-average month for that column, but if you extrapolate that to the whole year, that's a minimum of 1320 US hams dying each year. So that's a net growth in 1990 of not more than 24,680 amateurs. But more importantly, we have no way of knowing how many other licenses would have expired in 1990 if it weren't for the change to 10-year license terms a few years back. Nevertheless, even if you ignore that factor the annual growth rate is no more than about 5%, a heckuva lot lower than the growth rate in, say, cellular telephones.

Why, I even get a better rate of return than that on CDs at the local bank... :-)

Phil

2424. Re: Number of hams RISING?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 12:04:39 UTC
From: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct27.120439.10183@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 7284

In article <1990Oct27.003902@envy.bellcore.com>
karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:

>The November 1990 QST (just arrived) lists 110 Silent Keys with US
>callsigns. This appears to have been a slow-to-average month for that
>column, but if you extrapolate that to the whole year, that's a
>minimum of 1320 US hams dying each year. So that's a net growth in
>1990 of not more than 24,680 amateurs. But more importantly, we have
>no way of knowing how many other licenses would have expired in 1990
>if it weren't for the change to 10-year license terms a few years
>back. Nevertheless, even if you ignore that factor the annual growth
>rate is no more than about 5%, a heckuva lot lower than the growth rate
>in, say, cellular telephones.
>
>Why, I even get a better rate of return than that on CDs at the
>local bank... :-)
>
>Phil

The Silent Keys column of QST should not be taken as a reliable indicator of
the rate of mortality amongst amateur radio operators in general. No doubt
MANY licensees expire without notice to the ARRL.

2425. VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 13:54:16 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <01.Nov.90.14
Source record: 7285

VVV is often sent as an 'idle' message when a link is not being used
to handle traffic. Coast stations that still use CW frequently send their
callsign too; 'VVV de DHJ' for example.
Stations like this are a great way to pick up the code, as they repeat
the same pattern for ages (so you get the rhythm of the letters).

RYRYRYRY is the RTTY test signal; worst combination of 0's and 1's for
a mechanical Teletype(c) to reproduce; it was once possible to get a
'Telegraph distortion measuring set' that displayed a helical timebase with
bright dots to represent the start & end of each element; you had to fiddle
with the mechanics of the TTY to get all the dots lined up vertically
on successive turns of the helix.... RYRY gives a nice cross on the
old CRT-type tuning scopes. Unfortunately, such things have become
largely obsolete, like the tuning-forks, spring tension-gages, feelers
(and grease/oil!) that were needed to maintain the mechanical TTYs.
These TTY-maintenance toolkits were often beautifully presented in
felt-lined inlaid hardwood cases... ITT-Creed, Teletype corp. etc.
charged plenty for them too.
Another test often sent by CW operators (and many of the 'mechanical-CW'
machines on the commercial bands) is just a single letter ('C' seems
popular) repeated over and over.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

2426. * SpaceNews 29-Oct-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 15:52:41 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <358@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 7286
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1029
* SpaceNews 29-Oct-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1029

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY OCTOBER 29, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* DOVE NEWS *
=============
The following message from N4HY was recently carried on DOVE-1/OSCAR-17:

DOVE-1>BRAMST <UI>:
The new file system will be loaded to PACSAT and BBS operations will commence
in the next couple of days. Upon testing file system there, DOVE will be
reloaded. This will occur next week. 73 de BM Oct. 18

* PACSAT NEWS *
===============
The MicroSAT BBS has been tested on the ground engineering unit, and is now
ready for uploading to AO-16. The satellite BBS software was written by Jeff
Ward, G0/K8KA, at UoSAT and was ported to the microsats by NK6K. The porting
was easily achieved, as there are only 10 lines of code that are different
between the UoSAT version and the Microsat version. A lot of effort went into
the design of the BBS, operating system, and other support code to make that
possible. Once complete, the following elements will be available:

256k file system:

This is just half of one of the four available banks of bank switched memory.
The more complete file system using all four banks and the 6MB mass memory
will be uploaded after more testing.

FTL0 file server:

This implements the protocol described in the FTL0 document, available on CIS,
the 9th ARRL Networking Conference proceedings, and elsewhere. It allows file
uploading, downloading, and a simple directory display. It requires the use
of software at the groundstation: a simple version, called "PG" has been
written by Jeff and will be on CIS soon.

Broadcast server:

This implements the broadcast protocol as described along with FTL0 and has
been running for several weeks on UO-14, and a few people have rolled their
own receive program, at least one written in BASIC. A simple version, called
"KISSUI" has been written by Jeff and will be on CIS soon.

After this is loaded, the following separate programs will be running on
AO-16:

Kernel - Operating system - NK6K/Quadron
AX25 - AX25 driver - NK6K/WB6YMH/Quadron, pd on a KA9Q AX25 implementation.
PHT - Spacecraft control, power management & program loader - N4HY/NK6K
AARTD - AART driver - NK6K/WB6YMH
MFILE - File system - G0/K8KA/UoSAT
FTL0 - File upload/download - G0/K8KA/UoSAT
PBP - File broadcaster - G0/K8KA/UoSAT

[Story via OSCAR-11]

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *
==========
Command Stations performed magnetorquing procedures near perigee of orbits on
October 15-17. The new transponder schedule is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to 140
Mode-B : MA 140 to 256
Omnis : MA 220 to 040

This schedule is expected to continue throu 26-Dec-90. The spacecraft
attitude is BLON = 180 and BLAT = 0.

* TNX QSL! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

NL7LL : Gary Freitag, Ketchikan, Alaska, U.S.A.
VE2HLT: Claude Pare', Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
4X4LF : Shlomo Goldstein, Negev, Israel

...and packet radio messages:

KE2UK : Ron in Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
WA2NDV: Frank in New York, New York, U.S.A.
KC3IL : Seth in Fairless Hills, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
WD4BRP: Bill in King, North Carolina, U.S.A.
W7VME : Millard in North Bend, Washington, U.S.A.
WB7UBC: Greg Erk in Montrose, Colorado, U.S.A.
WT0N : BJ in St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.
VE7GCT: Glenn in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
=====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2427. arrl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 17:18:42 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1861@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7287

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1026
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 10/26/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 26th October 1990
BID: $RTDX1026
Part 1 of 3.

Looking at the reports being received, indications are that the higher
bands (21 and 28 MHz) are showing greater activity of late. Maybe it
behoves us to pay more attention to these bands at the present, and in
the future, it could prove interesting for the good DX.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN and cluster, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT,
UT5RP, VE3OCX, VK2EG, W6/G0AZT, W2JGR and the Tri-State DX Packet
Cluster Network. Thank you all for your information. Unfortunately I
could not use it all, but I hope that I have given you the best of it.

Bandpass:

Friday 19:
BY1QH 21087 at 0142Z
ZC4MK 28095 at 1527Z
UW3TT/UJ4J 21086 at 1529Z
JX9CAA 14087 at 1555Z
JY9SR 14088 at 1732Z
EA8GS 21086 at 2306Z

Saturday 20:
FR5ZD 14071 at 0348Z ARQ
UA3TT/RF1F 14085 at 0431Z QSL
UO5OK 14089 at 0613Z
UT5RP 14075 at 0627Z ARQ
UW3TT/UJ4J 21088 at 0647Z
FW1FM 14084 at 0730Z QSL
UC2OF 21085 at 0950Z
Z21GU 28086 at 1714Z QSL
UY5YB 14082 at 1912Z
TU2BB 14074 at 2358Z ARQ

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1026A
```

RTTY DX Notes 2of3 10/26/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 26th October 1990
BID: $RTDX1026A
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 21:
ZK3KY 14081 at 0428Z Note
RF1F/UA3TT 14085 at 0431Z
FR5DL 14074 at 0509Z ARQ
5B4LSG/J 28093 at 0911Z Note
9J2BO 28089 at 1318Z QSL
J28TY 28089 at 1320Z
ZD7JAM 28087 at 1322Z QSL/Note
Z21GU 28086 at 1417Z
V51P 28085 at 1502Z
TU2BB 28076 at 1804Z
5Z4BI 21081 at 2025Z
VP8BFH 21089 at 2042Z
5W1KT 28092 at 2333Z

Monday 22:
V31AR 14070 at 0615Z ARQ
V73BN 14074 at 0647Z ARQ
UW3TT/UJ4J 21084 at 1408Z
RA2FB 14091 at 1318Z QSL
ZD8BOB 14074 at 1628Z ARQ
3DA0BW 21083 at 1805Z QSL
TU2BB 14074 at 2300Z ARQ

Tuesday 23:
ZK3KY 28082 at 0955Z
9H4B 14074 at 0220Z FEC
RB0HZ 14090 at 0600Z
TA5KA 21085 at 0955Z
8P9HR 21084 at 1135Z
9J2BO 21088 at 1620Z
3DA0BX 21082 at 1811Z QSL
ZD8BOB 21074 at 1846Z ARQ
BV0GV 14083 at 1931Z
TY1PS 21074 at 2357Z ARQ

Wednesday 24:
KP4DP 14086 at 0122Z
8P9HR 14084 at 0128Z
UT5RP 14074 at 0556Z ARQ
4U1ITU 14086 at 1441Z
5H3WL 28088 at 1824Z
V51P 21085 at 2120Z
CY9CF 14083 at 2241Z QSL
TU2BB 14074 at 2336Z ARQ

Thursday 25:
FK8BK 14072 at 0915Z
Z21GU 14086 at 1207Z
4U1ITU 14085 at 2245Z
CY9CF 14085 at 2358Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1026B
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 10/26/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 26th October 1990
BID: $RTDX1026B
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information:

All cards for UA3TT/whatever go to Box 18, Gorky 603000, USSR.

Z21GU says to QSL via callbook address.

FW1FM will QSL via Box 20, Futuna Island.

9J2BO QSL manager is W6ORD.

ZD7JAM and the scouts will QSL via Box 54, St Helena Island.

3DA0BW and 3DA0BX will QSL via Box 57, Big Bend, Swaziland.

RA2FB indicates that Box 261, Sovetsk, 238700 USSR is his QSL address.

CY9CF says to QSL via Box 4204, F-97500, St Pierre Et Miquelion Island
via Canada.

Notes Of Interest:

OH2BGD reports that he will be QRV from PJ9W after the CQWW Contest.
He will operate RTTY on 28, 21 and 14 MHz, usual frequencies.

HK0TU should show up around 3rd November all bands 1.8 to 28 MHz, QSL
via HK3DDD.

ZK3KY says that she will operate from T33 (Banaba), maybe this week.
Also OH2BH will operate from Banaba with the call of T33T from 7th
November to 21st November. QSL to OH3GZ.

CE0ZZZ is still expected mid November according to F2JD, who will be
the operator.

ZD7JAM and 5B4LSG/J were Jamboree stations, but they still count as
new countries.

And now for the Rumor Department. WA4JQS has been quoted as saying
that the VP8SSI and VP8SGI DXpedition has been postponed, because of
the Middle East crisis and the high cost of fuel. Maybe they will try
for somewhere else later.

Also it is believed that XU land may be activated in the foreseeable
future. Keep your fingers crossed.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG) AT TG9VT.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2428. Re: privacy, was CBS . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 17:21:07 UTC
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9010271721.AA17354@alf.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 7288

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: privacy, was CBS . . .
References: <9010161525.AA17899@lonex4.radc.af.mil> <35000@cup.portal.com>

In <35000@cup.portal.com> onymouse@cup.portal.com (John - DeBert) writes:

>>Anybody who would put a transmitter in their house (baby monitors), cordless
>>phones, or use cellular, should realize that they are "transmitting".
>>
> People who are not initiated into the nature of radio find it inconceivable
> that >>ANYONE<< can tune into their cordless phones, et cetera. They seem
> to believe that there is some magical, invisible cable connecting the sets
> together and that it is just like a regular phone wire - only invisible!
>
> How do you educate them - gently?

>jd
>onymouse@netcom.UUCP
> @cup.portal.com

Well, it certainly won't be CBS or the manufacturers of cellular phones
who will be informing them, that's for sure!

The ECPA was a handout to the cellular industry to give them a law
that they could point to and say ,"Gosh, Mr. Consumer, how can the phone
be tapped, it's ILLEGAL!"

I note with interest that the Radio Shack series of scanners locks out
cellular phones, but it does not lock out several other frequency ranges
also off limits by the ECPA. Hmm, wonder why that is? Could it be that
they make a lot of money selling cellular phones that could be affected
by scanners that can receive them???

NAAAAHHHH!!!!

By the way, thanks for the E-mail responses to my inquirey about the
Student Information Net. Respondents please realize that fs024 never was my
account. My E-mail account is given below.

73, Paul, KD3FU

pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu

2429. Magnetic Loop Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 17:37:11 UTC
From: raina@CompSci.Bristol.AC.UK
Message-ID: <1594@csisles.Bristol.AC.UK>
Source record: 7289

I have come across a glossy flier on an HF Magnetic loop antenna
manufactured in the UK by CAP. CO Electronics.
Among the features claimed are :-

* SWR of 1.4 to 1 at the very least, 1.1 to 1 on most bands.
* doesn't require an ATU.
* occupies only 80cm to 4m of space
* bandwidth from 3kHz ro 50kHz.
* very pricey, around $600.
* ...

Being a flat-dweller and rather unsettled (I tend to change flats very
frequently), it seems to be ideal for DXing, which I miss at the moment.
CAP. CO claims that as compared to a beam 60 to 80 ft long, thir antenna
is only 1 to 1.5 S units down on 20/15/10 metres.

Is there anyone out there who has had the (dis/)pleasure of using one of
these? If so I would very much like to hear you experiences.

Tnx, 73's

Sanjay Raina (G0MOO)

Dept. of Computer Science
University of Bristol
BRISTOL, England (U.K.)

raina@compsci.bristol.ac.uk

2430. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 18:57:05 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <2755@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 7290

In article <7710@dog.ee.lbl.gov>, biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca) writes:
>
> We recently bought a 30 year old house in a subdivision. There definitely
> were covenants that could be binding on us, and we only got copies of them
> by specifically inquiring and making inspection a condition of sale. The
> realtor was surprised -- she had never had customers ask for them before.
> Perhaps the regulations concerning sale of property should require that
> each clause of such restrictions be individually disclosed and initialled
> by the buyer -- maybe there would be fewer restrictions if the developer
> knew the buyer was going to have to inspect them -- that could give a
> less restrictive subdivision a sales advantage.

Not a bad idea. When I bought my current - 1 house back in Texas,
I knew at the time I bought it that I wanted to put in a satellite
dish (cable hadn't reached there yet). So I made it a condition
of the sale that all restrictions and covenants were to be supplied,
and if there had been any antenna/dish restriction applied to the
property anywhere & anytime the sale would be void at my option.

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw

2431. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 19:14:37 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct27.191437.2341@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7291

In article <9217@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
>1) EFFICIENT. CW is conservative of band spectrum. CW is "THE" QRP
> mode. CW is "fault-tolerant" as a digital mode. The good
> old gray-matter processor still beats the best CPU algorithm
> ever written for pulling meaning out of the mud.

I think this fallacy has been beat on enough times, but CW is neither
spectrally efficient nor as fault tolerant as the DSP based data modes.
Frankly, it isn't that much more efficient than SSB, and the advantage in
a Rayleigh fading environment is questionable.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2432. Re: So Cal repeater stats (Really: Closed Repeaters)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 19:23:29 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct27.192329.2707@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7292

In article <1990Oct26.224524.27747@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>Icom does make that repeater available with a 12 MHz split.

Hmmm.. Not according to the schematic I have in front of me. But, they may have added that later as an option...

>When I visited 6 land, I found FAR LESS usage of all the repeaters. I guess
>everyone was hiding on the closed repeaters and simplex frequencies.

It really depends on the individual repeater, but on most of the 2m machines out here, you can find someone yacking away at just about any hour of the day or night.

>PL/CTCSS does not consitute a closed repeater.

Only if you have a copy of the repeater directory. But frankly, I consider PL to be good engineering practice, in any event.

>An "open" repeater does not mean there cannot be access controls. You can
>put on those controls, and then tell MOST people how to access. Just don't
>tell the BOZO's. Of course CTCSS is not it.

...but that's closing the repeater, Phil!

>With the above definition of "open", I would suggest amending the band plan
>to provide for some portion of the repeater segment to be "all open only".

No problem. Only, don't gripe if the "local option" promply ignores that suggested bandplan..

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2433. Re: VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 20:04:00 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <2756@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 7293

In article <7880329@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> Re: VVV
>
> I think it was used at one time for calibrating RTTYs. I suppose it
> helps CW listeners calibrate, too.
>
> Perry/KF0CA

Sorry - "RY" was used in the old time Teletypes (trademark). It gave
you an alternating bit sequence in the Baudot code. Note sure why
cw uses "V"? (maybe as a procedural sign ST? Send Test?)

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
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or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw

2434. Re: So Cal repeater stats (Really: Closed Repeaters)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 20:24:04 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct27.202404.9819@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7294

paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:

>>An "open" repeater does not mean there cannot be access controls. You can
>>put on those controls, and then tell MOST people how to access. Just don't
>>tell the BOZO's. Of course CTCSS is not it.

>...but that's closing the repeater, Phil!

Either there is more than one kind of "open" (the way I think of it) or
there is more than one kind of closed. I will described FOUR kinds of
repeaters and let YOU label the MIDDLE two:

1. This repeater can be used by anyone. There are no access mechanisms
of any kind. If you transmit on the input, the repeater will bring
up its transmitter and retransmit your audio.

2. The owner(s)/operator(s) have indicated that anyone may use this
repeater despite the fact that it has access control mechanisms
such as CTCSS and/or DTMF. The CTCSS tone frequency and/or the
DTMF access code sequence are published for anyone to obtain and
are freely spoken over the repeater itself.

3. The owner(s)/operator(s) have indicated that anyone may use this
repeater unless they prove to be a serious nuisance by means of
poor operator practice, or operate illegally using the repeater.
The access mechanisms are periodically changed at regular intervals
and also when a serious violation occurs. The users are informed
of the changes by other means. If DTMF access is used, it might
even be the case that each user has a DIFFERENT access code.

4. The owner(s)/operator(s) discourage anyone but a limited group to
use this repeater, and have in place effective access mechanism to
prevent ordinary amateur radio operators from being able to achieve
access to the repeater. Membership is the groups is also controlled.
I am not attempting to distinguish why this repeater is this way.

Now let's label these. I have insert my *GUESS* as to what N9FZX would
label them as. Please correct me if I am wrong. If there are other
examples of repeater situations you believe need to be labeled, by all
means mentioned them; I know there are others.

KA9WGN N9FZX

1. open open
2. open ?
3. open ?
4. closed closed

>No problem. Only, don't gripe if the "local option" promply ignores that
>suggested bandplan..

I believe that once a frequency is coordinated in terms of interference
avoidance to a particular local area, the actual USE of that coordination,
i.e. to whom/what it is "assigned" should be decided upon by ONLY the hams,
and by ALL the hams affected, in the local area. If they decide later that
this assignment should CHANGE, the wider coordinating body that determines
the interference and other technical aspects of the coordination would have
nothing to do with the changes (besides record them for contact purposes).
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2435. Re: Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 20:30:15 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <391@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 7295

szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (William J. Szarek) writes:
>Julian N6ARE writes:
>>I am a no-coder, and what many people seem to have trouble grasping is that
>>we don't wish to ban or negate Morris [sic]. It is not the reason I became
>>a ham.
>I bet you became a ham so you could play with big lin-yers that were "bootleg"
>on the CB. :-)
>[really heavy handed sarcasm about spelling omitted]

Oh come on, lighten up. Yes I see the smiley, but you're being pretty
patronizing. The man said a Morse endorsment was irrelevant to doing
RTTY with his C64 (an opinion I share). Get a grip... and moaning
about other people's spelling isn't really helping your cause. So he
can't spell; at least he can construct a rational arguement. Ad hominem
attacks are the tactic of someone who can't.

For what it's worth, I wrote (and passed, thanks be to the NetGhods)
my first Morse element yesterday afternoon. I'm not suddenly filled
with a wild desire to pound brass. I *will* do it though, so I can
pass my second Morse element. Maybe in time I will come to enjoy it.
I don't know yet. But it sure is coercion, it meets every criterion
for that label.

Yours for private choice, whatever that may be (and there's nothing
wrong with using and enjoying A1, I greatly respect it as a neat
skill *for those who want to use it*, it's just that the proficiency
requirement is arbitrary).
--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq

2436. Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 21:19:29 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.90Oct27221929@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 7296

I am not all that familiar with the repeater system (frequency allocations, ownership, etc.) in the U. S.

I am especially puzzled with the concept of "open" and "closed" repeaters and how the latter fits in the picture of amateur radio. Can someone please clarify this terminology for me?

As far as I understand it, there are a multitude of "private" repeaters. What's the point in having a dozen repeaters in a questionable QTH (and limited range) in comparison to ONE good repeater in a high (broadcast) tower or similar? Or ARE they actually all that good?

What would you say is an average working range of a typical repeater in Ohio, or any other place with flat terrain?

In here, ALL repeaters are club-owned and completely unrestricted for any user. There are currently seven (7) allocated repeater channels on 2 meters (145.600 - 145.775, 25 MHz raster) and they seem to be enough.

Am I missing something here?

Thanks,

Luru
--
///
o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
o

2437. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 21:21:47 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9010272121.AA13634@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 7297

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #763 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90297.12181902 .00000242 00000-0 28031-3 0 3451
2 00424 80.4648 158.9603 0023114 303.7491 56.1455 13.67405298400311
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90295.26382796 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4344
2 03029 13.3662 20.1256 0017693 211.8584 148.0133 1.00272498 84069
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90299.27570580 .00094272 18331-4 48488-3 0 1602
2 04966 51.5112 265.0193 2190578 38.1738 335.5562 11.23894200606315
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90294.67499762 -.00000041 00000-0 15309-4 0 1024
2 07646 49.8262 19.3750 0206152 248.8600 109.0149 13.82143071793277
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90294.16463833 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 1110
2 08820 109.8644 38.2724 0044704 211.4737 148.3245 6.38664751 81981
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90295.58119886 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 5189
2 10684 63.7962 85.6345 0122566 197.9599 161.6042 2.00555289 78401
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90294.07101266 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 2443
2 10893 64.3336 326.5254 0165827 24.4438 336.3993 2.00540087 91191
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90295.57837307 .00000116 00000-0 99999-4 0 9645
2 10953 7.2473 64.8519 0008908 92.2215 267.9887 1.00293013 5979
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90296.02870682 .00001628 00000-0 60255-3 0 3944
2 10967 108.0162 224.0521 0001690 340.1419 19.9759 14.35946235644801
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90294.34136012 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2686
2 11054 63.8453 322.7319 0060698 120.5551 240.1008 2.00569040 88217
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90297.26211159 .00000140 00000-0 15666-3 0 6984
2 11080 99.1827 199.1728 0009678 96.5384 263.6876 13.83468700605885
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90296.44410849 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 61
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2 11141 63.8330 85.4854 0058952 314.3920 45.1272 2.00552078 86956
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90293.59327540 .00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 183
2 11690 64.2385 87.7241 0119252 202.1330 157.3375 2.00554270 92756
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90293.39984708 -.00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 2194
2 11783 63.6477 322.2913 0150790 59.9653 301.5869 2.00560520 76832
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90298.42405672 -.00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 9887
2 12472 3.7830 73.7825 0000304 147.9392 212.4895 1.00204313 33532
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90297.19382786 .00100772 00000-0 10631-2 0 8693
2 12887 97.6176 353.3998 0002148 179.9600 180.1623 15.63902275501334
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90297.72347704 .00106892 00000-0 59103-3 0 5727
2 13138 51.6020 2.5406 0003101 15.3953 344.7024 15.78780246485201
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90295.82108222 .00000124 00000-0 13371-3 0 6026
2 13301 82.9324 207.2210 0026954 166.2130 193.9770 13.67855075415123
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90297.22536681 .00001458 00000-0 33301-3 0 4973
2 13367 98.1518 357.1215 0004657 87.7420 272.4315 14.57177130440095
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90298.53184776 .00000074 00000-0 63524-4 0 8207
2 13777 99.0159 133.2827 0012691 32.3679 327.8265 13.98829010 65167
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90295.99126856 .00000147 00000-0 14359-3 0 7440
2 13916 82.9429 277.5719 0038593 141.4202 218.9738 13.74070329380225
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90297.56344539 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 1164
2 13969 4.7842 64.6187 0003320 159.0856 200.9610 1.00273348 645
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90294.50707462 .00000114 00000-0 99999-4 0 2652
2 14050 2.5458 76.5501 0005014 39.0097 321.3712 1.00283146 1418
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90294.89238027 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 5558
2 14129 26.0696 178.8613 5956963 186.0050 160.8592 2.05880717 27340
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90295.33182767 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 8404
2 14189 63.4224 83.8910 0147739 220.0751 138.8257 2.00699949 53317
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90297.25470800 -.00000594 00000-0 -12685-3 0 3593
2 14780 98.1912 355.2979 0001023 126.6025 233.5273 14.57109337353512
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90297.12260385 .00002090 00000-0 39125-3 0 8027
2 14781 97.9370 345.3899 0011964 195.3256 164.7611 14.65804274354853
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 90297.49472060 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 661
2 15039 63.1519 82.9840 0023047 222.7599 137.0623 2.00567908 46636
Cosmos 1574
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1 15055U 84 62 A 90296.57503736 .00000133 00000-0 13167-3 0 9615
2 15055 82.9578 327.6723 0027491 329.6072 30.3496 13.73385018317699
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90294.44463197 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 9104
2 15271 63.1503 321.7629 0108454 327.9415 31.4587 2.00560529 43687
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90297.88944337 .00003003 00000-0 40509-3 0 3737
2 15331 82.5304 240.6300 0020941 269.2271 90.6572 14.78726370327250
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90298.23505248 .00000586 00000-0 33719-3 0 6334
2 15427 99.1738 301.1358 0015292 7.8070 352.3335 14.12709957302341
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90298.86276452 .00082520 00000-0 45427-3 0 7907
2 16095 51.6031 356.6455 0003476 15.8664 344.3138 15.78981219485388
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90294.66469457 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 5939
2 16129 63.9500 84.1482 0124651 148.3152 213.1174 2.00564380 36897
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90298.16605515 .00042352 00000-0 53598-3 0 115
2 16609 51.6118 35.6103 0032473 177.3952 182.7159 15.58426738268409
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90296.66403308 .00000733 00000-0 36218-3 0 1322
2 16613 98.7231 9.3701 0001158 143.9163 216.2006 14.20043607 82162
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90298.47244389 .00003822 00000-0 52156-3 0 1783
2 16881 82.5117 299.0011 0020911 288.8471 71.0460 14.78260611228391
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90294.01418785 .00000006 00000-0 34794-3 0 2521
2 16908 50.0106 229.1706 0010974 152.3929 207.7555 12.44390259190524
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90294.56796487 .00000630 00000-0 29201-3 0 4790
2 16969 98.5870 319.6404 0012480 260.8550 99.1217 14.23770079212596
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90295.60716395 .00000163 00000-0 14684-3 0 6711
2 17527 99.0995 6.4574 0001177 113.8614 246.6237 13.94882190187024
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90298.18188412 -.00000093 00000-0 99999-4 0 6113
2 17561 0.0737 42.1332 0075431 72.4331 246.3318 1.00205740 6871
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90298.67896138 .00176347 00000-0 21490-2 0 2954
2 17845 51.6168 33.0375 0036231 188.3641 171.3502 15.58597223203215
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90297.18217831 .00000000 00000-0 99999-5 0 7398
2 18123 98.8123 126.0606 0014722 20.1925 339.9832 14.14192608172636
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90298.91584466 .00000260 00000-0 27407-3 0 3632
2 18129 82.9260 231.9270 0013283 114.1080 246.1505 13.72119878167370
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90296.17514607 .00000220 00000-0 18868-3 0 5063
2 18312 82.5597 188.8538 0010891 255.1548 104.8430 13.83691209160686
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Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90296.84809589 .00000239 00000-0 20372-3 0 3712
2 18820 82.5411 248.1662 0016292 328.9419 31.0779 13.84380948137980
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90297.22089643 .00000655 00000-0 31608-3 0 6662
2 18822 98.6216 173.4606 0005630 255.9835 104.0709 14.21605665141152
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90296.25418543 .00000020 00000-0 99999-3 0 149
2 19163 64.9127 154.8257 0007124 184.2306 175.8550 2.13102514 18875
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90296.31125700 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 161
2 19165 64.8971 154.8257 0003598 347.3339 12.7499 2.13102814 18876
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90285.55558503 -.00000132 00000-0 99999-4 0 1506
2 19216 56.9677 131.3556 7041877 237.6838 35.4920 2.09702865 17860
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90295.81155545 .00004266 00000-0 59199-3 0 9656
2 19274 82.5168 40.1662 0023470 66.6697 293.7177 14.77551519123760
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90296.66591068 .00000067 00000-0 15651-3 0 6019
2 19336 82.5472 186.5334 0017997 355.7685 4.3307 13.16903213107862
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 90297.26928502 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 8994
2 19503 65.3685 34.2642 0006490 184.9243 175.0951 2.13103506 16381
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90299.14701505 .00000748 00000-0 43039-3 0 3607
2 19531 98.9979 247.6918 0011203 276.4180 83.5721 14.11769700107442
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90293.40456092 .00000114 00000-0 99999-4 0 1577
2 19548 0.4230 82.4081 0002990 141.3999 135.9901 1.00275590 1511
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90296.84109156 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 7357
2 19749 64.8544 154.4784 0005103 274.2201 85.8118 2.13102163 13906
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 90296.89931916 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 7418
2 19750 64.8788 154.4953 0005268 249.3863 110.6431 2.13102266 13904
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90233.24152199 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1540
2 19802 55.0484 194.8560 0052488 166.0565 194.0528 2.00648564 11058
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90295.96956845 .00036202 00000-0 23006-2 0 7874
2 19822 75.0961 175.9869 4147497 140.0007 259.5195 7.16854730 8954
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90296.56433264 .00000191 00000-0 16196-3 0 3417
2 19851 82.5149 126.1906 0015376 9.2945 350.8487 13.84020350 83328
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 90295.91648703 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1463
2 19876 0.0271 261.3235 0003245 326.8143 131.8278 1.00271762 1946
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90285.05717295 -.00000236 00000-0 99999-4 0 1576
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2 19883 0.4476 83.4923 0002993 155.4629 121.0385 1.00265607 76062
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90294.36031910 -.00000033 00000-0 99999-4 0 1562
2 20061 54.8191 10.6946 0091283 178.5190 181.6270 2.00481862 10028
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90296.66561856 .00000136 00000-0 13466-3 0 2207
2 20103 82.9609 190.2862 0039349 40.6822 319.7263 13.73619986 65353
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 90259.31961858 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1458
2 20185 54.9361 194.7111 0023376 150.4514 209.6604 2.00581297 7896
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 90283.19625304 -.00000044 00000-0 -58444 2 0 1425
2 20302 54.5568 312.3734 0033368 315.2506 44.5297 2.00366014 7178
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90296.56670929 .00000052 00000-0 11961-3 0 2318
2 20305 82.5545 127.4796 0017260 11.0156 349.1376 13.15866511 47839
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90293.52455179 .00000723 00000-0 48992-3 0 1836
2 20322 99.0236 302.5846 0008773 25.1617 334.9976 14.02900946 47068
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90298.67900615 .00086339 00000-0 10779-2 0 4219
2 20335 51.6127 33.0410 0031606 180.4463 179.4536 15.58513886 52147
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90290.77394681 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 928
2 20361 54.9776 135.4633 0063087 56.8263 303.8533 2.00587873 6181
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90296.62899151 .00000743 00000-0 36722-3 0 3784
2 20436 98.7223 9.3998 0000980 71.8122 288.3153 14.20040360 38971
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90297.24882574 .00000676 00000-0 28451-3 0 2183
2 20437 98.6913 12.9248 0010938 133.4532 226.7591 14.28762279 39295
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90293.23483277 .00000504 00000-0 21707-3 0 1283
2 20438 98.6928 8.8830 0010485 145.0366 215.1506 14.28459268 38719
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 90295.40866860 .00000686 00000-0 28772-3 0 1187
2 20439 98.6962 11.2732 0012174 140.2587 219.9521 14.28860107 39039
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 90298.76145340 .00000792 00000-0 32922-3 0 1308
2 20440 98.6957 14.6346 0012415 130.7574 229.4687 14.28921033 39519
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 90296.64163114 .00000673 00000-0 28191-3 0 1214
2 20441 98.6960 12.5553 0012965 137.3260 222.8933 14.29001556 39214
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 90297.11848910 .00000788 00000-0 32645-3 0 1252
2 20442 98.6941 13.0586 0013215 135.5831 224.6414 14.29074150 39280
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 90231.96552739 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 858
2 20452 54.5203 253.3822 0028572 40.8909 319.3724 2.00872044 4126
MOS-1B
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1 20478U 90 13 A 90295.20700302 .00000714 00000-0 55725-3 0 4144
2 20478 99.1796 4.8189 0001229 81.3427 278.7196 13.94855017 35846
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 90296.97420790 .00000028 00000-0 11145-3 0 1132
2 20479 99.0260 319.1041 0541460 116.7580 248.9967 12.83162934 33265
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90296.97855528 .00000077 00000-0 22052-3 0 1082
2 20480 99.0259 319.1034 0541648 116.8206 248.9305 12.83151877 33261
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90295.08328803 .00000647 00000-0 12652-2 0 1274
2 20491 99.0278 324.8056 0471571 93.8949 271.6205 13.02754918 32927
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90297.47349558 .00010349 00000-0 59712-3 0 2771
2 20496 43.0964 331.6481 0014812 77.5131 282.7289 15.12349074 38167
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90296.34233650 .00018969 00000-0 47858-3 0 2956
2 20497 43.0808 283.8128 0016737 98.6016 261.6720 15.39379745 38562
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90296.53960122 .00000192 00000-0 19417-3 0 1928
2 20508 82.9541 325.2768 0044810 351.1941 8.8433 13.73241443 32621
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90295.87193363 .00002942 00000-0 44706-3 0 2995
2 20510 82.5282 340.1047 0018355 217.4220 142.5700 14.73667591 34876
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90297.53611902 .00007081 00000-0 49828-3 0 3408
2 20523 28.3401 135.8121 0015684 130.9592 229.2591 15.03085945 33923
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90294.05687607 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 630
2 20533 55.1450 10.8449 0034235 102.6965 257.7562 2.00556242 4124
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90299.52780864 -.00000719 00000-0 -42284-4 0 2654
2 20546 94.1201 284.9415 0143446 217.9399 141.2475 15.02846145 29798
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 90296.68738553 .00006109 00000-0 67857-3 0 2518
2 20580 28.4710 151.6472 0005629 21.3776 338.6900 14.85341477 27094
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90296.74224339 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 1918
2 20619 64.9622 34.5540 0023882 211.9679 147.9055 2.13102952 3366
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90295.92158735 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1947
2 20620 64.9617 34.5821 0006601 45.6159 314.4762 2.13103629 3356
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90296.91861662 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1724
2 20621 64.9857 34.5576 0014154 201.0557 158.9120 2.13102837 3373
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90296.62692382 .00135027 00000-0 16825-2 0 1940
2 20635 51.6121 43.3388 0032212 172.5537 187.1197 15.58333160 22703
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 90289.34818445 .00005392 00000-0 46706-3 0 903
2 20638 52.9880 232.5767 0012785 349.0021 11.0711 14.98500650 20446
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Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90296.85121379 .00000322 00000-0 27992-3 0 662
2 20670 82.5507 186.5395 0014814 290.3553 69.5985 13.83870228 16311
BADR-1
1 20685U 90 59 A 90297.43994154 .00623085 -30492-4 75671-3 0 1190
2 20685 28.4867 351.2165 0332529 142.5749 219.5537 15.49984571 15255
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 90291.06629267 .00001159 00000-0 13499-2 0 299
2 20712 18.2539 12.7466 7121228 263.6562 18.3376 2.43485794 2063
Soyuz TM-10
1 20722U 90 67 A 90296.81938742 .00051625 00000-0 65387-3 0 984
2 20722 51.6112 42.3714 0032290 172.8017 187.2953 15.58324112 13038
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90293.90610012 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 201
2 20724 54.6767 191.1999 0095769 118.3108 243.0137 2.00561904 1568
Feng Yun 1B
1 20788U 90 81 A 90295.73666992 .00014859 00000-0 99999-2 0 340
2 20788 98.9341 329.3289 0010789 123.6816 237.1018 14.00532270 6966
PRC 31
1 20789U 90 81 B 90296.50496765 .00139176 00000-0 76395-1 0 452
2 20789 98.9752 330.5658 0042535 179.9235 179.3138 14.10092171 7097
PRC 32
1 20790U 90 81 C 90296.13242250 .00058271 00000-0 35296-1 0 373
2 20790 98.9427 329.9979 0029657 171.9050 188.8218 14.05682945 2012
Progress M5
1 20824U 90 85 A 90296.88351550 .00046994 00000-0 59634-3 0 419
2 20824 51.6094 42.0517 0032270 172.4424 187.6439 15.58317599 4139
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 90297.05141222 .00000115 00000-0 99553-4 0 123
2 20826 82.5261 125.6903 0012426 178.0898 182.0312 13.83232957 3560
1990 086B
1 20827U 90 86 B 90295.09453638 .00000139 00000-0 11633-3 0 132
2 20827 82.5238 127.2367 0012175 184.8887 175.2122 13.83454682 3295
Cosmos 2101
1 20828U 90 87 A 90297.66691618 .00307018 46919-4 41984-3 0 581
2 20828 64.7668 124.0944 0075436 121.9744 238.9877 16.00317994 3744
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 90292.44825841 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 92
2 20830 54.8782 133.6599 0079305 116.1801 244.7197 2.00565503 614
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1 20832U 90 88 C 90295.79344680 .00208586 93131-5 19352-2 0 316
2 20832 37.6718 115.3005 6015026 218.9364 79.5128 4.12778476 869
1978 100AX
1 20834U 78100 AX 90296.55552707 .00021748 00000-0 63461-2 0 181
2 20834 82.5519 140.3761 1170241 29.0002 337.0979 12.63468346 10798
1974 033F
1 20835U 74 33 F 90284.78060272 -.00000048 00000-0 99999-4 0 38
2 20835 11.3905 47.2293 0097477 120.0957 240.8207 0.98587518 3427
1974 060F
1 20836U 74 60 F 90294.76492020 -.00000216 00000-0 99999-4 0 158
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2 20836 11.9285 39.6331 0029809 218.8688 140.8831 1.00186300 2311
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2 20837 7.4142 66.8788 0093976 193.5783 165.9621 0.99370853 502
PRC 33
1 20838U 90 89 A 90296.00386606 .21189939 57752-4 86456-4 0 493
2 20838 56.9547 338.2417 0019611 188.0018 174.9426 16.56001791 2877
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1 20843U 90 90 C 90296.24239313 .00003793 00000-0 27308-2 0 49
2 20843 28.5117 14.5876 7040262 343.9616 2.1519 2.55348126 348
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1 20872U 90 91 A 90297.17856191 -.00000104 00000-0 99999-4 0 124
2 20872 0.1425 276.7519 0018084 43.3363 39.8093 1.00226259 136
1990 091B
1 20873U 90 91 B 90297.16299457 -.00000145 00000-0 99999-4 0 103
2 20873 0.1119 286.1108 0001637 64.8179 9.1200 1.00258294 162
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1 20874U 90 91 C 90293.89392295 .00009288 00000-0 56709-2 0 100
2 20874 7.3400 177.1401 7329323 184.6704 159.7304 2.20137271 179
1990 091D
1 20875U 90 91 D 90295.10817752 .00122146 00000-0 17536-1 0 76
2 20875 6.9898 176.7306 7321210 185.6568 155.4804 2.24662819 208
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2 20876 98.9370 330.1894 0026100 16.0833 344.1164 14.06597227 7079
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1 20877U 90081 AM 90293.52945622 .00004053 00000-0 25192-2 0 73
2 20877 98.9206 327.4056 0046920 120.9554 239.6254 14.04888684 2109
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1 20878U 90081 AN 90294.76765378 .00002614 00000-0 17052-2 0 65
2 20878 98.9233 328.5242 0042855 129.6852 230.8092 14.02596067 2279
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1 20879U 90081 AP 90291.05453430 .00002388 00000-0 21831-2 0 66
2 20879 98.9708 323.7796 0127781 200.7135 158.8811 13.80214554 1725
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1 20880U 90081 AQ 90296.61052354 .00016074 00000-0 48236-2 0 71
2 20880 98.9346 331.2330 0158520 38.7916 322.4534 14.35749432 2590
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2 20881 98.9696 328.7470 0110211 132.5423 228.5117 14.02099010 2391
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1 20882U 90081 AS 90297.12746985 .00007990 00000-0 42682-2 0 98
2 20882 98.9346 331.0286 0053939 56.9813 303.6563 14.12668987 2623
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1 20883U 90081 AT 90296.60851180 .00002401 00000-0 15482-2 0 73
2 20883 98.9406 330.1515 0019566 101.4173 258.9197 14.03629680 2531
1990 081AU
1 20884U 90081 AU 90291.07881584 .00002767 00000-0 21435-2 0 60
2 20884 98.9214 324.7384 0044802 217.1509 142.6545 13.92802372 1747
1990 081AV
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1 20886U 90081 AW 90293.51114095 .00000680 00000-0 92538-3 0 75
2 20886 98.9961 324.9989 0257153 221.5455 136.5873 13.48930396 1986
1990 081AX
1 20887U 90081 AX 90291.01574718 .00002222 00000-0 13443-2 0 61
2 20887 98.9363 324.8080 0031662 91.9632 268.5176 14.07085523 1717
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1 20888U 90081 AY 90296.34251836 .00008054 00000-0 57753-2 0 90
2 20888 98.9257 329.2713 0323377 293.0484 63.6895 13.75097480 2452
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1 20889U 90081 AZ 90295.61631813 .00001399 00000-0 11955-2 0 74
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1 20891U 90081 BB 90293.53842554 .00000720 00000-0 86057-3 0 75
2 20891 99.0050 325.1147 0224926 206.1269 152.8381 13.59367565 2009
1990 081BC
1 20892U 90081 BC 90291.06253361 .00001956 00000-0 22055-2 0 62
2 20892 98.9596 323.5976 0188602 258.4757 99.5138 13.64156270 1637
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1 20893U 90081 BD 90296.54612811 .00005248 00000-0 33988-2 0 76
2 20893 98.9358 330.1154 0007264 77.8771 282.3228 14.03008662 2457
1990 081BE
1 20894U 90081 BE 90291.01307744 .00002275 00000-0 13699-2 0 63
2 20894 98.9391 324.7721 0027611 56.7768 303.6053 14.07364719 1650
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1 20895U 90081 BF 90291.06222074 .00005015 00000-0 28552-2 0 60
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1 20896U 90081 BG 90297.10603392 .00012587 00000-0 72204-2 0 85
2 20896 98.9334 330.9237 0034077 53.1697 307.2685 14.09125264 2504
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2 20897 98.9298 330.7810 0174103 48.0340 313.5780 14.39270142 2406
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1 20898U 90081 BJ 90295.26214072 .00004791 00000-0 24555-2 0 89
2 20898 98.9266 329.3291 0072161 12.0875 348.2025 14.14504107 2269
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1 20899U 90081 BK 90293.53270423 .00004182 00000-0 29548-2 0 70
2 20899 98.9384 327.0323 0016520 244.7046 115.2404 13.98198972 1995
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1 20900U 90081 BL 90291.07316038 .00004508 00000-0 38323-2 0 65
2 20900 98.9024 324.8489 0089466 204.3480 155.3433 13.85857793 1637
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1 20901U 90081 BM 90291.06193932 .00006938 00000-0 33475-2 0 63
2 20901 98.9308 325.1308 0076665 42.6185 318.0896 14.17370475 1677
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1 20903U 90081 BP 90295.32181101 .00001724 00000-0 88560-3 0 78
2 20903 98.9141 329.5664 0067145 55.7659 304.9849 14.15365728 2239
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1 20904U 90081 BQ 90296.03219649 .00004487 00000-0 28310-2 0 83
2 20904 98.9336 329.6330 0042583 328.8362 31.0326 14.04109712 2315
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1 20905U 90081 BR 90296.54020971 .00006106 00000-0 39170-2 0 95
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1 20907U 90081 BT 90293.51861063 .00004998 00000-0 30701-2 0 72
2 20907 98.9366 327.1886 0020634 67.3628 292.9720 14.05863611 1460
1990 081BU
1 20908U 90081 BU 90290.99535135 .00000328 00000-0 33816-3 0 108
2 20908 98.9466 323.9804 0107874 241.1292 117.9002 13.78756212 1216
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1 20909U 90 92 A 90297.64159845 .00531413 39789-4 32689-3 0 202
2 20909 62.8452 228.8903 0114379 81.1832 280.2243 16.04487789 1263
1989 100U
1 20911U 89100 U 90296.63914584 .00477496 00000-0 11680-1 0 183
2 20911 73.5182 175.8197 0014672 190.5615 169.5378 15.38718087 45585
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1 20912U 90 81 BV 90296.85716857 .00002977 00000-0 18227-2 0 50
2 20912 98.9404 330.4791 0022558 48.9186 311.3912 14.06330602 1034
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1 20913U 90 81 BW 90295.58880862 .00001572 00000-0 10381-2 0 107
2 20913 98.9685 328.6654 0115407 138.0170 222.9946 13.99717505 1512
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1 20914U 90 81 BX 90295.31418158 .00013631 00000-0 24845-2 0 80
2 20914 98.9490 330.1437 0228572 42.5499 319.3181 14.50596815 1491
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1 20915U 90 81 BY 90293.64078448 -.00000018 00000-0 00000 0 0 12
2 20915 98.9617 327.5348 0028539 178.7659 181.3579 14.05316001 06
1990 081BZ
1 20916U 90 81 BZ 90296.90321582 .00237804 00000-0 15234 0 0 69
2 20916 98.9833 330.8851 0067068 224.5340 135.0310 14.00088950 418
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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2438. Re: Need Weather Satellite info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 21:27:30 UTC
From: asv@gaboon.UUCP
Message-ID: <6958@gaboon.UUCP>
Source record: 7298

In article <paul.4734@wa1omm.UUCP> paul@wa1omm.UUCP (Paul MacDonald) writes:
>
>You can copy GOES satellite photos from HF. They are retransmitted on a
>regular schedule. To receive it otherwise would entail considerable
>investment for a suitable receiver - although, you can copy it by
>connecting a TVRO receiver to an HF receiver.
>I use an AEA AVT connected to an Amiga. I get the data direct from the
>low-orbit APT satellites using a Realistic scanner on 137.xxx MHz. The
>results are excellent.

A friend and I are very interested in doing this also. A short "howto"
with some very specific info would be greatly appreciated and perhaps of
general interest to the readers of this group. We would recieve to IBM
PC computers.

Thanks for the help! :-)

--
+---+
| - Stan Voket, asv@gaboon - OR - ...uunet!hsi!stpstn!gaboon!asv - |
| - Voice: (203) 746-4489 - FAX 746-9761 TELEX 4996516 - |
+---+

2439. Re: Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 21:39:52 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <167.272A2F4C@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7299

> From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham)
>
> |> > hurricane, tornado, or just a strong windstorm, notice the damaged
> |> > towers. Usually they fail near the middle; they don't come anywhere
> |> > near the property line.
> |>
> |> I might add the suggestion that you take pictures and file them
> |> away. Clip photos of fallen towers and the like from newspapers and
> |> magazines. They would make an impressive display in support of the
> |> argument about towers falling down.
>
> This kind of logic is very poor. If we used this then nothing
> could be built...

You missed the point. On our side of the argument, photographic evidence of the way structures like towers and trees actually fall down would be an excellent defense against the "from the base across the property line" restriction. In most cases, trees and poles and antennae fall within the property on which they are planted, unless pieces break off of them.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2440. extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 21:56:34 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <168.272A2F4E@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7300

> From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
>
> *#** and **#*, but will the FCC do ***#? (where * is a letter and # is a
> number). Or does that style of call belong to another radio service?

It belongs to Federal and Military services. The 3-letter,
1-number style of callsign is frequently found in aviation related
stations.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2441. -9 V from +13.6 V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 22:01:04 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9010272301.AA00019@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 7301

CEO summary:
The way I've always seen it done (for low current needs, like RS-232) is to use a 555 and run the output through a driver transistor, then through a capacitor, so as to differentiate the square wave, giving positive and negative spikes. A diode passes the negative ones into a capacitor, which eventually builds up a negative voltage, which you can regulate with a zener, if you so desire.

2442. Re: VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 22:03:25 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <169.272A2F4F@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7302

> From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)
>
> Re: VVV
>
> I think it was used at one time for calibrating RTTYs. I
> suppose it helps CW listeners calibrate, too.

Half right. The RTTY calibration signal was (is) RYRY because
of the way the mechanical teleprinters operated. VVV is commonly
understood to mean "test" and is used as a frequency marker. Some HF
stations use CQ as a frequency marker.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2443. Hams and Public service/mods to HTs etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 22:51:54 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <170.272A2F51@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7303

> From: wb9omc@ea.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick)
>
> *assuming* that a majority of hams intend to use it as an excuse
> to use those frequencies regularly. Admittedly, there may be

Not a majority of all hams, but many who have the capability do
indeed use it when _they_ think it's OK. Emergency or not. On the
flipside, there are a great many non-hams with modified ham equipment
in regular, daily use on non-ham frequencies.

> some serious doo-doo, and deservedly so. No group as large as
> the US population of hams gets by without having a few bad
> apples.
> On the other hand, there are also some complete assholes in the
> Public Services area, too.

Agreed on both counts.

> Let me put it another way. I would rather risk being fined
> by the FCC and/or losing my ham ticket than to face a lawsuit for
> negligence by the persons family for having let him die by the side
> of the road when I could have called for help. Worse than that,

How many "civilians" are knowledgeable enough about radio to
even _think_ of suing you for that? Most people who are not into
radio have no concept of what radio is or does, or how many devices
they use that incorporate RF technology.
On the other hand, a very large percentage of hams don't have a
clue as to what goes on outside the amateur bands. Should they be
required to know what is beyond the boundaries of the 2 meter band?
Of course not. I am merely making the point that there are varieties
of ignorance and that one should not assume that an expert on one
subject is knowledgeable on others.

> spending the rest of my life knowing that I might have been able
> to call for help and didn't.

This is probably a more pertinent consequence of failure to act.
Any comment that I or anyone else could make on this would be
meaningless. It is an individual decision.

> I think the assumption that hams, as a group, are sitting around
> with modified HT's eagerly in hand just WAITING for something as
> an excuse is damned insulting. I suspect that *MOST, NOT ALL*
> of us have a bit more common sense than that.

On this we agree. As a group, ham operators are more sensible
than that. But there are those who behave exactly as described above.
I just don't believe in encouraging them, or sitting by idly while
they try to persuade the more sensible that they can justify it.

> Amateur Radio
> operators have always been there when the chips are down and a
> community is hurting due to floods, fires, earthquakes, tornados,
> hurricanes or whatever disaster you can think of. The benefit

Let's not get carried away with our "emergencies." A
community-wide disaster is a different situation from a traffic
accident. As I pointed out in a previous posting (and it is even more
apropos in response to the above) our value as amateur operators as a
reserve communications resource to our communities has been based on
handling disasters like you enumerated, not on our ability to make our
radios transmit on police/fire/EMS/whatever frequencies.

> Amateur Radio is a proven one - so if the individual ham can
> show to the governing authority that he can communicate with them
> in such an emergency, on the spot, and (this is important) abide
> by whatever restrictions they set, what is wrong with that?

Nothing. But that type of situation was not what was being
discussed here. If you have permission and have worked out a formal
arrangement, then there is no issue. Except possibly Type Acceptance
depending on what you are using for a transmitter.

> David, you seem to have an axe to grind against involving
> Amateur radio in public service activities. I read your posting

Not against involving amateur radio, but in the way some (not
ALL, or even MOST) hams want to be involved.

> about doing things like taking the 2-meter band and/or the 440 band
> away from hams and giving it up to public service, etc. ad
> nauseum.

I got two or three thoughtful responses from people who had
positive things to say about alternative solutions to the spectrum
crisis that precipitated that posting. The rest were "they can't do
that because..." and "how dare you!" type useless messages. That kind
of approach will not and did not keep FCC (or nations convening a
WARC) from reallocating spectrum that we hams would rather keep to
somebody else.

> At the risk of creating yet another flame war on this newsgroup,
> perhaps you could explain why you seem so opposed to ham operators
> being involved - perhaps it would clarify "where you're coming
> from".

Fair enough. To help avoid a "flame war" I will begin with a
disclaimer. This is not an indictment of amateur radio as a whole. I
am presenting my opinions that are based on some local experiences. I

do recognize that the situation is far better in other communities and my experiences should not be used as a reason to impair other hams' efforts to become legitimately involved in public service.
Several members of the local ARES/RACES group (they are one and the same hereabouts) believe that amateur involvement in public service activities should include some degree of actually "running the show." While the RACES RO manual and various articles and publications put out by ARRL state plainly that the amateur's function is strictly relaying communications, a few of these folks believe otherwise.
I was Disaster Communications Chairman for my local Red Cross chapter for about 2 years. To the chagrin of ARES/RACES leadership, the agreement between ARRL and the American Red Cross allows the Red Cross to appoint its own volunteers. Since I wasn't the person preferred by the local leadership, I got little or no cooperation.
During one major incident (an evacuation caused by a chemical plant fire), the EC/RO decided that he would shut down the net and send his people home. The Red Cross (the paid staff, volunteer leaders and myself) had not finished our operation or released the ham communicators. The County reps had not finished with them, either. A few cooperative hams volunteered to stay with us and keep passing tactical traffic until we no longer needed them.
Those few hams are the ones who really demonstrated the usefulness of ham radio, not the officious "officials" of the formal group.
ARES/RACES in my area has not been invited to be involved in the backup Public Safety communications plans. Their "rules" are too restrictive for police/fire/EMS needs and local government has found ways to provide needed services without them. Note that I put rules in quotes; Part 97 isn't the problem.
By the way, I speak not only as a licensed ham (NF2G) but as an experienced Public Safety Dispatcher for an area with a population of approximately a half-million people.
I don't want a big fight to start over this. These are local conditions and I don't apply them to the situation in general.
Besides, I have not been actively involved in ARES/RACES in about 5 years, so maybe the leadership and attitude have changed. I hope so.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2444. Radio privacy - the future

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-27 23:17:34 UTC
From: die@cpoint
Message-ID: <8797@cpoint.clearpoint.com>
Source record: 7304
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

>In article <5058@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>
>As mentioned above, the city is providing units to the major TV and radio
>stations...as well as the vultures (tow trucks). There have been a couple
>of instances where a TV helicopter has really helped nab some criminal or
>helped find someone lost...so they have justified their need to the city
>administration.

I know of one ham/ sophisticated Mensa SWL who lives in Dallas where
they have begun to do the same thing who has been very successful at
reprogramming a junk trunked radio to follow conversations and scan the
various services (all of them, not just the ones they want you to hear
and give you a radio set up for if you are lucky). He has disassembled
the microcode and patched it to handle the message formats for the
systems in use in his area.

I am convinced that a cheap 80X86 laptop could be easily
programmed to control a R-7000 or two to do the same thing and also
other naughtiness such as following cellular calls from cell to cell.
All it takes is some simple mods to the radio to make it capable of
copying 10 kbs +- 4 khz deviation fsk which is pretty universally used
as the signalling format and the appropriate interface to the laptop
to read the packets. The rest is 'just' software.

If my friend in Dallas had more time and business sense or
if I did myself one of us could build and sell a 8751 based box that clips
onto a scanner discriminator and reads, error corrects, and ships
out a serial port in ASCII the signalling packets. This would make
software to control a scanner pretty trivial. Unfortunately the
number of software controllable scanners is limited although many
can be modified to be by someone patient and skilled enough.

So a business opportunity await the first bloke who builds and markets
such a device and offers software to allow a radio to follow the
standard trunking systems in use.

Of course nothing within the resources of any private listener
save bribing the man who distributes the keys can render DES encryption
systems listenable.

I think we all have to accept that eventually (maybe even soon):

1. Almost everything of much general interest will be encrypted
securely enough so that only stupid key management will render it vulnerable.

2. What isn't encrypted will be massively illegal to listen to and people will really be going to jail and having their equipment confiscated for trying. Simply enforcing a broad construction of the the present ECPA as it stands would go pretty far in this direction.

3. Scanners and other general converage radios will become contraband, illegal to possess regardless of what they are actually tuned to. This is the only way that enforcing an anti-listening ("privacy") law could possibly be practical, as the actual act of listening is so passive, private, and undetectable.

4. The public will be assured that now everything is illegal and the laws are being enforced that their unencrypted communications are quite safe (such as cellular phones), and private individuals will be slow to actually use available security technology. As a result both criminals, and the shadier side of law enforcement will be happily able to monitor private individuals for very questionable purposes well into the forseeable future.

2445. Re: Hams and Public service/mods to HTs etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 01:02:22 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4248@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 7307

In article <170.272A2F51@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:
> Not a majority of all hams, but many who have the capability do
>indeed use it when _they_ think it's OK. Emergency or not. On the
>flipside, there are a great many non-hams with modified ham equipment
>in regular, daily use on non-ham frequencies.

I contend that your "many" in thr first sentence is really a tiny minority. Please don't tar us all with that brush, as you have been wont to do.

The second part of that is something I don't condone, but I again suspect you're tarring many, many volunteers with the brush of your bad, but local, experiences.

> On this we agree. As a group, ham operators are more sensible
>than that. But there are those who behave exactly as described above.
>I just don't believe in encouraging them, or sitting by idly while
>they try to persuade the more sensible that they can justify it.

So, instead, you establish a reputation for yourself as the famous flaming FidoNet newbie? Seems a bit counterproductive.

> Fair enough. To help avoid a "flame war" I will begin with a
>disclaimer. This is not an indictment of amateur radio as a whole. I
>am presenting my opinions that are based on some local experiences. I
>do recognize that the situation is far better in other communities and
>my experiences should not be used as a reason to impair other hams'
>efforts to become legitimately involved in public service.

Then why do you toast people in other areas based on your (admittedly bad) local experiences??

> I don't want a big fight to start over this. These are local
>conditions and I don't apply them to the situation in general.

Yes, you do...you did in the message that started this war, and you did in your replies to me. Now that you realize that your conditions don't apply to the whole world, how about lightening up?
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

2446. Re: The Dube dude

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 03:33:46 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <2757@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 7308

In article <1990Oct26.124215.3104@mozart.amd.com>, reed@mozart.amd.com (David F. Reed) writes:
> a lot of garbage been flying by here on sexism, and he but not she, etc.
> so, I propose the "sheheit", perhaps contracted to "sheeit", an expresion
> which adequately covers this issue (IMHO) since it contains all gender options
> (she he it), and phonetically reminds one of what this is starting to smell like... any takers?.
> --
> ____
> "...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D / 7J1AGO etc.
> David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
> packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

I tend to agree with this. Teaching in the college of engineering here, we don't tend to have too many females in our classes. So when we DO have female students, the he/she problem is even more pronounced. I tried to side step it for awhile, but the English language simply isn't equipped to handle it. If I make a statement like

"You _____ have to be careful with your power supply bypassing when you combine 555 timers with other circuit elements because the 555 uses a big slug of current when it switches."

then what is suitable for the underline pronoun? You people ... sounds somewhat derisive (at least to me). You EEs isn't right because we have both EEs and CS majors. You DWEEBS had kind of a nice ring, but students complained that I was talking down to them :-) ... You STUDENTS sounds REALLY funny. So I've just settled back into "You guys". The first few times I say it I look straight at the female class members to make sure that they know there isn't any gender discrimination, but I'm using "guys" as a collective "engineering student" name. I guess I could use "you girls" but that IS sexist, being a derisive collective name used by Coaches and Drill Instructors (both the scum of the earth, IMHO) to deride a group of males.

If anyone has any reasonable, non-flame suggestions on phrases to use, I'd be interested...

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH

or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw

2447. Re: Radio NY International

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 05:31:24 UTC
From: baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <26356.272a26dc@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 7309
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <144195@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>, jneher@tenorman.Eng.Sun.COM (Jonathan Neher X62863) writes:
> The other night I was listening to Radio NY International (7520Mhz).
> They sounded like a pirate station except it turns out they were
> being broadcast by some other station that seems to be legal.
> They apparently used to be a real pirate station operating off the
> east coast on a ship. Does anyone know anything about them. They
> were very entertaining and I'd like to know their schedule as well
> as their story.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Jon

What you heard was WWCR, a licensed shortwave station in Tennessee, which has sold airtime on Sunday nights to the people that had operated the pirate RNI when it was broadcasting in International Waters off the New England coast several years ago. Alan Weiner was (is) the major driving force behind the station, and has been involved in several other pirate operations in the past. As you observed, they are now just buying airtime on Sundays (0100-0400gmt) to air their programs and to sell their material (e.g. video tapes of their ship being raided by the Coast Guard and FCC)

2448. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 08:35:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1484@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7310

In article <1990Oct27.010052.20755@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
>> KM4JN, middle-aged-old-fart-that-does-not-oppose-the-communicator-class
>> but-KNOWS-somehow-it-will-not-acheive-the-expected-results-and
>> probably-WILL-cause-insurmountable-problems-for-the-future,
>
>That's why I petitioned, and commented, to the FCC for a different structure
>of codefree license classes, as the Communicator did not really address the
>problems, and the FCC proposal appears to be trying to destroy ham radio (and
>get a few hundred MHz of free spectrum to sell as well).

I agree that deleting Novice and Tech is a mistake, but I don't think it will result in opening up hundreds of Megahertz of spectrum for commercial use. It may well turn 6 and 2 meters into dying bands with decreasing usage as the old timers die off. It may reduce the number of HF amateurs. But HF and 6 and 2 are not the majority of our spectrum. They are merely the most over-used part of our spectrum.

Gary KE4ZV

2449. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 09:04:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1485@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7311

In article <1990Oct27.010605.21781@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>
>I think what is meant here is that CW is more than just English or Spanish.
>There are a number of coded abbreviations, Q codes, and other things, that
>can help the communication process. You actually can carry on a QSO with
>another station without having to have the understanding of the other voice
>language. And of course the accents are gone (unless you consider fist).

Q codes help the "communications process" along but they do not communicate ideas. I consider true communication more than signal reports and QSL cards. To have a meaningful exchange of ideas with another person, you must share a common language that can comvey your thoughts to the other person. If all you are thinking about is DXCC, then I guess that CW abbreviations of English communication terms and Q signals are enough. I consider that a pitifully small subset of the topics that I would want to talk about.

A mystique has grown up around the CW modulation method and the series of shortcuts and signals that are not part of Morse per se, but are generally used by CW ops, such that many people can't see the forest for the trees. I can type "CUL OM" or PSE QSY U5" as easily as I can send it using CW and the operator on the other end would understand it as well whether we used the CW modulation method or not. The CW modulation method has it's place in amateur radio, but it's still not a LANGUAGE. Some of the shortcuts and Q signals are a language, but they form a very limited language designed to facilitate radio communications. Try thinking about an abstract subject without siliently using words; you can't. Natural language is the tool we use to give concrete form to our ideas. It's not just a spoken representation of what we think, it is what we think.

Gary KE4ZV

2450. basic antenna lesson needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 12:55:05 UTC
From: BNHIRSCH@WEIZMANN.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010281311.AA18576@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7312

Dear Info-Hams,

I have an antenna question. What am I doing wrong? I am trying
to build a dipole antenna for a shortwave radio that will enhance
my reception in the 19 meter band. I am currently living
in Israel in a heavy concrete building. I have a book on shortwave, which
has a short chapter on antenna theory. I cut two 15.25 foot lengths of
10 gauge comon house wire, stripped it and affixed it about 0.5 inches
off the building with plastic insulators. At the center of the
antenna I soldered a 10 meter length of co-axial cable, which I think
is 58 Ohm. I then ran the coax to the antenna jack in the back of the
radio. When I switch the antenna switch setting to external everything
goes quiet (ie no static or reception). The antenna appears to be isolated
from the building. I have also tried grounding the outer portion of the
coaxial cable with no improvement.

Any help would be much apreciated. Thank you in advance.

David L. Hirschberg

2451. Re: Radio privacy - the future

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 13:57:01 UTC
From: feustel@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <15724@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 7322

You didn't mention spread sprectrum.
--
David Feustel, 1930 Curdes Ave, Fort Wayne, IN 46805, (219) 482-9631

2452. Re: Re; the decline of CW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 16:46:09 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Oct28.164609.8286@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 7316

As quoted from someoen whose attribution never made it here:
+---------------
| >>>>CW is the FUNDAMENTAL TRADITION of Amateur Radio. Without it you ain't no
| >>>>ham.
+---------------

Gee, that's funny... I see in the five fundamental principles of amateur radio no mention of the retention of CW as an active mode. I suppose it's time to petition the FCC to correct this oversight?

You may like CW, I like CW, but that does not mean that CW or any other so-called "FUNDAMENTAL TRADITION" should be forced down everyone's throats.

(Why, oh why, am I writing this? I persist in expecting rationality from people when I should know by now that everyone expects their own beliefs to be the ultimate law for all others. [For the sarcasm-impaired: HEAVY sarcasm.])

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

2453. Antennas: values for load coils?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 16:46:29 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <697@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 7315

I have a question regarding antenna technology, one of the areas of
Amateur Radio I don't know very much about. I hope someone can give
me some insight:

I have some superreg receivers, to be used during a fox hunt. They are
built for 2m. Each one consists of a box with two 1/4 lambda antennas
(symetrical fed):

```
50 cm _____ 50cm
---------------| |---------------
| |
| |
-----
```

For a couple of reasons, I want to change these boxes for usage on 6m.
Changing the receiver itself is no problem. making the antennas work is
a problem: if possible, I want to use the same antennas. 1/4 lambda antennas
for 6 meter become a problem to handle (3 meters long!).

I am thinking of adding a coil in series with each antenna wire in the box.
I think this has been done before (CB antennas come to mind).

Question rises if this is a Good Idea:
1. What value should these coils have? How do I find these values?
2. Will a base-loaded antenna like this still work for direction finding?
3. Other things to look out for?
4. Better approaches?

The idea is that I can change the receivers back to 2 meter when our
special 6m license expires. That is one of the reasons not wanting to
change the antennas.

I hope you can help me out. Thanks in advance,

73 Geert Jan PE1HZG

--8<--nip-nip----------

Geert Jan de Groot, Email: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Philips ICA, ..!hp4nl!philica!geertj
Weisshausstrasse, Ham: PE1HZG
5100 Aachen, West-Germany

phone: +49 241 6003 714 "Programs are like waffles:
fax: +49 241 6003 709 you should always throw the first one out"
[Standard disclaimers apply] - Sutherland

2454. Re: Need Weather Satellite info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 17:11:21 UTC
From: crisp@mips.COM
Message-ID: <42455@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 7313
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

When I was wanting to get started in the satellite photo hobby, I found this article useful. Perhaps those of you who have been asking about info lately will also find it to be of interest. Many thanks to the original author(s). I finally decided to buy commercially available equipment made by Vanguard Labs. I am using the Multifax software from Schwittek. I have found that I'd like to get full 8 bit resolution which Multifax doesn't support. At some point in the future, I plan to locate and utilize software that will support 8 bit resolution, but am presently too pre-occupied with other things.

One final note that I feel I must add is that I am deeply indebted to the late Eric Roskos for his kindling of my interest in this exciting hobby. Eric's postings of his wonderful 8 bit resolution photos at the FTP server VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU in the directory PHIL.515 stimulated my original interest. Eric also was very responsive and helpful by answering the many questions a beginner like me had at the outset. Until his untimely death late this last summer, Eric continued to be a source of information and inspiration to the lot of us who shared his interest in observing the Earth from afar. I hope Eric has a delightful view of it now.

----------cut here----------

HOW TO RECEIVE APT PICTURES FROM THE NOAA SATELLITES

So you have decided you want to receive the NOAA and Russian METEOR orbiters and you have a radio that receives 137.500 MHz and a computer. So now what do you do? I hope this short dissertation will steer you in the correct direction.

To display a picture from the orbiting birds you need several things. First you need to 'acquire' the satellite. This means you need the program to calculate its position at any time and determine if you can hear the signals from the 'bird'. The best place to get this program is probably AMSAT-NA an organization dedicated to AMateur SATellites. They have several very good tracking programs for the IBM and also for Commodore and Apple as well. After you have acquired the program and have it running on your computer, you then need the Keplerian Elements for the NOAA satellites. These elements as well as some tracking programs are available from the CELESTIAL RCP/M, run by TS Kelso, at 513-427-0674 (Fairborn,OH) and from the Weather Fax and Remote Imaging DATALINK BBS run by Dr. Jeff Wallach, N5ITU as bulletins for some 80 + sets of satellite data. Another bulletin also tells you to what the printed numbers correspond so you can enter them into the computer

program. Use the newest elements you can find as the orbiting satellites are subject to forces which change their orbits. If you use Keplerian Elements more than 3 or 4 weeks old, your chances of hearing the bird are reduced.

Once you are tracking the birds you should hear them on your receiver. They will be on 137.62 (NOAA-11), 137.500 (NOAA-10), 137.850 (Meteor 3-2), 137.4 (Meteor 2-16), 137.3 (Meteor 2-17 and 2-18). Now comes the first thing different about NOAA orbiters. The frequency deviation of the FM transmission is about +/-18-20 kHz. This is 4 times the normal deviation of a police call and 1/3 the deviation of the FM broadcast band FM signal. If you receive the signal on the regular communications width of the scanner the light areas of the picture will be noisy and the signal will sound distorted and the picture will basically be useless. If you use the FM broadcast bandwidth (assuming your scanner will let you), the signal will be weak and there may be too much background noise to see the picture.

So what now ? Well there are two ways to fix the problem, find a receiver with the proper I.F. bandwidth filter of 50 kHz, or modify the I.F. of your scanner to about 50-80 kHz. The simplest mod which has been found to be workable is to remove the narrow communications I.F. filter and replace it with a 0.01 uFd capacitor. This provides for good Wefax pictures from GOES and pretty fair NOAA orbiter pictures. It can of course result in retuning the radio, voiding the warranty and making the squelch not work properly.

The other characteristic of the NOAA satellite transmissions is THEY ARE WEAK. To get good pictures over a large area we have found a pre-amplifier to be essential. A GaAs-FET type can be obtained from various sources at a reasonable price but still about 50-100 dollars. You can also build one for about 25 dollars from plans for a pre-amp for the 2-meter amateur band and tune it to 137.5 easily.

Lastly, but importantly, the antenna can be of an omni directional, uniform pattern type such as a turnstile antenna similar to those used in the FM broadcast reception business but of course tuned to 137.5 MHz. Mount the pre-amp at the antenna if possible. Crooked coathangers on broomsticks have been known to work, and it is not difficult to build the antenna. Of course 2-meter beams with Az/El tracking will do the job well.

Now that you have a nice audio signal from the satellite, what happens next? The audio tone of 2400 HZ which is the carrier tone that is used to carry the picture information (video), must be detected and the video data converted from analog to digital and then displayed on the computer monitor by the software. The hardware and software to do this is available from several sources with more coming along. Several stand-alone boxes are also available that produce some form of computer output either in printed form or on the display. In addition the people on the DATALINK BBS may also have some data to share with you regarding this equipment.

One of the best sources for information is the WEATHER SATELLITE HANDBOOK available from Dr. Ralph Taggart of Michigan State University at 602 S. Jefferson, Mason, MI 48854 for $15.00. Taggart also writes the monthly WEATHERSAT column which appears in '73 Magazine. A must is THE JOURNAL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SALELLITE AMATEUR USERS' GROUP - JESAUG - which is published quarterly. It is available for $30.00 per year from the editor, Jeff Wallach, PO Box 117088 Carrollton, TX. 75011-7088 Back issues of the JESAUG are also available.

At the present the simplest software for the IBM is the Elmer Schweittek MULTIFAX software. A hardware kit is available from A&A Engineering which includes the video dectector circuit and A/D converter. Input to the PC is via the game port. If you want to build your own, complete documentation to build an interface circuit on an IBM PC prototyping board is available from H. Paul Shuch, N6TX, for $6.00 - FAXBOARD.

The WEPIX(tm) software and hardware is available from Encomm. It will produce pictures of 1200 lines by 800 samples per line displayed at 640 x 350 pixels in 16 shades of gray or 16 colors using an IBM PC with 640kB, EGA card and at least one 360k disk.

'Typical' APT Receiving Station
---

[1] ANTENNA
-
[2] PRE-AMP
-
-
-
- [STAND ALONE UNITS]
-
[3] RECEIVER -----------------> FAX MACHINE ---> PAPER
- WRASSE UNIT ---> MONITOR
- YU3UMV UNIT ---> MONITOR
- - - - VCR
-
-
-
[4] - VIDEO DETECTOR -
- -
- -
[5] - ANALOG/DIGITAL -
- -
- - [SCAN CONVERTERS]
- -
[6] - INTERFACE TO PC - <=======> ROBOT 1200
- - TAGGARTS'S WSH
- - IMAGEWISE
- -
[7] - SOFTWARE - ** SECOND DISPLAY **

- - for weather images
- -
- -
[8] - GRAPHICS ADAPTOR -
-
-
-
-
[9] PC DISPLAY / MONITOR

Display weather images
(or commands for SCAN CONVERTERS)

[10] PC PRINTER / DOT MATRIX / LASER

NOTES:
------

[4] VIDEO DETECTOR, [5] ANALOG/DIGITAL CONVERTER, and
[6] INTERFACE TO PC may be in seperate hardware units
or all on one circuit board.

Sources:

NOAA Data / Keplerian Elements:

DATALINK RBBS, N5ITU, Dr. Jeff Wallach, 214-394-7438,
DALLAS REMOTE IMAGING GROUP ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD
UPDATES ON NOAA BULLETINS, SATELLITE LAUNCHES, FREQUENCIES
DISPLAY PICTURES FROM NOAA SATELLITES ON YOUR OWN P.C.

CELESTIAL RCP/M, TS Kelso, 513-427-0674, NASA Prediction Bulletins |
are online and updated several times weekly |

Satellite Tracking Software:

AMSAT-NA, PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, Software Exchange,
phone 301-589-6062 (voice), N4HY - QUIKTRAK, W0SL - ORBITS II,III,IV
Roy D. Welch, W0SL, 908 Dutch Mill Drive, Manchester, MO 63011,
phone 314-391-1127, ORBITS II-EGA, ORBITS III-EGA, ORBITS IV-VGA |
DATALINK BBS, download SATTRAKx.ARC, SEESATxx.ARC and others
CELESTIAL RCP/M, TS Kelso, 513-427-0674, SATTRAKx.ARC or SEESATxx.ARC |
Astronomical Data Service, Rodger Mansfield, 3922 Leisure Lane,
Colorado Springs, CO 80917-SPACE BIRDS program and Newsletter, $40.

Receivers:

Vanguard Labs, 196-23 Jamaica, Hollis, NY 11423,
phone 718-468-2720
Hamtroincs, Inc.,65-D Moul Road, Hilton, NY 14468-9535
phone 716-392-9430
DARTCOMM, Mr. N. Hearn, DARTCOMM Ferndale, Postbridge, Yelverton, |
Devon PL20 6SY, Great Britain, UK, phone 011 44 0822 88253 |

Crystals:

JAN Crystals, 2400 Crystal Dr, Fort Myers, FL 33906-6017,
phone 1-800-237-3063 or 813-936-2397

Pre-Amps:

THL/Encomm, Inc, 1506 Capital Ave, Plano, TX 75074, phone 214-423-0024
Spectrum International,Inc., Box 1084, Concord MA 01742,
phone 617-263-2145
Vanguard Labs, Hamtronics and GLB for Helical RF Filters for intermod
Ehrler-DuBois Very High Performance LNA for 1500-1750 Mhz, contact |
Greg Ehrler or John DuBois via DATALINK |

Antennas:

ARRL Handbook, 1986, turnstile over ground antenna.
ARRL Satellite Experimenter's Handbook by Martin Davidoff, K2UBC
Modern Electronics, September 1988, Hank Brandli article, page 82,
Receiving Satellite Weather Photos

Hardware Interface to PC:

A&A Engineering, 2521 W. La Palma, Unit K, Anaheim, CA 92801,
phone 714-952-2114 - both AM dectector and A/D converter, input to PC
via game port (4-bits) or parallel I/O Interface (8-bits) - kit is
$50. - assembled and tested unit is $70.
Microcomm, H. Paul Shuch, N6TX, 14908 Sandy Lane, San Jose, CA 95124,
phone 408-377-6137 - FAXBOARD - A Weather Facsimile Display Board for
the IBM PC - Complete documentation to build your own interface
circuit on an IBM PC prototyping board - video and an 8-bit A/D
interface - $6.00

Video Detectors:

RTM Circuit Boards, 205 Elm St.,Van Horne, IA 52346-0400,
video detector (the 'Wilson Board') see QST Magazine, Jan '86 and
Vince Coppola's article in Oct 1988 73 Magazine
QST Magazine, August 1985, Grant Zehr article, page 27, video detector
circuit

A/D Converter & Parallel I/O Interfaces for the IBM PC:

MetraByte, 440 Myles Standish Blvd., Taunton, MA 02780, Model PIO-12
board for the IBM PC, phone 617-880-3000
John Bell Engineering, Inc, 400 Oxford Way, Beimont, CA 94002,
phone 415-592-8411

Sources:

Display Software and Hardware - 'Amateur':

Encomm, Inc. 1506 Capital, Plano, TX 75074, WEPIX(tm) system,
phone 214-423-0024
Multifax, Elmer Schwittek, 2347 Coach House Lane,Naples, FL 33942,

phone 813-434-2268 - Multifax 3.3 for EGA, 2.x for CGA on the IBM-PC |
Clay Abrams Software, 1758 Comstock Lane, San Jose, CA 95124, software
for the ROBOT 1200 - see QST Magazine, Jan '86
Ralph Taggart, 602 S. Jefferson, Mason, MI 48854, Weather Satellite
Handbook Scan Converter - for the Radio Shack CoCo3 - see 73
Magazine, Nov '84 and Dec '84 and Handbook. Ralph Taggart also writes
the WEATHERSAT column for 73 Magazine.
ImageWise Display/Receiver, Circuit Cellar Inc. - Micromint Inc.,
4 Park Street, Vernon, CT 06066, phone 203-875-2751 - BYTE Magazine,
May, Jun, Jul, Aug 1987. JESAUG 88-2 and Oct 1988 73 Magazine have |
information on how to build the video and A/D interface. Ver 2.0 |
software supports VGA graphics and 640 samples per line at 64 gray |
levels. With VGA the ImageWise Display unit is not required. The |
software is available for $29.95 from Vince Coppola, N1VC, 6 Bobbin |
Road, Terryville, CT 06786 |
ASAT: An Apple-based Satellite Imaging System by Grant Zehr, WA9TFB -
QEX Magazine, March '88 - has complete information to build an
excellent unit using the APPLE with a Redshift Ltd graphics card
giving 256 * 256 pixels at a full 256 levels of gray.

AMIGA Imaging Software - Dallas Remote Imaging Group |
PO Box 117088 |
Carrollton, TX 75011-7088 |
Voice 214 394 7325 |
Uses standard Amiga hardware - no special display |
Powerful NASA digital enhancement curves built-in |
Digital image processing capabilities |
Uses A&A Engineering $49 demodulator |
Image saved for use by other graphics programs |
Full histogram analysis |
Full 8 bit data is stored on diskette or hard disk |
Unattended operation |
Can be setup in 30 minutes |
Call for special pricing |

IBM-PC Interface Card and Software - Jim MacLean and Paul Atkinson, |
2112 Parsons Avenue, Melbourne, FL 32901, 407-727-3646 - plug in card |
for IBM XT or AT, 9600 samples/second at 8 bits, automatic |
synchroniztion for NOAA, METEOR and WEFAX, data saved realtime to |
hard disk, supports CGA, EGA, and VGA, $300 for hardware and software |

Complete Systems - Hardware and Software:

Dallas Remote Imaging Group |
P.O. Box 117088 |
Carrollton, Texas 75011-7088 |
214 394 7325 |
Complete Earth-Scan Amiga turnkey system ready to put on air |

YU3UMV Digital Storage and Scan Converter for Weather Satellite
Images, described in VHF Communications Magazine, Winter 4/82 and
Spring 1/83 - Modifications are described in the Satellite Users'

Group Journal - JESAUG - available from Jeff Wallach. Back issues of
VHF Communicatons and the YU3UMV printed circuit boards are available
from Fred Sharp, TimeKit, P.O. Box 22277, Cleveland, OH 44122, phone
216-464-3820.
Loren Johnson, P.O. Box 219, Cleveland, MN 56017, system for the
IBM-PC - $750, phone 507-931-4849
WEATHERTRAC[tm] IBM-PC Based Satellite Image Acquisition and Animation |
System - $1885 for EGA - $3495 for VGA, Fred Bartlett, Softworks, |
Inc, Allentown, PA, phone 215-395-4441 or George Isleib, Lehighton,
PA, phone 717-386-4032
TRUfAX by CompuMAX IBM-PC based facsimile system - $600, Compumax
Corporation, 26 West Boylston Street, West Boylston, MA 01583, phone
617-835-2722

Satellite Meteorology:

Satellite Imagery Interpretation for Forcasters - a 3 volume set |
published in 1985 for NOAA now available from the National Weather |
Association, 4400 Stamp Road, Room 404, Temple Hills, MD 20748, |
301-899-3784, $32 for members, $45 for non-members (Membership is |
$20.) |

Bibliography - Online DATALINK Bulletins: (214 394 7438 -- BBS)

NASA Satellite Prediction Bulletins, NASA-PB.xxx
How to use NASA 2-Line Keplerian Elements
AMSAT Bulletins and Weekly Notes / Orbital Elements
NOAA APT NOTES
NOAA User Bibliography
Summary of Soviet Meteorological Satellites by Grant Zehr
How to Build a Weather Satellite Groundstation (This Primer)
Wrasse Dedicated System Review
GOES VAS Imaging System for the IBM PC, John DuBois W1HDX |
LNA for WEFAX-VAS-HRPT-GPS, John Dubois and Greg Ehrler |
GOES WEFAX Information Note 89-W1 (3/89) |
GOES I-M Converence Summary |
Dallas Remote Imaging Group online Image Files |

Review DATALINK RBBS bulletins for current information ====> 214 394-7438

DALLAS REMOTE IMAGING GROUP - DRIG Voice: 214 394-7325
Data: 214 394-7438
P.O. Box 117088
Carrollton, TX 75011-7088
ATTENTION: Jeff Wallach, Chairman

|
New or Changed Items = |
|

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp

928 Arques MS 2-02 (408) 524-8177
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2455. Re: fake station calls

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 17:39:52 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Oct28.173952.9035@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 7318

As quoted from <45926@apple.Apple.COM> by winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter):
+---------------
| In article <38596@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Webster Smogpule III) writes:
| >David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) enlightens us with:
| >> My guess would be Ecuador, since HCJB is there.
| >
| >You only have to look in e.g. an ARRL log book (price $2.50 at all good
| >Olde Phartes Bookshoppes) to see that HO is used by Panama. See, you
| >don't have to guess, you can actually find out the answer and post that.
|
| It's even easier than that. The table of international prefix allocations
| appears in at least five places that I know of:
|
| o ARRL log books, as Derek mentioned
| o The North American Callbook
| o The International Callbook
| o The DXCC Countries List
| o The ARRL Handbook
+---------------

Not to mention the back of the Gordon West/Icom "HF Band Limits" card, which I got with my Tech/General theory set and keep next to my radio. I don't have to ask, just look it up in the chart.

Someday I may arrange for something to make this even more handy, ex. a Mac DA (small app. if/when System 7 comes out (hint, hint)). But for now I use the chart with no problems. (Then again, a sloping dipole with a max. height of 25 ft. and mostly in the shadow of a building does not make for a DX hunter.) (On the other hand, there's been an impressive number of DX calls on my backup 10m sideband rig the past few days. No doubt the CQWW sideband contest is partially to blame [;-)] but I still can't believe I'm hearing them. If I cared about contesting I might try contacting them....)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

2456. Re: Ham Radio Pub. "Communications Quarterly"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 17:45:36 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Oct28.174536.9636@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 7317

As quoted from <447@ssc.UUCP> by tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook):
+---------------
| In article <9010231900.AA29198@ucsd.edu>, BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET writes:
| > I just got some info. in the mail about a new publication for
| > Ham Radio. It is called Communications Quarterly. From reading the
|
| It is supposed to be a technical quarterly to help take the place of
| the vanished HAM RADIO magazine.
|
| No one has seen a copy yet, but my reaction is that it sure is
| EXPEN$IVE. Costs as much as a monthly magazine, but it only comes
| out quarterly.
+---------------

You expected differently? If there were advertizers out there for techie magazines, HAM RADIO Magazine would still be around, instead of being a nod in the general direction of technical hams by CQ.

I'd like to see an issue myself. If it turns out to be a good technical magazine, I'd be willing to shell out for it; <insert favorite deity, if any> knows the companies which cater to appliance ops won't.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

2457. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 18:05:07 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Oct28.180507.10292@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 7319

As quoted from <1990Oct24.170127.2103@dcdwest.uucp> by plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais):
+---------------
| I have very mixed feelings re the communicators license. From the
| traditional viewpoint "if had I to - so shud you" attitude I'm against
| the no code license. IMHO the no code advocates are sterotypical of the 'me'
| generation i.e. want it all but aren't willing to work for it.
+---------------

Tradition holds no weight with me. The laziness argument holds no weight with me because it is a negative argument with no corresponding positive argument.

I request *again* reasons why CW *should* be required of *all* hams. Reasons which do not boil down to negative arguments but positive ones saying what specific benefit comes of requiring CW of all hams *and* *proving* *it* --- the few respondents providing positive reasons have so far stumbled because of either the proof or the requirement that it apply to *all* hams. Since in four months, three online services and the local club have yet to succeed, I don't expect anything this time, but I give you the chance anyway. *Convince* *me*, I will accept reasonable arguments if you can prove that they actually apply to the topic at hand and not a straw man (like a local club member likes to use) or something worthless to the survival of U.S. ham radio like tradition. (Traditions are great, but they won't stop the FCC from parceling out our bands to the highest bidder a' la 220MHz.)

Awaiting what will in all likelihood be much heat and no light,
++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

2458. Re: VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 18:19:31 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <266.272B5543@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7305

> From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier)
> Date: 27 Oct 90 20:04:00 GMT
> Organization: Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff AZ
> Message-ID: <2756@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <7880329@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)
> writes:
> > Re: VVV
> >
> > I think it was used at one time for calibrating RTTYs. I suppose it
> > helps CW listeners calibrate, too.
> >
> > Perry/KF0CA
>
>
> Sorry - "RY" was used in the old time Teletypes (trademark). It gave
> you an alternating bit sequence in the Baudot code. Note sure why
> cw uses "V"? (maybe as a procedural sign ST? Send Test?)

"V" because it works well with the old mechanical bugs and even sideswipers.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2459. Re: VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 18:32:11 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <267.272B5549@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7306

> From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark)
> Date: 27 Oct 90 22:03:25 GMT
> Organization: FidoNet node 1:260/218 - NF2G Online, Hilton NY
> Message-ID: <169.272A2F4F@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> > From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)
> >
> > Re: VVV
> >
> > I think it was used at one time for calibrating RTTYs. I
> > suppose it helps CW listeners calibrate, too.
>
> Half right. The RTTY calibration signal was (is) RYRY because
> of the way the mechanical teleprinters operated.

Well,partly. It is the bit arrangement of Murray-Baudot code. Sending "RYRYRYRY" causes the transmitter to spend very nearly equal amounts of time on MARK and SPACE. This made it possible to measure "average" magnet current. Also, it made it easy to tune to, even by ear. Back then, before modern frequency tolerance requirements, it also made it easier for the sending station to set frequency, because a "slow" counter would read out the channel center frequency, which is what military and commercial users go by.

Granted, this was all pretty primitive, but Good Grief, Charlie Brown, this is late 30's and early 40's technology we're talking about here.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2460. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 18:56:59 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Oct28.185659.11837@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 7324

Here I go again, trying to reason with folks whose minds are made up and won't listen to (or will twist into their own shapes) anything that doesn't fit their prejudices. Was it Phil Karn who pulled out the straw-man demolisher posting last time? Maybe it's time for a repost.

As quoted from <9217@b11.ingr.com> by herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster):
+---------------
| In article <1990Oct24.200305.9402@athena.mit.edu>, tmurphy@athena.mit.edu (Thomas C Murphy) writes:
| > In article <1990Oct24.170127.2103@dcdwest.uucp> plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
| > >
| [trimmed.....]
| > >the no code license. IMHO the no code advocates are sterotypical of the 'me'
| > >generation i.e. want it all but aren't willing to work for it.
| hmmmmmmm......get out the asbestos suit......
| > Sometimes I think I'll scream if I see this type of comment one more
| > time.
| sounds like the whining "me" generation to me..........
+---------------

I am sick and tired of all the self-proclaimed Gods of Ham Radio who insist that because they like Morse Code, they have the right to force it on everyone else. Since when does the fact that you like it count for anyone except yourself?

And DON'T spout laziness at me. I learned the code at 5wpm, am polishing my 13wpm and looking toward higher speeds. I *use* CW. Yet I see no reason not to have a no-code license. (One straw man demolished.) And laziness, as spouted by all you pedagogues, sounds suspiciously like whining about YOUR work in learning Morse Code being supposedly declared worthless, BECAUSE YOU HAVE YET TO PROVIDE A GOOD REASON FOR ALL HAMS TO LEARN MORSE CODE.

(Note the *supposedly*. Another straw man demolished: we are not declaring CW an illegal or invalid mode, just stating that it is not the Exalted All-Highest GOD MODE.)

More straw men below: lots of folks beat you to it, but none of them passed *all* the tests, then or now.

+---------------
| 1) EFFICIENT. CW is conservative of band spectrum. CW is "THE" QRP
| mode. CW is "fault-tolerant" as a digital mode. The good
| old gray-matter processor still beats the best CPU algorithm
| ever written for pulling meaning out of the mud.
+---------------

Fine, so CW is a good mode for getting through. It is efficient ONLY in terms of bandwidth, however; it absolutely flunks the test of efficiency in practical terms, e.g. information flow vs. time. And its inefficiency in that respect is the main reason it can get through when other modes can't.

Moreover, this doesn't demonstrate a requirement for all hams to know or use it. If the bandwidth argument were *that* important, land mobile would be using CW. And some of us aren't able to work QRP (in my case, I have no way of getting a hundred milliwatts to go anywhere except into the walls of the courtyard surrounding my apartment; I get d*mned little signal out of here with 100 watts into the antenna!). And in any case, QRP is not a fundamental purpose of amateur radio.

```
+---------------
| 2) SIMPLICITY. CW is the simplest form of communications to build a
| transmitter or receiver for. New hams can be encouraged to
+---------------
```

Transmitter, yes. Receiver, no. Or have you, presumably more experienced with older equipment than I, forgotten that one can build an AM reciever using a single crystal and very little else? Or even a nail?

```
+---------------
| excessive cost. In the event of an EXTREME emergency, this
| is the easiest mode to "Improvise-and-communicate" with.
| CW requires no modulation, modems, software, .....
+---------------
```

In the event of an EXTREME emergency, if I have anything around to improvise FROM, it's probably a 2m or 220MHz HT which is in working order. If I don't have that around, chances are bI have nothing else from which I can devise *anything* except aformentioned AM receiver.

```
+---------------
| 3) FRIENDLY. CW at 15wpm+ lopes along at an easy conversational pace
| allowing one to think of something interesting to say while
| sending. CW even has a parallel to the smiley .... ..
+---------------
```

Good. Now why does this apply to ALL HAMS ALL HAMS ALL HAMS ALL HAMS ???????? The favorite straw-man tactic: tell us why it's good in and of itself, not why it's so good that all hams ABSOLUTELY MUST WITH NO EXCEPTIONS learn it.

```
+---------------
| CW may be used by the speech impaired, sight impaired, and
| the hearing impaired equally without extensive adaptation.
| It is difficult to scream, rant, or rave in CW.
+---------------
```

This I will grant. It still doesn't make it exalted to the point where all hams MUST BY LAW WITHOUT EXCEPTION demonstrate proficiency in it.

```
+---------------
| 4) HISTORIC. (this is where the flames will come from ;-) Samuel Morse
```

| and his code have been historically significant to the
| evolution of Amateur radio. It is also the only digital
| mode easily recognized by non-amateurs in movies etc. CW has
+---------------

So show me the line in Part 97 that states that amateur radio exists to provide a showcase for historical radio equipment and procedures. What *I* see in Part 97 is:

"SECTION 97.1 BASIS AND PURPOSE

" The rules and regulations in this Part are designed to provide an amateur radio service having a fundamental purpose as expressed in the following principles:

"(a) Recognition and enhancement of the amateur service to the public as a voluntary noncommercial communications service, particularly with respect to providing emergency communications.

"(b) Continuation and extension of the amateur's proven ability to contribute to the advancement of the radio art.

"(c) Encouragement and improvement of the amateur service through rules which provide for advancing skills in both the communication and technical phases of the art.

"(d) Expansion of the existing reservoir within the radio service of trained operators, technicians, and electronics experts.

"(e) Continuation and extension of the amateur's unique ability to enhance international goodwill."

Please note that CW is not mentioned even once, nor is preservation of antiquated radio techniques. Moreover, CW does nothing at all for (b) and (d) and does little for (a) (both voice and, increasingly, packet have supplanted it because they are more efficient IN TERMS OF INFORMATION PER TIME and because they are conducive to third-party emergency communications).

(c) is irrelevant, because it is an inverse relationship, i.e. it says nothing about how any form of communication enhances the amateur radio service but instead how the amateur radio service can enhance any form of communication.

What's left is (e). Which is the straw man EVERY ANTI-COMMUNICATOR ends up with, because it's the only one that has anything remotely resembling a good argument for it, along the lines of it's *already* used that way. (Yes, I know, you say you aren't anti-Communicator. Nevertheless, this is the most popular argument.)

Another straw man trashed: what's used that way is not CW, but prosigns and Q signals. Both of which are used on packet, and Q signals can be used on voice --- and simple single words are used for the prosigns. To express anything not covered by prosigns or Q signals in voice, packet, OR CW, you still need a language in common.

```
+---------------
| its roots in pre-telephone telegraph communications. How can
| children play "cowboys-&-Indians" without a rail-road telegraph
| operator??
+---------------
```

I know the argument by tradition / history is common, but an argument by *sentimentality*???! Oh, come on. This one doesn't even deserve refutation. Relevance index: zero.

```
+---------------
| 5) REWARDING. Communicating via CW is a "SKILL" and thus rewards the
| operator with a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction.
+---------------
```

Communicating via QRP SSB is a SKILL and thus rewards the operator with a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction.

Communicating via auroral propagation --- any mode --- is a SKILL and thus rewards the operator with a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction.

And please demonstrate that this applies to all hams, and that this is the ONLY way to gain a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction.

So: five straw men proposed, five demolished. Next?

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

2461. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 19:05:15 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901028120515.2140264f@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 7314

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
October 27 to November 06, 1990

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW AND SHORT-TERM FORECAST

Solar activity between 21 October and 27 October has been mostly Low. Moderate activity did occur early in the period due to several impressive energetic events suspected from Region 6311, which was (at that time) less than a day beyond the western limb. The most impressive was the M8.5/1N major flare of 20 October that was discussed in detail last week. On 23 October, evidence of a potential proton flare was observed when Type II and Type IV radio sweeps were observed accompanied with a slight proton enhancement at satellite altitudes. The Type II and IV sweeps were observed at 08:09 UT on 23 October. The proton enhancement began near 09:00 UT on 23 October. Analysis of the Type II and Type IV radio sweeps resulted in an estimated interplanetary shockwave speed of near 1,600 kilometers per second.

All of this activity was uncorrelated with any optical phenomenon on the visible solar disk. Considering that a region just beyond the west limb spawned the major flare of 20 October, it is reasonable to conclude that the source for the Type II and IV sweeps (as well as the proton enhancement) were likewise produced by a region beyond the west limb. This sets up the interesting possibility of potentially strong solar activity occurring with the return of these active regions in less than two weeks.

Solar activity since 23 October has been low with only minor C-class flaring and subflaring. Several solar filaments also disappeared this week but had almost negligable impacts. The sunspot number for 28 October was 139. The running sunspot number for 28 October is 150. The 90-day average solar flux value is 194.

Geomagnetic activity was low early in the period, but reached minor storm levels on 24 October due to an equatorial coronal hole. Conditions at middle latitudes were mostly Active with at least one minor storm-level magnetic excursion occurring between 12:00 UT and 15:00 UT on 24 October. High latitudes experienced periods of minor to major storming. Activity may have been enhanced somewhat from the large filament which disappeared near 20 October.

Auroral activity reached moderate levels at middle latitudes, while high latitudes experienced predominantly moderate activity with bursts of high

auroral activity. Low latitudes unfortunately, were unable to spot any auroral activity.

Radio propagation conditions were good throughout most of the period and over most paths. The only exception was 24 October when degraded conditions were noticed over high and middle latitudes. Periods of poor propagation occurred during the local evening hours due to auroral-induced signal flutter at middle latitudes. The geomagnetic and auroral activity was expected to last longer than it did, but conditions recovered rather quickly on 25 October to near normal.

Solar activity is expected to remain mostly low throughout the next 7 to 10 days (28 October to 06 November). The solar flux appears to have bottomed out for this solar rotation with a minimum of 154 occurring on 26 October. Flux values should begin to rise now with the gradual return of the active solar hemisphere.

We are currently facing the inactive hemisphere of the sun. The sun has maintained a trend of one active and one inactive hemisphere for many months now and is expected to continue this trend into 1991. There is a fairly well positioned coronal hole near the solar meridian (on 27 October) that should have a slight to modest impact with the earth between 29 and 30 October.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain mostly quiet to unsettled throughout the next 10 days. The exceptions will be 29 October through near 31 October. At that time, geomagnetic activity is expected to be enhanced somewhat due to the coronal hole discussed above. Conditions may reach active levels at middle latitudes with K indices of 3, peaking possibly at 4. A-Index values for middle latitudes on these dates should range from 10 to near 16. Activity is expected to peak on 30 October over middle latitudes. High latitudes may experience brief periods of minor storming with potential peak K indices near 5 and associated A-indices ranging from 15 to 26. High latitudes will experience most of the activity associated with the coronal impact. Activity over high latitudes should peak on 29 or 30 October. Geomagnetic activity should subside again to mostly unsettled levels for the remainder of the week.

Auroral activity is also expected to become enhanced between near 29 October and 30 October. Activity will remained confined to the high latitude regions where mostly moderate activity should be observed with potential brief bursts of high activity. Middle latitude regions will be able to spot mostly low activity. Low latitudes will likely be unable to spot any auroral activity. Activity is not expected to be very intense.

Lunar phase will interfere with attempts to spot auroral activity this week. Taking lunar phase into consideration, auroral activity will not be visible from low latitudes. Activity at middle latitudes will appear to be of low intensity and may not be visible at all due to the brightness of the northern horizon caused by the moon. High latitudes, however, should easily be able to spot auroral activity despite the brightness of the moon. Activity at high latitudes, however, may appear lower than it actually is, due to the lunar interference.

Radio propagation conditions will remain good throughout the week, except for the period of expected increased geomagnetic and auroral activity between near 29 October and 30 November. Propagation will become noticably degraded at high latitudes as auroral activity produces moderate to strong signal flutter over many HF frequencies. Middle latitudes will notice a slight decrease in propagation quality and signal behavior but should, for the most part, retain good to fair propagation. Low latitudes should remain unscathed by this activity, maintaining mostly good to very good propagation conditions throughout the week.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 27 OCTOBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6326	S26W71	040	0030	HRX	01	001	ALPHA
6327	N20W61	030	0450	FAO	20	010	BETA
6331	N18W42	011	0060	CAO	14	009	BETA
6337	S14E04	325	1050	EKO	11	024	BETA
6341	N07E13	316	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6342	N22E42	287	0030	BXO	02	002	BETA
6343	N08E59	270	0030	BXO	05	005	BETA
6344	S21W23	352	0030	BXO	05	007	BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 27 OCTOBER.

REGION	LOCATION	LO	COMMENTS (IF ANY)
6328	N03W63	032	
6332	S07W31	360	
6333	N24W28	357	
6334	S12W31	360	
6335	N12W18	347	
6336	S20W75	044	
6338	S06E08	321	
6339	S38W49	018	
6340	S28W82	051	

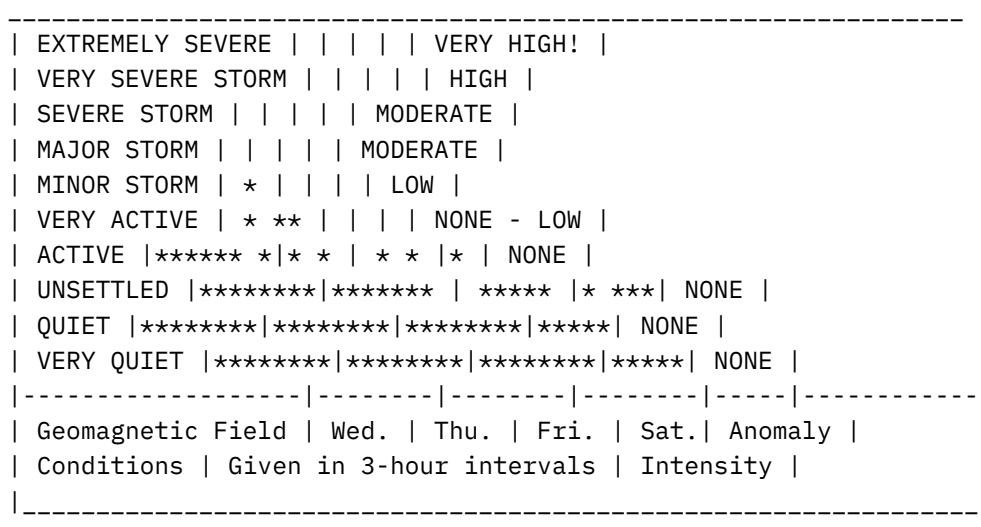
ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 28 OCTOBER AND 30 OCTOBER

Region	Latitude	Longitude (Helio.)
6300	N14	234
6302	S17	209

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

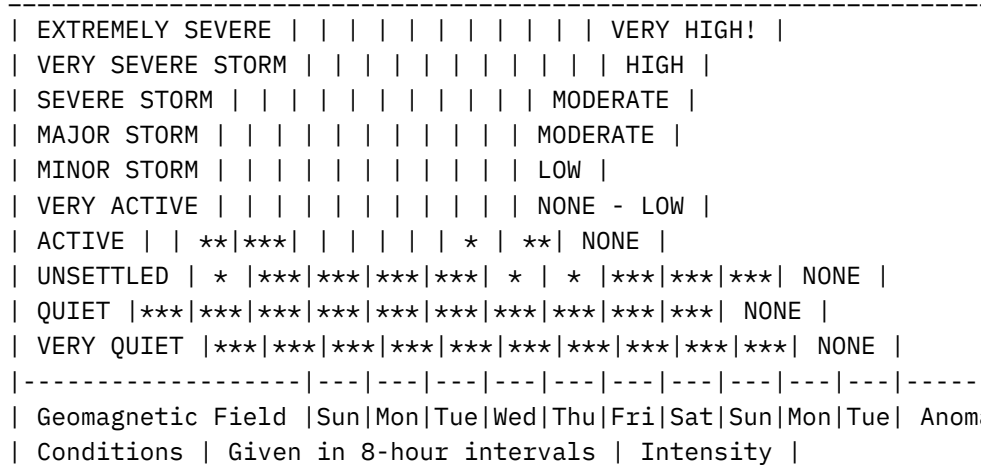
GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours



NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder, Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
"Anomaly Intensity" is meant to represent nothing more than a very rough guide to the --potential-- interaction geomagnetic fluctuations --might-- have on earth-based systems sensitive to magnetic fluctuations (ie. electrical power distribution networks, telecommunications networks, etc.).
For radio signal propagation purposes, plot lines are approximately proportional to propagation quality when plot lines are below Minor Storm conditions. Propagation quality may deteriorate rapidly (ie. non-proportionally) when plot lines reach or exceed Minor Storm levels. Complete radio blackout conditions on all short-wave frequencies may occur if plot lines reach or exceed Severe Storm levels.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (28 OCTOBER - 06 NOVEMBER)



```
|_____________________________________________________________________|

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena.
Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in
excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the
predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

------------------------------------------------------------
242| | MOD.
235| | MOD.
228| F = Major Flare(s) * | MOD.
221| ** * | MOD.
215|* *** * | MOD.
208|* * *** * | MOD.
201|** ** F** * **** * | MOD.
194|** ****F**** ****** **F | MOD.
187|** *****F***** **********F* | LOW
180|*** *****F****** * **********F* | LOW
173|*** ******F******* ** **********F* | LOW
166|**** ********F******* ******************F** | LOW
160|***** * * ********F******** ******************F*** * *| LOW
153|******************F********* ********************F*******| LOW
146|******************F**********************************F*******| LOW
------------------------------------------------------------
Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: August 29, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained
from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for
that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be
expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F"
represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater
flare).

RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (28 OCTOBER - 06 NOVEMBER)

High Latitude Paths

------------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| FAIR |***| | | *|* *|***|* *| *| *| *|
| POOR | |***|***|** | * | | * |** |** |** |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
```

```
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |* *|* | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | * | **|* *|* *|***|***|***|* *|* *| *|
| FAIR | | | * | * | | | | * | * |** |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |* *|* *| *| *|* *|* *|* *| *| | |
| GOOD | * | * |** |** | * | * | * |** |***|***|
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (28 OCTOBER - 06 NOVEMBER)

High Latitude Locations

-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | **|***| * | | | | | |
| LOW | |***|***|***|***| * | * | * |***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | * | * | * | | | | * | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those given above for radio propagation quality. Periods of high auroral activity may be suitable for auroral-propagation. Locally visible moderate auroral activity will almost always cause moderate to strong deterioration in HF signals, while locally visible high auroral activity will render most HF bands useless.

Auroral activity is defined as follows:

NOT VISIBLE: Not visible

LOW: Diffuse, inactive auroral activity visible very near the northern horizon for mid and low latitudes.

MODERATE: Visibly active, but not exceptionally bright auroral activity most visible above the northern horizon for mid to high latitudes. This type of activity usually encompasses torch-like (or beam-like) aurorae mixed with low-intensity curtain aurorae.

HIGH: Visibly very active, with periods of bright, pulsating curtain aurorae possibly mixed with moderate intensity zenith aurorae. Can occur to the north as well as stretching up near the zenith, particularly at middle latitudes. There may be some color fluctuations discernable.

VERY HIGH: Very active, very bright and very colorful auroral activity possibly mixed with intense zenith and curtain aurorae. Visibly strong pulsations with auroral boundaries to the zenith, stretching even partway to the southern hemisphere of the sky.

EXTREMELY HIGH: Rare, incredibly bright auroral activity with rapid color and brightness fluctuations mixed with very strong rapid auroral pulsations visible throughout the entire sky.

There are three plotted lines per day in the auroral activity prediction charts. Each of these three plotted lines represent three periods during the evening/morning when auroral activity can be seen. The first line represents the evening twilight period. The middle line represents the --local-- midnight sector, while the last line of each day represents the morning twilight period.

The auroral activity predictions charts are heavily based on recurrent phenomena and may not be accurate in the longer-term due to unforseen and unpredictable transient events (ie. such as solar flares).

The visibility of auroral activity depends on your location and the brightness of the sky (which is dependent upon both city lights and lunar phase). These charts do not account for these variations. The charts are based on dark-sky conditions (lunar phase excluded). Aurorae occur independent of sky brightness, so just because auroral activity may not be directly visible (due to lunar phase, for example) does not mean auroral activity isn't in progress.

** End of Report **

2462. Re: gender neutral pronouns (was: Re: The Dube dude)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 19:11:39 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Oct28.191139.12190@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 7325

As quoted from <1990Oct26.012152.18380@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu> by gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (Gerald Pulver):

> In article <1990Oct25.094613@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
> >Personally, I back the use of "they"/"their"
> >over such awful contructions as "he/she" or the muy disgusto "heesh."
>
> How about "s/he"?

Try saying it over voice. (Oh, oh, another argument in favor of CW --- except that it's obviously workable on packet, too. Oh, well, maybe they'll just ignore that annoying little fact liek they do so many others.) And even in CW/RTTY/packet, it's a pain.

I used to use "s/he"; now I just use "they". Easier and less messy. And less annoying to read.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

2463. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 19:14:42 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Oct28.191442.16979@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 7321

In article <9217@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
> What is so SPECIAL about CW....
>
>1) EFFICIENT. CW is conservative of band spectrum.[...]
>2) SIMPLICITY. CW is the simplest form of communications [...]
>3) FRIENDLY. CW at 15wpm+ lopes along at an easy conversational pace [..]
>4) HISTORIC. [...]
>5) REWARDING. Communicating via CW is a "SKILL" [...]

Herbi,

Points 3, 4 and 5 are personal opinions. Points 1 and 2 are provably false assertions. See my Reply Comments on PR Docket 90-55 for the details; I posted it here back in early September.

None of your points constitute valid arguments against a codeless license, although you are perfectly free to promote voluntary proficiency in or use of CW by anyone who will listen.

Phil

2464. Computer interference & cars New Problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 19:16:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9010281920.AA28323@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7320

Most of the problems I see posted regarding RF <-> automotive problems look to me like the computer getting into the radio or the other way around. As we put more and more computers in cars the interference problems are going to increase.

In reading through some of the literature an automotive and agricultural networks I find that Chrysler has standardized on a single wire network connection among the various embedded computer that will be scattered around cars of 90's. This would be a wire of some length say, 2 meters terminated by computer gates of about 100 ohms impedance if I my recall is correct this is called a Beverage antenna. To keep interference down in either direction will be interesting.

Some of the automotive networks operate at 1 megabaud. With the forecast death of CW maybe we could use these soon to be abandoned bands as inter automotive comunication.

Gordon Couger N5QAQ

2465. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 20:18:11 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <174.272B8106@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7326

> What? One minute solid copy or answering 7 of 10 multiple guess questions
> on received text is a test of on-the-air procedures? I hope not!

I agree with you there. In fact, I would like to ask whether
any VEs are giving the code exam with multiple-choice questions. It
seems to me that such a method would partially defeat the purpose of
the test. The fill-in-the-blank questions that I had to answer when
taking tests from the FCC examiners are a better check of accurate
copy.

> CW is a MODULATION method not a LANGUAGE! Whatever language you

That is true. Prospective hams are given a Morse code test, not
a CW test. Many ignore the distinction.

> Deep Space Network other techniques are used. CW is as valid a modulation
> method as AM or FM and deserves as much attention on the exam as AM or FM
> modulation receives.

You can even send Morse code on AM or FM! ;-)

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2466. Re: Radio privacy - the future

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-28 21:43:23 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct28.214323.18717@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7323

die@cpoint (David I. Emery) writes:

> I think we all have to accept that eventually (maybe even soon):

Sorry, I do not accept the eventuality of it. But I certainly do
acknowledge the POSSIBILITY of it, and that this possibility can be
a certainty if we take not action and let it.

> 1. Almost everything of much general interest will be encrypted
>securely enough so that only stupid key management will render it vulnerable.

This is likely to be the case and is what SHOULD happen.

> 2. What isn't encrypted will be massively illegal to listen to
>and people will really be going to jail and having their equipment
>confiscated for trying. Simply enforcing a broad construction of the
>the present ECPA as it stands would go pretty far in this direction.

This could happen, but strong lobbying, with encryption technology as the
evidence can prevent this. If it can be held out until #1 is well under
way to full implementation, then #2 won't really become a worry anymore.

> 3. Scanners and other general converage radios will become
>contraband, illegal to possess regardless of what they are actually
>tuned to. This is the only way that enforcing an anti-listening
>("privacy") law could possibly be practical, as the actual act of
>listening is so passive, private, and undetectable.

While the USSR becomes freer, the USA becomes more restrictive. This
is also not an eventuality unless we let it be (and we seem to be).

Such a ban would have severe consequences. Ham radio operators would
not be able to check for harmonics in their signals, and ham radio itself
could have its very existance threatened.

> 4. The public will be assured that now everything is illegal
>and the laws are being enforced that their unencrypted communications
>are quite safe (such as cellular phones), and private individuals
>will be slow to actually use available security technology. As a
>result both criminals, and the shadier side of law enforcement will
>be happily able to monitor private individuals for very questionable
>purposes well into the forseeable future.

This won't happen unless government causes encryption to be compromised
in some ways. It has been suggested by some that DES is so compromised
by the NSA. Even if that is true, they still need a significant (though
apparently they have it) computational power to break it. They cannot
listen to ALL communications.

Computing power continues to increase. What was once mainframe power is now in your hand. Imagine what a collections of 65,536 processors of 1999 technology will be able to do. It will be necessary for cryptology to keep up with this (theoretically it can) and for that to be available to everyone for their appropriate communications (paranoid governments won't allow it).

Presently cryptographic technology has more restrictions that general coverage receivers. Think about it.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2467. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 03:58:37 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <834@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 7193

In article <174.272B8106@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:
|
| I agree with you there. In fact, I would like to ask whether
|any VEs are giving the code exam with multiple-choice questions. It
|seems to me that such a method would partially defeat the purpose of
|the test. The fill-in-the-blank questions that I had to answer when
|taking tests from the FCC examiners are a better check of accurate
|copy.

When I took my code test two months ago (and STILL no certificate!), the VEs DID use a multiple choice test for those who failed to copy one solid minute. In fact, the pre-test instructions included hints like: "listen for key phrases such as "My name is..." We were then supposed to listen very hard for the next letter. If the next letter was, say, M and the multiple choices for the senders name were Martha, Jim, Sam, and Tracy.... well, you can see how it goes....

I learned the code and enjoyed it but doubt I'll use it in practice. I think the point here is that if your VEs are no-coders, you can fulfill the letter of the law with very little effort.

Rick

--

| Richard Hyde | RaH@btr.com | This space intentionally left blank |

2468. why there is a cw test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 04:35:38 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <38845@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7184

I must not be the only person getting tired of all the postings about cw, so let me add one more :-)

Lessee. If you want a license to transmit on the HF bands, you will find that there are two major and about equally popular ways in which such transmissions are made. One is by voice (which took us all several years to learn when we were small) and the other is by cw (which can be learnt at the basic level in a much shorter time). Nobody is so set in their ways that they know for sure that they are never going to use one or other of these modes. That is why everyone who wants an HF transmitting license should have some basic familiarity with both modes. Thus, there are questions on the exams about international phonetics - whether or not you think you will ever use voice. There is also a test of very slow speed morse code, whether or not you think you will ever use cw. Once you have demonstrated the basic skills you can get on the amateur bands and use either or both of these modes. If you want to make contacts with overseas stations, you will find that about half of them are using one of these modes and half are using the other (at any one time). Knowing the basics of the morse code, you are in a good position to start communicating with others using this mode, just as knowing the international phonetics helps when you first go on the air using voice.

OK. If you want to go on VHF, where people generally work with much stronger signals and the majority use voice to communicate (it is undeniably faster when signals are strong), there is no particular reason to learn the mode that is less common, and that is why we will probably have a VHF license that does not require one to demonstrate ability to decode even the slowest speed morse code.

If you know for sure that you are want to get on the HF bands and only ever talk with people across town who are nice and loud, then you might just as well use the telephone - it's more private and it's free.

Of course cw is not for everyone. Nor is voice. Nor is being able to calculate time constants of various combinations of resistors and capacitors nor many of the other things we are tested on in order to have a transmitting license.

If, once you are on the air, you decide you don't want to use morse code, then don't use it. If you decide that voice operation takes up too much frequency and the consequent crowding of the band is not to your liking, don't use voice.

Does any of this make sense?

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2469. Re: Need Weather Satellite info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 05:55:28 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <456@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7196

The ARRL has just published the fourth edition of
Ralph E. Taggarts "Weather Satellite Handbook"

It has sections on
Building antennas
Commercial Receivers
A microprocessor based scan convertor
Contrast enhancement and picture processing
Tracking
and a section of advertising in the back.

$20 ISBN 0-87259-319-3

markz@ssc.uucp

2470. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 08:08:52 UTC
From: 9m2dx@eng.ukm.MY
Message-ID: <9010290642.AA01272@vlsi.eng.ukm.MY>
Source record: 7187

```
subscribe
```

2471. Akademisk Radioklubb, Trondheim

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 12:43:07 UTC
From: rko@korppi.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Oct29.124307.22739@funet.fi>
Source record: 7185
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Does anyone know any e-mail connection to somebody at Akademisk
Radioklubb in Trondheim (LA1K)? If so, please inform me if you have
any clue.

Risto Kotalampi, rko@tut.fi # DXing is not a hobby,
Signal Processing Laboratory # it's a way of life!
Tampere University of Technology #

2472. IC-745

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 13:42:41 UTC
From: JORDAN@LL.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <9010291342.AA21093@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7192

I would like to get in touch with anyone using an Icom IC-745,
especially if you:
a) have a service manual, or
b) have successfully changed the backup battery.

I would like to change mine BEFORE it dies, and the rig gets
total amnesia...

Any other hints & kinks would also be appreciated

Mike Jordan KC1RP (JORDAN at LL.LL.MIT.EDU)

2473. Re: Radio privacy - the future

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 14:18:57 UTC
From: perley@caesar
Message-ID: <13193@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7197

In article <1990Oct28.214323.18717@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1 (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
writes:
>die@cpoint (David I. Emery) writes:

>
>> 1. Almost everything of much general interest will be encrypted
>>securely enough so that only stupid key management will render it vulnerable.
>
>This is likely to be the case and is what SHOULD happen.

This is appropriate for private communications.

For government, public agency etc communications, maybe not.

We have the Freedom of Information Act, lots of restrictions on
what can be discussed at "closed door" meetings of city councils,
and declassification of things that don't really have to be secret.

If government communications is done on a "need to encrypt" basis,
there should still be a lot of interesting stuff out there.

On the ham bands of course, we have only a limited opportunity for
legal encrypted communication.

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2474. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 14:47:51 UTC
From: perley@caesar
Message-ID: <13194@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7194

In article <834@public.BTR.COM>, rah@public (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com) writes:
>In article <174.272B8106@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:
>| I agree with you there. In fact, I would like to ask whether
>|any VEs are giving the code exam with multiple-choice questions. It
>|seems to me that such a method would partially defeat the purpose of
>|the test. The fill-in-the-blank questions that I had to answer when
>|taking tests from the FCC examiners are a better check of accurate
>|copy.
>
>When I took my code test two months ago (and STILL no certificate!), the
>VEs DID use a multiple choice test for those who failed to copy one
>solid minute. In fact, the pre-test instructions included hints like:
>"listen for key phrases such as "My name is..." We were then supposed to
>listen very hard for the next letter. If the next letter was, say, M
>and the multiple choices for the senders name were Martha, Jim, Sam, and
>Tracy.... well, you can see how it goes....

That is sure different from the test I took last summer. The instructions were emphatic that your fill-in-the-blank answer had to be exactly as sent, or be marked wrong. As an example, if the senders QTH was sent as "paramus, nj" and you wrote "paramus, new jersey", or "paramus, n.j." it would be marked wrong.

In addition, the test leaned towards questions that you couldn't answer from context if you had missed a key character, like "how high was the sender's tower?" (something like 179 feet) or some third parties call sign that was mentioned.

Multiple choice sounds like a piece of cake in comparison. Just out of curiosity, which VEC was it? What other big differences in procedure are there between VEC's besides the code test?

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2475. HTs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 15:15:03 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.514620@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 7195

I have finally decided on which HT I want to TRY to buy. It's the Yaesu FT-470. I've been told it retails for around $400, but can sometimes be purchased for under $400. Problem is, I've only got about $200 (plus or minus $50) to spend. Anyone know how I can get one for that price? I will accept a used one from someone provided I can get a written guarantee from that person that the unit is in perfect working order AND that if something does go wrong with the unit, that I will be able to send it back to the person and get a full refund.

Any suggestions or offers out there?

Thanks for any help you can offer.

Scott

2476. Re: The Dube dude

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 16:17:55 UTC
From: pgh@cs.brown.edu
Message-ID: <PGH.90Oct29111755@pompeii.cs.brown.edu>
Source record: 7205

"You folks..." isn't that bad. Kinda folksy.

--

==========

Paul G. Howard pgh@cs.brown.edu
Brown University (401) 863-7672
Box 1910
Providence RI 02912

2477. Re: Anyone used Mini-Circuits MAR-x amps?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 16:22:37 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250259@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7177

Jon Bloom asks:

> Glenn, is that the only MAR-x that's "just like" an Avantek part? If not,
> is there such a thing as a MSA-to-MAR cross reference?

Well, the catalogs which are handy seem woefully out of date but...

A very cursory look makes me think that MAR-1 thru MAR-8 are
MiniCircuits numbers for MSA-01 thru MSA-08 all with the Avantek
85 package which MiniCircuits calls a VV-105 package.

I really *must* get some newer catalogs though...

Glenn n6gn

2478. Re: ARRL, Lobbying, NRA, etc...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 16:34:33 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <270.272C794D@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7178

> From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie)
> Date: 26 Oct 90 21:57:23 GMT
> Organization: Hewlett Packard - Boise, ID
> Message-ID: <530029@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> >Tad cook asked how the NRA gets away with lobbying, when the ARRL can't.
> >Simple. NRA member funds are not used for lobbying. All lobbying monies
> >come from the NRA Political Action Fund, contributions to which are *not*
> >tax exempt. How many hams do you think would contribute to a non-tax-exempt
> >ARRL lobbying fund?
> >
> > --mike ke8yy.....and NRA.
> > medelma@cms.cc.wayne.edu
> > medelma@waynest1
>
> Actually, Tad didn't. I did. Now I know that the NRA has a seperate
> lobbying organization.

I think you'll find that ARRL is a lot goosier about losing their tax status
and is probably playing it safe. Let's face it, if they had to start paying
income taxes on the publishing empire, they'd be in real deep trouble.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2479. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 16:38:03 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1488@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7179

In article <LURU.90Oct27221929@stekt.oulu.fi> luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:
>I am not all that familiar with the repeater system (frequency
>allocations, ownership, etc.) in the U. S.
>
>I am especially puzzled with the concept of "open" and "closed"
>repeaters and how the latter fits in the picture of amateur radio. Can
>someone please clarify this terminology for me?

There are two types of amateur repeaters in use in the USA.

1. Open. An open system welcomes all users. It may use technical
access controls, but the access information is widely
and freely available to everyone. New users are actively
welcomed to the system.

2. Closed. A closed system welcomes only a specific group of users.
It may use technical access controls and attempt to
keep access information restricted to the group. Or
it may not use technical access controls, relying instead
on group pressure to discourage non-members from using
the system.

>As far as I understand it, there are a multitude of "private"
>repeaters. What's the point in having a dozen repeaters in a
>questionable QTH (and limited range) in comparison to ONE good
>repeater in a high (broadcast) tower or similar? Or ARE they actually
>all that good?

Most repeaters of both types are located on good sites. Some of the very
best repeaters, in a technical sense, are closed machines while some of
the very worst are nominally open. There are machines of excellent quality
of both types in this area. Access to excellent sites is often as easy
for an individual as it is for a club. Very few repeaters operate from
the home of an individual. Many excellent sites are available to amateurs
either free or for a nominal rental. There are two amateur systems operating
from the broadcast tower where I work. They are both supplied free sites
as a courtesy to the amateurs.

>What would you say is an average working range of a typical repeater
>in Ohio, or any other place with flat terrain?

Average working distance varies wildly depending upon siting, technical
sophistication, terrain, and co-channel interference. In the rough
terrain of North Georgia, the working range of a given machine may
vary between 15 and 120 miles depending on the direction of the user
from the machine. In flat terrain the working distance varies between

50 and 120 miles, depending mainly on site height and co-channel interference.

>In here, ALL repeaters are club-owned and completely unrestricted for
>any user. There are currently seven (7) allocated repeater channels on
>2 meters (145.600 - 145.775, 25 MHz raster) and they seem to be
>enough.
>
>Am I missing something here?

Many machines here are club owned. Club owned machines may be either closed or open. Many other machines are owned and supported strictly by an individual. These individually owned machines may be either open or closed. In the US we have many more repeater frequencies than you do. Most of the popular channels are full in the Metro areas. Most of them are vacant in rural areas. Our bandplans are different depending on the part of the country you are in. Some use an upright 20khz spacing, others use upright 30khz spacing, and in the most populated areas, a upright/inverted 15khz system is used. On two meters, repeaters are allowed between 144.5-145.5, 146.0-147.0, and 147.0-148.0. In general the 600khz split pair is contained in one subband, however, there are machines that straddle 147.0 in some areas. In addition there are odd machines that use a split other than 600khz in some areas. I guess you could say that a bigger country, bigger subbands, more mobile amateurs, and perhaps more troublesome amateurs leads to a completely different set of solutions than the solutions that work in your country. Not that our solutions always work, as postings on this group indicate!

Gary KE4ZV

2480. Re: extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 16:46:25 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <108@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 7208

Is that all the savings?

you them
$0.83 $0.81

(Based on actual call comparisons using any old
long distance company you want vs any one they
want. Note, these services may not be available
in all calling areas or to any other foreign or
domestic locations.)

Ron, K3FR

2481. Re: why there is a cw test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 16:48:24 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <7120142@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 7180

Yes, it makes sense. But unfortunately we are dealing with an emotional issue, which of course removes any logic from the discussion. Most of the arguments against can be re-phased as 'I had to so everyone else will.' Another variation is 'It keeps out the rif-raf.', but of course 14.313 and 14.145 is somewhat hard to defend in this argument. Most arguments for are generally sound.
Personally, I don't see the problem with a VHF/UHF unlimited license without code. It won't make a bit of difference to my HF operation, I doubt it will affect my DXcluster operation, but it might make getting into the BBS a little more difficult. On the positive side maybe I will find someone to talk to on VHF SSB that does not require a huge weak signal antenna. Another positive point is that I might find a reason to invest int TCP/IP.

73's
Jim,WA6SDM

2482. Regency info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 17:33:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <115D49FA63FF002958@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 7206

Mark,

I can send you,if you still need them, the instruction manual for
the HR-2B and/or the service manual for the HR-2A.

73..

Jack (K9CUN)
Rose-Tech Radio Club, W9NAA
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology
5500 Wabash Avenue
Terre Haute, Indiana, 47803

My e-mail address derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

Glad to help
October 23, 1990, 1:10 PM. (First time)
October 29, 1990, 12:28 PM. (This time)

[Sorry, folks. Lost Mark's e-mail address]

2483. RSGB financial traumas..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 17:52:20 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <29.Oct.90.17
Source record: 7210

There have been many recent discussions here in the UK about the financial
status of the RSGB. The current RSGB management has shown its ineptitude
by failing to submit accounts for two of its trading subsidiaries (which have
as a result been removed from the register of companies).
The Annual General Meeting of the RSGB takes place next month; the RSGB
council are likely to face hostile questioning from those attending; the
hall for the meeting is limited to some 200 attendees however.
(Cynics may say that, since the RSGB council will have a large number of
proxy-votes at their disposal, the limit of 200 attendees will make it possible
for council to proxy-vote through any unpopular decisions...)
At previous AGMs, there have been prohibitions on the use of portable tape
recorders to record proceedings; the 'official' RSGB transcripts of
the meetings have shown a number of what can at best be called 'creative
inaccuracies', and at worst, 'Lies'.
The really worrying thing is that the RSGB are the license-holders for all
UK repeaters. If RSGB as a body ceases to exist as a result of financial
pressures, I wonder who will take over the license-holding on repeaters?
I will be going to the AGM as an 'interested observer'; i wonder if maybe
I should hand out ARRL membership-forms as a way to show my disapproval
of the present style of RSGB 'Management' ??
More news next month...

Pete Lucas G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

2484. certificates and gender

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 18:40:22 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <38867@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7207

pgh@cs.brown.edu (Paul Howard) suggests:

>>"You folks..." isn't that bad. Kinda folksy.

Yes, I use that sometimes to a class of mixed undergrads. I think it's
also OK to use "guys" for mixed company, but opinions differ. I can say
"you guys" to my two nieces without their thinking it's funny (they're
Canajuns if that makes any difference).

However, to return to the original topic, I can't see it working for the
WAZ or other certificates: "said folk is hereby permitted to use the
letters WAZ on correspondence originating from this folk's station".
I dunno, somehow it just doesn't sound right :-)

I wrote to the current manager of the CQ Mag awards to suggest rewording
the certificates. I just know that you'll all spend sleepless nights
until I can report the reply, but I will do so, assuming there is one.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2485. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 18:58:49 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <461@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7224

In article <1990Oct28.191442.16979@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>, karn@thumper..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
> In article <9217@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
> > What is so SPECIAL about CW....
> >
>
> Herbi,
>
See my Reply Comments on PR Docket 90-55 for the details; I
> posted it here back in early September.
>
> None of your points constitute valid arguments against a codeless license,
> although you are perfectly free to promote voluntary proficiency in or
> use of CW by anyone who will listen.
>

What elitist crap! Are PhDs from Belcore the only folks with valid
opinions?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2486. Re: RSGB financial traumas..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 19:26:20 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4253@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 7211

Even the worst of the ARRL-bashers on this group (and they include some of the worst anywhere) would have to concede that the League's not in this bad condition...perceived lack of accountability (though I, for one, don't want to have to vote every time they need to hire someone!), perceived aloofness, and a perceived HF bias don't come close to financial mismanagement and fraud.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

2487. Re: extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 19:30:49 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4319@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 7181

In article <1990Oct26.223332.25810@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:

>What we need is for the FCC to start recycling unassigned calls.

Hey, that would be neat. I could apply for W6AM--instant recognition in DX pileups :-)

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

2488. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 19:45:55 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <462@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7225

In article <1990Oct28.180507.10292@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
> I request *again* reasons why CW *should* be required of *all* hams.

As I discern the history, one reason was so, in time of war, the
Army knew who to stick in a foxhole with a radio and a rifle, as
opposed to just a rifle. But this was from World War One, so I
guess this is just another form of the "It's traditional" arguement.

markz@ssc.uucp

2489. Re: HTs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 19:50:46 UTC
From: jill@quads.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct29.195046.28261@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 7212

In article <memo.514620@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
:
: I have finally decided on which HT I want to TRY to buy. It's
: the Yaesu FT-470. I've been told it retails for around $400, but can
: sometimes be purchased for under $400. Problem is, I've only got about
: $200 (plus or minus $50) to spend. Anyone know how I can get one for
: that price? I will accept a used one from someone provided I can get a
: written guarantee from that person that the unit is in perfect working
: order AND that if something does go wrong with the unit, that I will be
: able to send it back to the person and get a full refund.
:
: Any suggestions or offers out there?
:
: Thanks for any help you can offer.
:
:
: Scott

I would like to buy a new BMW, but I don't have the $xx,000s they cost. I
have $1,000. I will accept a used BMW from someone provided I can get
a written guarantee from that person that the BMW is in perfect
working order AND that if something ever does go wrong with BMW, that
I will be able to send it back to the person and get a full refund.

--
==
Jill Holly Hansen | Can you imagine what this world be like
jill@midway.uchicago.edu | if God's operating system were Unix?

2490. IMHO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 20:14:44 UTC
From: scott@ecs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <11192.272c8db5@ecs.umass.edu>
Source record: 7182

What does IMHO mean? Is this an "in-group" acronym - or am I ignorant of some well known English abbreviation?

2491. Here are QSL routes for CQ WW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 20:19:19 UTC
From: lewine@dg-rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <1090@dg.dg.com>
Source record: 7183

Here are some QSL routes for some stations on
from this weekend's CQ WW DX contest.

6I2A via XE2AQ
YM??? via HA0NNN [Sorry, I did not write down the full call
on the slip of paper I brought in to work.]
ZF2JI via KG6AR
XW1L via W3HUP
IQ4A via I4VEQ
FJ9A via FJ5AB

If others could post QSL routes that they copied, it would reduce the
number of requests on the net. If I don't see the ones I need in the
next few weeks, I will post a request.

P.S. Don't you hate it when DX'ers refuse to give out QSL routes on
the air and just call QRZ?

Donald A. Lewine (508) 870-9008 Voice
Data General Corporation (508) 366-0750 FAX
4400 Computer Drive. MS D112A
Westboro, MA 01580 U.S.A.

uucp: uunet!dg!lewine Internet: lewine@cheshirecat.webo.dg.com

2492. Re: Looking for references on CW decoding

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 21:33:59 UTC
From: houlejm@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <3643@s3.ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 7209

In article <9010261259.AA18872@ucsd.edu> daniel@SICKKIDS.TORONTO.EDU
(Daniel Guerin) writes:
> I am interested in building a morse code decoder for a Macintosh.
> So I am looking for the following:
> - schematic for a low cost A/D converter which could send the samples
> in serial form for capture via the Macintosh serial port
> - reference to articles on algorithms for morse decoding; I am looking
for
> something that could automatically adapt to varying speed etc...

I could suggest using the sound input on the new Macs or an equivalent
(Mac recorder from Farallon) for the older macs, Then digitally process
the signal to get the code out of it and then decode the morse.

Personnally I would demodulate the audio externally and feed the resulting digital signal
to one of the handshake lines of the serial port and do only the morse decoding in the mac.

I know nothing on algorithms for morse decoding but would like to have a
look at that.

Jean-Marie Houle houlejm@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Institut de recherche d'Hydro-Quebec Tel (514) 652-8083
1800 Mtee Ste Julie Fax (514) 652-8435
Varennes, Quebec
Canada, J3X 1S1

2493. Re: IC-745

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 21:45:03 UTC
From: mallick@ethiopia
Message-ID: <13210@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7213

In article <9010291342.AA21093@ucsd.edu>, JORDAN@LL ("Mike Jordan G4ASQ/KC1RP") writes:
>I would like to get in touch with anyone using an Icom IC-745,
>especially if you:
>a) have a service manual, or
>b) have successfully changed the backup battery.
>
>I would like to change mine BEFORE it dies, and the rig gets
>total amnesia...
>
>Any other hints & kinks would also be appreciated
>
>Mike Jordan KC1RP (JORDAN at LL.LL.MIT.EDU)

I have an ICOM 745, _and_ the service manual. Curiously, the service manual says nothing about replacing the battery backup; in fact, it doesn't even give more than a black-box description of the memory module. I have a replacement battery, but haven't yet figured out get the new battery in w/o losing everything. Supposedly one uses a DC power supply to hold things while unsoldering/soldering the battery, but no clues in the manual.

Any netters out there who know any more?

John Mallick WA1HNL (mallick@crd.ge.com)

2494. CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 21:54:56 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1156@larry.sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 7215

Were conditions fantastic, or what? People are going to be talking about last weekend for a very long time. The last two sunspot peaks weren't anything like this one. Surely the last comparable one was 1957, but that was before even a lot of us old farts had our licenses.

There must be some new record scores. Has anyone heard any? (Like P40V?)

K9MA

2495. Computer interface for SuperMorse CW decoding

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 22:05:46 UTC
From: eaiu063@orion.oac.uci.edu
Message-ID: <272CA7BB.12879@orion.oac.uci.edu>
Source record: 7216

- --------
I have been trying unsuccessfully to build an interface to
my PS/2 so SuperMorse can decode the CW off my radio. I
first tried a tone decoder circut, with little luck. Then,
following some advise I read on this net, tried using an
op-amp. This too was unsuccessful. Perhaps I am a little
less technical than I need to be. So, if someone has accomplished
this or knows how to convert the presence of a tone to
the closing of input pins on an RS232 port, I would be
forever indebted! Please reply to the net, as mail will
not be reaching me soon. Thanks again!!
Byon Garrabrant
(No call sign yet, the techs in the mail)
U C Irvine Computer Dept.

2496. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 22:21:18 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010292221.AA28380@tilde>
Source record: 7217

In <brian@positron.amd.com (Brian McMinn)> Brian says:

Subject: Paragons of patience

(stuff deleted)

>If CW is really so neat and fun and worthy, then getcher VFO into the
>novice sub-bands, turn off your Kilowatt (still illegal in all novice
>sub-bands except 10m, no?), crank your keyer down into the "barely
>endurable" 5wpm range and answer the slowest, most slimy, most
>despicable, most awkward CQ you can find. Is he in the same state?
>Hey! That's great! That means he won't have any trouble picking your
>signal out of the noise! Does he send "RST 603"? Even better! Now
>you KNOW your talking to a real beginner! :-)
>
>Thanks to those of you who actually do this once in a while. Running
>into one of you sure changed my view of CW. (Yes, I still consider it
>archaic, but I now allow for the possibility of it being fun too.)
>
>--
> Brian McMinn brian.mcminn@amd.com
> Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
> Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
>"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

Have we QSO'd, Brian? I frequently am on the Novice sub-bands, ready to
welcome all the newcomer bI hear. I get a thrill out of being the "first"
or "second", etc QSO for the new Ham, and I hope that I'mnot causing any
undue stress by "pushing" just a little faster than he/she's sending.
I take my 100 (or less) watts and straight key down to whatever speed
is necessary if I hear a QRS.

Occasionally, I will get one of the hot-rods who sends at 10 or 12 WPM, even
though he/she can't copy near that fast. By the time I find out what the
situation is, there's too much QRM for he/she/(it?) to copy.

Not too long ago, I talked briefly with someone at about 3WPM.

But I agree that not enough of us will do this. Sometimes it seems as if
the Novice portion is full of 20WPM.

Are you sure we haven't QSO'd? I'm gonna check my log when I get home.
Your call sure sounds familiar.

73, Dube Todd N5PDK

2497. RE: Radio Privacy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 22:35:39 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <273.272CEB67@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7186

```
> From: roman@oakhill.UUCP (Roman Robles)
> Date: 29 Oct 90 14:47:16 GMT
> Organization: Motorola Inc. Austin, Tx
> Message-ID: <4104@jethro.oakhill.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> can I get royalties on the first bumper stickers that say:
>
> when receivers are outlawed...
> only outlaws will have receivers.

I have a better one. "Now that the Cold War is over, who do we blame our
paranoia on?"

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ___________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

2498. Re: HTs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 22:45:19 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct29.224519.25248@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7188

sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
> I have finally decided on which HT I want to TRY to buy. It's
>the Yaesu FT-470. I've been told it retails for around $400, but can
>sometimes be purchased for under $400. Problem is, I've only got about
>$200 (plus or minus $50) to spend. Anyone know how I can get one for
>that price? I will accept a used one from someone provided I can get a
>written guarantee from that person that the unit is in perfect working
>order AND that if something does go wrong with the unit, that I will be
>able to send it back to the person and get a full refund.

If the 470 is that good a radio, it will keep its value. The only reason
someone would be letting go at that price is if the radio is broken, or
just totally ruined (e.g. scratched all to h*** and painted pink).

>Any suggestions or offers out there?

Get an IC-2AT use for the time being. You can get almost everything you
put into buying a used one back when you sell it (if you don't break it
or paint it pink). These radios seem to be fairly stable in value even
with use. Alternatively, the Yaesu FT-727 seems to be going for quite a
low price. The battery packs are NOT compatible between 727 and 470.

>Thanks for any help you can offer.

That's the best I can do, short of suggesting that you rob a bank, and if
I did that I'd probably get flamed that it was a violation of some rule
somewhere :-)
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2499. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 22:45:21 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1866@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7189

```
From n8emr!W8PH Mon Oct 29 14:34:27 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iTea6-0000QgC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Mon, 29 Oct 90 13:52 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901029/1825z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:11276 Z:43232
R:901029/1710 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:46708 Z:43103
R:901029/1535 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:59445 Z:45387

SPECIAL BULLETIN 10 ARLX010
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT OCTOBER 29, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE FRESH PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN THAT WOULD NORMALLY RUN AT
THIS TIME MAY BE UP TO 24 HOURS LATER THAN USUAL THIS WEEK, DUE TO
THE AUTHORS HECTIC SCHEDULE OF LATE. PLEASE STAY TUNED. AR
```

2500. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 23:09:14 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <531@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7219

In article <1990Oct28.185659.11837@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
>
>I am sick and tired of all the self-proclaimed Gods of Ham Radio who insist
>that because they like Morse Code, they have the right to force it on everyone
>else. Since when does the fact that you like it count for anyone except
>yourself?
>
I am sick and tired of all the self-proclaimed Gods of Ham Radio who insist
that because they don't like Morse Code, they have the right to deny it to
everyone else. Since when does the fact that you don't like it count for anyone
except yourself?
>
>So: five straw men proposed, five demolished. Next?
>
So: If there are more people who want to keep it than don't, you lose.
If there are more prople who want to trash it than don't, you win.

Asi es la Vida con Pepsi.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
{decvax|ucbvax} !ucsd!mplvax!rec
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu

2501. Re: RSGB financial traumas..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 23:23:51 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <7120143@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 7190

Pete,
By all means hand out ARRL membership forms, we can use the money!
We just had a dues increase and the ARRL is having money problems too.
Good Luck
Jim, WA6SDM

2502. Re: Paragons of patience

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-29 23:50:34 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <532@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7191

In article <1990Oct26.195711.10308@mozart.amd.com> brian@positron.AMD.COM (Brian McMinn) writes:
>
>If CW is really so neat and fun and worthy, then getcher VFO into the
>novice sub-bands, turn off your Kilowatt (still illegal in all novice
>sub-bands except 10m, no?), crank your keyer down into the "barely
>endurable" 5wpm range and answer the slowest, most slimy, most
>despicable, most awkward CQ you can find.

Name a time and place Brian, I'll be there. Ca to Tex 40M around 0400Z looks good.

I don't run power, I don't do windows and on 40M I run a random wire 85 feet long up 8' max. Thats why I run CW. On SSB I can't get arrested, but on CW I can work anybody I can hear until my fingers fall off. I use a keyer and Bencher paddles and am used to giving novice tests at 5 WPM. I used a computer to generate code speeds from 5 to 35 WPM and learned how to match my own speed and spacing with lots of practice. If you like it perfect, I'll use the computer and keyboard but that's bad for learning as it's too perfect. It's also sterile and un-human. CU QSY 7.125.

AA6PN.

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
{decvax|ucbvax} !ucsd!mplvax!rec
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu

2503. Re: certificates and gender

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 00:35:38 UTC
From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <10078@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 7198

I think the original post came from the Midwest, specifically the
University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. Since a large portion of
the students there are from Chicago or its suburbs, the term "guys"
is the most natural choice, youse guys.... 8-)

John "Al sent me" Shalamskas 8-)

2504. Re: Hams and Public service/mods to HTs etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 00:56:33 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <175.272D2C37@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7199

> > Not a majority of all hams, but many who have the capability do
> >indeed use it when _they_ think it's OK. Emergency or not. On the
> >flipside, there are a great many non-hams with modified ham equipment
> >in regular, daily use on non-ham frequencies.
>
> I contend that your "many" in thr first sentence is really a
> tiny minority.
> Please don't tar us all with that brush, as you have been wont
> to do.

Quit living in the past, Jay. I think the statement was clear
enough in being limited to a select few hams.

> The second part of that is something I don't condone, but I again suspect
> you're tarring many, many volunteers with the brush of your bad, but local,
> experiences.

I don't think my area is _that_ unique. If some people are
using illegal radios in Rochester, NY, then some other people are
using illegal radios in Houston, TX and a lot of other places.
I am not "tarring" volunteers in general, just the ones with the
Ic02ATs and such. Don't change the subject.

> > On this we agree. As a group, ham operators are more sensible
> >than that. But there are those who behave exactly as described above.
> >I just don't believe in encouraging them, or sitting by idly while
> >they try to persuade the more sensible that they can justify it.
>
> So, instead, you establish a reputation for yourself as the
> famous flaming FidoNet newbie? Seems a bit counterproductive.

I didn't attach that appellation to myself - you did. And
nobody else that I know about has picked it up. If a little of what
you call "flaming" gets some discussion, and more importantly, some
THINKING going on in hamdom, then I don't regret it.

> Then why do you toast people in other areas based on your
> (admittedly bad) local experiences??

See above. Statistically, it would be naive to think that I am
the only one who has seen this type of behavior.

> > I don't want a big fight to start over this. These are local
> >conditions and I don't apply them to the situation in general.
>
> Yes, you do...you did in the message that started this war, and
> you did in

> your replies to me. Now that you realize that your conditions
> don't apply to the whole world, how about lightening up?

I believe that is what I was doing. What do you want me to do,
bare my throat to you?

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2505. Re: Certificates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 01:03:09 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <46108@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 7200

In article <4313@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>Speaking of certificates, what is the simplest station/antenna setup
>that you netters have used to earn them? I've heard that one guy
>claims to have worked WAS with a soldering iron as an antenna. Another
>has worked WAS with 2 microwatts. Can anyone beat these?

I certainly didn't make it *that* tough on myself, but for you net
newcomers out there, I'll briefly mention that all my awards were earned
by running 100 watts into an aluminum porch awning. (Yes, including the
DXCC. I'd worked 133 countries by the time I retired the awntenna a few
months ago.)

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

2506. ICOM IC-24AT extended frequency coverage

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 01:07:10 UTC
From: endelman@wellworld.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1807@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 7201

Here's a collection of reposts for all those who want to know how to program their IC-24AT to extend its frequency range, and its performance outside of the normal bands. Thanks to all concerned for their contributions.

```
*****************************************************************************
*****************************************************************************
* ICOM IC24AT keyboard command summary *
* Copyright (c) 1990 *
* KC1IY and NM1D *
* Revision 1.1 *
* Distribution allowed if this notice is included in its entirety *
*****************************************************************************
*****************************************************************************
```

This is an attempt to document all of the known key sequences for the ICOM IC24AT (144/440MHz dual band hand held). Some key sequences may be common with the IC[2,3,4]SAT, therefore a few key sequences for those radios are also on this list. Some key sequences require options (such as the PL encode/decode board).

This is not designed to replace the owners manual, but to summarize the information in one place.

Note: Many controls vary depending on the current mode, i.e.: Scan up/down will search frequencies when in VFO mode, and will scan memory channels when in Memory mode. Consult the owners guide for complete information.

```
KEY/COMBINATION = Result, action
---------------- ---------------------------------------------------------------
0-9,A,B,C,D,#,* = note: when transmitting these will generate DTMF tones
0-9 = Enter frequency (can also use the VFO knob)
A = VFO mode / clear incomplete entry
B = Memory mode
C = VHF / UHF change
D = Call channel
* = Step frequency down/scan down
# = Step frequency up/scan up
MONI = Open squelch and change to input frequency (if not simplex)
while button is depressed
H/L/DTMF = Select High/Low power, or (while transmitting) send
preprogrammed DTMF codes

FUNC + 0 = Dial set
FUNC + 1 = PL enable (when option is installed)
FUNC + 2 = Code squelch [NOT for the IC24AT, IC[2,3,4]SAT option only]
FUNC + 3 = Skip memory
```

FUNC + 4 = Duplex operation
FUNC + 5 = Code [NOT for the IC24AT, IC[2,3,4]SAT option only]
FUNC + 6 = Mask frequency
FUNC + 7 = Priority mode on/off (operation dependent on current mode)
FUNC + 8 = Set mode (several different functions, press A to exit)
FUNC + 9 = Real time clock and timer functions (press PTT to exit)
FUNC + A = Memory to VFO transfer
FUNC + B = Memory Write
FUNC + C = Split operation (cross band full duplex)
FUNC + D = Lock mode / Cross Band Repeat disable
FUNC + * = Scan programmed limits (down)
FUNC + # = Scan programmed limits (up)
FUNC + 5 + D = Cross Band Repeat enable (split mode must be on!)
Diode D14 (right diode on CPU board) must be removed to
enable the use of this function)
FUNC + MONI = RX/TX light enable / disable
FUNC + H/L/DTMF = Select DTMF Autodialer memory
Func + VFO knob = Change frequency/memory channel
(according to dial set, see FUNC+0)
Func + LIGHT = Lock light on (don't time out)

H/L/DTMF + VFO knob = Change output power (4 power levels when using 13.8 vdc)

The following key combinations selects "power on modes". Start with the radio
OFF, then hold down the indicated keys, and continue to hold them while turning
the power ON. Some 'modes' override others.

LIGHT + * = PTT enable
LIGHT + 0 = PTT Disabled (inhibits the transmitter, good security method)
LIGHT + 1 = 1 MHz digit set (4 digit frequency entry)
LIGHT + 2 = 10 MHz digit set (5 digit frequency entry)
LIGHT + 3 = 100 MHz digit set (6 digit frequency entry)
LIGHT + 4 = Scan pause until signal disappears
LIGHT + 5 = Scan pause for 10 seconds
LIGHT + 7 = Power Save deactivated (use this for packet operation)
LIGHT + 8 = Power Save (minimum - 0.125 / 0.5 second)
LIGHT + 9 = Power Save (maximum - 0.125 / 2.0 seconds)
LIGHT + B + # = RX Extended Range enable
This requires that diode D13 is removed (left diode on
CPU board). Note that this diode has already been removed
by ICOM at the factory on many units. Be sure to hold
these keys down until the activity display stops and is
showing a receive frequency.

FUNC + A = Reset the CPU (this will clear all the memory channels).

Thanks to James Dugal, N5KNX, for the following information:

Return-Path: <jpd@pc.usl.edu>
Date: Mon, 22 Oct 90 21:12:35 -0500
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.)
To: endelman@wellworld.Sun.COM

Subject: Re: IC-24AT extended frequency coverage?
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
In-Reply-To: <1588@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Organization: Univ. of Southwestern La., Lafayette

Here's some info I collected from rec.ham-radio; you'll note the evolution of
the modifications!

Article 2316 of rec.ham-radio:
Path: rouge!rex!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!hrc!valley!pfluegerm
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP (Mike Pflueger)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: NEW ICOM IC-24 MOD !
Keywords: Wide band Rx
Message-ID: <487bd97a.15840@valley.UUCP>
Date: 6 Feb 90 15:58:54 GMT
References: <1457@raybed2.UUCP>
Organization: AG Communication Systems
Lines: 130

In article <1457@raybed2.UUCP>, ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
>
>
>
> NOTE: All mods done at your OWN RISK !!
>
> ---
>
> Here's a useful mod for the Icom IC-24AT, the new mini dualbander.
>
> 1. Remove D13 on the main board. *
>
> 2. Reset the CPU.
>
> Voila! The frequency range of the handie-talkie is now
> 75-195 MHz, 200-490 MHz, and 740-960 MHz.
>
> * NOTE: This may void the warrantee. Make sure you treat the radio as if
> it were CMOS, ie NO STATIC CHARGES.
> DE: WA1OMM/KB1MZ

Has anyone actually tried this, and did it work? What is your serial
number?

I bought my 24AT last weekend and it's great. I recommend replacing the
antenna with one from a 32AT - several S-units better on 2 meter receive.
It doesn't do crossband repeater as-is, but there may be mods for this.
It does do crossband full duplex. I'm used to Kenwood products, so the
labeling and key sequences seem a little convoluted, but I'm rapidly
adapting. As-is, XMT/RCV 140-150, 440-450, and RCV only 138-174. Almost
everything with the radio is programmable, separately if it is unique to
a band (duplex offset, band scan limits, freq step, etc.). A full-featured

micro dual-bander.

I received the following mods for 24AT out-of-band from a very reliable source (although they don't specify RX only or RX/TX), for 75-195 MHz, 200-490 MHz, and 740-960 MHz. Rumor has it (unconfirmed) that the unit even switches to AM in the air band!

1. Remove diode D8 [see figure below]

2. Attach diode D7 [I believe this is already equipped]

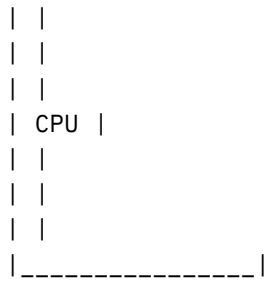
3. Attach diode D12

4. Remove diode D13

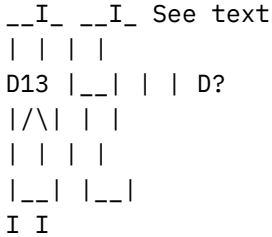
5. Simultaneously hold "LIGHT", "B", and "#" keys and turn the power on. Release all keys after the display goes out (checks all LCD segments). [This is supposed to enable the out-of-band frequencies above]

6. Simultaneously hold "LIGHT" and "2" keys and turn the power on. This enables the 10 MHz frequency digit entry.

7. Simultaneously hold "LIGHT" and "3" keys and turn the power on. This enables the 100 MHz frequency digit entry.



o o o D7 lower left pin is
[D7] [D8] anode of one diode,
o o o lower right is cathode
of the other. Top pin
o o is common
[D12]
o D12 upper pins are cath-
odes of diodes, lower
is common anode.



WARNING: I have NOT tried the hardware mods and cannot vouch for them, so proceed at your own risk!

I am told that the newer 24AT's (believed not to have made it to the US yet) will have the hardware mods in place, so only steps 5-7 will be necessary. So, try this first. Steps 5-7 don't seem to have any effect on a 24AT without the correct hardware mods. BTW, this has been attempted on 2 units with serial numbers around 1000 and mid-1100's, neither of which worked. :-(Like I said, the ones with the mods aren't here yet.

There are 5 screws to remove the case (5th is on the strap hook). Keep the top panel controls with the front of the radio, and be VERY careful pulling the back off because there are fine ribbon cables connecting the front & back. I don't think they'll take much flexing.

Additionally, diodes D7, D8, and D12 are surface mount components. They contain 2 diodes connected to 3 pins. Diodes D7 and D12 are different configurations. I believe D8 and D12 are different, so I wouldn't put the removed D8 in the spot for D12. Since they are surface mount, removal of D8 may not be all that difficult for those with steady hands and a fine low power soldering iron, but adding D12 would be a bear. I know of no reason that small discrete diodes couldn't be used in for D12. D13 is a small but standard axial diode, and can be easily cut.

It is for this reason I have not attempted the hardware mods. Now, if the referenced posting is correct, and only D13 needs to be cut... I'm guessing, but it could be that the rest of the diode changes are for the 10 MHz & 100 MHz digit entry (which I'd like but could live without) or out-of-band TX, or the like.

If anyone has tried only cutting D13 and resetting? Did it work? What is your serial number? Please post to the net!

If I learn more, I'll follow up.
--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI Internet: PLEASE USE UUCP PATH (NOT INTERNET)!

Article 2325 of rec.ham-radio:
Path: rouge!rex!samsung!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!iuvax!purdue!bu.edu!bu-cs!husc6!genrad!decvax!dtseng!rps
From: rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: NEW ICOM IC-24 MOD !
Message-ID: <7247@dtseng.UUCP>
Date: 6 Feb 90 16:27:43 GMT
References: <1457@raybed2.UUCP> <30500376@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Organization: DTS Engineering, Hudson, NH
Lines: 15

In article <30500376@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> What is the TRANSMIT range when the mods are done to the IC-24AT?

Transmit range doesn't appear to be affected unfortunately. I was at
least hoping for 420-450 coverage. BTW, I tried each amateur band from
6m to 23cm. The PLL doesn't lock up at either end. Another negative
is the frequency step on 220 doesn't allow one to hit each possible
repeater slot.

All in all, not too bad. Now if I can get the cross-band repeater
function...

--
Robert P. Scott | DTS Engineering, Inc. | {decvax,zinn}!dtseng!rps
Nothing could be finer than some green wallet liner....

Article 2333 of rec.ham-radio:
Path: rouge!rex!uflorida!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!samsung!cg-atla!raybed2!ewb
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: NEW ICOM IC-24 MOD !
Summary: MORE TO COME
Message-ID: <1460@raybed2.UUCP>
Date: 6 Feb 90 14:17:18 GMT
References: <1457@raybed2.UUCP> <30500376@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Organization: Raytheon Co., Bedford, Mass.
Lines: 9

The mods posted for the IC-24 enable the wide receive only (as far as I
know). However, the good news is that there are more mods on the way
such as direct entry of MHz when out of band. BTW the out-of-band
sensitivity is very good (blew the doors off a BC-200xlt), except
near the ends of the range.
73
Gene WA1UXA

Article 2431 of rec.ham-radio:
Path: rouge!rex!ames!pacbell!att!cbnewsd!larrys
From: larrys@cbnewsd.ATT.COM (lawrence.j.schroeder)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: NEW ICOM IC-24 MOD !
Message-ID: <13120@cbnewsd.ATT.COM>
Date: 9 Feb 90 15:28:28 GMT
References: <7247@dtseng.UUCP>
Reply-To: larrys@cbnewsd.ATT.COM (lawrence.j.schroeder,iw,)
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 105

Per the posted information and current discussion on the modification of
the **new** ICOM 24AT dual band HT:

The Modification for freq. coverage extension:

1) Remove Diode D13

2) Keyboard [B,#,LIGHT] & Power-ON

Does work... FOR RECEIVE-ONLY!

The process is relatively simple; considering that most of the entire
radio is surface-mount parts... It turms out that Diode D13
is one of two "normal" sized diodes on the LOGIC BOARD easily
accessed and cut when the radio is opened...

(Two "standard" diodes are found below the logic IC1 by about
a 1/3inch, with IC1 at the top, looking at the diodes
D13 is the one on the left.)

Result: Recieve results (rough-info for about 6 hours of use after mod)

VHF: PLL begins to lock in at about 75mhz ...
and goes out of lock at about 280mhz
(display will go 0mkhz to 355mkhz)

UHF: PLL begins to lock in at about 355mhz
and goes out of lock at about 500 mhz...
PLL begins to lock in at about 795mhz
and goes out of lock at about 975 mhz...
(display will go 355mhz to 1310mhz)

Actual use/operation:

Aircraft: (108-136) seems to detect AM ok...
within 2 miles of Ohare Intl(ORD)
recieve of ground 121.--- moderate
receive of ATIS 134.--- good
recieve of tower and approach moderate
seems that high-end of band receives
better.
"looks like for a pilot who desires
to monitor ops at the port
prior to run-up or whatever
should work fine)

2m HAM: As shipped.
VHF HighBand (150-176): seems pretty hot-
unit is shipped rec'ing this stuff
220 mhz: VERY Dead receive at these freq.
hears only very-local transmitters
**ALSO above 200mhz step rate is
no smaller than 12.5khz
!!SO NOT ALL channels can be tuned
on freq- (UUCH!)
70cm (420-450): Fine
UHF (450-476): Hot reciever! - best ham mod'd receive
better than IC32AT mod rec...
470+ mhz works well-
chicago has allocations
of Public service and
business in 470-476
...and 24at works well

800mhz (convential/trunking):
Ah..it hears the band- perhaps
about the same as most
scanners- Not as hot as above
bands- BUT actual fairly
useable!
870-890 (cellular):
Yes, but channel step rate is 12.5khz
and cellular is on 30khz,
so can not be on exactly
every channel.
900mhz:
Did not check out much here...
did hear a few chicago
trunking systems at the
935 trunking band---
*also a lot of cellular images
present.

Bottom Line---
ICOM 24AT is a NEAT VHF/UHF/800mhz reciever and 2m/70cm
HAM radio in ONE.

The modification (D13 cut) provides a manner to receive
extended band coverage, without worrying about
accidental transmission in other services;
[however I would like to see 420-440 xmit at least
as I have repeater link/control in that
part of the HAM BAND; also 220 mhz freq&xmit
would be real neat; as well as 900mhz xmit
which a few repeaters do exist in the
area]

((((one only wonders what the next generation of HTs
will do???))))

Larry Schroeder -- AT&T Bell Laboratories -- Naperville, IL
KA9KDC 708-979-1020

Article 2457 of rec.ham-radio:
Path: rouge!rex!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.e
du!mephisto!mcnc!decvax!dtseng!rps
From: rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: NEW ICOM IC-24 MOD !
Summary: D13 Removal Mod for IC-24AT does work.
Keywords: Wide band Rx
Message-ID: <7248@dtseng.UUCP>
Date: 11 Feb 90 19:03:52 GMT
References: <1457@raybed2.UUCP> <487bd97a.15840@valley.UUCP>
Organization: DTS Engineering, Hudson, NH
Lines: 9

I removed the D13 diode from my IC-24AT, serial number 1025, and it does enable extended receive ranges. Those below the aircraft band, however, do not actually receive the displayed frequency.

If the more extensive mod works better, someone please post results.

--
Robert P. Scott | DTS Engineering, Inc. | {decvax,zinn}!dtseng!rps
Nothing could be finer than some green wallet liner....

Article 9035 of rec.ham-radio:
Path: rouge!rex!samsung!uunet!wang!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: IC-24 Expanded Transmit Range
Message-ID: <1346@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 5 Sep 90 15:05:58 GMT
References: <4247@qip.UUCP>
Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 73
In-reply-to: john@qip.UUCP's message of 28 Aug 90 16:15:06 GMT

This is from the icom "translated fax".

Usable ranges after the mods will be:

RX: 114-130, 138-192, 403-485 & 825-903
TX: 138-168, & 410-485

In reality I have seen a great variance between different radios on where they actually lock up but I have been impressed at the capabilities of this radio

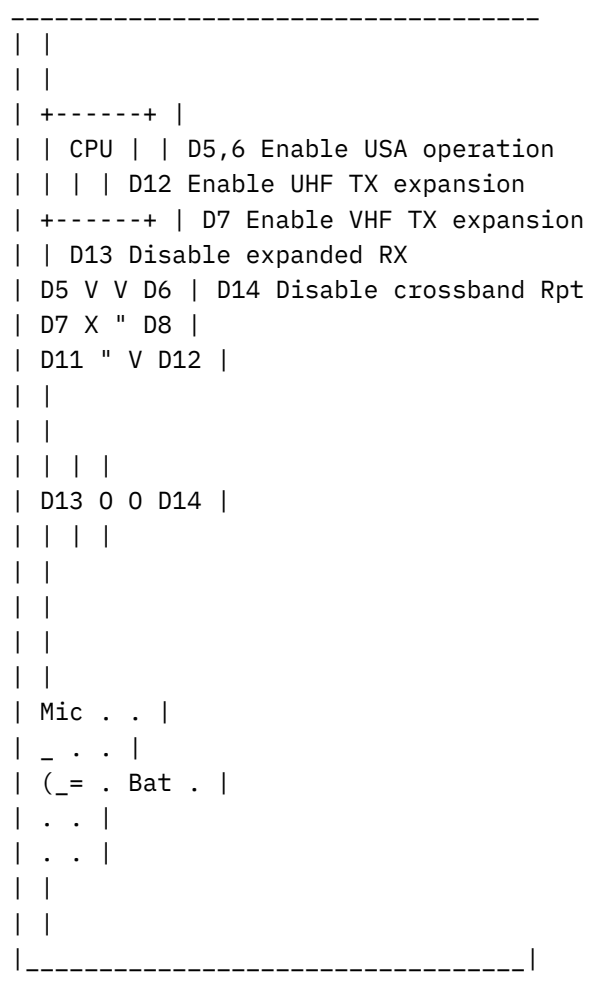
I assume you already have done the kbd mod for the out of band recieve so I will skip that part.

Order the diodes from Icom, part number 912-06015. They are about $2.50 each. A lot for a diode but not for a mod. These are tiny tiny surface mount dual diodes. They have three legs each and I forgot to see if they were common anode or cathode. Be safe and order the right ones from Icom.

Open up the radio. Clip out the glass diodes D13 and D14. D13 should already be out to enable the rx mod but D14 will enable cross band repeat. Func-C,5,D will activate the cross band repeat between two *simplex* channels.

Install the two diodes at position D7 and D12. The picture below may help find them.

I used the hottest and tiniest tipped iron I could find, tweezers and magnifying glass. Be extremely careful adding these diodes as I have seen how easy it is to lift an etch.



Aaron Endelman KK6QH endelman@eng.sun.com
Symbolic Programming Environment Group
M/S 12-40, Sun Microsystems, Inc., 2550 Garcia Ave., Mtn. View, CA 94043

2507. Re: Code & other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 01:07:47 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <176.272D2C39@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7202

> "listen for key phrases such as "My name is..." We were then supposed to
> listen very hard for the next letter. If the next letter was, say, M
> and the multiple choices for the senders name were Martha, Jim, Sam, and
> Tracy.... well, you can see how it goes....

Sounds like an invalid test method to me. Doesn't make much
difference, I guess. People will find a way to do what they want
regardless...
BTW, this is not a shot at you personally. You went to the
effort to learn and, I will presume, took the test in good faith. If
the VE didn't bother trying to actually test the desired skill, I
guess that is more his problem than yours. Besides, if _you_ want to
use code as part of your amateur hobby, you will end up learning it
far better by actual use than by studying for a test. Have fun!

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2508. why there is a cw test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 01:15:51 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <177.272D2C3B@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7203

> Lessee. If you want a license to transmit on the HF bands, you will find
> that there are two major and about equally popular ways in which

Plus TOR, FEC, Baudot RTTY, ARQ-Moore, packet, facsimile, SSTV
and others even more exotic.

> Knowing the basics of the morse code, you are in a good position to start
> communicating with others using this mode, just as knowing the international
> phonetics helps when you first go on the air using voice.

Forgetting for a moment our statutory obligations and treaty
terms, you are just as prepared to start communicating with hams all
over the world using any of the above modes with _no_ knowledge of
Morse code. So?
How about a test on the above "exotic" modes? One should at
least be able to interpret the acronyms and give a basic description
of the differences. But should it be a requirement for licensing?
Depends on what you think the purpose is of the exam, I guess.
I'm agreeing with you, by the way. May not exactly be easy to
tell...

> If you know for sure that you are want to get on the HF bands and only ever
> talk with people across town who are nice and loud, then you might just as well
> use the telephone - it's more private and it's free.

<chuckle> Good point.

> Of course cw is not for everyone. Nor is voice. Nor is being able to calculate
> time constants of various combinations of resistors and capacitors nor many of
> the other things we are tested on in order to have a transmitting license.

That is the beginning of the sensible approach.

> If, once you are on the air, you decide you don't want to use morse code, then
> don't use it. If you decide that voice operation takes up too much frequency
> and the consequent crowding of the band is not to your liking,
> don't use voice.

More sensibleness. Are you sure you want to say this here? ;-)

> Does any of this make sense?

Yup. Doesn't mean people are going to agree with it, though.
;-)

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230

UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%%*%

2509. Re: VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 02:03:28 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <178.272D2C3C@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7204

> > Half right. The RTTY calibration signal was (is) RYRY because
> > of the way the mechanical teleprinters operated.
>
> Well,partly. It is the bit arrangement of Murray-Baudot code. Sending
> "RYRYRYRY" causes the transmitter to spend very nearly equal amounts of time
> on MARK and SPACE. This made it possible to measure "average"
> magnet current.

Fancy meeting you here. ;-)

The explanation that I remember also included the fact that
sending RYRY caused all of the mechanical parts that caused printing
to be moved, verifying that they all worked and weren't broken.

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2510. Re: gender neutral pronouns (was: Re: The Dube dude)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 06:04:02 UTC
From: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz
Message-ID: <6134@minyos.xx.rmit.oz.au>
Source record: 7144

gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (Gerald Pulver) writes:

>In article <1990Oct25.094613@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
>taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>>...
>>Personally, I back the use of "they"/"their"
>>over such awful contructions as "he/she" or the muy disgusto "heesh."
>>...

>How about "s/he"?

Whatever hapenned to 'people' ?

2511. IC745?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 06:12:51 UTC
From: chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <685@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Source record: 7214

I'm looking for the mod for the Icom IC-745.
Would appreciate any info.

I have the mod for the Yaesu 757HT if anybody wants it.

Email only, please.

Thanks,

2512. RSGB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 09:54:13 UTC
From: root@computing-and-management-sciences.sheffield-city-poly.ac.uk
Message-ID: <3943.9010300954@swallow.cms.scp.ac.uk>
Source record: 7218

Hello to all info-hams readers.
This is a small selection of information
on the state of the Radio Society of Great Britain gleaned from packet
radio in the UK. The Society has undergone a massive reversal in its
affairs and begs the question "is the Radio Society of Great Britain about
to go bankrupt?" The Latest figure as of 30th June 1990 is that the loss is
126,000 pounds this equates to about 250,000 dollars. Whilst this amount
might seem small when view against the ARRL, it equates to about one third
of the total assets.

I would be intrested in the view of other amateurs outside of the UK, as I
feel that urgent advice is needed to stop the slide in the affairs of
the RSGB. All comments are welcome constructive or otherwise.

Mick G8VHB @ GB7WRG.gbr.eu ip 44.131.2.50 root@cms.scp.ac.uk

------------------- Item 1 --

Msg# 29178 Type: B Stat: $ Date: 25 Oct 1157
To: NEWS @ GBR
From: G6JNS
Path: GB7WRG!GB7DAD!GB7SUT!GB7TCM
Subject: RSGB Auditor's letter
From: G6JNS @ GB7TCM

I recently wrote to the new RSGB auditors voicing my concern about the
state of the accounting systems at HQ and the fact that the two
subsidiaries had been dissolved due to inaction by the Secretary. This
morning, 24th October 1990, I received the following reply. You may draw
your own conclusions.

Peter Goddard & Co
Chartered Accountants
London Road
Sunningdale
SL5 0JN

0990 872822
FAX 0990 872189

22nd October 1990 Our ref PBG/LAW

Dear Mr. Crosland,

Radio Society of Great Britain Ltd and subsidiaries

Thank you for your letter of 19th October. As you are probably aware my

firm was appointed accountants and auditors earlier this year and it became apparent very quickly that the Society's accountancy and administrativeaffairs were in a complete mess. When we took on the appointment as auditors we naturally did a company search ourselves and found that two subsidiaries had been struck off the live register at Companies House. As you rightly say there was an inter company loan between Lambda Investments and the RSGB and we therefore sought legal advice as to what should be done. It was decided that the only course of action open to the Society would be for Lambda to be re-instated. We have approval from the RSGB for this to be done and hopefully the company can be re-instated by the time the AGM is held. In any event we have confirmed that there should be no problem in having the company re-instated and therefore the 1990 accounts reflect this fact and also the fact that the inter company debt between Lambda and the RSGB has been waived and the investment written off. This tidies up the Society's affairs and puts them on a proper legal footing. The investment in the other subsidiary has also been written off as at 30th June 1990.

You mention in your letter that the accounting procedures of the RSGB have been in a chaotic state. This is quite correct and as a consequence, Counsel (sic) employed the services of one of my members of staff on a three days a week basis. He is trying everything he can to bring things into a proper order but I think it is fair to say that he has experienced difficulties, some of which relate to existing RSGB staff and other to the computer that was installed in the early part of the year, contrary to our advice. My member of staff, Philip Smith, will be at the Annual General Meeting and no doubt you will feel free to question him at that time.

I hope that I have clarified the position to your complete satisfaction, but if there is anything you are worried about, please do not hesitate to contact me. Although you may find me difficult to contact by telephone, you are free to try and if available I will be pleased to speak to you.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

P.B.Goddard

So now you know and can start believing what I have been saying for years. See you at the AGM on 8th December 1990 in Bristol and as the Chinese say "May you live in interesting times".
De G6JNS @ GB7BBS

---------- Item 2 ----------

Msg# 30170 Type: B Stat: $ Date: 29 Oct 0517
To: NEWS @ GBR
From: G6JNS
Path: GB7WRG!GB7DAD!GB7SUT!GB7TCM!GB7BBS
Subject: RSGB President replies !
From: G6JNS@GB7BBS._281.GBR.EU

To : NEWS@GBR
The following questions have been asked of all RSGB Council Members.

1. Do Council receive a monthly management accounts package on a timely basis ?

2. Does this package adequately explain to you the company's present financial position ?

3. Are variances from budget adequately explained and the consequences highlighted ?

4. Are trading and cash flow projections regularly prepared for a period of at least 12 months forward on a proper basis ?

5. Are the company's present and projected financial requirements, as shown by the management accounts, within agreed bank and loan facilities ?

6. Can the Society pay its suppliers within the contractual periods of credit without exceeding agreed banking facilities ?

7. Can you confirm that the company's bankers have indicated no intention to curtail its facilities ?

8. Do you regularly review the likelihood that any contingent or prospective liability of the company may become actual ?

9. Can you confirm that no such liability is likely to become actual within the next 12 months ?

10. If any contingent or prospective liability becomes actual, will the company have adequate finance to meet it ?

11. If the company continues to trade, can it avoid insolvent liquidation ?

12. Have you taken advice on the options available ?

13. Can the company trade without relying on receiving deposits from consumer customers ?

14. Do the company's existing banking facilities permit the payment on the due dates of amounts owing in respect of PAYE, National Insurance and VAT ?

15. Have all payments in respect of PAYE, National Insurance and VAT actually been made on the due date ?

have they not been paid on time and have any penalties been incurred as a result ?

The response from the President was as follows:-

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 16th October 1990, and have no comment to make on the contents other than to say that it appears

that all the facts are not known to you."

So it would appear that the President is quite indifferent to the problems facing the Society and members views on the disastrous state of RSGB finances that will be partially revealed in the November Radcom. What the November Radcom will NOT tell members is how much the position has worsened since the 3oth June 1990. "Fiddling while Rome burns" is the phrase that springs to mind.

De G6JNS @ GB7BBS

---

73 all Mick G8VHB @ GB7WRG.GBR.EU
root@cms.scp.ac.uk

2513. Need advice on 10-40m, no radial vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 12:38:10 UTC
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <10397.272d3bf2@rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 7165

I need some advice. It looks like I will be moving up to Wash. DC soon & will be in a 1st floor condo. This will force me to leave my tower, beams, etc. behind (boo, hiss). As you might have already guessed, the management has antenna restrictions. The good news is I can put up a relatively (?) unobtrusive antenna (i.e. vertical) while operating, as long as I drop it when I'm off the air. My father-in-law has been operating this arrangement with the Cushcraft R-4 (R-3?), 10-15-20 vertical. This is a nice arrangement as it requires no ground radials & I will have very little real estate (fenced patio w/ micro-lawn). However, I would like something that will also work 40m.

Since I will be operating from ground level, I can probably use something that can be ground mounted, although I may also be able to elevate it about 10' on a single piece of mast.

Ideally I am looking for a vertical that can:

1) operate 10-12-15-17-20-40m (don't care much about 30)
10-15-20-40 is the minimum.
2) requires no ground radials.
3) can be easily broken down to parts < 15' for storage in the back yard.
4) costs <$200.

Any ideas?

73 de Mark
--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

2514. Which automobiles dislike radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 13:33:22 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <30.Oct.90.13
Source record: 7162

My fathers Volvo 480 suffers a fuel-injection 'hiccup' whenever i key
or de-key my 50-watt 2-meter radio. I have also set off auto alarms with
25 watts on 440MHz.
The local Volvo dealer was useless at helping with the problem of the
glitchy fuel injection; he has tried to get help from the factory in
Sweden, but there seems to be a chasm of misunderstanding between
'the real world' and 'the factory'.
Also i am told that some Toyota models have a nasty harmonic of the
digital clock xtal which hits 145.4MHz.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

2515. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 13:43:12 UTC
From: k2ph@cbnewsj.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct30.134312.20435@cbnewsj.att.com>
Source record: 7164

From article <1156@larry.sal.wisc.edu>, by sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington):
>
> Were conditions fantastic, or what? People are going to be talking about
> last weekend for a very long time. The last two sunspot peaks weren't
> anything like this one. Surely the last comparable one was 1957, but
> that was before even a lot of us old farts had our licenses.
>
> There must be some new record scores. Has anyone heard any? (Like P40V?)
>
> K9MA

The preliminary total from PJ1B comes to not quite 60 million points.
They made something like 21,105 Qs in 189 zones and 804 countries.
The preliminary total for PJ9W comes to around 53 million points.
Not too shabby. Haven't heard the total from P40V yet.

73,
Bob K2PH

p.s. Go Frankford!

--
==
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!oblivion!k2ph or k2ph@oblivion.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories | ARPA: k2ph%oblivion@att.arpa
Lincroft, N.J. 07738 | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

2516. Genderless pronoun: na

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 14:50:00 UTC
From: MORRISTA%UCMCIC@UCBEH.SAN.UC.EDU
Message-ID: <EF5525CFCB20601320@UCBEH.SAN.UC.EDU>
Source record: 7169

I'm surprised that in all this no one else has brought up the sometimes-promoted genderless pronoun "na" (or else I missed it--sorry!). This has been advanced by some (feminist in particular?) writers as a gender-neutral but not sexless (like "it") pronoun to indicate a person without gender being a necessary part of the identification. I've read a novel or two which used "na" and it was admittedly hard to get used to, but it was at least clear that "na" meant a person and "it" meant a thing. Interesting.

Theodore Allan Morris | 231 Bethesda Avenue, ML# 574
University of Cincinnati Med. Ctr. | Cincinnati, OH 45267-0574
Med Ctr Information & Communications | 513-558-6046 W, 731-3451 H
Information Research and Development | MORRISTA@UCMCIC.OA.UC.EDU I'net
No good deed ever goes unpunished | WB8VNV NTS, U1091 AppleLink

2517. Japan's "CQ Ham Radio" Magazine (??)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 14:55:58 UTC
From: jhk@SATURN.ACC.COM
Message-ID: <9010301455.AA18435@saturn.acc.com>
Source record: 7170

Subject: Japan's "CQ Ham Radio" magazine (?)

About 10 or so years ago when I was working at one of the more
famous former amateur radio manufacturers in Benton Harbor, Michigan,
we used to get a really good magazine from Japan called "CQ Ham Radio".
This periodical was about an inch thick per month (!) and had lots of
great articles (in Japanese, of course). Although I could not read
the text, the schematics, part numbers, graphs and mechanical
drawings (thanks to the metric system) were always plenty to get the
gist of the articles and also to build the equipment described. The
magazine was mainly technically oriented (or at least most of the
articles on DX and other nonsense were unreadable, anyhow) and it
really seemed at that time to be pushing the state of the art. It
also always had the announcement of radios several months before
they were available in the US.

In any case, I'm trying to find out if this magazine is still
published and if it is available somehow through subscription.
My understanding back then was that it was available but cost
".... a couple hundred dollars [US] a year.." to receive here
in the states. Perhaps most of this was the shipping. I don't
really care if it gets here by slow boat as long as the articles
are interesting technically. I'd like something to replace
"Ham Radio" magazine in my incoming mail, and "CQ" just doesn't
do anything for me. (At least "73" didn't buy it and I don't
have to read Wayne Green's drivel.)

Does anyone on the net get this or know how to get a subscription
to the magazine? I'd appreciate a reply by email or phone. Thanks.

John, WB4LNM

+---+
| ** DISCLAIMER ** |
| All of these wonderful ideas and superb comments are not necessarily |
| the opinion of my employer, nor would I necessarily want them to be. |
| So there. |
+---------------------------------------+-----------------------------------+
John H. Klingelhoeffer	THIS SPACE FOR RENT
Director, Government Special Operations	
Advanced Computer Communications +-----------------------------------+
Systems Division	Voice: 301-290-8100
10220 Old Columbia Road	Fax: 301-290-8106
Columbia, Maryland USA 21046-1725	Radio: 224.56/147.135 WB4LNM
	Internet: jhk@saturn.acc.com

2518. Re: IC-745

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 15:08:00 UTC
From: gene@uicsl.csl.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <29400007@uicsl.csl.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7220

If your IC-745 is like my IC-751, it does indeed depend on the battery to support the operating system, which if lost will require shipping the module back to factory for reprogramming. There is a service note out on the IC-751 which describes supplying +5 dc while the battery is being changed. (The IC-751A does not depend on battery for operating system). The +5 would go to the cathode-side of the diode which connects the battery-positive to the load. The negative would go to the circuit which connects to the negative side of the lithium battery.

I used a different approach which you might like to consider: I left the original battery in place (it still measured the same voltage as a new one), and added a second lithium battery with its own diode....anode to battery-positive, and cathode to load (i.e. cathode of original diode). The two batteries now operate in an "OR" circuit....either or both can supply power when the AC is off.....and can easily be tested, one at a time, without danger of losing anything. A light dummy-load could be shunted across battery for more meaningful test.

WARNING: When soldering, be sure everything is isolated...module removed, or AC cord disconnected (many soldering irons are grounded-tip) which might short out your +5 vdc. A battery-operated soldering-iron would be nice.

Note that with my method (2nd battery), it was not necessary to supply a temporary +5 vdc. If you do use an electric +5 vdc, be sure its neg. is not common to the AC safety ground, unless you are certain that your soldering iron is isolated. As an aside, I remember seeing an article somewhere describing how to reprogram an Icom Receiver (7000 series) which is quite similar to the transceivers. Does anyone know if this might be possible on our transceivers?....or might even the same program work??:

2519. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 15:19:11 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <38889@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7161

From article <1156@larry.sal.wisc.edu>, by sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington):
> There must be some new record scores. Has anyone heard any? (Like P40V?)
>
> K9MA

N5AU broke the old USA multi-multi record and beat the group that has
been winning these things lately (W3LPL). We had something like 6600
QSOs, 190 zones and 700 countries for 17.2M or so. Unfortunately for us,
YAECO (Yet Another East Coast Operation) from W2-land was a little more
successful and finished on top. *Sigh.*

Maybe it's time to dismantle everything and move to Joisey.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@sirius.cc.utexas.edu (internet) (512-471-3241)

2520. Re: Hams and Public service/mods to HTs etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 15:28:25 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4257@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 7168

In article <175.272D2C37@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark) writes:
> > The second part of that is something I don't condone, but I again suspect
> > you're tarring many, many volunteers with the brush of your bad, but local,
> > experiences.
> I don't think my area is _that_ unique. If some people are
>using illegal radios in Rochester, NY, then some other people are
>using illegal radios in Houston, TX and a lot of other places.
> I am not "tarring" volunteers in general, just the ones with the
>Ic02ATs and such. Don't change the subject.

I'm not changing the subject. You argue that non-ham volunteers using modified ham rigs illegally is commonplace. It may be in *your* experience, but that does not necessarily mean that it's commonplace throughout the US. I have *never* seen anyone using a modified ham rig on the public service bands in the Houston area, and I've seen a number of the volunteer services around here in action. Your experience doesn't generalize. Please stop acting like it does.

> I didn't attach that appellation to myself - you did. And
>nobody else that I know about has picked it up. If a little of what
>you call "flaming" gets some discussion, and more importantly, some
>THINKING going on in hamdom, then I don't regret it.

Sure. Just like your half-baked proposal to give ham frequencies to public service. You're doing ham radio a lot of good.

> > Now that you realize that your conditions
> > don't apply to the whole world, how about lightening up?
> I believe that is what I was doing. What do you want me to do,
>bare my throat to you?

Nope...but you could let the subject drop, and do as I do when someone else expounds the virtues of no-code: grind your teeth in silence, and go on to to the next message.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

2521. Re: IMHO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 15:40:40 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <68359@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 7221

>What does IMHO mean? Is this an "in-group" acronym - or am I
>ignorant of some well known English abbreviation?

In My Humble Opinion, it could be any of the following:

1) Individual Maintenance Health Organization - 100% deductible; the ultimate goal of the insurance industry.

2) International Mountain Hotrod Organization - Collectors of 1950 Fords and other _Thunder Road_ memorabilia.

3) How the former leader of North Vietnam introduced himself.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

2522. Decoding Morse with a PC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 16:00:43 UTC
From: JORDAN@LL.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <9010301643.AA02988@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7171

> I have been trying unsuccessfully to build an interface to
>my PS/2 so SuperMorse can decode the CW off my radio. I
>first tried a tone decoder circut, with little luck. Then,
>following some advise I read on this net, tried using an
>op-amp. This too was unsuccessful. Perhaps I am a little
>less technical than I need to be. So, if someone has accomplished
>this or knows how to convert the presence of a tone to
>the closing of input pins on an RS232 port, I would be
>forever indebted! Please reply to the net, as mail will
>not be reaching me soon. Thanks again!!
> Byon Garrabrant

I have been experimenting with circuits to decode morse on my PC for some time. Let me say right off that the CW decoding part of SuperMorse is not very good. If you have anything other than perfectly spaced NOISE FREE code the output is garbage. I think it somehow interprets noise spikes as dots, and adjusts itself to a very high speed. I never got it to work with my homebrew 'TU'. I ended up writing something myself in Turbo Pascal that is a little more cautious in the way it changes speed, and it works fairly well, although again it has trouble with sloppily sent characters.

I can't send real circuits over the net, but all you need is something like:

SPKR ______> GAIN X 30 _____> precision ________ comparator __>
SOCKET rect
to rs232
input

The other pin of the comparator should be driven from a smoothed version of the output from the rectifier, so you are comparing the current value with the average value. This makes it less sensitive to fading. It could also use some tight audio filtering at the input unless your rig has very sharp IF filters

I drive the op amps from +5 & -5 volts, and this seems enough to swing the rs232 levels, although 15 would no doubt be better.

There are any number of ways you could do this, including PLL circuits but this works for me. I even got it to decode some HF WEFAX pictures by filtering out the 'black' tone & triggering on the 'white' one. Different software of course. If you want any more details, send me mail
Hope you get something to work
73 Mike KC1RP

2523. Re: HTs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 16:08:48 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <109@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 7222

In article <1990Oct29.224519.25248@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
> That's the best I can do, short of suggesting that you rob a bank, and if
> I did that I'd probably get flamed that it was a violation of some rule
> somewhere :-)

Actually, Phil, some smart-a** reading the mail here would probably jump on the current thread of things and file citizen charges of "Conspiracy To Commit A Felony" and "Inciting To Commit A Felony". Best we tell him to buy the IC2 outright.

Ron, K3FR

2524. Re: Looking for references on CW decoding

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 16:14:56 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <41516@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 7172

At my club, we've got a HEATH contraption which decodes CW. It's made mostly out of TTL parts. I'm not sure of the model number, it's worn off of the case, but it's got a big LED display (approx. 12 characters wide). Anybody ever seen one of these?

Chris

2525. Re: extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 16:22:05 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <41517@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 7223

>OK, I forgot about that one. Do we need any more VE's?

I think so, yes; they have to come from SOMEWHERE, right? (I'm one of them). I mean, if this no-code nonesense generates the thousands of hams you say it will, we VE's will be pretty busy, huh?

.-) (half smile)

Chris/WZ2B

2526. Re: Japan's "CQ Ham Radio" Magazine (??)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 16:39:56 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <16104@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7173

John H. Klingelhoeffer (jhk@saturn.acc.com) asks whether Japan's "CQ Ham Radio" is still in press, and if so, how he could get it.

"CQ Ham Radio" is doing well. Its circulation is one of the three largest among monthly magazines in Japan. Although "CQ Ham Radio" is not the official journal of the Japan Amateur Radio League (JARL's official monthly publication is "JARL News", a puny pamphlet that is widely criticized as an ill side effect to JARL membership), "CQ Ham Radio" is "edited under guidance of JARL". In fact, CQ Publishing has their main office is in the same building as JARL's.

Unfortunately, it costs a fortune to subscribe to "CQ Ham Radio" directly from the publisher (to be precise, from an overseas periodical distribution agency which has sole rights to carry "CQ Ham Radio"), even if you use surface mail. The most convenient way is to buy it at your local Japanese bookstore. This only works if you live in a large city like New York, San Francisco, or Los Angeles. That would cost about nine or ten dollars. The second best way is to ask a friend in Japan to mail it to you. The magazine itself costs four dollars or so, and surface shipping is about two dollars. You'll save on money, but will be asking somebody a favor.

Since you seem to be interested in home brewing, I would recommend "Ham Journal", a bimonthly also published by CQ Publishing. This magazine is much more advanced. Each issue focuses on some particular technical topic, and coverage is fairly deep. This magazine is about the same size as "QST". "CQ Ham Radio" is for finding out the latest equipment. "Ham Journal" is for bulding your own radio. I'm making a modularized SSB tranceiver which appeared on "Ham Journal" several months ago.

Another less known publication that has homebrew information is "Mobile Ham". It started out as a magazine specializing in portable and mobile operations, when bulding small, stable, rugged radios was a major challenge. Nowadays, they deal with advanced homebrewing techniques. "Mobile Ham" is also a monthly, about the size of "QST".

While on the topic, let me add "Radio Life", a popular magazine slightly wider than a paperback book that defies the twilight zone between legality and thrill. This is a must for scanning fans. Lots of "secret frequencies" listings appear in each issue. This is your consumer guide to electronic surveillance. Find out what that couple is doing in the apartment across the street! Want to modify your car so it looks like an unmarked squad vehicle? We'll show you just how to do it -- no more parking tickets ever! In a country where not only third party traffic is illegal, but it is a felony punishable by two hundred thousand yen fine or two year imprisonment or both to merely disclose a frequency used by others for any particular purpose, this magazine has lots of guts. Quite

interestingly, among of its avid subscribers are newspapers and TV stations -- they depend on police radio traffic to miraculously appear on the scene. And even though police radio is now digitized, zealous "undercover monitoring" fans have allegedly cracked the code, bringing in windfall profits to Japan Radio Company, the major supplier of radio equipment to public services in Japan.

Oh well, I ramble too much.

If you have any more questions, please let me know, and I'll respond.

--- Goh Kawai --- speech research and technology program, sri international
---------- arpanet: kawai@speech.sri.com radio: n6uok and 7l1fqe

2527. 10 GHz Equipped Hams Near Charleston, WV. CQ CQ CQ CQ

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 16:40:17 UTC
From: U009@cs.cciw.ca
Message-ID: <5A0A1E0D21140184-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca>
Source record: 7226

I received a letter today from a (young?) gentleman, a Charles Hawes KB8BFM, who is interested in getting started on 10 GHz but says he can't find anyone in his area to help.
His address is 961 Elliot Street, St. Albans, WV, 25177. The postmark on the letter was from Charleston.
I will be sending him some information, but I hope he can find someone a little closer to help him out.
Thanks to the net in advance.

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, U009@CS.CCIW.CA,
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

The Future lies ahead, and behind us lies... lies... lies...

2528. Re: IC-745

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 16:48:58 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <41520@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 7036

In article <13210@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> mallick@ethiopia (john a mallick) writes:
>Supposedly one uses a DC
>power supply to hold things while unsoldering/soldering the battery,
>but no clues in the manual.

I have one, too (my university club). Would having the radio powered
"ON" while you pull the switcheroo help? One would think that the
battery would only have the power to "hold" memory, but not to operate,
and that the operational voltage would hold memory.

Thoughts?

Chris/WZ2B

2529. PRB-WON battle victory -- WAR still on.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 17:03:10 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1705.272d6bfe@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 7127

On September 21, 1990 the federal court in Cleveland Ohio
filed an order which gave me a battle victory (war not over)
in my quest for a permit to put up a Mosley TA33M tribander
at my QTH in ROCKY RIVER, OHIO.

The judge declared that the "government's strong interest in
amateur communications" was not considered in denying my permit
and therefore the ordinance cited was prempted by PRB-1.

The ARRL has a copy of the order and there will be a note
in the December QST.

We have been at this for four years and it isn't over,
but at this time, it appears close.

I have the text of the order scanned and on disk but am not
sure if this is the place to post a 30K file.

We are in the 6th circuit, federal courts.

We have no CCRs or ordinances prohibiting antennas, there are about 6 towers
and tribanders in this city of 21,000 and it is just a case of the neighbors
having more pull at city hall than the federal law.

73 de WA8ZHN
Jim

2530. K1EA Software CT.EXE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 17:24:57 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <798@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 7128

During the CQWW, we used it at N2RM. I might mention that N2RM set the US record and won in the US if our final tally holds up under close scrutiny. K1EA was an absolutely indespensible part of the effort. We had 9 stations going. Each BAND had K1EA running and `networked' to all the others <AND> to a PACKET cluster. The PACKET cluster call outs are displayed live during the contest and made a significant difference in our getting 40 zones on multiple bands and I personally credit not only operator skill at N2RM, excellent equipment, but also the efficiencies afforded by K1EA. Logging is a breeze and DUPES need never be entered. If you here a callsign and many are calling and you wish to know if it would be valuable to hang around long enough to get the station, K1EA will tell you whether or not this station is needed on the band you are operating. If you are networked, it will yell at you if a station is called out on the packet cluster and inform you the station just called out is needed AND on what bands. I credit this with 10% of ALL N2RM's multipliers.

N2RM's tally was 18.2 million.

I have no connection with K1EA and used it for the first time during the CQWW. It is worth every cent you pay for it during this kind of effort and I am sure it would be even more valuable to a single op unassissted in keeping records straight.

73's
Bob
N4HY

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

2531. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 17:27:56 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <799@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 7129

From article <1156@larry.sal.wisc.edu>, by sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington):
>
> There must be some new record scores. Has anyone heard any? (Like P40V?)
>

We worked over 2000 on both 20 and 15 and 1950 on 10 meters and set a
new US record at N2RM if our score holds up under close scrutiny. It
was one of my better ham operating experiences. Frankly it came close
to the joy of having satellites that I participated in building
successfully launched. It was a great weekend from 160 - 10 meters.

Bob
N4HY
(N2RM score = 18.2 million at last tally)

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

2532. Re: IMHO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 17:31:24 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <800@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 7130

From article <11192.272c8db5@ecs.umass.edu>, by scott@ecs.umass.edu:
> What does IMHO mean? Is this an "in-group" acronym - or am I ignorant of
> some well known English abbreviation?

OH COME ON! IMHO that is the stupidest question I have EVER heard!

Just kidding, it took my brain just about 3 months to decipher the acronym
and I do that kind of deciphering for a living! In My Humble Opinion
and it usually AIN'T so humble!

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

2533. Re: The Dube dude

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 18:20:26 UTC
From: king@next.com
Message-ID: <275@next.com>
Source record: 7131

In article <2757@naucse.cse.nau.edu> rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier) writes:
>In article <1990Oct26.124215.3104@mozart.amd.com>, reed@mozart.amd.com (David F. Reed) writes:
>> a lot of garbage been flying by here on sexism, and he but not she, etc.
>> so, I propose the "sheheit", perhaps contracted to "sheeit", an expresion
>> which adequately covers this issue (IMHO) since it contains all gender options
>> (she he it), and phonetically reminds one of what this is starting to smell like... any takers?.
>> --
>
> If anyone has any reasonable, non-flame suggestions on phrases to
> use, I'd be interested...
>
>
> - Bob Wier

I tend to use "Y'all" which I got from my Georgian aunt. Being from Southern California, I sometimes mix "y'all" with "radical", "tubular", and other regional phrases.

"Like, oh my gawd, y'all!"

I also teach. While this phrasing sometimes leads to chuckles (and smirks from English aficionados), I've yet to be accused of being sexist or gender restrictive.

"Y'all have to be careful with your power supply bypassing
when you combine 555 timers with other circuit elements
because the 555 uses a big slug of current when it switches."

Peter King

2534. Re: IC-745

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 18:30:17 UTC
From: mallick@ethiopia
Message-ID: <13236@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7132

In article <41520@cci632.UUCP>, cep@cci632 (co-op) writes:
>
>I have one, too (my university club). Would having the radio powered
>"ON" while you pull the switcheroo help? One would think that the
>battery would only have the power to "hold" memory, but not to operate,
>and that the operational voltage would hold memory.
>
>Thoughts?
>
>Chris/WZ2B

Personally, I'm not wild about putting a live soldering iron inside of a "hot" radio, especially one supposedly filled with CMOS. If I remember correctly, the RAM/battery combination is on a plug-in board, so it can probably be removed and put on the bench for the battery swap. Then all you need is a low current supply to keep the memory alive while you do the battery transplant. I'll take another look in the service manual when I get home tonight to see if there is anything I missed. It really makes you wonder about what went through the radio designer's head; I can see putting the memories in battery backed-up RAM, but not the code for the micro-controller. Thank goodness I still have my Drake twins in case my soldering iron slips :-).

John/WA1HNL

2535. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 18:30:33 UTC
From: alderman_gl%ncsd.dnet@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9010301830.AA27723@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 7133

(Richard A Hyde at rah@btr.com writes...)
When I took my code test two months ago (and STILL no certificate!), the VEs DID use a multiple choice test for those who failed to copy one solid minute. In fact, the pre-test instructions included hints like: "listen for key phrases such as "My name is..." We were then supposed to listen very hard for the next letter. If the next letter was, say, M and the multiple choices for the senders name were Martha, Jim, Sam, and Tracy.... well, you can see how it goes....

(Don Perley - KE2TP - writes...)
That is sure different from the test I took last summer. The instructions were emphatic that your fill-in-the-blank answer had to be exactly as sent, or be marked wrong. As an example, if the senders QTH was sent as "paramus, nj" and you wrote "paramus, new jersey", or "paramus, n.j." it would be marked wrong.

In addition, the test leaned towards questions that you couldn't answer from context if you had missed a key character, like "how high was the sender's tower?" (something like 179 feet) or some third parties call sign that was mentioned.
...
==========
My experience with the 13 WPM test a couple of years ago matches what KE2TP saw -- fill in the blank... exactly as sent. (Laurel VEC)

However, I actually took that test before I was really up to a solid 13 WPM -- but I passed by the skin of my teeth even with really ratty copy. The phenomenon noted by Rick above was what saved me. The question that put me over the top was: "What kind of pet did he say he had?" My copy (using "*" as a missed character) read something like: "... ***pet *at. " Figuring "cat" as a better bet than "bat" "rat" or any other "*at", I sign myself

-- "Gary" N3FRS, (Amateur Advanced)

P.S. I went home and unplugged my key. I'm not even sure where it is now.

P.P.S. And I *promised* myself I would never add to the code/nocode noise level... oh well.

2536. Re: Genderless pronoun: na

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 18:40:07 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <21818@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 7134

MORRISTA%UCMCIC@UCBEH.SAN.UC.EDU writes:
>... pronoun to indicate a person without gender ...

I've met a person without gender. The surgery was quite painful, I'm told.
I think their sense of humor was removed at the same time, or perhaps in
a prior operation.
- Brian

/: .*CW.*/:j
/: *tad@ssc.UUCP/h:j
/: *david.stark@/h:j
/: *phil@ux1/h:j

2537. DXCC countries list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 19:12:46 UTC
From: jusufgun@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <38894@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7135

Does anybody out there have a
DXCC countries list in a machine readable format?

Thanks.

Jimmy Jusuf (jusufgun@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu)

2538. Satellite T.V.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 19:32:42 UTC
From: norm@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1126@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 7136
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,rec.video

A while back I posted for info on Satellite T.V. Video Cipher srambling. The following are three of the best mailings I received out of many. A lot of people asked me to post any info I got so here it is:
(Names of posters have been deleted)
(1)
> I have some questions regarding Satellite T.V. and VideoCipher II.

> 1) How come I never see this subject on the net ?

Touchy topic. CAN be but not necessarily illegal. I like reading about it, but I stay away from actually doing the modifications. Kind of like picking locks - interesting, but it can get you into some real trouble if you go around doing it.

> 2) Did any of you read the articles in Electronic Eng Times on DecTec
> and the new SUN decoder (Oct. 22, 1990)? Does anyone have the address
> of DecTec or info on ordering the SUN decoder ?

NO. There is a unit called "Sync-A-Link" which gets the video on VCII services. There is also a complete VCII clone available in Canada - but it would violate too many copyrights to import into this country. Really, as far as I'm concerned, GI has a monopoly here and that shouldn't exist!

> 3) Whats the latest scoop on VCII decoder hacking, anyone got the 032
> type working ?

032 boards work. They're a bit more difficult. They take different software and different seed keys. They can be converted to 010s with a $100 or so module.

> 4) Can anyone explain the following : Wizard Chips, Seed Key archival,
> Auto Updating units, Musketeering, what services the 900 number provides
> and how is a unit modified for the 900 number codes ?

Wizard (keys): These are the decryption codes for the audio stream. They are called Wizards because one set (18 bytes) gets all audio for backyard subscribable services. There is a new one each month. This is the key "cheat" boxes get - actually all boxes get this number. "Cheat" boxes ignore the service mask that accompanies the wizard code.

Seed Key Archival: Seed keys are 28 bytes of keys that come in RAM in a cypher when you buy it. The way the sysem works is this: the vc monitors the data stream looking for it's serial number. When it sees it, it grabs the block of data intended for it. This data are the Wizard codes and channel mask (usually for next month) in encrypted form. The seed keys are used to decrypt this info. The seed keys are kept in RAM which is

backed up by a lithium battery. These batteries die in about 4 years and then the vc becomes "brain dead" - it forgets it's seed keys and serial number and no longer can receive the services it is subscribed to. Another use (the reason this was done) is that if you give several boxes the same serial number and seed keys, they will get the same services - so you have a "cheat box". Doing this is called "Muscateering". In addition, most Muscateer software ignores the service enable mask so that the original board only need be subscribed to a cheap service.

Auto Update: By having the appropriate seed keys and serial #, you never have to touch the vc and it will continue to get service.

900#: the one you want is: 1-900-HOT-SHOT. For $3.50, this call will give you one of 3 sets of Wizard keys: 010-019, 032, or F3-18 (a service that you can't subscribe to and thus has a different wizard key) You won't need to make this call if you have auto updating software. To use these numbers, you need software that allows you to enter them.

> 5) Which of the VCII's have been cracked (ie: 019, 029, 032) and which
> ones have not.

Cracked: 010-019, 032.
The VC+ (029?) has been reported to have been compromised. It is hard to assess yet, because no (or just recenlty) VCII+ services are available.

> 6) What are the best sources for info on this subject, how about
> Telecode ?

Telecode is OK, but I don't think they sell complete software. They do have a lot of info which could probably give you a good background. After all - this is Educational, right?

> 7) How about the Oak system ?

Can be done. It also requires software - but I haven't taken a look at it.

> Any information would be great! Now don't worry, I would never do any
> thing thats illegal. I just want to further my knowlege on how these
> things work. Thanks, Norm.

I had a chance about 6 months ago to take an 010 apart and see how it works. Rather interesting - but REALLY BAD DESIGN. Easily compromised and the VCII serices was built to fail. (Several parts go bad in 3-4 years. Maybe GI wanted to recycle the boards every so often... but it costs the consumer)
(2)
Receiving unauthorized programming through a modified Videocipher module is potentially unlawful, thus there is reluctance to discuss any methods in a public forum such as this.

What can be said is that the Videociopher 2000 and 2100 models 018, 019 and 032 have been widely compromised by so-called "chippers". Who alter the units' firmware to simulate authorization of multiple services. The compromise is made possible by an extremely poor and

short-sighted design of the DES key manangement by MA/Com, the
original designers of the system.

There have been significant changes incorporated in the newer
Videocipher Plus which are claimed to prevent chippers from
attacking with current stategies. Digicipher, reported to be
compatible with HDTV, is in the works.

Yes, there is a 900 number which reads numbers to you in
hexadecimal format. There is no explanation of what the numbers
are for or what to do with the numbers. I don't think it would be
a very smart idea to call that number from your own home unless you
want the FBI knocking on your door next month.

There are many sources of so-called Videocipher "repair" software.
The best way to find out is to get a copy of a magazine called
"Satellite Watch Newsletter" and read the ads (it is virtually 100%
ads). It's easy to get taken. I doubt that anybody is going to be
stupid enough to go the the postal inspector complaining that
he/she was ripped-off buying illegal Videocipher firmare, but only
recieved a box of a few scraps of wire and some old TTL chips.

(3)
With respect to your questions, I don't think I can be of much help other
than on the subject of the 900 number. I "invested" some $40-50 for
something called a super chip, or something like that, and all that came
was a $0.50 ic socket, and some nearly useless directions and a data
disk that I haven't looked at yet. From what I gather, you must scrape
off some of the epoxy from one of the VCII chips and solder the ic
socket over it. You then use an eprom programmer to program an eprom
to plug into the socket (eprom not included, and no indication of
what type eprom to use). Aparently the data on the eprom must be updated
once a month via the 900 number. I have not tried this so I have no idea
if it works.
Something out there must work, cause they are offering nearly twice
the purchase price for old version VCIIs, and the manufacturer is actively
trying to get people to trade in the old units.
An interesting source of information is on satellite. I'm not
sure, but I think on S1 on Tue or Wed night, ?9 or 10pm est? Some
crazy guy tries to sell used sat equipment for 5 times what it would
cost at a hamfest or flea market, but he is interesting to listen to,
and talks a lot about the VCII situation.

(End)
Well, thats the best information I've received so far.
Does anyone have some more to add to this ?
Remember that fooling around with VCII's to receive scrambled broadcastsiis illegal and you
could be fined and or sent to jail for it! But talking aboutit is not, Norm.
--
US MAIL: Norm Sandbach -WANTED- Old Radios, parts, radio related items
FAX: 201-870-5952 2 Crescent Pl. Oceanport NJ 07757 PH 201-870-4227
UUCP: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!norm or norm@tsdiag.ccur.com

2539. HW 101 Power Supply HELP/WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 19:35:11 UTC
From: anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9010301935.AA08521@tilde>
Source record: 7137

A friend is looking for the power supply to go to an HW101 which he has, but has never used. He would like to buy the supply. Otherwise, if someone had the drawings, he could build one up.

If he can't find anyone willing to sell the supply, he is willing to sell the HW101.

Please email me direct.

-
John H. Anderson, N5OPY
anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
N5OPY@N5LDD.TX.USA.NA

2540. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 19:51:44 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct30.195144.10463@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7138

In article <461@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>What elitist crap! Are PhDs from Belcore the only folks with valid
>opinions?

Probably not, but at least they're capable of spelling "Bellcore"...

;-)

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2541. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 19:59:18 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct30.195918.11041@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7139

In article <463@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>So why does Brandon claim that Mr. Herbster is forcing CW on anyone? Why
>is liking Morse a crime on rec.ham-radio? Herbster didn't INVENT the
>Morse requirement!

An interesting logical syllogism. Hitler didn't invent guns. Therefore Hitler didn't force guns on anyone. The implications are fascinating.

The crime here is forcing a human being to spend time learning a skill that, most likely, he or she will never really use. From a utilitarian standpoint, that's clearly immoral.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2542. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 20:02:36 UTC
From: jenkins@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <10174@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV>
Source record: 7140

In article <461@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>What elitist crap! Are PhDs from Belcore the only folks with valid
>opinions?

The assertion that CW is "efficient" should not be a matter of opinion; it is a testable statement falling within the domain of information theory. If knowing that is elitism, then ham radio needs more of it.

I invite anyone who thinks CW is really spectrum-efficient to give me a call next time you're in LA. I'll take you over to meet some people from the JPL Deep Space Network. They're the world gurus of weak signals, and they do it all with "Belcore (sic) PhD elitist crap".

And before anyone feels the need to point out that the DSN isn't ham radio, yes, I know it isn't. But CW either is or isn't efficient, and people who understand the question say it isn't. CW does have the advantage that it can be decoded by ear by a sizeable group of people. In other technical respects it's unimpressive.

If you like it, use it and be happy. Don't expect everyone to think your reasons are compelling.

--
Steve Jenkins N6UNI jenkins@jpl-devvax.jpl.nasa.gov
Caltech/Jet Propulsion Laboratory (818) 354-0162

2543. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 20:36:41 UTC
From: tmurphy@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct30.203641.5283@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 7141

In article <531@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>
>I am sick and tired of all the self-proclaimed Gods of Ham Radio who insist
>that because they don't like Morse Code, they have the right to deny it to
>everyone else. Since when does the fact that you don't like it count for anyone
>except yourself?

Actually, if you look back at the various messages on the subject,
nobody has suggested denying morse to anyone, just not requiring it.
It's misunderstandings like this that contribute to the problem.

Christopher Murphy, N1HQL
MIT Network Services
tmurphy@mit.edu

2544. Spread-Spectrum Radio Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 20:55:29 UTC
From: techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <15452@burdvax.PRC.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 7142

Are there any good sources on spread spectrum radio transmission technology, using both direct-sequence and frequency-hopping techniques that could be applied to data transmission in high noise environments like Local Area Networks on factory floors?

Looking for books on the topic, magazine or journal articles, or direct first person knowledge.

Thanks.

Joseph M. Fedock N3IE
Unisys/DS/EISG/VFL
Paoli, PA 19301
(215) 648-2495
techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM

2545. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 21:12:43 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22051@mvis1.com>
Source record: 7143

In article <9010301830.AA27723@bunny.gte.com> alderman_gl%ncsd.dnet@GTE.COM writes:
>
>However, I actually took that test before I was really up to a solid
>13 WPM -- but I passed by the skin of my teeth even with really ratty
>copy. The phenomenon noted by Rick above was what saved me. The
>question that put me over the top was: "What kind of pet did he say he
>had?" My copy (using "*" as a missed character) read something like:
>"... ***pet *at. " Figuring "cat" as a better bet than "bat" "rat" or
>any other "*at", I sign myself
>

Gee, if you can pass the test by copying, say, every _third_
character and playing multiple-choice games, you can pass your
General after you attain the lofty speed of.... 5WPM! But you'll have
to get to at _least_ 7-8WPM before you can attempt the Extra.
Whatever happened to the old "One minute solid copy of random code
groups"? (Oh, no! I've dated myself!)

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

2546. Fair Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 21:35:28 UTC
From: archer@stlvm6.iinus1.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9010302134.AA26557@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7145

Could someone send me the address and phone number of Fair Radio Sales,
I'd also like some names/numbers of other great surplus outfits.

Thanks...
Gary (just a waiting for my license) Archer

2547. Re: extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 21:48:11 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Oct30.214811.3375@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 7146

In article <1990Oct26.223332.25810@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>The fact that 2x1 calls for Extra are running out is a concern. These are
>the incentives to upgrade to Extra:

.... Lots deleted ....
>
>What we need is for the FCC to start recycling unassigned calls.
>-- ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Far be it from me to spread RUMORS (-; but a friend of a friend has informed me that the FCC is planning to open a small window to do just that for a nominal fee. I don't know if its true, when or if it will happen or anything else about it but if anyone on the net hears anymore on the subject please post.

--
phil blais N6KXD (ex WD6ETL) ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

2548. Re: IMHO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 22:20:08 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <7120144@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 7147

```
IMHO - In My Humble Opinion
BTW - By The Way
:-) - smiley face (HI)
;-) - half smiley face
8-) - like WOW
:-( - ~smiley face
```

2549. Re: CBS REPORT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 23:01:46 UTC
From: news@acc.stolaf.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct30.230146.12122@acc.stolaf.edu>
Source record: 7148

In <408@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>In article <30500787@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>>
>> > I will be writing CBS to express my views and I hope that many others
>> > will write them
>>
>> Send a copy to Walter Cronkite as well.

>Uhhhhh....didn't Walt retire from CBS a LONG time ago??!?

You are correct that Walter retired from his full-time anchor position
in 1981 or so. However, he is on the CBS board of directors and DOES
have a tremendous say in their operations, ESPECIALLY the news. I
understand he had a LOT to say on the botched firing of Brent
Mussburger. Say, would someone on the net please post the CBS address
for us poor people who don't have easy access to that kind of
information? Also, the address for transcripts would allow us to flame
intelligently....

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu

t}

quit

t}
t}

2550. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 23:16:11 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <16831@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7149

From article <1156@larry.sal.wisc.edu>, by sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington):
>
> Were conditions fantastic, or what? People are going to be talking about
> last weekend for a very long time. The last two sunspot peaks weren't
> anything like this one. Surely the last comparable one was 1957, but
> that was before even a lot of us old farts had our licenses.

Sorry, I disagree. Yes, the conditions during the 'test were good.
However, this whole sunspot peak was not nearly as good as the one in
1979, when Japan was worked in New England on 6 meters (I know, I did it),
and Alaska was in for days on end, not to mention the Pacific openings.
I've heard that really good sunspot peaks are really 2 cycles apart, so
expect to see extraordinary conditions again in 2001.

jim AD1C

Go Yankee Clipper CC!

=-=-=-

2551. 9 volts from +12 volts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 23:18:51 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9010301818.aa01646@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 7150

The most straight foward way to obtain
-9 volts from a + 12 volt source is to use
a state-of-the-art Mallory 4-40 vibrator driving
a transformer and then rectifying it with an OZ4,
followed by an OD3 voltage regulator and a dropping
resistor. It buzzes and glows in the dark...whatmore
could anyone want??

Clark Fishman WA2UNN

2552. Re: callsign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-30 23:30:52 UTC
From: lcz@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com
Message-ID: <723@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com>
Source record: 7151

ed@odi.com (Ed Schwalenberg) writes:
>I've lost the information on the mail server(s) for getting at the callsign
>database. I know about Marvin, but now that I'm not on the Internet any
>more I need to know about mail-based servers. Thanks.

I have a callbook server accessable via mail. Send your request to
callbook@sat.datapoint.com, and include a single line with the word "help"
for information.

The database I'm using is a over a year old (September 1989), but I will be
updating it in about a month (I hope!).

73/Lee, N5LYT
lcz@sat.datapoint.com

2553. Re: 9 volts from +12 volts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 00:04:59 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22052@mvis1.com>
Source record: 7152

In article <9010301818.aa01646@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL> cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL (Clark Fishman, FSAC-FCD) writes:
>The most straight foward way to obtain
>-9 volts from a + 12 volt source is to use
>a state-of-the-art Mallory 4-40 vibrator driving
>a transformer and then rectifying it with an OZ4,
>followed by an OD3 voltage regulator and a dropping
>resistor. It buzzes and glows in the dark...whatmore
>could anyone want??
>
No, the most straightforward way to do this is to use a
DYNAMOTOR, which whines and sparks in the dark.

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

2554. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 00:37:42 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <534@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7153

In article <1990Oct30.195918.11041@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>
>The crime here is forcing a human being to spend time learning a skill that,
>most likely, he or she will never really use. From a utilitarian standpoint,
>that's clearly immoral.
>
The crime here is denying a human being the opportunity to learn a skill that,
most likely, he or she will use for life. From a utilitarian standpoint,
that's clearly immoral.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
{decvax|ucbvax} !ucsd!mplvax!rec
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu

2555. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 00:39:47 UTC
From: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.003947.30408@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 7154

In article <531@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
> ...
>I am sick and tired of all the self-proclaimed Gods of Ham Radio who insist
>that because they don't like Morse Code, they have the right to deny it to
>everyone else.
> ...

Sticking my two cents in here: I have yet to see anyone propose not allowing the use of CW by those who would care to use it. All I've seen so far are people arguing for and against requiring people to pass a Morse code test before being allowed to utilize other techniques on the air.

Have I missed some radical posting(s) urging the banning of CW?

2556. Re: gender neutral pronouns (was: Re: The Dube dude)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 00:45:31 UTC
From: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.004531.18281@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 7054

In article <6134@minyos.xx.rmit.oz.au> rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz (John Simmons) writes:
>gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (Gerald Pulver) writes:
>
>>In article <1990Oct25.094613@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
>>taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>>>...
>>>Personally, I back the use of "they"/"their"
>>>over such awful contructions as "he/she" or the muy disgusto "heesh."
>>>...
>
>>How about "s/he"?
>
>Whatever hapenned to 'people' ?

Barbra Streisand did pretty well with 'People'.

2557. Re: Certificates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 00:45:52 UTC
From: jdm@cadence.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.004552.3425@cadence.com>
Source record: 7155

In article <46108@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>In article <4313@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>>Speaking of certificates, what is the simplest station/antenna setup
>>that you netters have used to earn them? I've heard that one guy
>>claims to have worked WAS with a soldering iron as an antenna. Another
>>has worked WAS with 2 microwatts. Can anyone beat these?
>
>I certainly didn't make it *that* tough on myself, but for you net
>newcomers out there, I'll briefly mention that all my awards were earned
>by running 100 watts into an aluminum porch awning. (Yes, including the
>DXCC. I'd worked 133 countries by the time I retired the awntenna a few
>months ago.)
>
>
>Patty
>
>--
>***
>Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
>AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
>***

In a previous life I'd like to forget (as WA2TKQ), I worked Australia from
Miami Florida with an HW-8 QRP CW rig using an aluminum window sill as
an antenna. A friend of mine (N2CR) and I won first place in our category
for that contest (which I think was the CQ WW CW contest in 1978). We
operated from a dorm room in Pearson Hall, University of Miami.
Australia was our only contact. Our category was Multiop QRP with
bizarre antennas. Look it up.

Joe Mastroianni AA6YD
jdm@cadence.com

2558. Re: IMHO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 00:47:49 UTC
From: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.004749.12942@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 7156

In article <11192.272c8db5@ecs.umass.edu> scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
>What does IMHO mean? Is this an "in-group" acronym - or am I ignorant of
>some well known English abbreviation?

IMHO = "In my humble opinion".

2559. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 01:08:49 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <535@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7157

In article <1990Oct30.203641.5283@athena.mit.edu> tmurphy@athena.mit.edu (Thomas C Murphy) writes:
>
>Actually, if you look back at the various messages on the subject,
>nobody has suggested denying morse to anyone, just not requiring it.
>It's misunderstandings like this that contribute to the problem.
>
By not requiring it you are denying the necessary exposure to it that will allow new OPs to make their own decision. CW is HARD. Human nature being what it is, sometimes it is necessary to require something unpleasant to get beyond the early learning curve. The number of hams I know personally who tell me that they are glad that they were exposed to CW far outweigh those who think the experience was bogus.

Now here's something you can flame me for...I think the no-code attitude is selfish and arrogant. You want to change ham radio in ways that I think will destroy it. You may have the best of intentions, but I don't think you know and understand what has kept the hobby alive for the past fifty years. The deterioration of good operating procedures we all now hear on the bands is a direct result of the loss of the sense of fraternity and tradition that I still hear on CW. So what conclusions can I draw? I work VHF,UHF,digital and HF SSB and I'm appalled by what I hear. How can I not associate an anti CW thrust with a knife in the heart of the Amateur Radio Service? I hope I'm wrong. I hope I'm just paranoid. But why do I keep spinning the dial down the bands to talk with people who make me feel good about what I'm doing instead of feeling profoundly embarrased?

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
{decvax|ucbvax} !ucsd!mplvax!rec
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu

2560. funny ad for home video xmtr

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 01:26:27 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.012627.29883@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 7158

I was just reading a Damark catalog and saw an ad for one of those home video senders:

"Hook up your cable to another television without the expense of the technicians coming in! ... "

Actually, the technicians very well MAY come in...and the generals and the advanced...

little david

2561. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 02:21:50 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880339@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 7159

> Were conditions fantastic, or what?

I was impressed when I dropped in on Sunday. 90% of the voices in 28.3
- 28.5 were contesters, so I figured out my CQ zone and joined the fun:

901028.1223 W7TSQ 28.?U Seattle, Washington.
1239 HC2G 28.4648U Ecuador.
1246 FO8AA 28.4298U Tahiti.
1308 XE2CNL 28.?U Mexico.
1316 CZ7SZ 28.3422U Canada.
1333 KK9G 28.3562U Indianapolis, Indiana.
1335 WB2WPM 28.3593U West Seneca, New York.
1338 N8JMN 28.3775U Onsted, Southern Michigan.
1342 9Y4H 28.?U Trinidad?

(The times are MST. My location is Fort Collins, Colorado.)

Not bad for 25W and a 20' high dipole, powered by a 2.5AH gel cell
battery! (I gotta get my 12V power supply working. :-)

2562. Re: Number of hams RISING?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 04:20:50 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.042050.15615@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7064

tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <1990Oct27.003902@envy.bellcore.com>, karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
writes:
> Nevertheless, even if you ignore that factor the annual growth
>> rate is no more than about 5%, a heckuva lot lower than the growth rate
>> in, say, cellular telephones.

>Phil wants ham population growth rates similar to CELLULAR TELEPHONES?

I don't think that's what he wants. But I think he realizes we have to
do something at minimum would approach that for a while lest we find
cellular phones operating on 1240-1300 MHz, and many other services
that ARE GROWING taking THEIR SHARE of the whole spectrum from us hams
who won't use what we got.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2563. Need Modest Public Address System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 04:22:07 UTC
From: DBG@SLACVM.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU
Message-ID: <90303.202207DBG@SLACVM.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU>
Source record: 7160
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,misc.consumers,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

I need a modest Public Address system for a nonprofit organization with
a modest budget, just something to boost the voice of a quiet president
a bit. Budget limit $300 max.

I thought a nice solution might be a boombox with a mike input, and
bought on trial a Panasonic RX-DS20 with CD player and tape and FM radio,
figuring it could also provide background music for parties etc.
This might work, though I wonder if the 5-inch speakers are up to it.
It seems loud enough but I think I sense a resonance at a few hundred
Hertz which might be annoying, and perhaps it won't be loud enough in
a room with a hundred people. (price $199)

For a microphone, I thought the ideal would be a wireless mike which
broadcasts to the FM radio, and bought (on trial) a Radio Shack 33-1076.
The first one seemed hopelessly distorted, so I exchanged it for a
second which is better but still useless. (price $20)

There seem to be a few problems with this approach. The RS mikes seem to
be no-fidelity. (Are there mikes of usable quality which broadcast FM?)
One part of the problem is the Panasonic receiver is digitally tuned,
and it is very very hard to tune the mike accurately. However, transmitting
to an analog-tuned radio also results in awful fidelity, so that isn't
the whole problem. Second, the FM band is pretty full here so it may be
hard to avoid interference.

Does anyone have relevant experience with PA systems for modest-size
groups? We don't want a bull-horn, and don't need rock-band volume, but
want good fidelity and enough volume to handle say 100 people inside a
community-center-type room (typically hard walls, tile floor, acoustic
tile ceiling).
Is there a convenient clip-on mike with wire connections if the FM
broadcast scheme fails?
Any suggestions for an alternate system? We could do without the
CD player and tape and radio if necessary.
-- David B. Gustavson, Computation Research Group, SLAC, POB 4349 MS 88,
Stanford, CA 94309 tel (415)926-2863 fax (415)961-3530
-- What the world needs next is a Scalable Coherent Interface!
-- Any opinions expressed are mine and not necessarily those
of SLAC, Stanford University or the Department of Energy.

2564. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 04:26:11 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.042611.16528@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7065

tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>So why does Brandon claim that Mr. Herbster is forcing CW on anyone? Why
>is liking Morse a crime on rec.ham-radio? Herbster didn't INVENT the
>Morse requirement!

Just to set the record straight:

There is NOTHING WRONG with liking Morse code. Lotsa people like Morse code.

But sometimes some people are expressing their opinions about the "no code"
issue and mixing in the "I like" or "It's fun" points, and then someone else
reads that and can't separate the issues.

If someone out there believes that liking Morse Code is a bad thing,
please state that clearly then get your asbestos ready.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2565. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 04:42:13 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.044213.18740@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7055

jenkins@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV (Steve Jenkins) writes:
>The assertion that CW is "efficient" should not be a matter of
>opinion; it is a testable statement falling within the domain of
>information theory. If knowing that is elitism, then ham radio needs
>more of it.

That depends on what you call efficient.

CW is SLOW. Machine generated and machine decoded CW can do a marvelous job of efficiency, but that is limited to machines only (and certainly does not apply to testing the carbon-based units). The Morse Code itself is inherintly an INefficient code. It requires more bits to send the information, with no means to recover the excess.

When we are dealing with strictly human operators of conventional analog radios, CW definitely has some advantages. But these advantages are realized just BECAUSE CW is not efficient. It is REDUNDANT, and that helps it get through the noise.

>I invite anyone who thinks CW is really spectrum-efficient to give me a
>call next time you're in LA. I'll take you over to meet some people
>from the JPL Deep Space Network. They're the world gurus of weak signals,
>and they do it all with "Belcore (sic) PhD elitist crap".

You can make CW spectrum-efficient, but you could do that with ANY code. Morse (as opposed to CW) is not an ideal coding system for machines, and so Morse code CW never will reach the ideal, but can can be made quite impressive.

But that which makes CW impressive does not apply to test PEOPLE's skills.

>And before anyone feels the need to point out that the DSN isn't ham
>radio, yes, I know it isn't. But CW either is or isn't efficient, and
>people who understand the question say it isn't. CW does have the
>advantage that it can be decoded by ear by a sizeable group of people.
>In other technical respects it's unimpressive.

Machines can decode Morse code CW quite impressively.

Humans can decode Morse code CW, too.

Many humans are not interested in Morse code CW, and think it is not relevant.

Machines don't and can't care, so do go on FORCING MACHINES to do code.

>If you like it, use it and be happy. Don't expect everyone to think
>your reasons are compelling.

Or if you don't, don't use it, and be happy.

But what about the ones who don't want to before they have a license?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2566. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 04:57:31 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.045731.21194@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7062

tmurphy@athena.mit.edu (Thomas C Murphy) writes:
>Actually, if you look back at the various messages on the subject,
>nobody has suggested denying morse to anyone, just not requiring it.
>It's misunderstandings like this that contribute to the problem.

Let's look at the extremes:

ONE EXTREME:

Force every ham to learn Morse code

OTHER EXTREME:

Deny every ham the use of Morse code

MIDDLE:

Let every ham choose for themselves
--

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<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2567. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 05:00:47 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.050047.21899@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7066

rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier) writes:
>In article <1990Oct30.195918.11041@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>>
>>The crime here is forcing a human being to spend time learning a skill that,
>>most likely, he or she will never really use. From a utilitarian standpoint,
>>that's clearly immoral.
>>
>The crime here is denying a human being the opportunity to learn a skill that,
>most likely, he or she will use for life. From a utilitarian standpoint,
>that's clearly immoral.

Where's the crime? WHO has suggested we deny someone the right to choose
to learn ANYTHING they want to learn?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2568. Looking for Frank Reid

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 05:26:06 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <4120@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 7163

I am looking for Frank Reid...I think he's on the net sometimes.
Anyway...Frank if you're out there I need to ask you a speleological
(sic) question. Cave radios in particular.

Thanks in advance,
Charlie Thompson WB4HVD
Motorola Digital Signal Processor Operation
Austin,TX
cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!radio!charlie
(512)891-2939

2569. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 05:29:11 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.052911.25292@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7056

rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier) writes:
>By not requiring it you are denying the necessary exposure to it that will
>allow new OPs to make their own decision. CW is HARD. Human nature being what
>it is, sometimes it is necessary to require something unpleasant to get beyond
>the early learning curve. The number of hams I know personally who tell me
>that they are glad that they were exposed to CW far outweigh those who think the
>experience was bogus.

And you heard this on a CW net I bet.

This is a totally bogus argument. If by virtue of there being no
requirement, people are deprived of the choice, then we need to
start requiring EVERYTHING THERE IS.

My parents forced me to try a LOT of different foods as I grew up. I found
that I ended up DISliking most of the foods they forced on me. I ended up
LOVING other kinds I never had as a kid (e.g. Chinese, Indian). I do believe
that had I not had these things forced on me, I would not have such negative
feelings about them

While in junior and senior high school, I had literature FORCED upon me by
the English class curriculum. In grade school I loved to read fiction,
able half being science fiction. But after my experience in high school
with literature being forced on me, I ended up so disliking it that I no
longer read fiction at all. It just feels so bad to me to do so.

And you tell me that forcing things on people is GOOD? No way!

>Now here's something you can flame me for...I think the no-code attitude is
>selfish and arrogant. You want to change ham radio in ways that I think will
>destroy it. You may have the best of intentions, but I don't think you know
>and understand what has kept the hobby alive for the past fifty years. The
>deterioration of good operating procedures we all now hear on the bands is a
>direct result of the loss of the sense of fraternity and tradition that I still
>hear on CW. So what conclusions can I draw? I work VHF,UHF,digital and HF SSB
>and I'm appalled by what I hear. How can I not associate an anti CW thrust with
>a knife in the heart of the Amateur Radio Service? I hope I'm wrong. I hope
>I'm just paranoid. But why do I keep spinning the dial down the bands to talk
>with people who make me feel good about what I'm doing instead of feeling
>profoundly embarrased?

Now here's something you can flame me for...I think the pro-code attitute is
selfish and arrogant. You want to keep ham radio stuck in the way of the past
that will doom it. You may have the best of intentions, but I don't think you
know and understand what the future of the hobby has going for it in the next
fifty years. The loss of valuable spectrum we can see each time the FCC says

something is a direct result of the lack of growth because of efforts to keep out anyone not willing to become like you. So what conclusions can I draw? I work VHF, UHF, and planning to go digital, and am also interested in VHF thru SHF SSB and CW and I am appalled by what I hear. How can I not associate a "stick to traditions only" thrust with a knife in the heart of the Amateur Radio Service. I hope I'm wrong. I hope I'm just paranoide. But why do I keep spinning the dial down to the HF bands and hear people who make me feel bad instead of feeling profoundly proud?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2570. Re: extra callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 05:35:45 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.053545.26438@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7058

jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>Hey, that would be neat. I could apply for W6AM--instant recognition in
>DX pileups :-)

You and who else?

Actually I did not suggest (yet) assigning them by request, but just go
back and assign the old unused ones at random.

But if there was an assignment process, that would be OK. There should
be SOME way to get access to those calls.

But I think that getting a callsign by request should be PAID FOR. It is
no different than a vanity car license plate.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2571. Re: Computer interface for SuperMorse CW decoding

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 05:57:20 UTC
From: mcmahan@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <15908@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 7061

In a previous article, eaiu063@orion.oac.uci.edu (Byon Garrabrant) writes:
> I have been trying unsuccessfully to build an interface to
>my PS/2 so SuperMorse can decode the CW off my radio. I
>first tried a tone decoder circut, with little luck. Then,
>following some advise I read on this net, tried using an
>op-amp. If someone has accomplished
>this or knows how to convert the presence of a tone to
>the closing of input pins on an RS232 port, I would be
>forever indebted!

I would suggest that you use a comparator IC (LM-339) as the input to the desired circuit. This can be connected directly to the audio output of the radio and use a voltage threshold to determine where the comparator trips. For a reference on this part, look in the National Semiconductor Linear Databook. The output of the comparator will be a square wave driving an open collector output of the comparator gate. Use a 1 Kohm pullup resistor to your supply on the output to create a TTL-compatible signal. Run this into a re-triggerable one-shot such as the 74122 or 74123, available from several vendors. This is a TTL IC that can be used to stretch a pulse from a narrow width to a wider one. You should pick a time constant value is about 2.5 times the time period of the incoming tone. This will cause the output of the retriggerable one-shot to go high and stay high during the presence of a tone and drop if the tone is missing for two or more time periods. This will will be the desired signal you need to feed into your CPU. Now, you just have to convert from TTL levels to RS-232 levels. This can be a bit tricky, but using a chip such as the MAX-232 from Maxim or equivilent parts from TI or Motorola will do the job. The problem with this level conversion is that you need +/- 15 volts, which is not usually available easily. The chip mentioned has an internal converter that generates the required +/- 15V levels internally and uses it for the RS-232 drivers. It also has some line receivers that convert from RS-232 levels to TTL levels. Finally, connect the RS-232 level outputs to your PC and have some fun!! This project will require 3 chips, two of which are pretty common. The MAX-232 chip may be a bit tough to obtain, but call a Maxim distributor or rep in your area and ask for a sample or two. This circuit will work on 5 volts DC, which I assume you have available for your use.

> Byon Garrabrant

-dave

--
Dave McMahan mcmahan@netcom.uucp
{apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!mcmahan

2572. AMSAT News, 10/27/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 06:06:27 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <466@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7166
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,aus.radio.amsat

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-300.01
6Y5/WD3Q DXPEDITION SUCCESS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 300.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WD3Q DX-Pedition To Jamaica A Major Success

Eric Rosenberg (WD3Q) recently returned home to his QTH in Washington, D.C. after his AO-13 DX-Pedition to Kingston, Jamaica. Enjoying the hospitality of Hugh Brand (6Y5HB), the only ham in Jamaica on the OSCARs and using Hugh's satellite equipment, Eric gave a "live" demonstration on Oct. 13th to a group from the Jamaica Amateur Radio Association at their club station, 6Y5RA. Included in this group were non-hams consisting of government officials interested in the emergency communication possibilities of OSCARs. During the Mode B session, Eric made 35 contacts with hams in six countries on three continents. During the demonstration, everyone was able to see a map from QUIKTRAK showing the sub-satellite point of AO-13's ground track. The video monitors were made available through the kindness of a local audio-visual company in Kingston. After the AO-13 pass, Eric gave a slide presentation about the current flock of MICROSATs and what is on the horizon for AMSAT satellites. Also, during his presentation, DO-17 pass came by and using the WhatsUP program, decoded several frames of telemetry "real-time." After the demonstration and presentation, several hams indicated that they would now start on working to become active on the OSCARs. For those lucky few who made a contact with 6Y5RA, you can send your QSL to WD3Q, 338 14th. St., NE, Washington, D.C., 20002.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-300.02
S-BAND OSCAR SPECTRUM THREAT

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 300.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Potential Loss Of OSCAR S-Band Spectrum Looming On The Horizon In WARC-92

The FCC has released a 150 page document known as the "Second Notice of Inquiry (NOI)" which outlines the U.S's proposal for the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) to be held in Spain in February '92. It outlines several different plans to reallocate the spectrum in the Amateur Radio Satellite service in the frequency range of 2390-2450 MHz. At the recent AMSAT-NA Space Symposium in Houston, TX on Oct. 20, Jan King (W3GEY), AMSAT-NA VP of Engineering, expressed his feelings about the devastating affect this

would have on future OSCARs. In what is a very complicated issue, radio amateur use of this portion of the 13cm spectrum would cease so as to accommodate land-mobile systems radio. Also, there is even more pressure to take this spectrum away from radio amateurs by digital audio broadcasting concerns who want to deliver compact disk quality sound service via satellite. In the next couple of weeks the AMSAT News Service (ANS) will be providing more information about this US WARC-92 proposal found in the FCC's General Docket 89-554, paragraphs 84-105.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-300.03
RECENT AMSAT-NA APPOINTMENTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 300.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Recent AMSAT-NA Board of Director Appointments

At the AMSAT-NA General Meeting held the weekend of Oct. 19-21 in Houston, TX, the AMSAT-NA Board of Directors (BoD) elected the following individuals to serve as officers of the organization for the coming year:

Doug Loughmiller (KO5I) President & General Manager
John Champa (K8OCL) Executive VP
Ray Soifer (W2RS) Senior VP
Drew Deskur (KA1M) VP Special Projects
Jan King (W3GEY) VP Engineering
Courtney Duncan (N5BF) VP Operations
Jeff Wallach (N5ITU) VP Field Operations
Andy MacAllister (WA5ZIB) VP User Services
Bill Tynan (W3XO) VP Manned Space Operations
Art Feller (KB4ZJ) Treasurer
Martha Saragovitz Secretary

The AMSAT-NA BoD has created a new position known as the VP Publications but at this time nobody has been selected to fill this position. Please stay tuned to ANS bulletins next week about further announcements of appointments made by the AMSAT-NA BoD.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-300.04
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 300.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule Announced

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times.
Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950.
Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date Phs mode UTC NCS Alt. U.S. day

03 Nov 90 98 J/L 1500 N5BF WD0E Saturday
10 Nov 90 96 J/L 1835 WA5ZIB WB6LLO Saturday
17 Nov 90 145 B 1300 KA5SMA WB9ANQ Saturday
24 Nov 90 97 J/L 1430 WD0E N5BF Saturday

Nets are scheduled for North American geographic coverage and time zones
although other parts of the world are often within the footprint and check-ins
from everywhere are welcome. Those who don't have adequate and convenient
coverage from this net are encouraged to schedule their own nets via AO-13.
Write to AMSAT Headquarters with your schedule and we will run it in ANS.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate,
contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone
(301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-300.05
FALL AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 300.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to MA 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to MA 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to MA 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to MA 140
Mode-B : MA 140 to MA 256
Omnis : MA 220 to MA 040
This schedule is expected to continue through 26 Dec 90.
The Command Stations have oriented the spacecraft to an attitude of:

BLON = 180 and BLAT = 0

Further attitude refinement may be performed.

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears NOT TO have been receiving sufficient solar panel
illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. Both beacon and
transponder signals show signs of FMing. Until further notice please DO
NOT use AO-10's transponder.

It is expected that AO-10 may once again receive sufficient solar
illumination to support Mode-B transponder operation by sometime in November.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-300.06
CDSP UPDATE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 300.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Command Station Development Programs Announces Two Promotions

Bruce Rahn, WB9ANQ, AMSAT Command Station Development Program (CSDP) Technical Coordinator is pleased to announce the promotion of the following individuals to Level-1: Tom Davis, KB7HTA, and Dusty Warner, KF4AU. To be promoted to Level-1 in the CSDP, an individual must demonstrate the ability to receive, reduce, and analyze telemetry data from a significant number of operational amateur radio satellites as well as the ability to work with other people in support of on-going and future AMSAT projects. Tom and Dusty are to be commended and congratulated on this significant accomplishment.

Additional information on the CSDP may be obtained from Bruce. Please send a SASE with one unit of postage to him at 410 Coronado Trail, Enon, Ohio 45323.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-300.07
FO-20 CONTINUES OPERATION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 300.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Both Transponders Operational during Fever

Command stations for Fuji-OSCAR 20 have turned on both transponders (JA and JD) of the feverish satellite. It has been determined that transponder operation has little effect on the internal battery temperature and so it was decided to leave both transponders on. FO-20 has been in a non-eclipsing orbit since mid-August which means that the satellite is constantly in sunlight. The battery temperature has risen to about 40 degrees C (normal operation should have the battery temperature between 0 to 5 degrees C).

The command team for FO-20 will be constantly monitoring the telemetry from FO-20 and may, without warning, turn off the transponders if it is deemed necessary for the satellite's well being.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-300.08
AMSAT SYMPOSIUM HUGE SUCCESS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 300.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
Largest Turnout Yet for AMSAT Space Symposium

The Johnson Spaceflight Center (JSC), near Houston TX was the site of the 1990 AMSAT Space Symposium and was deemed an unqualified success by its over 225 participants. The JSC Amateur Radio Club (JSC ARC) sponsored the event which took place in the JSC Visitor Center Auditorium. 22 talks were presented over the three day event. Subjects of the talks ranged from an update on the Microsat operation, to beginner's sessions on what it takes to operate through a satellite, to a look at possible new satellite projects AMSAT may take on. Ron Parise WA4SIR, along with Lou McFaddin, W5DID, presented a talk on the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment (SAREX) program. Lou spoke on how the concept was developed and "sold" to NASA management. He also brought some of the prototype and flight hardware to be used on the STS-37 flight (which will have at least 4 hams on-board). Ron spoke of his mission on STS-35 and how

the amateur operations will be "fit-into" his mission time line.

Saturday evening offered a taste of southern hospitality and cuisine at the JSC Recreation Center. A Texas Bar-B-Q Dinner was enjoyed by the participants which was followed by the AMSAT Annual meeting and Awards Presentation. After Sunday morning's talks, a number of attendees toured the station of Dave Blashke, W5UN, the site of the largest two meter EME array (see Jan 1989 pg 15 for a picture of the site). After Dave demonstrated "armchair" copy of SSB signals off the moon, he was presented an award for his work to rescue DO-17 (DOVE) from a condition which prevented "modestly" equipped command stations from issuing commands to DOVE.

The JSC ARC (W5RRR) has a permanent satellite station in the Visitor Center's lobby area which was used to demonstrate PACSAT and AO-13 operations. A number of attendees were also able to take advantage of the public tours of the JSC which took them into Mission Control as well as other points of interest at the facility. The AMSAT Board of Directors met that same weekend to discuss pressing AMSAT business and to set a direction where AMSAT would head as it looks to the next century.

AMSAT wishes to thank Bill Tynan, W3XO, Chairman of this year's Symposium Committee, as well as the JSC ARC who put together a well organized and exciting program. They are to be commended for all their labors which resulted in the finest AMSAT Space Symposium yet.
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2573. AMSAT Orbital Elements, 10/27/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 06:09:44 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <467@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7167
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,aus.radio.amsat

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SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-300.O
Orbital Elements 300.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90294.89238027
Element set: 555
Inclination: 26.0696 deg
RA of node: 178.8613 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5956963
Arg of perigee: 186.0050 deg
Mean anomaly: 160.8592 deg
Mean motion: 2.05880717 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.40e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2734

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90297.12260385
Element set: 802
Inclination: 97.9370 deg
RA of node: 345.3899 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011964
Arg of perigee: 195.3256 deg
Mean anomaly: 164.7611 deg
Mean motion: 14.65804274 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.090e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 35485

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 90296.94697757
Element set: 361
Inclination: 82.9261 deg
RA of node: 233.3816 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013152
Arg of perigee: 119.0245 deg
Mean anomaly: 241.2209 deg
Mean motion: 13.72118295 rev/day
Decay rate: 9.00e-08 rev/day^2
```

Epoch rev: 16710

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90285.55558503
Element set: 150
Inclination: 56.9677 deg
RA of node: 131.3556 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7041877
Arg of perigee: 237.6838 deg
Mean anomaly: 35.4920 deg
Mean motion: 2.09702865 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.32e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1786

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90296.97855528
Element set: 108
Inclination: 99.0259 deg
RA of node: 319.1034 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0541648
Arg of perigee: 116.8206 deg
Mean anomaly: 248.9305 deg
Mean motion: 12.83151877 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.70e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3326
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-300.D
Orbital Elements 300.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 90297.2882574
Element set: 218
Inclination: 98.6913 deg
RA of node: 12.9248 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010938
Arg of perigee: 133.4532 deg
Mean anomaly: 226.7591 deg
Mean motion: 14.28762279 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.76e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3929

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90295.40866860
Element set: 118

Inclination: 98.6962 deg
RA of node: 11.2732 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012174
Arg of perigee: 140.2587 deg
Mean anomaly: 219.9521 deg
Mean motion: 14.28860107 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.86e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3903

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 90295.96053991
Element set: 129
Inclination: 98.6959 deg
RA of node: 11.8428 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012368
Arg of perigee: 138.6657 deg
Mean anomaly: 221.5478 deg
Mean motion: 14.28915980 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.70e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3911

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90296.64163114
Element set: 121
Inclination: 98.6960 deg
RA of node: 12.5553 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012965
Arg of perigee: 137.3260 deg
Mean anomaly: 222.8933 deg
Mean motion: 14.29001556 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.73e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3921

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90297.11848910
Element set: 125
Inclination: 98.6941 deg
RA of node: 13.0586 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013215
Arg of perigee: 135.5831 deg
Mean anomaly: 224.6414 deg
Mean motion: 14.29074150 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.88e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3928
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-300.M
Orbital Elements 300.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 90297.72347704
Element set: 572
Inclination: 51.6020 deg
RA of node: 2.5406 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0003101
Arg of perigee: 15.3953 deg
Mean anomaly: 344.7024 deg
Mean motion: 15.78780246 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.0689e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 48520

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 90297.65305483
Element set: 10
Inclination: 51.6123 deg
RA of node: 38.1872 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0032614
Arg of perigee: 175.8901 deg
Mean anomaly: 184.2365 deg
Mean motion: 15.58383704 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.3543e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 26832

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 90296.68738553
Element set: 251
Inclination: 28.4710 deg
RA of node: 151.6472 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005629
Arg of perigee: 21.3776 deg
Mean anomaly: 338.6900 deg
Mean motion: 14.85341477 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.109e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2709

Satellite: BADR-1
Catalog number: 20685
Epoch time: 90297.43994154
Element set: 119
Inclination: 28.4867 deg
RA of node: 351.2165 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0332529
Arg of perigee: 142.5749 deg
Mean anomaly: 219.5537 deg

Mean motion: 15.49984571 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.2308e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1525
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-300.W
Orbital Elements 300.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX OCTOBER 27, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90296.32277788
Element set: 632
Inclination: 99.1740 deg
RA of node: 299.1785 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015470
Arg of perigee: 13.0825 deg
Mean anomaly: 347.0744 deg
Mean motion: 14.12708674 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.99e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 30207

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 90294.56796487
Element set: 479
Inclination: 98.5870 deg
RA of node: 319.6404 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012480
Arg of perigee: 260.8550 deg
Mean anomaly: 99.1217 deg
Mean motion: 14.23770079 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.30e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 21259

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90296.84809589
Element set: 371
Inclination: 82.5411 deg
RA of node: 248.1662 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016292
Arg of perigee: 328.9419 deg
Mean anomaly: 31.0779 deg
Mean motion: 13.84380948 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.39e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 13798

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336

Epoch time: 90296.66591068
Element set: 601
Inclination: 82.5472 deg
RA of node: 186.5334 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017997
Arg of perigee: 355.7685 deg
Mean anomaly: 4.3307 deg
Mean motion: 13.16903213 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.70e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10786

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90297.23345929
Element set: 359
Inclination: 98.9976 deg
RA of node: 245.7726 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011143
Arg of perigee: 282.6704 deg
Mean anomaly: 77.3225 deg
Mean motion: 14.11767382 rev/day
Decay rate: 8.08e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10717

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 90296.56433264
Element set: 341
Inclination: 82.5149 deg
RA of node: 126.1906 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015376
Arg of perigee: 9.2945 deg
Mean anomaly: 350.8487 deg
Mean motion: 13.84020350 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8332

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90296.56670929
Element set: 231
Inclination: 82.5545 deg
RA of node: 127.4796 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017260
Arg of perigee: 11.0156 deg
Mean anomaly: 349.1376 deg
Mean motion: 13.15866511 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.20e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4783

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90296.85121379
Element set: 66
Inclination: 82.5507 deg
RA of node: 186.5395 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014814
Arg of perigee: 290.3553 deg
Mean anomaly: 69.5985 deg
Mean motion: 13.83870228 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.22e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1631

Satellite: FENGYUN-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 90295.73666992
Element set: 34
Inclination: 98.9341 deg
RA of node: 329.3289 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010789
Arg of perigee: 123.6816 deg
Mean anomaly: 237.1018 deg
Mean motion: 14.00532270 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.4859e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 696

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 90297.05141222
Element set: 12
Inclination: 82.5261 deg
RA of node: 125.6903 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012426
Arg of perigee: 178.0898 deg
Mean anomaly: 182.0312 deg
Mean motion: 13.83232957 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.15e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 356
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2574. Questions on ground for HF verticals

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 12:46:49 UTC
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <10416.272e8f79@rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 7071

In my search for the perfect ground floor condo vertical, I have come up against a question. Being inexperienced with HF verticals, I'm wondering how well earth ground really works.
I can probably bury a limited amount of wire, but not nearly the length required for 20-40m radials.

Basically, would I be better off mounting the vertical on the ground rather than adding, say, 10-20' of elevation?

How well will ground mounting work to eliminate the need for radials?

Thanks,

73 de Mark
--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

2575. old tube radio: HQ-129X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 12:58:00 UTC
From: FZINN@OCVAXA.CC.OBERLIN.EDU
Message-ID: <0FE901293F9F6065C4@OBERLIN.BITNET>
Source record: 7073

Richard Kronstad---I have the manual that came with the HQ-129X, which is a receiver not a transceiver. lI would be glad to send you a copy. It isn't very long.

While we are on this topic, does anyone on the list have a suggestion for a place to buy/sell old tube equipment like the HQ-129X, Hallicrafters, etc.? Thanks for suggestions.

Grover A. Zinn, Jr.
FZINN@OBERLIN
ex-W5VYU.

2576. Radial-less Vertical for Condo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 13:20:38 UTC
From: pjstopa@CRDEC8.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9010310820.aa14336@crdec8.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 7072

This is in response to a posting by Mark. I have a similar problem.
The solution: The Ramada Resonator- an article in 73 about 5 years
ago.

The antenna consists of a Slinky (about $4.00- if you can still find the
metal ones) elongated along a piece of PVC or wood. Feed it like a random
wire from your tuner. Be sure to use a counterpoise ground, as a minmum.
I have also fed it with coax, with the shield going to a "radial" which
I through around the backyard.

The antenna loads from 160 to 10m- gets a little finnicky (High Q?) on 80
and 160, and a little hot on 40- I can probably fix this by changing the
length of the feed wire.

For a ten buck investment, I am on the air and work DX with it from my
antenna resticted townhouse. This might be something worth looking into.

Peter J. Stopa, KA3LKQ
U.S. Army Chemical Research, Development, and Engineering Center
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

The usual disclaimers apply. These are my opinions and not those of the DOD.

2577. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 13:27:33 UTC
From: magid@select.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <16857@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7174

Here is proposal that may actually accomadate everyone, CODE and
NO-CODE

The following licensing idea came to mind after reading all of the
notes in this file about the "Communicator Class" and "Incentive
Licensing"

We could actually use our current system (already in place) and
accomplish much of what everyone here has said or commented on.

The goal of this proposal is two fold:

1. Entry Level --- to get more young and non-technical people
into this hobby.

2. Have those already in the hobby expand their knowledge of the
various aspects of this hobby.

3. Make the administration of the licensing procedure less complicated.
(not sure anything the government does is not complex)

Class Elements Options

Novice 2 CW 5 WPM

Technician 2,3a Pick (1) from list below

General 2,3a,3b " " " " "

Advanced 2,3a,3b,4a " " " " "

Extra 2,3a,3b,4a,4b " " " " "

Communicator 2,3a * (required)

Option List: (Aside from the code Exams these tests will be 25-30
multiple choice questions designed in the same manner
as we have our tests designed today however the pool
of questions should not be made public)

a. Packet
b. RTTY
c. CW 10 WPM
d. CW 15 WPM
e. CW 20 WPM
f. Microwave
g. Emergency Service / Operations
h. Net Operations / Control
i. SSTV

j. Community Service
*k. UHF/VHF Operations
l. Satellite

(The above list is not all inclusive)

All current allocations and privs remain the same.

All current licenses are grandfathered.

If the the current proposed Communicator Class is approved the 5 WPM Code will be required for upgrade to Technician. (this assumes that the VHF/UHF privs are different for Technician and Communicator.

The desired results here are that:

1. Everyone can get into the hobby.
2. Those with higher levels of license have a good background into more of the hobbies aspects.
3. We can maintain the same licenses structure and have it mean more to be a certain class then it does now.

2578. Re: Which automobiles dislike radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 13:37:11 UTC
From: waco@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.133711.12046@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 7175

In message <30.Oct.90.13:35:12.GMT.#2110@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.
nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes

>My fathers Volvo 480 suffers a fuel-injection 'hiccup' whenever i key
>or de-key my 50-watt 2-meter radio. I have also set off auto alarms with
>25 watts on 440MHz.
>The local Volvo dealer was useless at helping with the problem of the
>glitchy fuel injection; he has tried to get help from the factory in
>Sweden, but there seems to be a chasm of misunderstanding between
>'the real world' and 'the factory'.
>Also i am told that some Toyota models have a nasty harmonic of the
>digital clock xtal which hits 145.4MHz.
>
>
> Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613
>
>
I have had limited experience with this. My 1974 Volvo 174 once had a
problem with the fuel injection shutting off every time I keyed the mike
on my 2M rig. It turned out to be a bad control unit. The unit was
made by Robert Bosch, if I remember correctly. I had contacted the
local Bosch facility and they promised to get information and get back
to me; they did not. However, I replaced the unit and the problem went
away. I was told that they did not have adequate RF shielding in 1974,
but as of 1975 they addressed the problem. I went to an independent
Volvo mechanic who diagnosed the problem and even told me to replace
the unit myself rather than pay him labor to install it; he purchased
it for me and he took the old unit to return.

When I had the 2M rig in our 1984 Volvo 240 there was never a problem.
My 1988 Toyota Supra is loaded with electronics and computer controls. I
have not yet had a problem at low power or at 45W with my Icom 27H.

I would suggest you check other Volvo dealers and any independent Volvo
service facilities for advice. Remember to route the power lead and radio
as far from electonic components in the car as possible, as well as the
coax to the antenna. Check a service manual to see where the components
are located. Also, it is claimed the best method is to hook both the
positive lead and the ground directly to the battery (I believe Volvos all
have a terminal block near the battery where you can connect the leads). I
ran the hot lead to my battery in my Supra, but ran the ground to a chassis
ground under the center console where the radio is mounted.

However, manufacturers should really have information on RFI problems and
solutions. I believe I once read where GM does have information on radio

installations. You might also want to contact area companies that specialize in installing commercial radios in vehicles. I am sure they would have solutions to the problem. I don't know if the FCC has any regulations covering RFI problems in cars, but you might want to contact them just to see.

Good luck,

73, WB9VGJ
John L. Broughton ##
AT&T Bell Laboratories # For every complex question there is a simple #
1200 E. Warrenville Rd. # answer, and it is wrong. -- H.L. Mencken #
Naperville, IL 60566-7045 ##
(708) 713-4319
john.l.broughton@att.com I'm the NRA
att!john.l.broughton

2579. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 14:32:04 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <146@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 7176

In article <534@chiton.ucsd.edu>, rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier) writes:
> In article <1990Oct30.195918.11041@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
> >
> >The crime here is forcing a human being to spend time learning a skill that,
> >most likely, he or she will never really use. From a utilitarian standpoint,
> >that's clearly immoral.
> >
> The crime here is denying a human being the opportunity to learn a skill that,
> most likely, he or she will use for life. From a utilitarian standpoint,
> that's clearly immoral.
>

This is the crux of the whole debate right here in two statements.

How is NOT REQUIRING CW the same as DENYING THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN CW??

The No-Code people are advocating it's elimination from the test, not the
banning of CW. The Pro-Code people equate non-testing with forbiding it's
use.
If anyone wants to learn it, fine, but I still haven't seen any LOGICAL
reason for making everyone do it.

bill KB3YV
(^^^^^ see, I passed the CW test and I still don't think everyone
else should be forced to.)

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

2580. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 14:36:04 UTC
From: herrickd@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1729.272e9b04@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 7027

In article <9010231256.AA05779@lonex4.radc.af.mil>, szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (William J. Szarek) writes:
> Julian N6ARE writes
>
>>I am a no-coder, and what many people seem to have trouble grasping is that
>>we don't wish to ban or negate Morris [sic]. It is not the reason I became
>>a ham.
>
> I bet you became a ham so you could play with big lin-yers that were "bootleg"
> on the CB. :-)
>
> I don't know who Morris is, I believe he is a cat that sells catfood and
> in any event what does his code have to do with radio.
>
Isn't he the worm who gummed up the net?

dan herrick

2581. "COMMUNICATIONS QUARTERLY" magazine

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 15:01:24 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <110@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 7028
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

"COMMUNICATIONS QUARTERLY" is comming. To assist you who are wondering what this shot at filling the void left by the demise of HRM will be like I have talked with Terry Northup the editor and have asked her to fax me a copy of the table of contents from the first issue. As soon as this arrives I will post same to these newsgroups. From talking to Terry things seem to be really exciting there with lots of GOOD articles in the works. (I need to get version 3 of PARHFINDER to her) Her comments on the magazine specificly are that we should see MORE THAN 100 pages of technical articles per issue. There will be NO ads mixed in with the articles but there will be ads.

Stay Tuned for further developments.

73,
Ron Todd, K3FR

2582. Re: Need Modest Public Address System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 15:16:31 UTC
From: mm@lectroid.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2908@lectroid.sw.stratus.com>
Source record: 7029
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,misc.consumers,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

How about a cheap (used even) CB radio that has a PA
switch on it? You'd just need a speaker and power supply
(both cheap also) then...

2583. Re: HTs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 15:18:12 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1490@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7030

In article <memo.514620@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>
> I have finally decided on which HT I want to TRY to buy. It's
>the Yaesu FT-470. I've been told it retails for around $400, but can
>sometimes be purchased for under $400. Problem is, I've only got about
>$200 (plus or minus $50) to spend. Anyone know how I can get one for
>that price? I will accept a used one from someone provided I can get a
>written guarantee from that person that the unit is in perfect working
>order AND that if something does go wrong with the unit, that I will be
>able to send it back to the person and get a full refund.
>
>Any suggestions or offers out there?
>
>Thanks for any help you can offer.
>
>
>Scott

I'll offer to buy any FT470 under Scott's conditions for any number of
radios. :-)

Seriously Scott, these terms are wildly out of line. For $200 you could
get a working, but cosmetically flawed, IC2AT, but not a FT470 in working
condition. The FT470 is extremely popular and in high demand. If you find
a used one for under $325 you can be sure that there is something wrong
with it or the seller is totally ignorant of the marketplace. Written
warranties between private parties are extremely rare, but most sellers
will warranty that the radio works at the time of sale. Buyer Beware
is the watchword.

Gary KE4ZV

2584. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 15:35:01 UTC
From: joeb@uswat.uswest.com
Message-ID: <12465@uswat.UUCP>
Source record: 7031

In article (Paul Flaherty) writes:

>The crime here is forcing a human being to spend time learning a skill that,
>most likely, he or she will never really use. From a utilitarian standpoint,
>that's clearly immoral.

Really Paul. Who told you that you MUST learn Morse. Apparently you
wanted the ham ticket, so YOU told yourself that YOU wanted to learn the
code. I don't see any one FORCING any body else to learn Morse. Get
real. Assuming that you are in college (From your usenet address) or work
there, I can just imagine that you are only taking classes (or have taken
them) that you will use in the future eh?

Joe Bushinski
KE0QA
(303) 930-2026

I am Neither for Nor Against APATHY

2585. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 16:01:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1491@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7032

In article <531@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>I am sick and tired of all the self-proclaimed Gods of Ham Radio who insist
>that because they don't like Morse Code, they have the right to deny it to
>everyone else. Since when does the fact that you don't like it count for anyone
>except yourself?

No one has proposed banning CW operation. They have proposed not requiring
Morse testing for certain license/frequency operation. Their attitude is
inclusive of people who want to use modes other than manual CW and of people
who do want to use manually decoded CW. Nothing in their proposals prevents
an individual from voluntarily learning to manually decode CW. Your attitude
is exclusive of all people who do not desire to use manually decoded CW
modulation. Can you see who the bigot is in this situation?

>So: If there are more people who want to keep it than don't, you lose.
> If there are more prople who want to trash it than don't, you win.

Actually the FCC won't put it to a vote. Their duty is to decide what
rules best promote the charter of the Amateur service. Whether the decision
is popular with current licensees is only one factor in the process. They
must consider the impact on potential licensees as well as current licensees.
Their primary concern is good public policy, not protecting vested interests.

Gary KE4ZV

2586. Re: IMHO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 16:08:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1492@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7033

In article <11192.272c8db5@ecs.umass.edu> scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
>What does IMHO mean? Is this an "in-group" acronym - or am I ignorant of
>some well known English abbreviation?

IMHO: In My Humble Opinion.

Usually there is nothing very humble about the opinion that follows this
acronym. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

2587. Re: ARRL, Lobbying, NRA, etc...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 16:19:46 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <354@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 7034

In article <270.272C794D@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie)
> > Date: 26 Oct 90 21:57:23 GMT
> > Organization: Hewlett Packard - Boise, ID
> > Message-ID: <530029@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
> > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> >
> > >Tad cook asked how the NRA gets away with lobbying, when the ARRL can't.
> > >Simple. NRA member funds are not used for lobbying. All lobbying monies
> > >come from the NRA Political Action Fund, contributions to which are *not*
> > >tax exempt. How many hams do you think would contribute to a non-tax-exempt
> > >ARRL lobbying fund?

Well, lobbying is defined as attempting to influence legislation. I suspect that the NRA Political Action Fund is used to influence _elections_. A 501(c)(3) organization (such as ARRL) can do lobbying as long as they don't devote a "significant" amount of their resources to it. But there are other classes of non-profit organization. (I'm no expert: that exhausts my knowledge of the subject.) Note that attempting to influence _regulation_ (e.g., FCC Rules changes) is _not_ considered lobbying. ARRL can, and does, put significant effort and resources into that. Fortunately, it is regulation that is usually what we need to influence. Not much legislation has a direct impact on ham radio, so the need for actual lobbying is small enough that we can do it. As for PAC activities, amateurs could never dig deep enough to compete with the campaign contributions of, oh, say.... UPS, for example. We'd be outspent by just about anybody, so it's better to stay above the fray, so to speak.

> I think you'll find that ARRL is a lot goosier about losing their tax status
> and is probably playing it safe. Let's face it, if they had to start paying
> income taxes on the publishing empire, they'd be in real deep trouble.

I don't know if I'd call it playing it safe so much as making an informed decision as to the most effective way of having the kind of influence over governmental actions that we want to have. Getting into the gutter (my characterization, not ARRL's) with the other PAC players and the industry groups would simply probably not be effective. We have a lot of friends in government who consider ham radio to be a "pure" public interest. As soon as we show up with a roll of bills in our pocket (figuratively), we lose that good will and become just another special interest.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

2588. Re: Questions on ground for HF verticals

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 16:26:45 UTC
From: greenba@gambia.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <GREENBA.90Oct31112645@gambia.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7035

How well the earth works with your vertical depends on your location. In Miami, you may have dry sandy soil (awful) or soil dampened with sea water (ideal).

In my location, mounting the vertical on the roof with four 1/4 wave radials strung out to neighboring trees worked much better than earth-level. It was a Butterfield six-band vertical with their radials tuned one per band for four bands. The earth was your usual Northeastern topsoil lawn.

Ben

2589. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 17:37:02 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <Fs3wR4w161w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 7037

paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
> The crime here is forcing a human being to spend time learning a skill that,
> most likely, he or she will never really use. From a utilitarian standpoint,
> that's clearly immoral.

However, there is no way of telling WHEN or IF it will be used. I don't use CW on the ham bands today. I can't say, nor can anybody else, that I will NEVER use it. In fact, I DO use it -- aircraft navigation transmitters ID in CW. It is nice to be able to recognize what station you are receiving without having to stop and think about it.

Would you rather that the user learn CW only AFTER he decides to get on the frequency?

"Arinth is a beautiful planet." "Oh, have you been there?"
"Yes, but not yet." The Doctor. (TB)

2590. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 17:43:57 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.174357.20393@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7038

In article <534@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>The crime here is denying a human being the opportunity to learn a skill that,
>most likely, he or she will use for life. From a utilitarian standpoint,
>that's clearly immoral.

Two fallacies. One, that no-code denies the opportunity to learn CW -- far
from it, and if it's worth learning, people will learn it. Two, that CW
will most likely be used -- the vast majority of ham communications lies
in voice modes.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2591. Re: Radial-less Vertical for Condo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 17:46:31 UTC
From: feg@moss.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.174631.2432@cbnewsl.att.com>
Source record: 7039

In article <9010310820.aa14336@crdec8.apgea.army.mil> pjstopa@CRDEC8.APGEA.ARMY.MIL ("Peter J. Stopa") writes:
>
>ago.
>
>The antenna consists of a Slinky (about $4.00- if you can still find the
>metal ones) elongated along a piece of PVC or wood. Feed it like a random
>wire from your tuner. Be sure to use a counterpoise ground, as a minmum.
>I have also fed it with coax, with the shield going to a "radial" which
>I through around the backyard.
>
>The antenna loads from 160 to 10m- gets a little finnicky (High Q?) on 80
>and 160, and a little hot on 40- I can probably fix this by changing the
>length of the feed wire.
>

Just one problem: Slinky is made of steel, not your best conductor of RF--in fact a terrible one--that's probably why it gets hot as you go to higher RF. Result: a poor antenna at best, is made even lossier than it needs to be.

Better you should use copper clad steel wire which can also be fashioned to act like a Slinky. Most electronics houses carry this wire, which is normally used for wire antennas because of the added strength of the steel core..

Forrest Gehrke feg@moss.att.com k2bt

2592. Re: Walter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 17:51:42 UTC
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9010311751.AA09865@alf.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 7040

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: CBS REPORT
References: <9010131959.AA25077@ucsd.edu> <30500787@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <408@ssc.UUCP>

In <408@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>In article <30500787@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>>
>> > I will be writing CBS to express my views and I hope that many others
>> > will write them
>>
>> Send a copy to Walter Cronkite as well.

>Uhhhhh....didn't Walt retire from CBS a LONG time ago??!?

You are correct that Walter retired from his full-time anchor position
in 1981 or so. However, he is on the CBS board of directors and DOES
have a tremendous say in their operations, ESPECIALLY the news. I
understand he had a LOT to say on the botched firing of Brent
Mussburger. Say, would someone on the net please post the CBS address
for us poor people who don't have easy access to that kind of
information? Also, the address for transcripts would allow us to flame
intelligently....

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu

2593. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 18:08:07 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.180807.27796@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 7041

In article <22051@mvis1.com> jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor) writes:
>
> Gee, if you can pass the test by copying, say, every _third_
>character and playing multiple-choice games, you can pass your
>General after you attain the lofty speed of.... 5WPM! But you'll have
>to get to at _least_ 7-8WPM before you can attempt the Extra.
>Whatever happened to the old "One minute solid copy of random code
>groups"? (Oh, no! I've dated myself!)
>
> - Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

Gawwd. First we have to hold to the 5/13/20 wmp distinctions even
through it is NOT required by international convention which
requires only 5 wmp for HF work. Now we have to prove how macho we
are by ""One minute solid copy of random code groups."

The thing we must not forget is that ham radio is dying and we will
lose frequencies if we don't get more growth. Most of the Hams are
over 40 years old, silent keys and people who don't use or don't renew
probably outnumber each year's new hams, and we are getting a pathetic
number of young boys and girls coming in.

Since we have to have code for HF according to international
convention, let's drop all code requirements to just 5 wmp, and let's
update the written exams by excluding the kinds of questions and
formulae that one would look up anyway if needed (like time constants,
polar coordinates, etc.), and let's add lots of questions on operating
procedures, packet, etc.
--

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT/AE
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

2594. Re: Questions on ground for HF verticals

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 18:29:49 UTC
From: feg@moss.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.182949.5587@cbnewsl.att.com>
Source record: 7042

In article <10416.272e8f79@rsmas.miami.edu> eakin@rsmas.miami.edu writes:
>In my search for the perfect ground floor condo vertical, I have come up
>against a question. Being inexperienced with HF verticals, I'm wondering how
>well earth ground really works.

If you mean using a ground rod--nearly worthless--except for lightning
protection.

>I can probably bury a limited amount of wire, but not nearly the length
>required for 20-40m radials.
>

There is nothing carved in granite that says radials need to be some
certain length. Quarter wave length radials would be nice, longer
would be even nicer, but for limited space, make up for length by
using more of them. Nor need they all be of equal length.

Radials do two things for a <= 1/4 wavelength vertical:

1. Reduce loss. Here is where the use of many short radials
will help to overcome the inability to provide long ones.

2. Lower the angle of radiation. This is desirable for long
haul DX; undesirable if all you wanted to do is talk to your
friends in the next county as you have lowered your sky wave.
But, (you knew there was a "but"?) here is where LONG
radials do their work, and the longer the better, if DX
is your object.

BTW bury 'em if you have to, but an inch is deep enough.
Beyond that losses will ensue--particularly at higher RF.

>
>Basically, would I be better off mounting the vertical on the ground rather
>than adding, say, 10-20' of elevation?
>
Doesn't make a lot of difference (except for construction) below
the 20 meter band. 15 meters and above, going to higher elevation
is advised.

>How well will ground mounting work to eliminate the need for radials?
>
Radials should never be eliminated. I often wonder why so many
amateurs, even those not limited by geography, resist the idea
of radials for a vertical. These same amateurs would not
consider for a moment putting up a horizontal antenna with
a 1/4 wavelength on one side of the "center" feed point

and something considerably less than that on the other side.

Yet that is exactly what the situation looks like to a
1/4 wave vertical with a less than ideal ground plane
(with an added loss penalty, besides).

Forrest Gehrke feg@moss.att.com k2bt

2595. CQWW Phone Results

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 18:34:06 UTC
From: w1gd@cbnewsj.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.183406.13602@cbnewsj.att.com>
Source record: 7043

Steve, N2IC/0, asked me to post this:

As long as we're into bragging ....

K1AR (multi-operator/single transmitter):

4445 QSO's
170 Zones
706 Countries

11.2 M points - a new USA multi-single record !

This was done using K1EA's station, and, of course, CT software (written by K1EA).

A few relevant comments:

- The YCCC packet network had over 3000 DX postings during the contest.
- K1EA's station had the least amount of inter-station interference I have experienced at a multi-station. Ken sure knows how to build stations !
- We were beta-testing an Alpha 87A, automatic bandswitching/automatic tuning amplifier. What a great box for the multiplier station !

The operators were: K1AR, K1EA, KM3T, N6BV and N2IC

2596. Re: K1EA Software CT.EXE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 18:56:03 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <475@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7044

In article <798@idacrd.UUCP>, mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
> During the CQWW, we used it at N2RM. I might mention that N2RM set the
> US record and won in the US if our final tally holds up under close
> scrutiny. K1EA was an absolutely indespensible part of the effort.
> We had 9 stations going. Each BAND had K1EA running and `networked'
(lotsa stuff deleted)
>
> 73's
> Bob
> N4HY
>

WHAAT??!? Bob McGwier, the DSP whiz is into HF CONTESTING??!?!?

I see all the posts on here from folks who want to dump the code, and
say they are only interested in being on the "cutting edge" of technology.
They usually characterize HF contests as a "waste." Now we find out
that N4HY, besides being on the frontier of new ham technology, is
also particitpating in the CQ Worldwide DX Contest!

Gosh, it's nice to see that Bob has broad interests in radio.
(Bob, I am not flaming you!) :>

This month I'll be listening for PHIL KARN in the ARRL Sweepstakes!

Great showing in the CQWW, Bob!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2597. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 19:10:50 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <476@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7045

In article <1990Oct30.195918.11041@portia.Stanford.EDU>, paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
> In article <463@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >So why does Brandon claim that Mr. Herbster is forcing CW on anyone? Why
> >is liking Morse a crime on rec.ham-radio? Herbster didn't INVENT the
> >Morse requirement!
>
> An interesting logical syllogism. Hitler didn't invent guns. Therefore Hitler
> didn't force guns on anyone. The implications are fascinating.
>
> The crime here is forcing a human being to spend time learning a skill that,
> most likely, he or she will never really use. From a utilitarian standpoint,
> that's clearly immoral.
>

An interesting leap in "logic" ..... Herbster passed the Morse test, and
because he gives some opinions that the "dump CW" crowd disagrees with,
THEY act as if the Morse test was was HIS invention, foisted on THEM!

When the this silliness is pointed out, comparisons to HITLER are made!

Now I learn that because CW is not "utilitarian" enough, it is IMMORAL!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2598. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 19:19:01 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <477@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7046

In article <10174@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV>, jenkins@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV (Steve Jenkins) writes:
> In article <461@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >What elitist crap! Are PhDs from Belcore the only folks with valid
> >opinions?
>

>
> I invite anyone who thinks CW is really spectrum-efficient to give me a
> call next time you're in LA. I'll take you over to meet some people
> from the JPL Deep Space Network. They're the world gurus of weak signals,
> and they do it all with "Belcore (sic) PhD elitist crap".

The expen$ive technology isn't elitist; the original posting seemed like it though.
>

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2599. IMHO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 20:09:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <0FB52DFA529F004F60@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 7089

Whenever I see "IMHO", I can usually be sure that humbleness has nothing to do with it.

Also "IMO" means IN MY OPINION. No humbleness intended.

For a while I thought it must mean IT'S MY HORRIBLE OBSERVATION.

Anyway, if you edit it out of all communication, it still reads the same.

TNX ES 73 DE K9CUN
DERRY@ROSEVC.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU

2600. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 20:14:35 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.201435.3905@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7090

In article <12465@uswat.UUCP> joeb@uswat.uswest.com (Joe Bushinski #350 x2026) writes:
>Really Paul. Who told you that you MUST learn Morse. Apparently you
>wanted the ham ticket, so YOU told yourself that YOU wanted to learn the
>code. I don't see any one FORCING any body else to learn Morse. Get
>real.

Part 97 clearly states that "the applicant must demonstrate a proficiency in Morse Code." Clearly, in order to obtain a license, I am forced to learn it. The implication which you're attempting to make is that "nobody forced me to obtain a license, so therefore nobody forced me to learn morse code", is a bad syllogism.

>Assuming that you are in college (From your usenet address) or work
>there, I can just imagine that you are only taking classes (or have taken
>them) that you will use in the future eh?

As a matter of fact, 1) I happen to be a student, and 2) I am taking some classes at the moment. I lay claim to the fact that I've never complained about having taken a "useless" class in my nine year (so far) academic career, simply because I consider everything I've taken to be of utility. In contrast, Morse Code does not meet this test; it is 1) a manual skill and not an academic pursuit, 2) a skill of questionable utility, a judgement that I have not made lightly -- you will recall that up until two years ago I did not support no-code.

The fallacy here is to assume that all pursuits have equal qualitative merit. For example, do you assume that learning to wash a floor and learning to design an amplifier have equal merit?

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2601. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 20:15:11 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.201511.21053@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7047

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>There are two types of amateur repeaters in use in the USA.
>
> 1. Open. An open system welcomes all users. It may use technical
> access controls, but the access information is widely
> and freely available to everyone. New users are actively
> welcomed to the system.
>
> 2. Closed. A closed system welcomes only a specific group of users.
> It may use technical access controls and attempt to
> keep access information restricted to the group. Or
> it may not use technical access controls, relying instead
> on group pressure to discourage non-members from using
> the system.

Hey, Gary! I think you missed one. But maybe you classify it as one or the other of the above two you mention. Could you tell me which?

A system that (typically) uses technical access controls and is stated as being open to all. However the access controls are periodically changed and/or individualized. They are NOT published in the open, but are given to any ham who asks, though not over a radio frequency. The exception is that when someone abuses the system (leaving the definition of that out for the moment) their access is terminated my one means (changing the access codes and not telling this abuser) or another (disabling his individualized access codes).

I am planning for my NON-REPEATER autopatch to have access codes like this. Unlike a repeater, it will be relatively easy on the users to have to enter a DTMF access code of 5 or 6 digits that is their specific one. The controller I am looking at getting is one intended for commercial use with paying customers and has this individual capability.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2602. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 20:17:36 UTC
From: brian@vdbsan.UUCP
Message-ID: <119@vdbsan.UUCP>
Source record: 7048

allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:

>I request *again* reasons why CW *should* be required of *all* hams. Reasons
>which do not boil down to negative arguments but positive ones saying what
>specific benefit comes of requiring CW of all hams *and* *proving* *it* ---

First of all I am not saying that I am opposed to no-code, but this quote
above made me think a little bit. Brandon wants proof. Well, I want proof
that a no-code license will have the desired effect. In business you do a
market study before you put a product out.

Personnaly, I think that all the excitement about no-code solving HAM radio's
problems may be somewhat unfounded. No matter how good of an idea I might
think it is.

Brian Bainter
gatech!kd4nc!vdbsan!brian
--
Brian Bainter
gatech!kd4nc!vdbsan!brian
gatech!kd4nc!vdbsan!tomcat!brian

2603. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 20:21:50 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.202150.22748@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7049

magid@select.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
> Class Elements Options
>
> Novice 2 CW 5 WPM
>
> Technician 2,3a Pick (1) from list below
>
> General 2,3a,3b " " " " "
>
> Advanced 2,3a,3b,4a " " " " "
>
> Extra 2,3a,3b,4a,4b " " " " "
>
> Communicator 2,3a * (required)

Why not....

Class Elements Options

Novice 2 CW 5 WPM

Technician 2,3a Pick (2) from list below

General 2,3a,3b " (4) " " "

Advanced 2,3a,3b,4a " (6) " " "

Extra 2,3a,3b,4a,4b " (8) " " "

Communicator 2,3a * (required)

[list in previous posting]

But then do we even need communicator?

This proposal, however, has problems:

1. A tremendous new burden on the VE/VEC's to develop more tests (but
I actually believe we need to revamp the who testing anyway).

2. The issue of international requirements for a Morse exam for access
to frequencies below 30 MHz.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2604. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 20:42:19 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.204219.27791@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7050

joeb@uswat.uswest.com (Joe Bushinski #350 x2026) writes:

>Really Paul. Who told you that you MUST learn Morse. Apparently you
>wanted the ham ticket, so YOU told yourself that YOU wanted to learn the
>code. I don't see any one FORCING any body else to learn Morse. Get
>real. Assuming that you are in college (From your usenet address) or work
>there, I can just imagine that you are only taking classes (or have taken
>them) that you will use in the future eh?

Have you been hiding for the past several years? The issue is whether or not a Morse Code test should be a part of every possible means to get access to a public resource, part of which does not have any need of that skill whatsoever.

Here is this public resource, the amateur radio spectrum. Many people would like to make use of this spectrum for reasons consistent with the designation of this spectrum allocation. Some people hold the belief that no one should be allowed any access to this spectrum at all unless they conform to a certain set of radio operator skills, notably the skill to copy by ear the Morse code telegraphy code. This is a skill, albeit a worthy an honorable personal achievement, that no longer has the appeal it once had since so few other services use it anymore.

This is all occurring at the same time that other radio services are experiencing tremendous growth patterns and have a level of spectrum crowding within their own service allocations many times the density level of that portion of ham radio that most closely mimics their usage patterns, voice repeaters and packet radio. From the point of view of almost everyone outside amateur radio, we are wasting this resource.

If we really are not going to make full use of the spectrum we have, then we should just turn some of it back over to the FCC now and just keep what we can use.

On the other hand, we don't have the numbers yet to make full use of what we have. A great number of the 488000+ hams are either inactive or are primarily users of HF (whose threats are more political than numeric). There are too few hams to hold down the vast spectrum we have in the VHF, UHF, SHF and EHF areas. We need those numbers if we are going to keep this spectrum. Perhaps we only need to double the number of hams now on these upper bands. That's not doubling the 488000 figure, but rather a doubling of just the small portion that is there now. If all of the 488000+ hams were activated and operated on the VHF UHF bands, we would no longer have this threat. But that is not every hams interest.

Then there is the issue of whether or not the government should be
letting those who happen to have use of the spectrum now dictate the
measure of how to let others access that spectrum in the future.
If we don't straighten ourselves up, we may find someone like Congress
doing it for us, their way.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2605. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 20:47:36 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.204736.29043@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7051

stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
> However, there is no way of telling WHEN or IF it will be used. I don't
>use CW on the ham bands today. I can't say, nor can anybody else, that I
>will NEVER use it. In fact, I DO use it -- aircraft navigation
>transmitters ID in CW. It is nice to be able to recognize what station
>you are receiving without having to stop and think about it.

I don't use CW either. But I can't copy anymore anyway, so what does it matter for me. I think there are a LOT of hams like me, who have just forgotten the code because they learned it just enough to get by the test (and 5 WPM is nothing but a token effort). Many of those who are not getting into ham radio are avoiding it just because of the stupidity of even a TOKEN effort to learn something they will not and probably cannot use.

> Would you rather that the user learn CW only AFTER he decides to get
>on the frequency?

I'm on the frequency, but if I am going to relearn CW, it obviously is going to be AFTER, since it is already AFTER.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2606. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 21:20:41 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.212041.10384@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7052

In article <Fs3wR4w161w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
> However, there is no way of telling WHEN or IF it will be used.

Not true. A simple statistical study of time usage of each mode would give
a fairly accurate probability of use.

Personally, my probability of use of CW is less than 0.05 empirically from
my home station, and less than 0.01 from W6YX. On VHF, it's about 0.05,
and above VHF, zero. That's based on about four years of operation.
Projecting into the future, my use of CW on HF will continue to decline
(most of my CW QSOs were early on when I had a tech license), but will
probably stabilize at VHF...

In contrast, nearly 90% of all of my study time for the exams was spent
learning CW.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2607. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-10-31 23:32:17 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1494@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7053

In article <534@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>The crime here is denying a human being the opportunity to learn a skill that,
>most likely, he or she will use for life. From a utilitarian standpoint,
>that's clearly immoral.

No one is denied the right to voluntarily learn any arcane nonsense they
desire. It may even be marginally useful or fun for some, but it's certainly
not necessary for everyone.

Gary KE4ZV

2608. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 00:24:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1495@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7057

In article <535@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>By not requiring it you are denying the necessary exposure to it that will
>allow new OPs to make their own decision. CW is HARD. Human nature being what
>it is, sometimes it is necessary to require something unpleasant to get beyond
>the early learning curve. The number of hams I know personally who tell me
>that they are glad that they were exposed to CW far outweigh those who think
>the experience was bogus.

Could this be because you talk mostly to CW operators? Most of the posters
to this net who support mandatory Morse testing claim that Morse is easy
to learn and that anyone can do it. When you poll people at a Baptist
tent meeting, most of them will tell you that only Baptists are going to
heaven. If you poll the general population, you will get a different answer.
The fallacy of polling amateur operators about CW is that you are polling
a self selected sample and are ignoring all those who tried to become
amateurs but failed due to the Morse requirement.

>Now here's something you can flame me for...I think the no-code attitude is
>selfish and arrogant. You want to change ham radio in ways that I think will
>destroy it. You may have the best of intentions, but I don't think you know
>and understand what has kept the hobby alive for the past fifty years. The
>deterioration of good operating procedures we all now hear on the bands is a
>direct result of the loss of the sense of fraternity and tradition that I still
>hear on CW. So what conclusions can I draw? I work VHF,UHF,digital and HF SSB
>and I'm appalled by what I hear. How can I not associate an anti CW thrust with
>a knife in the heart of the Amateur Radio Service? I hope I'm wrong. I hope
>I'm just paranoid. But why do I keep spinning the dial down the bands to talk
>with people who make me feel good about what I'm doing instead of feeling
>profoundly embarrased?

I think you are wrong. The deterioration of good manners among younger people
is a reflection of society in general that has nothing to do with CW. Remember
that all the bad operating practice that you hear today is from people that
HAD TO PASS A CW EXAM. In fact some of the worst offenders hold Extra class
calls.

One of the reasons that the operators in the CW subbands are marginally
more mannerly is that many of them are older and were raised in a more
mannerly society. Another reason is that the communications rate is so slow
that real flamefests are hard to maintain.

Amateur radio needs explosive growth in the UHF and Microwave spectrum to
have any hope of holding on to these allocations. Amateur radio needs a
"critical mass" of operators in the UHF/SHF bands to support real computer
networking. US society needs more people with an interest in technical career
fields. Hooking more people on a technical hobby is instrumental in steering

them to a technical career. Saddling potential recruits with a requirement to learn a mechanical skill most of them consider mere hazing is counterproductive to these goals.

I consider it neither selfish nor arrogant to be willing to accept crowding and some obnoxious behavior on my favorite UHF/SHF bands as part of the price of achieving the goals of saving the bands for amateur use and interesting more people in technical pursuits.

Gary KE4ZV

2609. Re: Magnetic Loop Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 00:42:00 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4327@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 7059

In article <1594@csisles.Bristol.AC.UK> raina@CompSci.Bristol.AC.UK (Sanjay Raina) writes:

}I have come across a glossy flier on an HF Magnetic loop antenna
}manufactured in the UK by CAP. CO Electronics.
}Among the features claimed are :-
}* occupies only 80cm to 4m of space
}
.
.
>Being a flat-dweller and rather unsettled (I tend to change flats very
}frequently), it seems to be ideal for DXing, which I miss at the moment.
}CAP. CO claims that as compared to a beam 60 to 80 ft long, thir antenna
}is only 1 to 1.5 S units down on 20/15/10 metres.
} ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

If you believe this, I've got some beach-front property on Mercury you may
be interested in...

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

2610. Re: Need Modest Public Address System

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 01:12:55 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1496@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7060
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,misc.consumers,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

In article <90303.202207DBG@SLACVM.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU> DBG@SLACVM.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU writes:
>
>Does anyone have relevant experience with PA systems for modest-size
>groups? We don't want a bull-horn, and don't need rock-band volume, but
>want good fidelity and enough volume to handle say 100 people inside a
>community-center-type room (typically hard walls, tile floor, acoustic
>tile ceiling).

There are numerous tradeoffs in a PA system. The fidelity/cost tradeoff
is one of the toughest. First let me urge you to avoid wireless microphones
if possible. Good wireless systems with diversity receivers and using
crystal controlled clear frequencies (requiring a license) are very expensive.
Nothing less is satisfactory except in rare conditions. Without diversity
reception you will have null zones with sudden fades and odd noises. Without
crystal control you will have drift problems similar to those you described.
Expect to pay upwards of $1000 for a decent wireless microphone system.

If possible use a podium mounted stick mic such as an Electro Voice EV635, this
is the best all around microphone you can buy. It's extremely rugged, you
can drive nails with it, and it has good voice fidelity. Most broadcasters
use it. If the speaker must move about, use a lapel mic like a Sony ECM50 or
let him hand hold the EV. Using a hand mic properly is a skill that some
speakers find difficult to master. These are professional microphones in the
$50 to $90 dollar class.

For a hall holding 100 people you need an amplifier of about 50 watts.
With very efficent speakers you can get away with 20 watts. You will need
an equalizer to balance the system and prevent feedback. Bogen makes a
suitable amp for about $150. If the PA is to be a permanant installation,
ceiling mounted speakers sprinkled about the hall are best. No one gets
blasted and people in the back can hear clearly. Cost will be about $10
each for 5 inch ceiling mount speakers and 70 volt line transformers.
Otherwise you will need two or three floor standing speaker cabinets. If
you want good fidelity, and you do else feedback becomes very difficult
to control, these can be very expensive. Expect to pay at least $150 each
for floor standing speakers. You can make suitable speakers yourself out of
plywood and speaker components by EV or even Radio Shack. Cost about $50 each.

An empty hall and one containing 100 people have very different acoustics.
Try to get some volunteers to sit in the seats while you are equalizing
the system. Otherwise you will be unpleasantly surprised. Also a system
that sounds plenty loud in an empty hall will be inadequate when sound
absorbing bodies are present. Try to do all your testing with the hall
filled.

So with care you can put together a system for around $300 that will do a fine job. Get to know your local sound reinforcement technicians and the distributors where they shop. You'll learn a lot.

Gary KE4ZV

2611. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 02:12:26 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <8349@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 7063

In article <1990Oct30.134312.20435@cbnewsj.att.com>, k2ph@cbnewsj.att.com (The QRPer) writes:

> The preliminary total from PJ1B comes to not quite 60 million points.
> They made something like 21,105 Qs in 189 zones and 804 countries.
> The preliminary total for PJ9W comes to around 53 million points.
> Not too shabby. Haven't heard the total from P40V yet.

The outcome of the PJ9W vs. PJ1B competition is an example of how operator skill and team rhythm can overcome hardware factors. The PJ9W crew put on a tremendous effort and are to be commended. They had on the order of 100 operators/workers on Curacao and very impressive hardware, including a FULL-SIZE 3 element rotary yagi antenna for 75 meters.

Why they lost I can't be totally sure. And in the grand scheme of things it doesn't really matter. But I know many of the ops who went to PJ1B and I know they know how to operate. Additionally, they have operated from that part of the world many times more than most of the Finnish ops who were at PJ9W.

Both the PJ9W and PJ1B multi-multi teams are to be commended for two fine contest efforts! The CW competition should be an interesting one!

--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: km3t@jjmhome.m2c.org
| UUCP: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP or ...!{harvard}!m2c!jjmhome!km3t

2612. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 02:24:53 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <8350@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 7100

In article <38889@ut-emx.uucp>, trey@ut-emx.uucp (Trey Garlough) writes:
> N5AU broke the old USA multi-multi record and beat the group that has
> been winning these things lately (W3LPL). We had something like 6600
> QSOs, 190 zones and 700 countries for 17.2M or so. Unfortunately for us,
> YAECO (Yet Another East Coast Operation) from W2-land was a little more
> successful and finished on top. *Sigh.*

I just want to congratulate N5AU on a fine second place finish in multi-multi. The team down there has worked long and hard building towers and some impressive antenna hardware....way to go! Obviously the operator crew had a lot to do with the success. :-)

I've helped build and operate both the top finishing station (N2RM) and the third place station (W3LPL). Both of these stations have impressive antenna arrays but antennas alone don't win contests....operators and the way they work together are what's really important. I've participated in some not so successful multi-ops and some *very* successful multi-ops......it's all in the operator chemistry.....

This past weekend I had the pleasure of operating with Ken K1EA, John K1AR, Steve N2IC, and Dean N6BV in a multi-single effort at K1EA's house.....we broke the old multi-single record (6.9M) with a score of about 11.22M. As I page through the log all I keep seeing is passed multipliers....that was one of the big keys to our success....we'd work a station on one band and pass to another band right away or as soon as that station could get to the other band....CT is indispensible for knowing who to pass and where. The other key to our success was the ability to run high QSO rates and to hear the weak ones using stacked yagis on 20 through 10 meters.

We all agree that the '90 WW SSB Contest was one of the highlights of our operating careers!

--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: km3t@jjmhome.m2c.org
| UUCP: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP or ...!{harvard}!m2c!jjmhome!km3t

2613. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 03:49:28 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <21949@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 7101

I think that it would be much more valuable if every ham were forced to pass a CPR exam instead of a CW exam in order to get his license. CPR is certainly of greater potential value to the public than CW ever will be, and it's just as relevant to technical development. More relevant, if you're working with high voltages.

Oh, you don't think CPR is valuable, eh? Then stop pounding that old "Service to the Public" drum.

Not that you couldn't learn both, of course. But if I had to pick between the two as a licensing requirement, CW would lose.

Keep the dipsticks out, too. At least as much as CW has. :-)
- Brian

2614. Re: Decoding Morse with a PC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 03:55:08 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <860@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 7067

```
| > I have been trying unsuccessfully to build an interface to
| >my PS/2 so SuperMorse can decode the CW off my radio. I
| >first tried a tone decoder circut, with little luck. Then,
| >following some advise I read on this net, tried using an
| >op-amp. This too was unsuccessful. Perhaps I am a little
| >less technical than I need to be. So, if someone has accomplished
| >this or knows how to convert the presence of a tone to
| >the closing of input pins on an RS232 port, I would be
| >forever indebted! Please reply to the net, as mail will
| >not be reaching me soon. Thanks again!!
| > Byon Garrabrant
|

The October 1990 issue of '73 magazine has an article on a hardware/software
sharware product called "Robo-Copy".

There is a schematic for building a receiver -> PC serial port interface
and an address for the software.

You can receive the Robo-Copy program (and it's 'C' source!) by sending
$5.00 + SASE + 1 formatted floppy (5" or 3" your choice) to:

Mike Hansen/WN9DYI
1405 Tanglewood Drive
Algonquin, IL 60102

Robo-Copy, a descriptive text file, and the 'C' source are also available
from the '73 bbs under the 73MAG SIG. The bbs number is (603) 525-4438

Robo-Copy is not copy protected and may be copied and distributed freely
for private use only [so says '73 magazine].

I'm attempting to interface this code to a Farallon MacRecorder (for the
Mac, of course). Should I ever get some free time, I'll post my results.

Rick
--
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Richard Hyde | RaH@btr.com | This space intentionally left blank |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

2615. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 04:18:08 UTC
From: debry@ds1.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1310@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 7103

In article <8349@jjmhome.UUCP> km3t@jjmhome.UUCP (Dave Pascoe KM3T) writes:
>In article <1990Oct30.134312.20435@cbnewsj.att.com>, k2ph@cbnewsj.att.com (The QRPer) writes:
>
>> The preliminary total from PJ1B comes to not quite 60 million points.
>> They made something like 21,105 Qs in 189 zones and 804 countries.
>> The preliminary total for PJ9W comes to around 53 million points.
>> Not too shabby. Haven't heard the total from P40V yet.
>
>The outcome of the PJ9W vs. PJ1B competition is an example of how
>operator skill and team rhythm can overcome hardware factors. The PJ9W
>crew put on a tremendous effort and are to be commended. They had on the
>order of 100 operators/workers on Curacao and very impressive hardware,
>including a FULL-SIZE 3 element rotary yagi antenna for 75 meters.
>
>Why they lost I can't be totally sure. And in the grand scheme of things
>it doesn't really matter. But I know many of the ops who went to PJ1B and I
>know they know how to operate. Additionally, they have operated from that
>part of the world many times more than most of the Finnish ops who were at
>PJ9W.
>
>Both the PJ9W and PJ1B multi-multi teams are to be commended for two fine
>contest efforts! The CW competition should be an interesting one!
>--
>Dave Pascoe | Internet: km3t@jjmhome.m2c.org
> | UUCP: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP or ...!{harvard}!m2c!jjmhome!km3t

Hmmm... I can't figure out how to choose vi as my editor, and I have no foggy clue how to really use Emacs, so I can't edit the above down any. I promise I'll figure it out before I post any more.

Any way, its nice to see so much discussion of the contest, seems there are quit a number of fairly serious contesters on the net - we need more discussions of a number of contesting-related topics (after I learn how to edit better!).

As for PJ9W and PJ1B, I think Dave is right on the money, but there is another factor directly related to the hardware which may have had a much greater impact than you might believe. When we set the record at P40V and beat PJ1B that year, their antenna system looked much superior to ours on paper, yet ours worked much better. The P40V system consisted of 4 over 4 on the high bands, at no more than I think about 70', while PJ1B had much taller towers. The difference was that on the high bands we had our stacks split. Our top antennas were rotatable, but the lower antennas were fixed on about the W7/W0 boundary. Virtually the

whole contest the top antennas were pointed at Europe, and we fed both top and bottom in phase (in fact we didn't even have the capability to switch to just top or just bottom). The antennas had also been tweaked to have maximum forward gain and virtually no front/back.

What we had, in effect, was gain equivalent to maybe a good 3 element beam all the way from the west coast to southern europe, and the equivalent of a dipole off the back.

On the other hand, that year at PJ1B they didn't split their stacks, so they had to point at either North America or Europe, losing a lot of contacts from the other in the process. I don't know for sure, but I'd bet money that PJ1B learned the lesson that its better to be very loud in a lot of places than to be extremely loud in one place at a time. The high band arrays at PJ9W were awesome, and would have kicked serious butt from the U.S., but I don't think they had the optimum setup for PJ9. (Also, was it just me, or did everyone think PJ9W was really blowing it on 160 - it didn't seem to me that they had put any work into receiving antennas on that band)

All the credit for the '88 P40V antenna system design goes to Tom, N6BT.

By the way, P40V was single-op this year. Carl no longer has access to the old location, and apparently his new one was tenuous enough that he couldn't make any multiop plans.

Ron DeBry WA6DGX
debry@fsu.scri.fsu.edu or debry@ds12.scri.fsu.edu

2616. Re: -9 V from +13.8 V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 07:17:40 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <2796@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 7113

In article <9010301359.AA00065@rtp40.dg.com>, Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo.dg.com writes:
> CEO summary:
> I just remembered a real sleazy way to do this, if the duty cycle of
> the data transmitted to you is very low (< 25% or so). You can get
> the +9 by hooking onto the DTR line of your computer (that's going to
> be asserted constantly). The -9 can come from the TXD line, which
> rests at -9 V (MARK level or logic "1") when it's not transmitting
> any data. Whwn it transmits, of course, it alternates between -9 and
> +9 (which represents a logic 0 bit). So, put a diode with the cathode
> towards TXD and connect the anode to the negative side of a capacitor.
> If you don't pull too much current, and there's not a lot of data
> being sent out the TXD port, you should be able to ride through the
> times when TXD goes to +9. I thought of this myself and then saw it
> in "Circuit Cellar Ink" by Steve Ciarcia, who used to write for Byte.
> 73
> Pete

This is assuming, of course, that whomever the manufacturer that
is sending you the RS232 signals actually followed the standard.
There seem to be a distressing number of companies that just
omitted the negative going voltage and ran semi-ttl with say
zero v. for mark and +5 to +10 for space. As I tell my class,
your chances of having two devices talk to each other which
are "rs232 standard" are about 50%. RS232 is about the most
non standard "standard" you are ever likely to run into.

I have to admit that things are better now than a few years ago,
since chips like the MAX232 have come onto the scene...

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw

2617. Re: Computer interface for SuperMorse CW decoding

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 07:21:49 UTC
From: tima@agora.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Nov1.072149.12486@agora.uucp>
Source record: 7068

In article <15908@netcom.UUCP> mcmahan@netcom.UUCP (Dave Mc Mahan) writes:
>
> In a previous article, eaiu063@orion.oac.uci.edu (Byon Garrabrant) writes:
>> I have been trying unsuccessfully to build an interface to
>>my PS/2 so SuperMorse can decode the CW off my radio. I
>>first tried a tone decoder circut, with little luck. Then,
>>following some advise I read on this net, tried using an
>>op-amp. If someone has accomplished
>>this or knows how to convert the presence of a tone to
>>the closing of input pins on an RS232 port, I would be
>>forever indebted!

Have you looked at the November 1990 _Popular Electronics_?? There is an article on a 'radfax' decoder that seems to be able to handle radfax, RTTY, and Morse code also. Then again I could be totally wrong because I don't know my head from the proverbial whole in the ground... It seems, however, that (even though the article stresses that you should by some software from Australia) you could at least get some idea's as to how someone else attacked this problem. I seem to recall that they used an IC called a XR2211 FSK demodulator. FSK means Frequency Shift Keying, like the ON/OFF of Morse code, eh? I would suggest taking a look, however, because my neophyte brain is probably mis-interpreting the whole thing...

tima@agora.hf.intel.com

PS: Can I trust Panaxis Productions with a credit card number? I want to buy some 'educational' material along with a subscription to Electronics & Radio Hobbyist's Newsletter. No one seems to be at the other end of the phone, and I'm always a little cautious when it comes to things that are for 'educational' purposes...

2618. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 08:17:35 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <1J8XR11w161w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 7069

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>
> I don't use CW either. But I can't copy anymore anyway, so what does it
> matter for me. I think there are a LOT of hams like me, who have just
> forgotten the code because they learned it just enough to get by the test

I think you will find that re-learning it is MUCH easier than learning
it the first time. Not quite like learning to ride a bike, but similar.

"Arinth is a beautiful planet." "Oh, have you been there?"
"Yes, but not yet." The Doctor. (TB)

2619. IC-2SE-help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 09:23:59 UTC
From: tuomi@lut.fi
Message-ID: <TUOMI.90Nov1102359@kannel.lut.fi>
Source record: 7070

Help needed !

I do have a problem.
Does anyone know how to skip channel in IC-SE (U.S. IC-2SA) ???
It would be nice to get other info about that rig (extended freq.range
etc.)

Please e-mail answers

****
**** tuomi@kannel.lut.fi *****
****

THANKS, Pasi OH3NPS/OH5NPS

2620. Antennas in trees

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 13:03:06 UTC
From: harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov1.130306.7640@dg-rtp.dg.com>
Source record: 7117

For you tree climbers out there I found a webbing version
of a tree climber in one of my hunting catalogs. It has a webbing
harness and a webbing climbing loop.

Advantages over rocks, arrows, etc are accurate, exact placement
of antennas, no hangups, no kiddies with arrows in their backs.

Advantages over tree climbing spikes, metal hunting climbing stands,
are cost, and zero tree damage - both very important. An extra climbing
loop allows safe climbing around branches.

Stands and spikes (w harness) can easily run $150 or more. This runs
around $40 to $50 which is in the affordable range. Just what I've
been looking for! (If I could just get the top of that loop up another
30 ft or so...)

If anybody is interested I'll dig up the info on this.

73's,
--

Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation {world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

2621. Identifying mobile antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 14:35:00 UTC
From: BESSON@VUVAXCOM.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011011437.AA26354@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7074

I see alot of different short mobile antennas which have a helical section and a straight section. And there seem to be many variations of this design, especially with regard to the total length. Are these all for cellular phones? If not, can one tell from the appearance what bands they are operating in? Some of these have a large base containing (I assume) a loading coil. Can one only guess at what they are running?

Thanks in advance.

Morgan Besson
Villanova Univ.

2622. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 14:36:17 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <287.273048F2@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7075

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 31 Oct 90 20:42:19 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1990Oct31.204219.27791@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> joeb@uswat.uswest.com (Joe Bushinski #350 x2026) writes:
>
> >Really Paul. Who told you that you MUST learn Morse. Apparently you
> >wanted the ham ticket, so YOU told yourself that YOU wanted to learn the
> >code. I don't see any one FORCING any body else to learn Morse. Get
> >real. Assuming that you are in college (From your usenet address) or work
> >there, I can just imagine that you are only taking classes (or have taken
> >them) that you will use in the future eh?
>
> Have you been hiding for the past several years? The issue is whether
> or
> not a Morse Code test should be a part of every possible means to get
> access
> to a public resource, part of which does not have any need of that skill
> whatsoever.

[...minus some good stuff...]

> Then there is the issue of whether or not the government should be
> letting those who happen to have use of the spectrum now dictate the
> measure of how to let others access that spectrum in the future.
> If we don't straighten ourselves up, we may find someone like Congress
> doing it for us, their way.

You put it very well, and I concur completely except for your fear of Congress.
We have the best Congress money can buy. [:-(

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2623. Am I an Outlaw if...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 14:41:08 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.intel.com
Message-ID: <9011011441.AA17784@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 7076

Does driving in New Jersey with a Japanese made mobile 2 meter transciever in my car - which is capable of receiving and scanning from 138-174 Mhz make me an outlaw ??? Where do hams stand with the Law in the State of New Jersey ?

2624. Re: old tube radio: HQ-129X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 15:30:38 UTC
From: brewer@ace.dec.com
Message-ID: <120@decabo.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 7119

In article <0FE901293F9F6065C4@OBERLIN.BITNET>, FZINN@OCVAXA.CC.OBERLIN.EDU writes...
>
>While we are on this topic, does anyone on the list have a suggestion
>for a place to buy/sell old tube equipment like the HQ-129X, Hallicrafters,
>etc.? Thanks for suggestions.

Yes.. there are several active groups... first, a magazine
called Electric Radio out of Hesperus Colorado is a really nice magazine
that is focused on 40-50-60s tube equipment, and there are restoration
and upgrade hints, as well as lots of ads for vintage stuff. This
publication is strictly ham-oriented.

also, Antique Radio Classified... which has *lots* of ads, but
is slanted more toward broadcast receivers and "antique" stuff. Both are
very nice, but aimed at different audiences (tho they obviously overlap at
times).

I'll post the addresses for both when I get home tonight.

73 /john WB5OAU

(Running a Johnson Viking Mobile on 10m AM)

2625. Re: old tube radio: HQ-129X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 15:31:53 UTC
From: jimallen@hpcuha.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <32700002@hpcuha.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 7077

I buy, sell, and sometimes
trade tube stuff. Let me
know what you have, need,
etc.

Regards,

Jim Allen

408-447-4802 d
415-968-0640 n

2626. K1EA CT: using extended memory?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 15:56:01 UTC
From: hurta@hcvdl.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011011556.AA26812@tilde>
Source record: 7114

I have a 286 computer with 2 Meg of "extended" (on-the-motherboard) memory. K1EA's CT program uses "expanded" (on-an-external-card-plugged-into-a-slot) memory (when found) to increase the amount of QSO memory available to the program.

I have been using two software "emulators" with great success to create "expanded" from "extended" memory. PC Magazine's EMS40 utility and ABOVE DISC+ have worked successfully with Quattro Pro and Lotus; neither will work with CT. With CT, I get random results (like the logging window goes blank and won't display QSO's for a new log, or if I reload a log with 1 QSO it displays properly until it crashes sometime later, or if I reload a large log CT gives me an out-of-memory error and crashes after about 300 QSO's). :-(

I'm curious if anyone else has tried to use "extended" as "expanded" memory on a 286, and if you got it to work with CT? Or will I need to pull that memory off the motherboard and put it on a cheap EMS card (yuck)? I will be upgrading to a 386 with 4 Meg of on-board memory- will I have a memory problem again?

Thanks, Dwaine
- - - - -
Dwaine Hurta, N5HD hurta@hcvdl.csc.ti.com
Texas Instruments, Dallas, Texas N5HD @ N5LDD.#DFW.TX.USA.NA

2627. A Proposal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 16:32:53 UTC
From: flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1147@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 7078

I would like to propose a new news group:

rec.ham-radio.endless-cw-debate.

I get the impression that there is probably a majority of readers
in rec.ham-radio that feel the same way as I do.

I for one am tired of the endless ranting and raving about this topic
which in all probability does not have an ending. Perhaps we need an
acronym for this topic just like the rec.humor readers made with YALBJ
(Yet Another Light Bulb Joke) - insert YA..CW.. here.

Okay, I could start a Kill file, or just shut up and live with it as
many are already doing. On the other hand, since this is a place for
expressing opinions, then now is just as good a time as any for
me to express mine:

The CW topic is completely worn-out, unresolved and emotionally
charged, much like a religeous debate. Why don't we get back
to the fun part of this newsgroup and just give it a rest?
There must be other more interesting things to discuss around
here. How about it?

To those anti-coders who note that I'm an Extra and would prefer to
flame me by direct e-mail, don't bother, you're wasting your time as
well as mine. I've had the same dumb experiences in getting there as
everyone else. My general views on the subject are liberal and so I
won't bore you with them. My point is that this subject has gone
virtually nowhere in the past several years so why not let it go the
way of the previous rathole discussions like:

Pizza via autopatch
Transmitting out of band (Let's hope it's dead)
etc.

C'mon folks, let's dump this and get on with having some fun!

73's, -fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ flloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ |

2628. Hammarlund HQ-129-X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 16:33:45 UTC
From: kronstad@anaconda.cis.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <85508@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 7115

I appreciate all of the replies I got on asking for the schematics for a HAMMARLUN HQ-129-X receiver. A special thanks to Jim Haynes in Felton, CA for sending me out a copy of the manual so quickly.
I stand (sit actually) corrected about this radio being a transmitter - it is only a receiver. I had assumed since there was a knob on the front saying TRANS/REC that the transmitter was built into the radio - this isn't the case. Anyway, about what year was this radio made? And, I have a terrible audio hum, will replacing the capacitors most likely solve this problem?

"Electrons don't move, they just send PACKETT messages"

2629. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 16:39:51 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <5suyR5w161w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 7079

bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>
> The No-Code people are advocating it's elimination from the test, not the
> banning of CW. The Pro-Code people equate non-testing with forbiding it's
> use.

The no-code arguments I usually hear involve the creation of a license
that has no code privileges. This is forbidding the use of code to those
who have a no-code license, just like techs are forbidden to use voice
below 6m. Thus, it is most no-code people who want a prohibition on code.

If the guvviment gives you a code privilege, it should test you on it
to make sure you have rudimentary ability to use it. Just like the
privilege you get to build your own radios has a test to make sure you
have a rudimentary knowledge of how to do it. Or at least how to keep
from burning up a lot of valuable electronic parts in the process.

WARNING WARNING Facetious paragraph follows...

Aha. Many hams don't build their own radios. Let's create a
non-technical license, in the ham bands, for people who buy everything
off the shelf. Allow no technical changes or construction. Just plug it
in and Yak Yak Yak.

END OF FACETIOUS PARAGRAPH.

> If anyone wants to learn it, fine, but I still haven't seen any LOGICAL
> reason for making everyone do it.

1. If the privilege exists, it needs to be tested to some low level so
the learning takes place on a practice oscillator instead of the
airwaves. If you think 5 wpm is slow, what do you think 1 wpm would sound
like?

2. The international treaties governing radio demand it for activity
below 30 MHz. As all current ham licenses have privileges below 30 MHz,
it is required for all current ham licenses.

If you want to create a special no-code license, these reasons are not
relevant. However, as you seem to want just to eliminate it from the test
without prohibiting its use, they are both logical and valid.

FLAME WARNING: this is neither support for, nor argument against, a
NO-CODE license of different privileges than current licenses. It is an
argument for the continuation of CW testing for the current licenses. All
flames, either way, may be sent to /dev/null or NL:.

<> "Aneth! That's a charming place!" "You've been to Aneth?"
<> "Yes, but not yet." -- The Doctor and Seth, "The Horns of Nimon".
><
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

2630. Will No-Code Save Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 16:53:29 UTC
From: enders@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <6546@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 7118

I think the code/no-code war is a moot point. What we *need* is *much*
greater use of the UHF and microwave allocations. I really don't think
a no-code license is going to make that big a difference. I submit that
the "typical" no-code licensee is going to be more interested in plug-&-play
technology, and having someone else to talk to.

There is precious little equipment available commercially for microwave
(> 1.2 GHz). There are *damn* few people operating > 1.2 GHz, therefore few
folks to talk to (outside of metropolitan areas there is virtually *no one*
to work). I fear that the allocations at 2.3, 3.4, and 5.7 GHz are going to
go away real soon. If we want people to occupy these bands, we need two
things:

1. Commercially available, plug-&-play equipment.

2. A *reason* to operate on these bands.

Sure, microwave experimentation is fine. So is weak signal work. The
sad fact is that this is pretty much all that is going on at 3.4GHz and higher.
Now, a national network of microwave packet switches would help, but this is
most likely not going to be implemented outside of metropolitan areas any time
soon. Geosynchronous orbit satelites would help, but they seem to be a ways
off, too. Digital multi-media communications would help, but again, it ain't
here now.

Where we are now with the microwave bands now is pretty much where we
were in the '20s with 5 meters. Along came full duplex AM phone, and the band
took off like wildfire. We need to spark the imagination of the AVERAGE ham
about our microwave bands. We have to do it now, in 10 years we won't have
to worry about it because they will be GONE!!!

==========

Todd Enders - WD0BCI ARPA: enders@plains.nodak.edu
Computer Center UUCP: ...!uunet!plains!enders
Minot State University or: ...!hplabs!hp-lsd!plains!enders
Minot, ND 58701 Bitnet: enders@plains

"The present would be full of all possible futures,
if the past had not already projected a pattern upon it" - Andre' Gide

==========

2631. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 17:10:46 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Nov1.171046.21620@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 7080

In article <1990Oct30.195918.11041@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
....Stuff Deleted
>
>The crime here is forcing a human being to spend time learning a skill that,
>most likely, he or she will never really use. From a utilitarian standpoint,
>that's clearly immoral.
>
>-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
>->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

Please keep track of how many courses you are REQUIRED to take there at Stanford (assuming ur a student). In abt 20 years please post to the net how many of those (forced) learned skills you are or are not using. If you find that you are not using most or all of them does it also follow that Stanford as well as all other universities etc. which require certain minimum requirements to obtain a diploma are also "from a utilitarian standpoint" immoral and possibly criminal? (-;

--
phil blais N6KXD (ex WD6ETL) ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

2632. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 17:50:44 UTC
From: jdm@cadence.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov1.175044.12245@cadence.com>
Source record: 7120

[Lots of stuff deleted about CODE-NOCODE, paranioa, knives in hearts, and eating veggies you dont like]

The following is an opinion. Like the law, truths are irrelevant, only perception and sales drive the outcome.

First some facts:

o I am a new ham (only licensed for 5 months)

o I like CW better than all other modes

o On many occasions, I have used other modes. I use packet everyday. I sometimes use RTTY and AMTOR when I want a change.

o SSB is my second favorite of all modes.

o I enjoy DXing and the challenge it presents

o I like contesting too... but need much more practice before I will submit a log.

o I also enjoy a good ragchew.

Now some opinions:

o I think HAM Radio should be made more accessible to the masses. I think radio is viewed as an "archaic" technology by most-- a "solved" problem. Most young people would rather learn to program computers. You can make more money at computers than HAM radio.

o We need more young people in HAM radio.

o We should not allow HAM radio to become undisciplined.

o We should not force people to learn a particular mode to become a HAM.

o We should continue to encourage experimentation and technical excellence in HAM radio.

o We should continue to find ways in HAM radio to allow participants to grow, attain new goals, and make accomplishments. We should be sure that people have something to work for and feel good about when they get it.

o These goals should be difficult, but not out of reach of MOST people -- and relevant to the hobby of HAM radio.

o FINALLY, we should not assume the average HAM is lazy or below
average in intelligence. So we should not make these goals too
easy to attain.

I have heard all of these arguments through reading 9 months of discussion
on the code/no code issue. I believe they all have merit. I do not believe
any one of them precludes or necessitates the inclusion of a CW test to
obtain a license to operate HAM radios.

The one thing I do feel strongly of is that we should find ways to assure
our bands remain disciplined and that we provide goals for our fellow
hobbyists. However, I currently have no data to support the argument that
test format or the CURRENT incentive licensing system achieves those goals.

I do believe incentives are good, though. When you work hard for something
and attain it, you achieve a greater level of self respect, and you are
inclined to be active in protecting the rights you worked for.

****
Joe Mastroianni
jdm@cadence.com AA6YD @ N6LDL or KN6J

2633. Re: Magnetic Loop Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 18:01:29 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <46208@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 7081

jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner) writes:

>In article <1594@csisles.Bristol.AC.UK> raina@CompSci.Bristol.AC.UK (Sanjay Raina)
writes:

>}I have come across a glossy flier on an HF Magnetic loop antenna
>}manufactured in the UK by CAP. CO Electronics.
>}Among the features claimed are :-
>}* occupies only 80cm to 4m of space
>}
>.
>.
>>Being a flat-dweller and rather unsettled (I tend to change flats very
>}frequently), it seems to be ideal for DXing, which I miss at the moment.
>}CAP. CO claims that as compared to a beam 60 to 80 ft long, thir antenna
>}is only 1 to 1.5 S units down on 20/15/10 metres.
>} ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

>If you believe this, I've got some beach-front property on Mercury you may
>be interested in...

Lava beach, Jerry, I expect. :-) :-)

The claims are a little farfetched, I agree; but not *that* farfetched,
IMHO. Notice he mentioned 4m (!) of space. Heck, that is 0.2 lambda
at 20 meters. Notice that the ad emphasized the size of beams by saying
that they are tens of feet in size and casually saying that you "only"
need 4m of space for the loop. In the same vein, can I claim that a
5/8 wavelength vertical for 20m only takes a square foot of ground?

A vertically-mounted small-loop has the same directivity pattern
as an E-field dipole (honest! only E and H terms are swapped). A 4
element Yagi-Uda has a, what, 8-9 dB gain over a dipole?

Notice that a 4m by 4m loop will have an equivalent small-loop
radiation resistance of damn close to 50 ohms. Granted, at that
size, 31200*(A/lambda^2)^2 (I think that is correct, A = area of
loop) no longer holds; but it is an indication that loss resistance
is now quite well controlled; and thus the loop efficiency can be
quite high.

A 9 dB difference is about 1.5 S-units.

Don't knock small-loops, as long as it is not *too* small :-). The
lambda^4 effect is quite amazing. Using the radiation resistance
equation above, and assuming that it is a square loop that is
m*lambda on a side, we get

m (in wavelengths) radiation resistance
------------------ --------------------
0.05 0.2 ohms
0.1 3 ohms
0.2 50 ohms.

I tend to believe that it is going to be difficult to get a decent efficiency out of the 80cm loop mentioned in the ad. It is a little smaller than .05 lambda at 20m. Interesting that this is about the size of the AEA Isoloop, eh?

I have started to play around with small loops, comparing them against the physically-small helical antennas that I have played with before this. Living in an apartment (flat-dwelling, cliff-dwelling, call it what you want :-) makes experimentation with physically-small antennas a neccessity .... ..

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

2634. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 18:09:55 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <9288@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 7082

> >3) FRIENDLY. CW at 15wpm+ lopes along at an easy conversational pace [..]
> >4) HISTORIC. [...]
> >5) REWARDING. Communicating via CW is a "SKILL" [...]
>
> Herbi,
>
> Points 3, 4 and 5 are personal opinions. Points 1 and 2 are provably false
> assertions. See my Reply Comments on PR Docket 90-55 for the details; I
> posted it here back in early September.

Points 3, 4, and 5 are FACTS that anyone who uses CW would know.

> None of your points constitute valid arguments against a codeless license,
> although you are perfectly free to promote voluntary proficiency in or
> use of CW by anyone who will listen.

WHERE IN THE HECK DID I EVER SAY THESE WERE ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE NO CODE LICENSE??? Someone asked "what was so special about CW" and i answered it. I feel it is special and stated why. I couldn't care less whether there is a no-code or no-exam license unless in imposes on my enjoyment of the hobby.

Why do the no-coders get so paranoid and uptight at the slightest mention of CW?? Its not the "boogie-man" guys.....

Herbi, KM4JN

2635. Re: Magnetic Loop Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 18:55:25 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov1.185525.1094@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 7083

In article <1594@csisles.Bristol.AC.UK> raina@CompSci.Bristol.AC.UK (Sanjay Raina) writes:
}I have come across a glossy flier on an HF Magnetic loop antenna
}manufactured in the UK by CAP. CO Electronics.
}Among the features claimed are :-
}* occupies only 80cm to 4m of space
>Being a flat-dweller and rather unsettled (I tend to change flats very
}frequently), it seems to be ideal for DXing, which I miss at the moment.
}CAP. CO claims that as compared to a beam 60 to 80 ft long, thir antenna
}is only 1 to 1.5 S units down on 20/15/10 metres.
>If you believe this, I've got some beach-front property on Mercury you may
>be interested in...

No, it's true. I've been using a magnetic quarter wave antenna on
2 meters for years. Performance is <identical> to a similar non-
magnetic quarter wave whip.

Ken - WB0QNA

2636. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 18:55:46 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <9294@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 7084

In article <1990Oct28.185659.11837@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:

> +---------------
> | 1) EFFICIENT. CW is conservative of band spectrum. CW is "THE" QRP
>
> Fine, so CW is a good mode for getting through. It is efficient ONLY in terms
> of bandwidth, however; it absolutely flunks the test of efficiency in
> practical terms, e.g. information flow vs. time. And its inefficiency in that
> respect is the main reason it can get through when other modes can't.
Conservative of spectrum would be more accurate. It is efficient
ENOUGH for conversation. I do not think speak or read at 9600 baud
so why should i use more spectrum than is necessary to have a casual
conversation?? Of course my little FM dual-bander sure does sound
nice. Makes autopatching more conveneint :-)

> Moreover, this doesn't demonstrate a requirement for all hams to know or use
> it.
Nobody said it did!! More paranoid whining. All i did was answer a
question and i get accused of "shoving CW down throats". If the no-
coders spent 10% of the time wasted on whining about CW into learning
it, they would all be at 50wpm now.
> +---------------
> | 2) SIMPLICITY. CW is the simplest form of communications to build a
>
> Transmitter, yes. Receiver, no. Or have you, presumably more experienced
> with older equipment than I, forgotten that one can build an AM reciever using
> a single crystal and very little else? Or even a nail?
Yes, lets get to nit picky extremes. Anything to slam the CW boogie
man. I think most readers got the point. It is the easiest mode to
put a station on the air for. BTW: AM is an outmoded archaic form of
communications.
> | 3) FRIENDLY. CW at 15wpm+ lopes along at an easy conversational pace

> Good. Now why does this apply to ALL HAMS ALL HAMS ALL HAMS ALL HAMS ????????
Didn't say it did......(paranoid whining...)
> The favorite straw-man tactic: tell us why it's good in and of itself, not
> why it's so good that all hams ABSOLUTELY MUST WITH NO EXCEPTIONS learn it.
I have no idea on earth what you read. It certainly could not have
been my posting which made no political or judgemental statements
whatsoever.
> +---------------
> | CW may be used by the speech impaired, sight impaired, and

> This I will grant. It still doesn't make it exalted to the point where all
> hams MUST BY LAW WITHOUT EXCEPTION demonstrate proficiency in it.
Wow...we are sensative aren't we....kinda overly defensive.

> +---------------
> | 4) HISTORIC. (this is where the flames will come from ;-) Samuel Morse
> So show me the line in Part 97 that states that amateur radio exists to
> provide a showcase for historical radio equipment and procedures. What *I*
> see in Part 97 is:
> [...on and on.....]
It always get to this....when desperate, quote regs. But we all know
there are many interpretations possible. I even know Preachers on TV
that can take a quote out of the Bible and tell me that it means I
should send them money.....

> I know the argument by tradition / history is common, but an argument by
> *sentimentality*???! Oh, come on. This one doesn't even deserve refutation.
> Relevance index: zero.
Lighten up dude...it was a joke :-) The whole thing was not posted
to be refuted. It was a lighthearted answer to a leading question.
> +---------------
> | 5) REWARDING. Communicating via CW is a "SKILL" and thus rewards the
>
> Communicating via QRP SSB is a SKILL and thus rewards the operator with a
> sense of accomplishment and satisfaction.
Where is the skill in talking into a microphone?? We all know that
CW is more of a skill than any voice mode or the code bashers wouldn't
be whining so much about it. :-) (better not forget the smileys this
time or someone may take it serious)
> And please demonstrate that this applies to all hams, and that this is the
> ONLY way to gain a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction.
No. I see no need to bolster an argument i never made.

I sure hope all the future communicator class folks are not this
nit-picky-defensive-condescending-rude on the air.....I prefer
casual friendly conversation. All this whining is tiresome. In the
future, i would hope that the paranoid no-coders would actually READ
a posting before making conclusions as to the poster's political
stance. Show me where in my original posting that i said ONE thing
to deserve all these accusations of "shoving code down throats"??

Many thanks to Tad Cook for providing some sanity to this group.

Herbi _._ __ ...._ .___ _.

2637. Finding a MARS operator close to Saudi Arabia with an account on the network

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 18:56:56 UTC
From: dag@auc.UUCP
Message-ID: <32503@auc.UUCP>
Source record: 7085
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,alt.desert-shield

HELP!!!!!!!! I am looking for a MARS operator that is on
the network. The reason is that I am hoping that I could
send my messages to that person and that later on
they could deliver it. I am trying I guess to be innovative
a little(well maybe not) in doing this. Hopefully this person or
persons will be closer to Saudi Arabia than I am now when I
send a MARS message.

Is there anybody out there?

Thank-You

Dan Gibson
--
UUCP:auc!dag
"...and maybe love is letting people be what they want to be..."
Does anybody need a heck of a programmer?

2638. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 19:11:06 UTC
From: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <184.2730C6B9@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7086

> That depends on what you call efficient.

If efficiency is measured in dollars and cents, I submit the
following quote:

"[CW is] 50 cents a word while SITOR is around $2.40 a minute."
Aldon Cook, assistant to the Senior Electronics Researcher at Woods
Hole Oceanographic Institute, quoted in the November, 1990 issue of
Monitoring Times on page 8.

> CW is SLOW. Machine generated and machine decoded CW can do a marvelous
> job of efficiency, but that is limited to machines only (and certainly
> does not apply to testing the carbon-based units). The Morse

A factor that appears to be routinely ignored by those who want
to compare CW with RTTY efficiency or reliability.

> But that which makes CW impressive does not apply to test
> PEOPLE's skills.

Right on!

My position? CW is OK for the people who enjoy it. I don't
think it's a valid entry test for ham radio any more.

--
%
Dave.Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!Dave.Stark
INTERNET: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2639. Re: why there is a cw test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 19:17:56 UTC
From: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <185.2730C6BB@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 7087

> >
> > > Lessee. If you want a license to transmit on the HF bands, you will
> find
> > > that there are two major and about equally popular ways in which
> >
> > Plus TOR, FEC, Baudot RTTY, ARQ-Moore, packet, facsimile, SSTV
> > and others even more exotic.
>
> Uhhhhh....these are EQUAL to SSB and Morse in popularity on HF?
>
> Oh yeah....I forgot! You edited that part out!

Not really. The point of the argument seemed to be that the
only modes worth considering from the standpoint of a Morse code test
were voice and CW. There are other modes which, taken together, could
rival those modes in popularity. Most of them are available in other
countries and so could be used for international communications.

--
%
Dave.Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!Dave.Stark
INTERNET: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

2640. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 19:44:46 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <698@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 7088

In article <535@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>By not requiring it you are denying the necessary exposure to it that will
>allow new OPs to make their own decision. CW is HARD. Human nature being what
>it is, sometimes it is necessary to require something unpleasant to get beyond
>the early learning curve. The number of hams I know personally who tell me
>that they are glad that they were exposed to CW far outweigh those who think the
>experience was bogus.

So is working with high-speed packet (> 32kbit/sec), yet it isn't required
for a license. It is fun as well. There are sooo many things I enjoy with
ham-radio every day, and after 10 years, I have yet to find the first
opportunity where not knowing morris is a big loss.

Don't force others in your very narrowed view of ham-radio: HR has much more
to offer, and many code-less hams in other countries prove that every day.

>Now here's something you can flame me for...I think the no-code attitude is
>selfish and arrogant. You want to change ham radio in ways that I think will
>destroy it.

How is it that I keep on hearing very worried stories about the average
age of a US ham? How come, that I don't hear similar stories from other
countries?
Other countries which have code-less licenses for may years have proven that
it is a Good Idea. Or at least, it's not as destructive as you say it is.

> You may have the best of intentions, but I don't think you know
>and understand what has kept the hobby alive for the past fifty years. The
>deterioration of good operating procedures we all now hear on the bands is a
>direct result of the loss of the sense of fraternity and tradition that I still
>hear on CW.

The thing that kept the hobby alive wasn't forcing people to learn morse code,
but common interest into playing with radio and meeting friends with similar
interests. Back when everybody made contact using 0V1's, morse was very
important. Right now, there are other possibilities.
Morse is still enjoyable, but so are other modes. Let there be room for all.
Let people find out for themselves if they want to go into the very specific
mode you enjoy working. It is one of the archievements of ham radio that
we now have this choice.

> So what conclusions can I draw? I work VHF,UHF,digital and HF SSB
>and I'm appalled by what I hear. How can I not associate an anti CW thrust with
>a knife in the heart of the Amateur Radio Service? I hope I'm wrong. I hope
>I'm just paranoid. But why do I keep spinning the dial down the bands to talk
>with people who make me feel good about what I'm doing instead of feeling

>profoundly embarrased?

You'll find those people everywhere. In fact, in my neighbourhood, most of the people you described have a code-full license. They started code-less, later added the code test.
On the other hand, most of the people I enjoy working with still have a code-less license. They found other interesting modes and are now occupied and don't want to not have time to learn morse code.
This is a bit extreme, but I hope it convinces that morse code tests and bad manners don't neccessary are coupled.

> AA6PN

[You should check your news software. The return address you give is likely not to work. Shouldn't that be included in the ham radio exams nowadays :-)?]

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG
[That is a codeless license]

2641. Getting back in.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 19:53:15 UTC
From: fuchs@czar.Princeton.EDU
Message-ID: <3781@idunno.Princeton.EDU>
Source record: 7121

My General class ticket expired many moons ago (around 1970 or so). I assume that I have to start over and take the code and theory examinations to get my license.
(I think that I can still remember code but probably not at much better than 5wpm). I use to be active on 15 and 20 m but would now like to play around with packet radio. What class of license would make sense (used to be Technician) today and is Kaufman's Q&A still the text to study? I don`t suppose there is anyway way to get one's old call sign back (WB2CLL), is there? I imagine it is in use by some chap. Can one request particular call signs (old or new)? Used to be that Amateur Extra class could get ol

d call signs. Of course, this is more for nostalgia thatn any practical need. Thanks very much.

2642. Packet TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 20:51:02 UTC
From: GR6588@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011012054.AA24794@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7122

Hi everyone, I'm not sure if this is the place to post this or not, but
it seemed relavant at the time. I recently got involved with TCP/IP on
packet radio. Using a modified version of Phil Karn's Net.exe (G1EMM I
beleive) and I was wondering if there is any type of manual available
for this version. I have the original version that came with NET.EXE
(dated January 1987, I think). This has been very helpful, but there
are a lot of questions that are still unanswered. Any help with this
would be greatly appreciated. Second question concerning TCP/IP: Can
anyone point me in the right direction as to getting an addresss. I
sent Brian Kantor a message but have not heard anything from him.
Is he still in charge of this, and if not, could someone point me in the
right direction? Once again, thanks for any help you can provide me.

...Kelly...

+---+
Kelly D. Jones KE9KD (since 1985)	W9UIH
	(since 1934)
INTERNET: GR6588@SIUCVMB.CDALE.SIU.EDU	So. Illinois Univ. ARC
BITNET: GR6588@SIUCVMB.BITNET	Eng. + Tech Building D
PACKET: KE9KD@WD9EBQ.IL.NA.USA.EARTH.MILKY-WAY	Carbondale, IL
SNAIL: RR 2, Box 109, Carbondale, IL 62901	62901
+---+

2643. Messed up posting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 20:53:22 UTC
From: fuchs@czar.Princeton.EDU
Message-ID: <3784@idunno.Princeton.EDU>
Source record: 7091

Sorry for my previous posting which was missing newlines. I shall fix it before re-posting.

2644. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 20:55:45 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4330@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 7092

In article <1495@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

}Amateur radio needs explosive growth in the UHF and Microwave spectrum to
}have any hope of holding on to these allocations. Amateur radio needs a
}"critical mass" of operators in the UHF/SHF bands to support real computer
}networking. US society needs more people with an interest in technical career
}fields. Hooking more people on a technical hobby is instrumental in steering
}them to a technical career. Saddling potential recruits with a requirement to
}learn a mechanical skill most of them consider mere hazing is counterproductive
}to these goals.

What makes you think dropping the code requirement will result in
explosive growth in amateur radio? I highly doubt we'll get the
annual growth rate up to even 5-7% with no-code.

Let's face it, ham radio just isn't the cutting-edge hobby it once was,
not with competition from computers, video games, etc. (none of which
require a license of any kind).

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

2645. RE: PRBWON still fighting.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 21:39:43 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1756.27304fd0@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 7093

Henry Black (G4NOC,KK6JR) inquired;

>Please could you post a brief summary of what this has cost you in
>time and money so far.
>Is there a fighting fund?, is it adequately funded?, am I right in
>thinking you are not using any "special circumstances" to win your case
>and therefore your fight stands to benefit U.S. hams generally?

At last count it was about $6,500 on the day BEFORE the depositions
and that added another $1,500 ++. I still owe some of it but Bob (W2THU,
League consul) has been very gracious about waiting for it. All but a
hundred or so has been out of our pockets (WD8EHL--XYL).

We have been at this for 4 years as of yesterday. Three in federal court.

There are a few volunteer trustees waiting to open the fighting fund
if we don't recover expenses. We hope to find out any day now.
We will let you know via QST and ARRL letter etc.

There are no special circumstances in this case.
The city has an ordinance allowing towers up to
--- SIXTY FEET ---
I checked that out before we bought the place.
What they didn't tell us was that the neighbors
had the last word on the permit.

The permit was denied because;
a) it would impact property values of the entire
community regardless of its height.
(30 ft. at a 29.1 ft. setback)

b) I didn't need it to develop my property.
(Never mind the other dishes, towers
and beam antennas in town - 6 or so , some non-hams)

We do this for all of Ham Radio. All for one and one for all.

73 WA8ZHN

```
=========================================================
= The opinions expressed here are my own and =
= not of my employer. =
=========================================================
```

2646. Re: A question about a PLL synth loop filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 22:05:53 UTC
From: kjh@aludra.usc.edu
Message-ID: <12890@chaph.usc.edu>
Source record: 7094
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Oct31.210242.20619@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
@aplvax.jhuapl.edu:mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose) writes:
%I have been trying to understand a passive loop filter I have twice seen used
%in ham radio construction articles. It looks like this:
%
%
% O---VVVVV----+-------+------O
% R1 | |
% | >
% | > R2
% | >
% --- |
% --- C1 |
% | |
% | ---
% | --- C2
% | |
% O------------+-------+------O
%
%
% C(as + 1)
% H(s) = ----------------------
% 3 2
% s + ps + qs + r
%

Your first clue, is that since you have two energy storage devices, that
you should have two poles. When I solve this, I get:

c1r1 * s + 1
H(s) = ---
c1c2r1r2 * s^2 + (c2r2 + c1r1 + c2r1) * s + 1

Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

2647. Re: Questions on ground for HF verticals

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 22:21:14 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <483@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 7095

In article <10416.272e8f79@rsmas.miami.edu>, eakin@rsmas.miami.edu writes:
> In my search for the perfect ground floor condo vertical, I have come up
> against a question. Being inexperienced with HF verticals, I'm wondering how
> well earth ground really works.

It tends to be quite lossy as a counterpoise for verticals.

> I can probably bury a limited amount of wire, but not nearly the length
> required for 20-40m radials.

If you do bury wire, use the insulated type. The idea is to create a
ground image that is not very lossy, not making electrical contact with
the soil.
>
>
> Basically, would I be better off mounting the vertical on the ground rather
> than adding, say, 10-20' of elevation?

You would be best off getting the vertical up in the air, with sloping
radials.
>
> How well will ground mounting work to eliminate the need for radials?

Not very well. But just about anything will "work" as an antenna.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2648. Describe for me the "HAM OF THE FUTURE"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 22:21:36 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011012221.AA14017@tilde>
Source record: 7096

Hey, Gang:

Can we try a "Gedankenexperiment"?

I recently attended a seminar on "Needs Assessment" conducted here at TI by Dr. Allison Rossett (Allison Rossett and Associates, San Diego, California) in which we discussed something she calls "OPTIMALS", the attributes that are desired, or the ideals of what we think should be.

I would like to compile a list of OPTIMALS describing Amateur Radio, and so I turn to you, the net participants for inputs. All you posters and writers and flamers and thinkers and dreamers and even those read this all but never post anything. Please think about this for a moment or two and send me what you think should be on the list.

Use your imagination. Close your eyes, sit back, take a breath, and describe for me the HAM OF THE FUTURE. Forget what the Amateur Radio Service is today. Forget Part 97 as it stands now. Totally ignore the current Question Pool and VE program and Examination Elements.

Don't start with what we have today, but project yourself forward to the end of the Nineties and describe for me the attributes of the (*-IDEAL-*) Ham Of The Future.

What does this person know? What skills and attitudes would such an individual have? Pretend you can, in your dreams, make Amateur Radio in the Twenty First Century what you would like it to be.

How should the public and the government view the Amateur Radio Service? What value does it provide, or in essence, WHY does Amateur Radio exist in the year 2001?

I am not trying to be facetious, and although I don't mind a ":-)" or two, that is NOT what I am looking for, and they will not be included in the database.

I would like to know what folks out there in netland HONESTLY think Amateur Radio (*-SHOULD BE-*). No restrictions based on what is current fact.

Tell me what you want.

Please email directly or post. I might ask for clarification since I am trying to isolate attribute elements, descriptors, and points that (*-can-*) be summarized.

Regards,

Bob West WA8YCD
rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com

"Some people look at what IS and say, 'why'?
Other people look at what COULD BE and say, 'why not?'"
-misquoted from John F. Kennedy's Innagural Address

2649. Re: A Proposal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 22:50:00 UTC
From: BA01@SWTEXAS.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011012350.AA09645@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7097

Fred Lloyd, sun-barr!newstop!west!sunburn.West.Sun.COM!flloyd@apple.com,
writes:

>I would like to propose a new news group:
>
>rec.ham-radio.endless-cw-debate.

Hear, hear! A wholly appropriate proposal!

>I get the impression that there is probably a majority of readers
>in rec.ham-radio that feel the same way as I do.

You have the correct impression, Fred!

>I for one am tired of the endless ranting and raving about this topic
>which in all probability does not have an ending. Perhaps we need an

_I'm_ tired of having to seperate this chaff (note the use of a
non-inflammatory adjective here -:)) out of every digest 20 - 30 times a
week just to get to the good parts.

I've only subscribed to this list since the summer and I've already heard all
the arguments many times over.

>C'mon folks, let's dump this and get on with having some fun!
>
>73's, -fred

Amen!

Bernie, N5PQY

ba01@swtexas.bitnet
ba01%swtexas.bitnet@ricevm1.rice.edu

Bernie Asher "Happiness is having a big, warm, caring,
Administrative Data Processing close-knit family...in another city."
Southwest Texas State University - George Burns
San Marcos, Texas 78666
512-245-2271

The views expressed by me are not necessarily those of my employer.

2650. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 22:55:12 UTC
From: debry@ds1.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1314@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 7098

In article <38889@ut-emx.uucp> trey@ut-emx.uucp (Trey Garlough) writes:
>
>N5AU broke the old USA multi-multi record and beat the group that has
>been winning these things lately (W3LPL). We had something like 6600
>QSOs, 190 zones and 700 countries for 17.2M or so.
>
>Trey Garlough
>Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
>trey@sirius.cc.utexas.edu (internet) (512-471-3241)

Congratulations to everybody who had these amazing scores, including N5AU, N2RM, KR0Y, and, of course, K1AR. Jeeze what a score. A tremendous effort by the operators, an excellent station, and maybe the ultimate example of the effect of packet radio on multiop contesting. Do you realize that K1AR, as a multi-single, claimed more countries than W3LPL? !!! (708 I think it was they said on 3830 [in between that guy saying "hey George"])

I was single-op at N4WW, but unfortunately had technical difficulties. Until Saturday night I was putting out maybe 600 watts PEP (I think with lousy audio to boot). Needless to say, I had particular trouble on 160, 80 and 20.

Conditions were so good, though, that I had fun anyway. I managed to climb back up to about 3.5M by the end.

How many of you checked 15 in the middle of the night? Maybe it was only down here in the Southeast, but I found 15 WIDE open to all of europe at 0830Z Saturday morning. I worked about 120 stations before it sort of shut back down. The europeans were pretty suprised to hear me, and I was especially suprised and pleased to be called by VU2GO at 0900. Beat the hell out of looking for South Americans on 75. Last year in the CQWW CW 15 opened to europe after midnight (in fact you could follow their sunrise across UA-SP-DL, etc., but the signals were fairly weak.

Ron DeBry, WA6DGX

debry@fsu.scri.fsu.edu or debry@ds12.scri.fsu.edu

2651. Re: Ham Radio Pub. "Communications Quarterly"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 22:58:08 UTC
From: jim@ghp.UUCP
Message-ID: <692@ghp.UUCP>
Source record: 7099

>| In article <9010231900.AA29198@ucsd.edu>, BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET writes:
>| > I just got some info. in the mail about a new publication for
>| > Ham Radio. It is called Communications Quarterly. From reading the

Can anybody tell me what the address is?
(I've asked before without response)

tnx
--
Jim Stewart, VE3SRJ
UUCP: jim%ghp@mnetor.uucp
BELL: (416)862-0430

2652. Re: IMHO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 23:21:42 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov1.232142.25696@isis.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 7102

New newsnet readers/posters (and old experienced ones too) are encouraged to check out the postings in the group "news.announce.newusers" every so often. There are postings that explain the abreviations commonly used and the expected etiquette/ethics to be used...

--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

2653. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 23:39:15 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1497@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7104

In article <1990Oct31.201511.21053@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
> A system that (typically) uses technical access controls and is
> stated as being open to all. However the access controls are
> periodically changed and/or individualized. They are NOT published
> in the open, but are given to any ham who asks, though not over a
> radio frequency. The exception is that when someone abuses the
> system (leaving the definition of that out for the moment) their
> access is terminated my one means (changing the access codes and
> not telling this abuser) or another (disabling his individualized
> access codes).

I'd call this an open machine with LID filtering. :-)
It doesn't seem practical as a chat machine what with all the individualized codes required to key it. It would be a practical way to control patch access though. As you probably know, I'm not keen on non-emergency autopatch.
I got my new 440 machine on the air from it's final location today. How sweet it is! It's an open machine running 18 watts at 970 feet up a 1040 foot broadcast tower. The view from up there is spectacular.

Gary KE4ZV

2654. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 23:49:07 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov1.234907.27873@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7105

stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
> The no-code arguments I usually hear involve the creation of a license
>that has no code privileges. This is forbidding the use of code to those
>who have a no-code license, just like techs are forbidden to use voice
>below 6m. Thus, it is most no-code people who want a prohibition on code.

Thos who chose the nocode license did so because they didn't want to learn the code (yet) and so are unlikely to want to use it either. But even still it is not necessary to prohibit it altogether. They can still use Morse Code in modes such as CW and modulated audio. It would be bad operating practice for them to jump on the WSDX subbands to learn on.

> If the guvviment gives you a code privilege, it should test you on it
>to make sure you have rudimentary ability to use it. Just like the
>privilege you get to build your own radios has a test to make sure you
>have a rudimentary knowledge of how to do it. Or at least how to keep
>from burning up a lot of valuable electronic parts in the process.

If the guvviment gives you a voice privilege, it should test you on it to make sure you have rudimentary ability to use it.

It might be the current attitute that the theory tests have a basis in preventing the destruction and suffering of innocent electrical parts at the hands of dumb hams, but this is not really the case, and just is not a valid reason for the theory test. I suspect your statement might be made in order to later try to justify the removal of the theory test.

The purpose of a theory test is to make sure you understand how radio itself works. You need to know some things about how radios themselves, particularly transmitters and antennas, work. But you do NOT need to know how to actually build one to be able to use one. So it is not necessary for at least the lesser license (read: it is not necessary to get INTO ham radio) to be able to do this.

And besides, you'd be depriving someone of the pleasures and joy of watching and smelling resistors burn up. :-)

>WARNING WARNING Facetious paragraph follows...

Oh, I thought your PREVIOUS one was facetious.

> Aha. Many hams don't build their own radios. Let's create a
>non-technical license, in the ham bands, for people who buy everything
>off the shelf. Allow no technical changes or construction. Just plug it
>in and Yak Yak Yak.

>END OF FACETIOUS PARAGRAPH.

Glad you acknowledge that the paragraph was facetious. But of course even with a turnkey radio, it is still really necessary to know a lot about the principles of radio to know what is going on. So far I have seen NO RADIO on the market that can prevent RFI, for instance. The operator still has to know what the radio is doing.

>> If anyone wants to learn it, fine, but I still haven't seen any LOGICAL
>> reason for making everyone do it.

> 1. If the privilege exists, it needs to be tested to some low level so
>the learning takes place on a practice oscillator instead of the
>airwaves. If you think 5 wpm is slow, what do you think 1 wpm would sound
>like?

1 WPM? Are you kidding. Don't even suggest learning that way.

> 2. The international treaties governing radio demand it for activity
>below 30 MHz. As all current ham licenses have privileges below 30 MHz,
>it is required for all current ham licenses.

Fine. This is a case for continuing the requirement below 30 MHz, but lots of people don't care about those bands (but they aren't hams yet due to the code requirement).

> If you want to create a special no-code license, these reasons are not
>relevant. However, as you seem to want just to eliminate it from the test
>without prohibiting its use, they are both logical and valid.

No other privileges have specific tests to grant their mere use, so why should code?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2655. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-01 23:59:02 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov1.235902.133@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7106

herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
> Nobody said it did!! More paranoid whining. All i did was answer a
> question and i get accused of "shoving CW down throats". If the no-
> coders spent 10% of the time wasted on whining about CW into learning
> it, they would all be at 50wpm now.

I am a "no-coder" but am already a ham. I wasted my 6 hours learning 5 WPM
so here I am, "one of you".

I suspect you were really referring to the people who are refusing to get
into ham radio because of the code test. They spend just a few seconds on
their "whining". Show me someone who can learn 50wpm in the same time?

> Where is the skill in talking into a microphone?? We all know that
> CW is more of a skill than any voice mode or the code bashers wouldn't
> be whining so much about it. :-) (better not forget the smileys this
> time or someone may take it serious)

I see your smiley. I took it as the joke you intended.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2656. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 00:31:09 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <288.2730D16E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 7107

> From: brian@vdbsan.UUCP (Brian Bainter)
> Date: 31 Oct 90 20:17:36 GMT
> Organization: BellSouth Advanced Networks, Atlanta, GA.
> Message-ID: <119@vdbsan.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> First of all I am not saying that I am opposed to no-code, but this
> quote
> above made me think a little bit. Brandon wants proof. Well, I want
> proof
> that a no-code license will have the desired effect. In business you do
> a
> market study before you put a product out.
>
> Personnaly, I think that all the excitement about no-code solving HAM
> radio's
> problems may be somewhat unfounded. No matter how good of an idea I
> might
> think it is.

Several of the top European minds active in packet radio development entered via their homelands' versions of no-code. I would name names, but I don't remember them. Someone else will no doubt jump in here and fill the gap.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2657. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 00:58:34 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <538@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 7108

In article <1495@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>I think you are wrong. The deterioration of good manners among younger people
>is a reflection of society in general that has nothing to do with CW.

Yes Yes Yes....This really is the crux of the whole problem. CW itself does not make for better hams. However, the discipline of learning to operate CW used to require a lot of air time. All of this operating time served to teach new hams proper operating procedures and instill in them a respect for what used to be the fundamental traditions of the Amateur Radio Service: civility,friendlines, patience, and a sense of community dedicated to public service. Today, CW is learned from tapes, computers etc. and very little operating is being done by new hams. What the more traditional (OF) hams are afraid of is the loss of the traditional values. They believe that without the glue of tradition, the Service will collapse into the anarchy of CB. I think this is already happening.
>
>One of the reasons that the operators in the CW subbands are marginally
>more mannerly is that many of them are older and were raised in a more
>mannerly society.

Another three yes's... Most of the hams in the CW bands have spent a long time there learning to operate. The newer hams there seem to be attracted by the the traditional feel of operating there and are willing spend the time and overcome the obstacles necessary be at home there. It's the attraction of being able to go back in time and live in a world that was friendly, mannerly. I have lived in the 40's and 50's and I will tell you outright the life young people today have to look forward to sucks. I feel sorry for them and for myself that I have to watch it happen. Thats why you will find so many traditional hams trying to preserve in ham radio what society today has lost. A decent place to live. And pass it on to young people because they deserve better.
>
>I consider it neither selfish nor arrogant to be willing to accept crowding
>and some obnoxious behavior on my favorite UHF/SHF bands as part of the price
>of achieving the goals of saving the bands for amateur use and interesting more
>people in technical pursuits.
>
Above 30 Mhz, I agree. Nobody knows what will happen above HF when a no-code licence is implemented. Maybe good things, maybe nothing, and maybe chaos. I hope for the best.

Below 30 Mhz, if the Amateur Radio Service does not reverse the decent into in your face street behavior, commercial interests will have all the ammunition they need to justify seizing all of the ham spectrum as being too valuable to waste on a bunch of radio hoodlums.

Remember: "When they take away your rigs..."
"Only the bootleggers will have rigs."

AA6PN
--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
{decvax|ucbvax} !ucsd!mplvax!rec
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu

2658. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 02:18:27 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov2.021827.28758@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7109

jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>What makes you think dropping the code requirement will result in
>explosive growth in amateur radio? I highly doubt we'll get the
>annual growth rate up to even 5-7% with no-code.

It won't. But what exactly happens will depend on the exact licensing
structure.

What really burns me up, though, is attitudes like "OK, we'll accept a
no-code license as long as it is just an entry point, and there are
incentives to learn CW and upgrade to a REAL license". These people
are going to cause there to be a license class that NO ONE will like.

But back to ham growth:

By itself, a codefree license class is not going to cause people to come
knocking on our door. We have to invite them over first. It will be a
lot easier to promote ham radio once there is a codefree license class
that has enough privileges to be useful.

But we still have to get out there and promote it. We've had MANY MANY
years of code being required for ALL license classes, and as many years
to promote ham radio. Now where are we today? We are losing spectrum
and our kids are playing TMNT video games instead of learning how something
actually works.

By requiring code to get into ham radio, we are depriving our kids of a
opportunity to experience an aspect of technology that will be in high
use in the future.

>Let's face it, ham radio just isn't the cutting-edge hobby it once was,
>not with competition from computers, video games, etc. (none of which
>require a license of any kind).

Are you wanting to just let it go at that and give up on our kids?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2659. licenses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 02:19:46 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <39037@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7110

It's obvious what we should do. Clearly we should get rid of the CW test because it's too hard for some people and many people are sure they will never use it. Same goes for voice and other other modes, building equipment, knowing about propagation, being a VE, operating from space - obviously we have to eliminate all those topics from the ham tests.

Still, some old-fashioned people think we need *something* to make the license worthwile, so I propose three classes as follows:

Novice - knows own name

General - can print own name

Extra - can write own name in joined-up writing

This may be too hard for some, and they may indeed never need to write their own name so perhaps it's too restrictive. Maybe we should just revert to the good old Amurrican system and sell the licenses. More money gets you more privileges, just like the Real World.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2660. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 02:39:50 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov2.023950.2868@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7111

rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier) writes:
>Yes Yes Yes....This really is the crux of the whole problem. CW itself does not
>make for better hams. However, the discipline of learning to operate CW used to
>require a lot of air time. All of this operating time served to teach new hams
>proper operating procedures and instill in them a respect for what used to be
>the fundamental traditions of the Amateur Radio Service: civility,friendlines,
>patience, and a sense of community dedicated to public service. Today, CW is
>learned from tapes, computers etc. and very little operating is being done by
>new hams. What the more traditional (OF) hams are afraid of is the loss of the
>traditional values. They believe that without the glue of tradition, the Service
>will collapse into the anarchy of CB. I think this is already happening.

The continuation of the CW requirement won't correct a situation that is
just getting worse. Here's ONE observation of why things are pretty bad,
and why a lot of it is on the HF bands. DX used to be a fun challenge.
Today it is no longer so much fun. It appears to be, but the HF bands
are overcrowded (would be nice if they QSY to microwaves) making pileups
the order of the day for every rare DX. Top that off with the fact that
we pretty much know all there is to know about HF propogation and the
challenge is gone.

>Another three yes's... Most of the hams in the CW bands have spent a long time
>there learning to operate. The newer hams there seem to be attracted by the
>the traditional feel of operating there and are willing spend the time and
>overcome the obstacles necessary be at home there. It's the attraction of being
>able to go back in time and live in a world that was friendly, mannerly. I have
>lived in the 40's and 50's and I will tell you outright the life young people
>today have to look forward to sucks. I feel sorry for them and for myself that
>I have to watch it happen. Thats why you will find so many traditional hams
>trying to preserve in ham radio what society today has lost. A decent place
>to live. And pass it on to young people because they deserve better.

The past is the past. It's nice to go back, but you have to have something
to go back with. But to preserve ham radio you have to deal with the world
as it is today. Maybe you just are not prepared for that.

But preserving a way to dream about the past is not the goal of ham radio.
If you want it to be, petition the FCC to change the Basis and Purpose.

The past is useful for knowledge, but *I* look towards the future. If it
looks bleak I will try to change things so it won't be so bad. But I won't
crawl into a hole and just dream of how it once was.

>Above 30 Mhz, I agree. Nobody knows what will happen above HF when a no-code
>licence is implemented. Maybe good things, maybe nothing, and maybe chaos. I
>hope for the best.

I at least did a bit more than hope by filing comments to suggest ways to
make sure of the success.

>Below 30 Mhz, if the Amateur Radio Service does not reverse the decent into
>in your face street behavior, commercial interests will have all the ammunition
>they need to justify seizing all of the ham spectrum as being too valuable
>to waste on a bunch of radio hoodlums.

Us VHF/UHF'ers will work on our segment if you HF'ers work on yours.
Deal?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2661. QSY to UHF and SHF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 03:02:41 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov2.030241.7243@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7112

It may be still a few more months before the FCC makes a decision on 90-55, the Communicator/No-Code issue. Between now and then, I'd like to see some hams do something worthwhile to help correct the problems. Specifically I suggest that each and every one of you, whose PRIMARY bands of usage (however you want to quantify "primary") is HF, take it upon themselves to actively promote the UHF and SHF bands to other hams whose PRIMARY band of is HF.

Set as your goal to convert ONE HF'er per month to be a ham whose PRIMARY band of usage is 220, UHF, or SHF. Upon conversion of 10 such hams, maybe we can award you with an "Honorary UHF'er" award.

You will be doing all of Amateur Radio a big favor in TWO ways.

1. You will be helping to increase the (badly needed) usage patterns of the UHF and SHF bands.

2. You will be helping to relieve the overcrowding situation on the HF bands.

If hams had been doing this for the past 10 years, there probably would not have been this silly code debate.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2662. Re: Getting back in.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 04:12:35 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250260@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6992

>My General class ticket expired many moons ago (around 1970 or so). I assume
>that I have to start over and take the code and theory examinations to get
>my license.

Right. There is a 1-year grace period after your license expires, I believe.

>(I think that I can still remember code but probably not at much better than
>5wpm). I use to be active on 15 and 20 m but would now like to play around
>with packet radio. What class of license would make sense (used to be
>Technician) today and is Kaufman's Q&A still the text to study?

Technician or higher would be fine for VHF packet radio. You'd want at least
a General if you want to also do much HF work. I don't think Kaufman's Q&A
is still around now that commercial licenses are defunct. The ARRL ones are
good. They now have a different book for each license class.

>I don`t
>suppose there is anyway way to get one's old call sign back (WB2CLL), is
>there? I imagine it is in use by some chap. Can one request particular call
>signs (old or new)? Used to be that Amateur Extra class could get old
>call signs. Of course, this is more for nostalgia thatn any practical need.
>Thanks very much.

You can no longer request a specific callsign for any reason, as I understand
it. You can request a new callsign when you upgrade (the higher the license,
the shorter the callsign), but callsigns are issued at random.

AL N1AL

2663. Re: licenses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 04:12:38 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <46227@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 7116

Re Ham testing, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:

>[...] I propose three classes as follows:
>
>Novice - knows own name
>
>General - can print own name
>
>Extra - can write own name in joined-up writing

Gak! Will we be grandfathered? I don't write Roman in script!
Can I substitute Hanzi or Thai script?

.... ..

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

2664. Re: K1EA Software CT.EXE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 08:08:59 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <46232@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6991

In article <798@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>
>I have no connection with K1EA and used it for the first time during
>the CQWW. It is worth every cent you pay for it during this kind of
>effort and I am sure it would be even more valuable to a single op
>unassissted in keeping records straight.

Don't let this get around :-), but I also used CT in the contest and liked
it a lot.

So when is someone going to write a similar program for the Macintosh?
Or is one of the currently available programs just as good? I haven't
seen any of the contesting programs (such as ZCo's "Six Shooter") myself.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

2665. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 09:42:37 UTC
From: eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1990Nov2.094237.24754@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 6983

>
>Congratulations to everybody who had these amazing scores, including N5AU,
>N2RM, KR0Y, and, of course, K1AR. Jeeze what a score. A tremendous effort
>by the operators, an excellent station, and maybe the ultimate example of
>the effect of packet radio on multiop contesting. Do you realize that K1AR,
>as a multi-single, claimed more countries than W3LPL? !!! (708 I think it
>was they said on 3830 [in between that guy saying "hey George"])
>
>I was single-op at N4WW, but unfortunately had technical difficulties. Until
>Saturday night I was putting out maybe 600 watts PEP (I think with lousy
>audio to boot). Needless to say, I had particular trouble on 160, 80 and 20.

>.............

>
>Ron DeBry, WA6DGX
>
Different world isn't it, only 600W PEP indeed !
400W PEP is our limit, very much less on 160M.
I wonder how the top (legal) UK score compares with the K1AR score.
Does the 1.5 Kw power input make that much difference ? Or are the big
guns just 20 over 9 instead of 10 over 9 ? I would have thought that
the receiver and location was much more important. Any statistics anyone ?

73 Mike (G0MJW)

2666. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 09:54:17 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410001@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 7123

2nd ever attempt at posting - anything could happen - apologies in advance!

My UK licence spells out very clearly that certain HF bands are shared
and that we use them only on a secondary basis. Some of the primary users
are shore stations and some were/are only equipped to transmit CW. These
users have the right to ask amateurs to close down. If the rule-makers
were not satisfied that amateurs could be relied upon to understand a
request to QRT in CW at a speed that a commercial op could go down to, then
we probably would have fewer HF/MF bands. It is likely that CW was seen as
a sort of simplest common denominator with (at that time) the best chance
of getting through so even phone and RTTY stations might have to resort
to it !

As RF tends to be rather non-patriotic regarding immigration control,even
countries without secondary-status amateur bands have a CW requirement to
help those who do.
I believe that there is an international agreement insistint on proof of
CW ability (no particular speed, though) for access to <30MHz amateur bands.
Marine radio is dropping the use of CW, and is also using satellites
increasingly. It is possible that if the legislators can agree, and that
if secondary user bands remain then some "universal" mode to substitute for
CW can be agreed upon, then CW can become an optional skill

I think that it is fair to say that the CW requirement was a reasonable
thing when it was imposed, and the reasons (as seen by legislators) are
only just now going away, but no-code licences will be possible.

The UK does not have incentive licencing , so we probably have a
different viewpoint to those of you in the US, But we do have no-code
amateurs on all >30 MHz bands, all modes, full power. This enables one with
no interest in HF to choose to ignore CW. To go on HF requires a CW test pass
to comply with, I believe, internationally agreed requirements. Many of
our no-code people are good operators although some are bad. Of those who
passed the CW test, exactly the same can be said.

I find CW fun

I hope people will voluntarily try it

I hope they enjoy it

I just dont see any advantage to amateur radio in forcing it down other
people's throats.

I think that it is ill-mannered to try to FORCE your values on others

I think I'd better find a flame-proof suit

73
David, GM4ZNX (yes, an HF callsign :-)

2667. Re: Wants random character/word morse trainer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 11:38:21 UTC
From: spam@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <39050@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 7126

A while back I posted to this news group and recieved good results. However, I still have not found a morse code trainer. I have recieved from some hams at Sun a wonderful morse generating program. Type what you want to hear and end with a carriage return. It is called 'send'. The tones that are produced are pleasing to the ear. However, this is NOT a morse trainer. Does anybody have some C source code for a morse trainer? Especially one that could be grafted together with 'send'. BTW, 'send' supports the farnsworth method :-) Also, 'send' is for /dev/audio on the sparc1+, so keep that in mind if think you would want it for your machine.

2668. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 12:52:32 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1884@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7005

From n8emr!W8PH Thu Nov 1 03:34:19 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iUaJp-0000fLC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 1 Nov 90 03:33 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901101/0731z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:11503 Z:43232
R:901101/0507 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:47187 Z:43103
R:901030/0149 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:59513 Z:45387

PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 44 ARLP044
FROM ED TILTON, W1HDQ
SPRING HILL FL OCTOBER 29, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

EARLY IN THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER THE SOLAR FLUX DROPPED RAPIDLY. IT HAD PEAKED AT 232 ON THE 15TH, THE HIGHEST FLUX READING SINCE LATE IN AUGUST, BUT BY THE 20TH IT WAS DOWN TO THE 150S. A LOW OF 152 CAME ON THE 28TH.

A CLEAR SKY ON THE 29TH SHOWED NEW SPOT ACTIVITY ON THE SUN NEAR THE EAST LIMB, AND THE SOLAR FLUX BEGAN TO RISE. DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITY ON THE SUN IS SUCH THAT HIGHER FLUX NUMBERS MAY CONTINUE FOR SEVERAL DAYS. NONE OF THE SPOTS PRESENTLY VISIBLE WILL BE LOST TO SOLAR ROTATION FOR SEVERAL DAYS, SO THE FORECAST WEEK MAY PROVIDE HIGHER USABLE FREQUENCIES INTO EARLY NOVEMBER.

WHATEVER THE SUN DOES, NOVEMBER OFTEN PROVIDES HIGH USABLE FREQUENCIES AND GENERALLY GOOD PROPAGATIOC BOTH PEAKING LATE IN THE MONTH. WITH INTEREST IN 50 MHZ DX NOW WORLDWIDE, THIS COULD BE ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING MONTHS FOR VHF DX ON RECORD. TEN METERS AND THE MEW BANDS WILL ALSO BE AT THEIR BEST.

AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBERS FOR OCTOBER 18 THROUGH 24 WERE 166, 142, 129, 143, 132, 133 AND 126 REEPECTIVELY, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 138.7. SOLAR FLUX NUMBERS AS REPORTED BY WWV FOR THE SAME TIME PERIOD WERE 195, 221, 200, 187, 169, 164 AND 157, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 184.7.

2669. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 12:52:46 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1885@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7004

Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iUuyW-0000hXC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Fri, 2 Nov 90 01:45 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901102/0619z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:11574 Z:43232
R:901102/0519 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:47452 Z:43103
R:901102/0428 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:59821 Z:45387
R:901102/0255 @:WA8ZWJ.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Union #:21015 Z:45322

DX BULLETIN 44 ARLD044
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THANKS TO ALLEN, N2KW AND THE TRISTATE DX PACKETCLUSTER NETWORK FOR THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

ANGOLA, D2. RUMORS PERSIST OF A WEEK OF OPERATION ON SSB, CW AND RTTY FROM LUNDA BY A WELL KNOWN EUROPEAN DXER.

ALBANIA, ZA. IN A REVERSAL OF WHAT WAS WIDELY EXPECTED, A TRIO OF ALBANIAN OFFICIALS VISITED BUDAPEST RECENTLY, FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF AMATEUR RADIO.

BAHAMAS, C6. C6AFQ BY K1TN AND KR1S WILL ENTER THE CQWW CW CONTEST, WITH OPERATION ON THE NEW BANDS OUTSIDE THE CONTEST NOVEMBER 21 TO 27. QSL C6AFQ TO K1TN AND C6A/KR1S TO KR1S.

BANABA, T33. KIYOKO, ZK3KY, WILL BE JOINING THE BANABA TEAM DURING THE T33R OPERATIONS SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 6 TO 20. WATCH FOR T33R ON 1823, 3785, 7085, 14145, 14185, 21285 AND 28485 KHZ SSB. THE CW STATION T33T, WILL BE ON 1832, 3505/3523, 7003/7023, 14023, 21023 AND 28023 KHZ. 12, 17 AND 30 METER ACTIVITY DURING THE SECOND WEEK OF OPERATION. QSL VIA OH3GZ.

BRUNEI, V85. LOOK FOR V85OO BY N2OO NOVEMBER 12 TO 16. OPERATION WILL BE ON 80 THROUGH 10 METERS AND WILL BE MOSTLY CW.

EASTERN MALAYSIA, 9M8. 9M8MKS WILL BE ACTIVE NOVEMBER 10 TO 12 FROM THE SEANET CONVENTION. THE CLUB STATION IS LOCATED AT THE HOLIDAY INN KUCHING, SARAWAK. QSL VIA 9M2FH.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, CE0. WATCH FOR CE0ZZZ NOVEMBER 10 TO 18. CW, SSB AND RTTY ON 80 THROUTH 6 METERS PLUS AO13. QSL VIA CE3BFZ. CE0ZCD HAS BEEN WORKED ON 14195 KHZ AT 0100 UTC AND 28510 KHZ AT 1300 UTC. ALTHOUGH LOCATED ON JUAN FERNANDEZ, SERGIO QSLS VIA BOX 1972, VALPARAISO. CE0ZIG IS LOCATED ON EASTER ISLAND.

MALPELO, HK0. HK0TU IS DUE TO OPEN TODAY FOR A 5 DAY OPERATION. FREQUENCIES WILL BE 1825, 3505, 7005, 14025, 21025 AND 28025 KHZ FOR CW. FOR SSB, LOOK ON 1835, 3795, 7085, 14145, 21195 AND 28395 KHZ. QSL VIA HK3DDD.

MINAMI TORISHIMA, JD1. JH1MAO/JD1 HAS BEEN ACTIVE THIS WEEK. QSL VIA JA1GUC. JR1VTDT/JD1 HAS ANNOUNCED A 2 WEEK OPERATION FROM MARCUS ISLAND AS WELL. IT IS NOT KNOWN IF THESE TWO ARE TRAVELING TOGETHER OR NOT.

MONGOLIA, JT1. JT1CO MEETS KA2BBZ ON THURSDAY AT 0000 UTC ON 21285 KHZ. BILL WILL ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE A 10 METER SCHEDULE FOR THE DIFFICULT PATH TO THE EAST COAST OF THE USA.

MOZAMBIQUE, C9. ONLY A FEW DAYS REMAIN TO WORK C9QL. IRIS WAS ON 40 METER CW MONDAY, ADDING ANOTHER BAND TO THIS MOST WELCOME STOP IN THE YASME ITINERARY.

ROTUMA, 3D2. FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE OPERATING HABITS OF A35XV. IN ANOTHER WEEK, OR SO, BING WILL BE SIGNING 3D2XV FROM ROTUMA.

TONGA, A35. A35XV, BY VK2BCH, HAS BEEN ACTIVE ON 40 THROUGH 10 METER SSB. BING IS SCHEDULED TO MOVE ON TO ROTUMA IN A WEEK OR SO. TRY 14222 KHZ AT 0400 UTC.

SAUDI ARABIA, HZ. 7Z1AB IS THE NEW CLUB STATION AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY COMPOUND IN RIYADH. RICK IS TRYING TO BUILD THE STATION UP IN BETWEEN HIS 18 HOUR WORKDAYS. HE TRIES TO GET ON THE AIR BETWEEN 1700 TO 2000 UTC, EITHER 15 METER SSB OR ON VARIOUS 20 METER NETS. OPERATORS DON, DAN AND DIRK HAVE EVEN LESS TIME AVAILABLE TO OPERATE. DON LIKES CW. THERE IS A PLAN AFOOT TO PUT THE IC 765 ON RTTY IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

SUDAN, ST2. WZ26C/ST4 IS QRT. ERIC HAS COMPLETED HIS PROJECT IN THE SUDAN. HE IS CURRENTLY IN KENYA, AWAITING TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS TO ENGLAND. HE ASKED US TO PASS ALONG HIS THANKS FOR THE OUTSTANDING COOPERATION OF ALL RADIO AMATEURS AND THEIR UNDERSTANDING HIS OPERATING RESTRICTIONS. QSL VIA W4FRU.

TURKEY, TA. TA0W IS LA6WAE WHO SAYS TO QSL VIA LA5NM.

WEST KIRIBATI, T30. TARAWA IS THE SITE OF AN IMPROMPTU DX CONVENTION. T30JH BY VK2GJH IS STILL ACTIVE. WITH JG2BRI, OH1RY, SM7PKK, TF3CW, AND ZK3KY ALL IN TOWN, STAGING FOR THEIR BANABA ADVENTURE, IT SHOULD BE EASIER TO CATCH T30, THIS WEEKEND, THAN ANY TIME IN RECENT MEMORY.

2670. Re: PRB-WON battle victory -- WAR still on.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 13:22:03 UTC
From: whs70@taichi.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Nov2.132203.15665@towernet.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 6989

In article <1705.272d6bfe@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com> macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com writes:
>On September 21, 1990 the federal court in Cleveland Ohio
>filed an order which gave me a battle victory (war not over)
>in my quest for a permit to put up a Mosley TA33M tribander
>at my QTH in ROCKY RIVER, OHIO.
>
>I have the text of the order scanned and on disk but am not
>sure if this is the place to post a 30K file.

Jim should post this important decision, since it has been rendered
in a Federal Court and can be used as "precedent" in other cases.
I'll happily wade through the 30K file. Others can skip it at their
pleasure.
de K2UNK

Bill Sohl || email
Bellcore, Morristown, NJ || UUCP bcr!taichi!whs70
(Bell Communications Research) || or
201-829-2879 Weekdays || Internet whs70@taichi.cc.bellcore.com
---

2671. Re: Am I an Outlaw if...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 13:43:48 UTC
From: whs70@taichi.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Nov2.134348.15770@towernet.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 6988

In article <9011011441.AA17784@hermes.intel.com> rharel@fab8.intel.com (CAL-LAB (MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589)) writes:
>Does driving in New Jersey with a Japanese made mobile 2 meter transciever
>in my car - which is capable of receiving and scanning from 138-174 Mhz
>make me an outlaw ??? Where do hams stand with the Law in the State of New
>Jersey ?

This is one of those grey areas, but first let me answer the simpler question: Where do hams stand with the law in NJ? - The current law is over 50 years old and does NOT have any exemption for hams. That is why the ham community along with swlers, etc have been pushing for a change.

As to the 2 meter rig in question. It would likely come down to individual interpretation by the police, presuming the cop that might have stopped you (presumably for some other reason than having the radio in the first place) even can determine the ham rig has an extended receive capability beyond that of the ham band.

As to the rig being in violation, according to attorney Frank Taranella (a ham himself) the rig is a technical violation of the existing law, since the extended coverage (138 to 144 Mhz and 144 to 174 Mhz) does have government channels in it. What might happen if one is stopped is, as mentioned already, subject to the whims of the law enforcement community. Once again, the problem as I see it is: Why should we (hams) even hhave to be in a position to worry about this sort of thing in the first place?

All hams, swlers, etc should support the passage of NJ Assembly bill #A-3044 which would lift the current restrictions for everyone.

de K2UNK

Bill Sohl || email
Bellcore, Morristown, NJ || UUCP bcr!taichi!whs70
(Bell Communications Research) || or
201-829-2879 Weekdays || Internet whs70@taichi.cc.bellcore.com
---

2672. RF EXPO EAST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 14:43:05 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011020943.aa25587@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 7006

I wonder if any other net users are going to attend
RF EXPO EAST in Orlando this month. I always see
lots of HT's there (including mine)????????

Clark Fishman WA2UNN

2673. Re: CQWW Phone Results

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 14:54:12 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <16893@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7124

In article <1990Oct31.183406.13602@cbnewsj.att.com>,
w1gd@cbnewsj.att.com (gerald.j.kersus) writes...
>Steve, N2IC/0, asked me to post this:
>
>K1AR (multi-operator/single transmitter):
>
>4445 QSO's
>170 Zones
>706 Countries

This was also more countries than W3LPL worked, a MULTI/MULTI station!

jim, AD1C

=-=-=-

2674. Re: K1EA Software CT.EXE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 14:56:07 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <16894@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 7125

In article <475@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes...
>
>WHAAT??!? Bob McGwier, the DSP whiz is into HF CONTESTING??!?!?
>
>I see all the posts on here from folks who want to dump the code, and
>say they are only interested in being on the "cutting edge" of technology.
>They usually characterize HF contests as a "waste." Now we find out
>that N4HY, besides being on the frontier of new ham technology, is
>also particitpating in the CQ Worldwide DX Contest!

Well, it *was* a phone, not a CW contest... :-)

jim

=-=-=-

2675. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 15:36:42 UTC
From: JORDAN@LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <9011021036.AA00858@LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 6986

/[...] I propose three classes as follows:
>
>Novice - knows own name
>
>General - can print own name
>
>Extra - can write own name in joined-up writing

The tragedy is that the theory tests are actually at about this level.

I guarantee that if any person of average intelligence & memory spends maybe 1 hour/day for a month, they could pass the extra test. There just aren't that many questions. You could do it just by memorisation. Afterwards, you will still know nothing about radio, but you will have all the theory for a licence.

The pro-coders say the code keeps out the 'riff-raff'.
The no-coders say the code keeps out people who would be good hams.

They are probably both right. If we had stiffer theory tests, we wouldn't have to rely on cw as the only barrier keeping the 'unwashed hordes of CBers' off our bands.

I defy anyone to claim that ANY of the theory tests ensure that the new ham will know enough to build or perform significant modification on a transmitter. Yet this is precisely what separates the Amateur service from all other radio services. The reason most hams turn into appliance operators is that they don't know enough to be anything else.

The sooner we stop arguing about the no-code license and start worrying about the current no-theory license, the sooner we will be able to take ham radio into the 21st century.

Mike KC1RP

2676. Kenwood TH-77A is here!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 16:06:31 UTC
From: laubach@aspen.IAG.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3080012@aspen.IAG.HP.COM>
Source record: 7011

Well, I saw the Kenwood TH-77A adds in QST and CQ last week, so I called up AES and asked what the scoop was on availability. They said that no one in the US had any stock, but offered to take my order and visa card number. Since the Kenwood rep at Pacificon told me three weeks ago that it would be 3-4 *months* before we saw it, I figured the AES order might come through by Xmas. Surprised me, I got had it on the doorstep when I got home yesterday. (This doesn't say much for the Kenwood rep's repuation.)

I haven't had enough time to really play with it yet. However, I've got some cursory comments:

-it is cute
-it is the same size as the TH-26
-lot's of tiny buttons and I've got large fingers
-PL encoder is already in the unit
-the worst manual I've seen out of Kenwood, they must have rushed it, there are lot's of features but not one clear explanation of what what they really are.
-the 2m receiver seems to pickup a more noise (e.g., cross-modulation and/or computer harmonics) than the TH-26. First impression.
-the main and sub channels have their own volume controls, however the UHF and VHF have fixed squelch controls. The VHF is located under the SUB volume knob, the UHF under the MAIN volume knob.
-keyboard toggle-able transmit lock (I'm glad to see this back)
-push on, push off power switch located above the MONI switch
-keyboard selectable transmit power levels
-DTMF keyboard buttons light in addition to the display
-microphone and 13.8 VDC in are on the top of the radio
-the function id's on the display are *very* tiny and hard to read
-the SHIFT (+/-/s) button is a one-push, the REV button is the function shift of the SHIFT button. Personally, I need the REV button a lot more than I need the SHIFT button and wished they would have done it the other way around.
-They ship a PB-10 with the TH-26, the TH-77 manual describes the PB-10 charging, but they shipped a PB-6 with its different charger with the new radio. The PB-10 can only be charged from a wall charger, the PB-6 has a special charger head that fits over the battery, in addition it also drops into the BC-10/11.

Well, that's about all I've had time to disgest. I've got to go through the manual and try to translate it out into some operational sense.

BCNU,

Mark
N3BMN

2677. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 16:38:24 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1159@larry.sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 7002

The difference between 400 W and 1500 W is less than 6 dB, less than one S-unit. If it weren't for the fact the so many stations in this part of the world run 1500 W, I expect the contest scores would be just as high with 400 W. After all, the vast, vast majority of the stations worked by the winners are running low power and, as the old saying goes, "You can't work 'em if you can't hear 'em." In addition, especially in the SSB contest, the bands are so crowded that only the loudest stations can stake out a frequency successfully. The stations with the big scores have to spend most of their time calling CQ and running other stations, since it's the only way to keep up the kind of rate necessary to compete.

Scott K9MA

2678. HM-102 info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 16:39:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <0E401F52353F60156C@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 6993

Could (would) someone send me a copy of the construction/operating
manual for the Heath HW-102 SWR meter?

TNX ES 73, Jack, K9CUN
derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

Jack Derry, 810 S. 34th Street, Terre Haute, IN 47803 812-232-8720

Question: How do you get -9 V from 13.8 V?
Answer: Put a 22.8-V battery in series with the 13.8-V source. This will dro
p it down to the proper value.

Glad to be of assistance.

2679. Re: K1EA Software CT.EXE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 16:43:23 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov2.164323.9481@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7003

In article <475@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>WHAAT??!? Bob McGwier, the DSP whiz is into HF CONTESTING??!?!?
>I see all the posts on here from folks who want to dump the code, and
>say they are only interested in being on the "cutting edge" of technology.

Not to shatter your illusions, Tad, but I spent about six hours last
weekend yelling "Whiskey Six Yankee Xray Q R Zed...", while typing calls
furiously into CT...

I'll look for you during Sweepstakes...

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2680. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 16:52:42 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov2.165242.10210@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 7007

In article <9294@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
> Conservative of spectrum would be more accurate. It is efficient
> ENOUGH for conversation. I do not think speak or read at 9600 baud

Well, actually, you do speak at 9600 bps, or somewheres thereabouts. SSB is suprisingly close to the Shannon bound, with ACSB being even closer. Somehow, CW always seemed too slow for me. And, given the symbol time and channel fading, it lacks the redundancy of voice. But, I've made these points before...

> Where is the skill in talking into a microphone?? We all know that
> CW is more of a skill than any voice mode or the code bashers wouldn't
> be whining so much about it. :-)

Wrong end. As with any communication system, the hard part is the receiver. A well trained, experienced weak signal sideband op can pull all kinds of signals out of the ether that your average human wouldn't. That's because the human auditory system is optimized for speech.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2681. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 17:01:49 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <147@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 6997

jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>Let's face it, ham radio just isn't the cutting-edge hobby it once was,
>not with competition from computers, video games, etc. (none of which
>require a license of any kind).

And this is the whole point of all this endless debate.
There are some of us who agree. CW is not cutting edge. And if moving
toward the cutting edge of technology is what it is going to take, then
we better get moving cause we are so far back now, you can't even see it
from here.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

2682. Re: No code License & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 17:34:07 UTC
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9011021734.AA16234@alf.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 6995

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: No code license & CW Bashing
References: <1990Oct30.203641.5283@athena.mit.edu> <535@chiton.ucsd.edu>
<1990Oct31.052911.25292@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <1990Nov1.175044.12245@cadence.com>

In <1990Nov1.175044.12245@cadence.com> jdm@cadence.com (Joe Mastroianni) writes:

> o We should continue to encourage experimentation and technical
> excellence in HAM radio.

> o We should continue to find ways in HAM radio to allow participants
> to grow, attain new goals, and make accomplishments. We should be
> sure that people have something to work for and feel good about
> when they get it.

(intervening text deleted for brevity)

> I do believe incentives are good, though. When you work hard for something
>and attain it, you achieve a greater level of self respect, and you are
>inclined to be active in protecting the rights you worked for.

Amen! The ARRL currently goes through a lot of gyrations and expense to
administer the Code Proficiency, WAS, DXCC, and other awards with
questionable public benefit. What if the ARRL provided proficiency
awards in technical knowledge? Just as Joe Ham could get a certificate
for copying code at 40wpm (an admirable goal, don't get me wrong!) he
could also get a nice piece of wallpaper for studying the fundamentals
of TCP/IP or Microwave Communication, or other subjects. If it was all
accredited by some suitable acrediting board, Joe Ham could even get
college credit and financial aid! NARTE (National Association of Radio
and Television Engineers) already provides some form of
cross-accredidation for holders of Amateur Advanced and Extra licenses,
think of what could be done with this proposed self-betterment program!

Maybe then the ARRL could put some substance behind its espousing of ham
radio as a "trained bank of electronics experts" that it keeps handing
out to the FCC, the Congress, and the ARRL Membership.

(Yes, I'm a a member, and I make my opinions VERY clear to my SM and my
Division Director.)

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu

2683. PRBWON - copy of the court order -- still fighting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 17:44:32 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1770.27316a30@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 7008

All info contained herin is mine alone and not associated in any
way with my employer.

This file was placed on the INTER-NET by:

W A 8 Z H N
J.D. (Jim) MacMILLAN
2760 Gibson Dr.
Rocky River, OH 44116

NOTE: the symbol for section is not compatable in plain ascii and
will be shown as (sect.) in 19 places

NOTE: underlining is a function of hardware or software and is omitted

A great effort was made to properly format and correct the
errors made when this document after the printed copy was
scanned into this ASCII format. If a photo-copy of the original
is required for any reason, an S.A.S.E. for 8-1/2 x 11 sheets
with 85 cents postage and $1.20 for copying will get it to you.

The A.R.R.L. also has a copy and may make it available.

As of October 11, 1990 we are submitting the brief to recover damages
which are in excess of $8,000 just for legal costs. The extent which
will be recovered is uncertain.

filed 90 sept 21 am11:26
clerk U.S. court
northern ohio district
cleveland

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

EASTERN DIVISION

JAMES D. MacMILLAN,) 1:87,CV 2820
)
Plaintiff,)
)
- vs -) ORDER
)
CITY OF ROCKY RIVER, et al.,)
)
Defendants.)

Battisti, J.

Before the court is Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and/ or for Summary Judgment. Also before the court is Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on Counts I and III of his Complaint.

Plaintiff James D. MacMillan ("MacMillan"), an amateur radio operator, licensed by the Federal Communication Commission, brings this action against the City of Rocky River, the Building Commissioner for the City of Rocky River ("Commissioner"), in his individual and official capacities, and the members of the Board or Zoning and Building Appeals of the City of Rocky River ("Board"), individually and in their official capacities, for denying, pursuant to certain City ordinances, his application to construct a thirty foot radio antenna system at his Rocky River residence. MacMillan seeks a declaratory judgment, injunctive relief and damages, based upon alleged violations of his rights under the United

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States Constitution and relevant federal statutory law (1) Jurisdiction in the federal district court is predicated upon these alleged violations of the United States Constitution and federal statutory law. 28 U.S.C. (sect.)(sect.) 1331, 1337 and 1343 (1982).

I. FACTS

On or about January 20, 1987, Plaintiff applied to the City of Rocky River for a building permit to construct a thirty (30) foot antenna system at his residence on Gibson Drive in Rocky River. On June 5, 1987, the Commissioner notified the Plaintiff in writing that his application for a building permit was denied based upon three grounds. First, the Plaintiff's proposed radio tower would exceed the maximum

height allowance under section 1143.10(b) of the Codified

Ordinances of the City of Rocky River. Section 1143.10(b)

states in relevant part that:

"broadcasting towers, radio... antennae... may
be erected above the height limit for the district,
subject to the following constraints:

(1) The height from the base of such
structure, or the uppermost point at which such
structure is attached to a building, to the top
of such structure shall not be greater than the
horizontal distance from the base of the
structure to the nearest adjoining property

---

(1)Specifically, as an amateur radio operator, Plaintiff claims violations of his rights under the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. (sect.) 151, et seq., and the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") promulgated thereunder, 47 C.F.R. , Part 97.

line.

Codified Ordinances of the City of Rocky River (sect.)
1143.10 (Ord. 59-73, Passed July 23, 1973) (1985).

In addition, the Commissioner stated that Plaintiff failed to

provide certain technical information necessary to reviewing

the permit application. Finally, the Commissioner stated that

the proposed radio tower was not necessary for the development

of Plaintiff's property and would result in a substantial

impairment of neighboring real estate values, thus justifying

denial of the permit pursuant to section 1333.02 of the

Codified Ordinance of the City of Rocky River. Section

1333.02 states that:

Whenever application is made for a permit to
construct or alter a building or structure within
this City, and the Building Commissioner finds that
the proposed building or structure is of such value,
design, material or location that it will result in
a substantial impairment or destruction of value in
neighboring real estate, and if he further finds
that the use of the particular design, material or

location proposed, or substantially similar ones, is not reasonably essential to the development of the property proposed to be built or altered, the Building Commissioner shall refuse to issue the permit. He shall within five days notify the applicant of such refusal and the reason thereof.

Codified Ordinances of the City of Rocky River (sect.)1333.02 (Ord. 3077, passed November 14, 1955) (1985).

Plaintiff appealed this determination to the Board. On or about August 13, 1987, the Board approved the Commissioner's decision to refuse Plaintiff's application for a building permit.

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On or about August 27, 1987 Plaintiff appealed the Board's decision to the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. (sect.) 2506.01 (Anderson 1981 & Supp. 1989).(2) See James D. Macmillan, et al. v. the City of Rocky River, Ohio, et al. , Case No. 135089. On or about October 6, 1987, Plaintiff filed a Motion for Enlargement of Time with the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, requesting an extension until October 27, 1987, to file a Brief in Support of his Appeal. On or about October 27, 1987, Plaintiff filed a Motion to Stay Proceedings in that Appeal. On November 9, 1987, Defendants filed a Brief in Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Stay Proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas. Apparently, Plaintiff has, to date, filed no brief in support of his appeal in the court of common pleas. On October 27, 1987, the same day Plaintiff filed his motion to stay proceedings in the court of common pleas, Plaintiff also filed the complaint in the instant case in federal court.

The complaint alleges six claims against the City, the

Commissioner and the Board:

---
(2) (sect.) 2506.01 states that:

Every... decision of any... board... or any
political subdivision of the state may be reviewed by the
common pleas court of the county in which the principal
office of the political subdivision is located...

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Count I --- Sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b) of

the City Ordinances contravene federal law on their face and

as applied to Plaintiff, thereby violating Art. VI (sect.) 2 of the

United States Constitution.

Count II --- Sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b)

are unconstitutional on their face and as applied, in that

they unreasonably burden radio communications and interstate

commerce, thereby violating Art. I (sect.) 8.

Count III --- sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b)

are impermissibly vague and overbroad, thereby violating the

First and Fourteenth Amendments. In addition, Defendants

failure to promulgate reasonable rules relating to the grant

of permits deprives Plaintiff of equal protection and due

process, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Count IV --- Sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b)

are void and unconstitutional on their face and as applied

insofar as they constitute an invalid exercise of state police

power.

Count V --- sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b) are

void and unconstitutional on their face and as applied in that

they deprive Plaintiff of equal protection in the exercise of

his constitutional rights, guaranteed by the Fourteenth

Amendment.

Count VI --- Defendant commissioner and Board members

conspired to and did, under color of State law, deny plaintiff his constitutional right to a fair hearing and of his rights

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and privileges under the First and Fourteenth Amendments and by statute.

Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as damages. The suit names as defendants the City of Rocky River, the Commissioner in his official and individual capacity, and the Board members in their official and individual capacities.

Defendants argue that the court should invoke the doctrine of abstention and decline to exercise jurisdiction. Alternatively, Defendants argue that Plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed in its entirety for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, and/ or Defendants should be awarded summary judgement as a matter of law. Defendants also argue that the Commissioner and the Board members are protected from civil liability by qualified immunity, and therefore, the complaint against them in their individual capacity should be dismissed. Finally, Defendants argue that the Board members are not proper parties to the lawsuit, and thus, the court should dismiss all claims alleged against the members of the Board in their official capacity.

Plaintiff has moved for partial summary judgement on counts I and III.

II. ABSTENTION

The court finds no reason to abstain in the instant case. Noting that "[a]bstention from the exercise of federal

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jurisdiction is the exception, not the rule," Colorado River Water Conservation Dist. v. United States, 424 U.S. 800, 813

(1976) and that absent "exceptional circumstances," County of Alleqheny v. Frank Mashuda Co. , 360 U.S. 185, 189 (1959), federal courts have "the virtually unflagging obligation.. . to exercise the jurisdiction given them, " Colorado River, 424 U.S. at 817, the Supreme Court has confined the circumstances appropriate for abstention to three general categories: (1) those that present "a federal constitutional issue which might be mooted or presented in a different posture by a state court determination of pertinent state law" ("Pullman" abstention) ; (2) those that present "difficult questions of state law bearing on policy problems of substantial public import whose importance transcends the result in the case then at bar" ("Burford" abstention) ; and, (3) those in which "absent bad faith, harassment, or patently invalid state statute, federal jurisdiction has been invoked for the purpose of restraining state criminal proceedings" ("Younqer" abstention). Colorado River, 424 U.S. at 815-816. Defendants' brief argues that this court should abstain from ruling on Plaintiff's constitutional allegations under the Pullman line of cases. This argument, however, demonstrates a misunderstanding of the nature of that doctrine. Defendants claim that this court should withhold judgement until the Ohio courts have an opportunity to rule on the preemptive effect of the Federal Communications

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Commission's Memorandum Opinion and Order In the Matter of Federal Preemption of State and Local Regulations Pertaining to Amateur Radio Facilities, 50 Fed. Reg. 38813 (adopted September 16, 1985) (hereinafter referred to as "PRB-l"). While the preemptive effect of PRB-l will be discussed herein, it is enough to note at this time that preemption is

not an unresolved question of state law of the type envisioned in the Pullman line of cases. Preemptive effect is, instead, a question of federal law, and thus, not a proper ground for Pullman abstention.

In addition, a federal court should only abstain under the Pullman doctrine where the state statute in question is uncertain. Babbitt v. United Farm Workers National Union, 442 U.S. 289, 306 (1979). In this instance, defendant has failed to indicate any way in which the relevant ordinances could be interpreted by Ohio state courts to avoid the constitutional questions raised in this action.

Burford abstention is also inappropriate in this case, as the state interest in local land use policy is insufficient to overcome the strong federal interest in promoting amateur radio operations. The Supreme Court stated in the Colorado river case that "the presence of a federal basis for jurisdiction may raise the level of justification needed for abstention." 424 U.S. at 815 n.2l. In issuing PRB-l, the FCC created "a limited preemption of state and local regulations which preclude amateur communications." 50

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F.Reg. 38813. PRB-l states that:

> The ruling is necessary so that amateurs and local governing bodies alike will be aware of the strong federal interest in promoting amateur communication. The effect of the ruling is to give local communities and amateur operators a clear statement of the federal interest in amateur communications.

Id. (emphasis added).

In addition, the ruling states that local ordinances "must be crafted to accommodate reasonably amateur communications" and to "represent the minimum practicable regulation to accomplish the local authority's legitimate purpose. " Id. at 38816.

In light of this clear federal interest and the presence of at least partial preemption of local ordinances, it would be inappropriate for this court to abstain.

Several other federal courts have refused to abstain in cases similar to the one at hand. In Izzo v. Borough of River Edge, 843 F.2d 765 (3rd Cir. 1988), the plaintiff, an amateur radio operator licensed by the FCC, applied to the borough planning board for a variance to construct a forty foot transmission tower at his residence. After a hearing, the board denied the variance, and the applicant filed a complaint in district court alleging constitutional violations and an invalid exercise of the borough's police power. The court stated that while " [f]ederal courts have expressly disavowed any desire to sit as a statewide board of zoning appeals hearing challenges to actions of municipalities.. ., [t]he special circumstances here require that the district

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court retain jurisdiction and adjudicate its dispute." Id. at 769. Among those "special circumstances" was that "an express, narrow, and quite specific federal provision threatens, at most, only a minimal disruption of a broad state policy." Id. See also Bodony v. Incorporated Village of Sands Point, 681 F.Supp. 1009, 1014 (E.D.N.Y. 1987) (finding abstention in such cases "inappropriate").

Accordingly, abstention is not warranted in the instant case.

III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Defendants argue that this action should be dismissed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. Proc. l2(b) (6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted or alternatively that summary judgment should be granted. The court will treat

Defendant's motion as one for summary judgment, as matters outside the pleadings are presented to and not excluded by the court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (b). The granting of summary judgment is proper "if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c) ; see Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317 (1986). In considering the propriety of a motion for summary judgment, the court must view all facts and inferences in a light most favorable to the

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nonmoving party. Securities and Exchange Commission v. Blavin, 760 F.2d 706, 710 (6th Cir. 1985).

"The moving party has the burden of showing the absence of genuine disputes over facts which, under the substantive law governing the issue, might affect the outcome of the action." Harris v. Adams, 873 F.2d 929, 931 (6th Cir. 1989) (citing Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc. ., 477 U.S. 242 (1986)). The nonmoving party, on the other hand, "is required to present some significant probative evidence which makes it necessary to resolve the parties' differing versions of the dispute at trial." 60 Ivy Street Corp. v. Alexander, 822 F.2d 1432, 1435 (6th Cir. 1987) (citing First Nat'l Bank of Arizona v. Cities Serv. Co., 391 U.S. 253, 288-89 (1968)). The nonmoving party must go beyond the pleadings "and by her own affidavits, or by the depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, ' designate specific fact showing that there is a genuine issue for trial." Celotex Corp. , 477 U.S. at 324.

III. PRECLUSION

Plaintiff seeks summary judgement in this case on the ground that the local ordinances in question, both as written and applied, are preempted by PRB-1, and thus, may not be enforced without violating the Supremacy Clause of Article IV, section 2 of the United States Constitution. "Federal preemption is premised on the Supremacy Clause and

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manifestation of Congressional intent to exclude state law." Bulchis v. City of Edmonds, 671 F. Supp. 1270, 1273 (W.D. Wash 1987) (citing Chicago & North Western Transportation Co. v. Kalo Brick & Tile Co., 450 U.S. 311, 317 (1981)). As "[f]ederal regulations have no less preemptive effect than federal statutes, " Fidelity Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. De La Cuesta, 458 U.S. 141, 153 (1982), the FCC has the power to preempt local ordinances which conflict with federal policies. The FCC issued PRB-1 pursuant to its power to "make such rules and regulations, and issue such orders, not inconsistent with this chapter, as may be necessary in the execution of its functions. " 47 U.S.C. (sect.) 154(i).

It must be noted initially that this court need not even consider the possible preemption of (sect.) 1143.11(b), as it is the court's opinion that there is no violation of that ordinance as drafted. Where a "state's highest court has not spoken to the question in controversy, the federal court must discern how the state courts would respond if confronted with the question. " Hartford Fire Ins. Co. v. Lawrence, Dykes, Goodenberger, Bower & Clancy, 740 F.2d 1362, 1365 (6th Cir. 1984). Neither party has identified any instance in which the Supreme Court of Ohio has had the opportunity to interpret (sect.) 1143.11(b). Certainly, defendant has shown no state court support for the Commissioner's interpretation of the

ordinance. See Deposition of Kevin Beirne, at 78-83. "Under Ohio law, " [i]t is a cardinal rule that a court must first

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look to the language of the statute itself to determine the legislative intent. ... If that inquiry reveals that the statute conveys a meaning which is clear, unequivocal and definite, at that point the interpretive effort is at an end and the statute must be applied accordingly. ' " Id. at 1365 (citing Provident Bank v. Wood, 36 Ohio St.2d 101, 105-06, 304 N.E.2d 378 (1973)).

The Sixth Circuit has also stated that in the absence of state authority, federal courts must be "guided by applicable principles of state law and by relevant decisions of other jurisdictions." Aims v. State Farm Fire & Casualty Co. , 731 F.2d 1245 (1984). The Supreme Court of Ohio has stated:

> This court has long held that statutes imposing restrictions on the use of private property must be strictly construed. ... All doubts should be resolved in favor of the free use of private property rather than in favor of restrictions on such use.

Gennari v. Andres-Tucker Funeral Home, Inc. , 21 Ohio St. 3d 102, 488 N.E.2d 174, 177 (1986).

See also Pinnacle Woods Survival Game, Inc. v. Hambden Township Zoning Inspector, 33 Ohio App. 3d 139, 514 N.E.2d 906, 908 (1986) (stating that "[s]tatutes or ordinances which impose restrictions upon the use of private property will be strictly construed and their scope cannot be extended to include limitations not therein clearly proscribed") ; and Cicerella, Inc. v. Jerusalem Township Bd. of Zoning Appeals, 59 Ohio App. 2d 31, 392 N.E.2d 574, 577 (1978) (stating that "[i]n determining the permitted use of property under a zoning

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Classification in which terms and language therein are not otherwise defined, the common and ordinary meaning of these terms and language must be considered, liberally construing the terms and language in favor of the permitted use so as not to extend the restrictions to any limitation of use not therein clearly prescribed").

The plain language of the (sect.) 1143.11(b) allows for two methods of measuring antenna height. An antenna may either be measured from its base to its top, or from the uppermost point at which it is attached to a building to its top. As long as either of these measurements is shorter than the distance from the base of the antenna to the nearest adjoining property line , there is no violation of the ordinance. Plaintiff's thirty foot antenna will be attached to the building at a height of twelve feet and will be between twenty-seven and thirty feet from the nearest adjoining property line. Since there is no violation of the ordinance as drafted this court need not examine the question of preemption.

The court now turns to the possible preemption of (sect.) 1333.02.(3) In issuing PRB-l, the FCC attempted to reach an Accommodation between the federal interest in regulating amateur radio operators and the state interest in regulating

---

(3) The court will not consider plaintiff's challenge of (sect.)1331.01. Since plaintiff appealed the decision of the Commissioner, he was properly before the Board regardless of the filing of a protest under (sect.) 1331.01.

land use. PRB-l describes the conflict as follows:

Few matters coming before us present such a clear dichotomy of viewpoint as does the instant issue. The cities, counties, local communities and housing

associations see an obligation to all of their citizens and try to address their concerns. This is accomplished through regulations, ordinances or covenants oriented toward the health, safety and general welfare of those they regulate. At the opposite pole are the individual amateur operators and their support groups who are troubled by local regulations which may inhibit the use of amateur stations or, in some instances ,totally preclude amateur communications.

50 Fed.Reg. at 38815.

PRB-l determines that a limited preemption policy is

warranted, and states:

Because amateur station communications are only as effective as the antennas employed, antenna height restrictions directly affect the effectiveness of amateur communications. Some amateur antenna configurations require more substantial installations than others if they are to provide the amateur operator with the communications that he/she desires to engage in. . .. We will not, however specify any particular height limitations below which a local government may not regulate, nor will we suggest the precise language that must be contained in local ordinances, such as mechanisms for special exceptions, variances, or conditional use permits. Nevertheless, local regulations which involve placement, screening, or height of antennas based on health, safety, or aesthetic considerations must be crafted to accommodate reasonably amateur communications, and to represent the minimum practicable regulation to accomplish the local authority's legitimate purpose.

Id. at 38816.

The court concludes that (sect.) 1333.02 is not facially

invalid since it provides a sufficient structure for balancing

state and federal interests as required by PRB-l. By its

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terms the ordinance provides for a balancing of the effect of

an improvement on neighboring property values against the

reasonable need for the improvement to develop the property.

As interpreted by Defendant, however, reasonable need in this situation involves reasonable need for the particular antenna to carry on effective communication of the type desired. See Defendant' Brief in Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgement, at 16. Interpreted as such, the ordinance could be applied to give reasonable consideration to both the city's local interests and Plaintiff's federally protected interest in amateur radio operation.

The court concludes, however, that the City of Rocky River did not apply the ordinance in such a way as to provide for the reasonable accommodation of amateur radio communications, and therefore, its ability to apply (sect.) 1333.02 as it did in this action is preempted by PRB-l.

It is only too clear from the depositions of Building commissioner Beirne and Gordon Stofer, a member of the Board of Zoning and Building Appeals, that neither the Commissioner, nor the Board had more than a cursory understanding of PRB-l and its requirements. Despite this, the City's actions might still be held legitimate if the decision making process included a reasonable accommodation of the federal government ' s interest in amateur radio communications. Evidence of such an accommodation, however, is totally lacking.

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The Commissioner's letter of June 5, 1987 denying Plaintiff's application for a building permit was largely conclusory. There was no indication in the letter that the Plaintiff's needs for adequate communication had been adequately considered. This combined with the Commissioner's obvious lack of understanding of radio communications at the time of his deposition indicates that concerns over property

values and neighbors protests may have predominated in the decision making process.(4) The Board ' s verbal affirmance of the Commissioner's decision, unsupported as it is by any written opinion, fails to show any attempt to accommodate federal interests. Quite simply, there is nothing in the record to indicate that federal interests in amateur radio operation were sufficiently considered, or for that matter even adequately understood, by either the Commissioner or the Board.

Due to the court's holding on preemption, the plaintiff's second ground for summary judgement need not be considered.

---

4 The third ground for the Commissioner's denial of a building permit was the Plaintiff's failure to submit certain technical documents. While the City of Rocky River clearly has the right to require applicants for building permits to submit all necessary technical documents, the Plaintiff has raised the point that the Commissioner's first mention of some of these documents was in the letter denying the permit. It is somewhat unclear from the record the extent to which the Plaintiff met the statutory requirement for a permit. It is unnecessary, however, for the court to reach this point, since the Board's verbal affirmance of the Commissioner's decision was based upon the effect of the antenna on property values and the Plaintiff's need for the antenna.

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The only issue remaining is that of damages.

IV. DAMAGES

Defendant claims that due to the availability of qualified immunity all claims for damages against the Commissioner and members of the Board in their individual capacities should be dismissed. The Supreme Court of the United States has recognized that "permitting damages suits against government officials can entail substantial social costs, including the risk that fear of personal monetary

liability and harassing litigation will unduly inhibit officials in the discharge of their duties." Anderson v. Creighton, 483 U.S. 635, 638 (1987). In light of this danger, he Court has "generally provid[ed] government officials performing discretionary functions with a qualified immunity, shielding them from civil damages liability as long as their actions could reasonably have been thought consistent with the rights they are alleged to have violated." Id. (citing Malley v. Briggs, 475 U.S. 335, 344-45 (1986), for the proposition that "qualified immunity protects all but the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law ' "). The applicability of qualified immunity turns on the "objective legal reasonableness" of the government official's action "assessed in light of the legal rules that were clearly established' at the time it was taken. " Id. (citations omitted). "On summary judgement, the judge appropriately may

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determine, not only the currently applicable law, but whether that law was clearly established at the time an action occurred. If the law at that time was not clearly established, an official could not reasonably be expected to anticipate subsequent legal developments, nor could he fairly be said to know' that the law forbade conduct not previously identified as unlawful." Harlow v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982) (footnote omitted).

As noted previously, the case at hand turns largely on the extent to which PRB-l preempts enforcement of the local ordinances in question. While PRB-l indicated that local regulations "must be crafted to accommodate reasonably amateur communications, and to represent the minimum practicable regulation, " it also refused to "specify any particular height

limitation below which a local government may not regulate"
and declined to "suggest the precise language that must be
contained in local ordinances." 50 Fed. Reg. at 38816.
In light of this vague language, the court holds that
Plaintiff's rights under PRB-l were not sufficiently clear
that a reasonable government official should have known that
enforcement of the ordinances in question would be violative
of those rights. The conduct of the Commissioner and the
members of the Board is held to be objectively reasonable,
thus entitling them to qualified immunity from damages.
Plaintiff is instructed to submit a brief within twenty
days of the entry of this order detailing the grounds and
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Basis for any further claims for monetary damages. Defendant
may respond within ten days thereafter.
IV. CONCLUSION
Accordingly, Defendant's motion for summary judgement is
GRANTED to the extent that (sect.) 1333. 02 and 1143. 10 (b) are held
to be facially valid, and the Commissioner and members of the
Board are found to have qualified immunity from damages.
Plaintiff's motion for summary judgement is GRANTED to the
extent that the process employed by the City in denying his
application to erect his antenna is declared invalid.
IT IS SO ORDERED.
Frank J. Battisti
United States District Judge
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2684. Re: K1EA CT Software queary

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 18:14:06 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720082@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 7013

>/ rec.ham-radio / reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert) writes:
>In article <11158@hubcap.clemson.edu>,
> bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis) writes...
>>
>>A query to anyone who has used the K1EA CT software (as mentioned in the
>>July 90 QST, among other places):
>>
>>1. Is it set up to handle exchanges such as those required by the
>>upcoming ARRL 10meter contest (Dec 8-9)? What other contest events can
>>the software handle?
>
>No, use K8CC's NA for that and the following additional contests:
>
> NCJ North American Sprint
> NCJ North American QSO Party
> IARU HF Championship
> ARRL November Sweepstakes
> ARRL 160 Meter Contest
> CQ 160 Meter Contest
**And you forgot:
ARRL Field Day

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (domain: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

2685. Re: Re: Wants random character/word morse trainer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 19:27:31 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <7120145@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 6977

What you want is SuperMorse. It runs on a PC, is availiable on Compu$erve.
(HAMNET). It will send groups, disk files, keyboard text, simulated
QSO's, simulated VEC test with scoring, random groups, random words,
allow skill building for head copy and coping behind, etc. You also can
modem a couple PC's together. Also it will toggle the DTR pin so you
can run an oscillator and make your own tapes. It also does Farnsworth.
73's
Jim, WA6SDM

2686. Thanks for K1EA info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 19:29:00 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <11367@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 7009

I just wanted to thank everyone who commented on the K1EA software, either by e-mail or by posting. I've decided that it was worth checking out for myself, so I've ordered a copy... I guess we'll see after I get it and have a chance to work with it some!

I was also glad to see some sort of a contest discussion thread start... after reading code/no-code and related stuff for quite some time, it was nice to see something different! I've been involved in a couple of Field Day setups and the ARRL 10m contest a few years back, but nothing very serious. If my upcoming week-off vacation provides good weather conditions, I hope to be doing some radio and antenna work to get my gear working properly, and I'll give some serious attention to DX and contesting (at least, as much as one can with a quasi-grounded HF6V vertical and 100watts!).

73 de BJ, KM4RB
(and still working on 20wpm...)

--
BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON.BITNET | "There are a great many
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | people in this country
Clemson Univ. Division of | {...}!emory!hubcap!bjb | who, through no fault of
Comp. & Info. Technology | All usual disclaimers | own, are sane."

2687. Re: Antennas in trees

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 19:57:48 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <485@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6978

In article <1990Nov1.130306.7640@dg-rtp.dg.com>, harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com (Mike Harris) writes:
>
> For you tree climbers out there I found a webbing version
> of a tree climber in one of my hunting catalogs. It has a webbing
> harness and a webbing climbing loop.

What is this? Something you sit in while hauling yourself up over
a branch with a rope?

>
> If anybody is interested I'll dig up the info on this.
>

Please tell us more!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2688. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 20:08:01 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <291.2731E3FE@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6979

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 2 Nov 90 02:18:27 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1990Nov2.021827.28758@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner) writes:
> >What makes you think dropping the code requirement will result in
> >explosive growth in amateur radio? I highly doubt we'll get the
> >annual growth rate up to even 5-7% with no-code.
>
> It won't. But what exactly happens will depend on the exact licensing
> structure.
>
> But back to ham growth:
>
> By itself, a codefree license class is not going to cause people to come
> knocking on our door. We have to invite them over first. It will be a
> lot easier to promote ham radio once there is a codefree license class
> that has enough privileges to be useful.

Along with your other good suggestions, I think we need to push the National Park of the Mind concept. Among its other virtues, it is "pre-sold" not only from the standpoint of the of nature of its use but also from the standpoint that it deserves to be preserved despite the more profitable commercial uses the frequencies might have.

"If owls are worth saving, so are hams."

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2689. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 20:12:40 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880341@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6980

It seems to me (based on my experience) that if a code requirement keeps even ONE otherwise qualified person from becoming a ham, it is a mistake, a disservice to the service. (So far, does that make sense?)

Now you might reverse that and say, "If a code requirement means even ONE life is saved because someone knew the code, it is worth it." But consider: If you don't use it, you lose it. If you don't use the code, you aren't going to know it when you need it. Just like everything else, part of being human.

So it seems clear to me that it's an improper REQUIREMENT. Regardless of how easy it is to learn, regardless of how nice or fun or efficient it is, if it's not something you must know to be a successful ham and to contribute to the hobby, it's an improper requirement.

(Just like having to memorize information you SHOULD look up rather than trust to memory. But that's a different gripe.)

2690. re: QSY to UHF and SHF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 20:14:19 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov2.201419.4383@mentor.com>
Source record: 6981

As you try to convert HFers to UHF and SHF, you will certainly hear "but I can't work DX, I can't work my buddies in Texas," or whatever.

Ahh, but you can! This morning before work I called CQ on 435 MHz SSB and an HH2 (that's Haiti) came back to me on 145 MHz. New country for me. OSCAR 13 of course. We had a nice little chat, then I had a longer ragchew with a guy in Tokyo. It's like a 150 kHz wide HF band, only without most of the QRM and lids. The gear is available off-the-shelf, and comparable in cost to good HF stuff. Certainly cheaper than a big tower and tribander, and no TVI or neighbor hassles either.

Yes, the downlink isn't UHF on Mode B, but there's also Mode L which is purely UHF (70cm/23cm).

I'm happy a local I've been encouraging has just gotten on 13 this week. Now he says it's my turn to join him on ATV. Same antenna and amplifier...

Come join us on the bird.
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302(fax:1282)
Mentor Graphics Corporation, 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, Oregon 97005
...tektronix!sequent!mntgfx!mbutts uunet!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@mentor.com
Any opinions are my own, and aren't necessarily shared by Mentor Graphics Corp.

2691. Re: A Proposal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 20:14:29 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <486@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6982

In article <1147@west.West.Sun.COM>, flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
>
>
> I would like to propose a new news group:
>
> rec.ham-radio.endless-cw-debate.
>
> The CW topic is completely worn-out, unresolved and emotionally
> charged, much like a religeous debate. Why don't we get back
> to the fun part of this newsgroup and just give it a rest?
> There must be other more interesting things to discuss around
> here. How about it?

I agree. Unfortunately, I don't have a moral high ground to stand on, as I have found myself easily sucked into the morass myself. I am not really anti-nocode, but I find it irresistable to comment when someone writes "we have already PROVED that Morse is useless", or "NO ONE uses it anymore." I should just restrain myself. Everything that I say has been said already.
>
> To those anti-coders who note that I'm an Extra and would prefer to
> flame me by direct e-mail, don't bother, you're wasting your time as
> well as mine.

Actually, anyone is welcome to flame ME via email. In every case, a strange, thing has happened...these folks have turned into my "net penpals."

My point is that this subject has gone
> virtually nowhere in the past several years so why not let it go the
> way of the previous rathole discussions like:
>
> Pizza via autopatch
> Transmitting out of band (Let's hope it's dead)
> etc.

If transmitting out of band is dead, I bet it will be revived again, especially if the CW/nocode dies out, as it has before.

Nature ABHORS a vacuum!
>
> C'mon folks, let's dump this and get on with having some fun!
>
Yes!

73,

Tad

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2692. Re: IC-745

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 20:35:28 UTC
From: summers@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <4630018@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 7014

Just a point concerning what is contained in the battery backed RAM
of the ICOM radios: There is no actual operating code in this RAM.
There is however frequency information that determines where the ham
bands are. This information is contained in the lower 256 bytes of
the 1KX4 ram in BCD format. Apparently when the microprocessor realizes
that there is corrupt data in this area of ram the radio ceases to function.

The lower 256 bytes of the ram are write protected, however one of the
pins on one of the connectors will enable writing to these memory locations.
When I first found out about this FEATURE of my 751, I called ICOM and asked
for a schematic of the ram board, which they supplied without delay. I
built up a little board so that I could suck the information out of the
ram board and store it on disk so thatawhen the battery failed I could put it
back. That was back in 1985, and I have since changed computers so I imagine
that excersize probably will be of little use when the battery does fail.

I am curious to learn if any of the backup batteries have started to fail
in any of these radios. As I recall, the 745, 751, 271 and 471 all had
this ram board feature. If yours has, please post a response and mention
how old it is. Icom was saying 7 years was the expected life of the
battery, and I am wondering how nervous I should be at this point.

Jim Summers, KD7F

2693. Re: MININEC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 21:10:02 UTC
From: summers@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <4630019@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 7012

Chris,

The input impedance of a half wave dipole is 73+j42.5 ohms. This assumes no losses in the conductors, free space and I believe that the conductors are of a diameter that is negligable compared to the wavelength (its been years since I went through the math to compute this). I don't know anything about MININEC so I cannot help you there, but 80+j40 is close and MININEC may take some of the real world quantities such as conductor diameter and conductor loss into account.

If it is the +j40 that is confusing the issue here, it comes from the fact that there is energy storage in the near field of the antenna. In typical amateur applications we usually tune the antenna length to get a match to 50 ohms. This occurs (or comes closest to occuring) when the dipole is shorter than a half wave. At that point the reactive part of the impedance is near zero and the impedance is a bit above 50 ohms (if my memory serves me correctly). I don't have any of my college texts or an ARRL handbook handy to confirm this at the moment so you might check the handbook.

Jim Summers, KD7F

2694. Lobbying and the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 21:46:25 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <292.2731FEF3@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6984

In response to a thread involving having the ARRL become more active in lobbying Congress, etc., Jon Bloom said that in Newington it was considerated an "inappropriate use of funds" to lobby.

One reason given was that there are more effective ways to spend money to accomplish our goals. I fail to see how you could be more effective in influencing the course of legislation than to spend it WHERE legislation is written and enacted in the education of those BY WHOM the legislation is enacted.

Another reason given was that by lobbying we marked ourselves as being not nice people. I guess that means we would become somewhat akin to the slimey creatures greasing palms under the table to get government contracts to build widgets. I know we all joke about Congressmen, but they're not THAT stupid!

How out of touch can one organization be?

Since the only reasons given for NOT lobbying are so trivial, there is no reason to assume the original reason I gave (HQ is afraid to lose their tax exempt status) is not the real reason after all.

So, since the ARRL won't, we must. There's an election Tuesday. Everyone should call his congressional candidates and give a real pitch for a Joint Resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress Assembled declaring ham radio the first U.S. National Park of the Mind and ordering a freeze on diminishing its resources and assets pending further study.

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|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

2695. Re: Getting back in.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 22:12:57 UTC
From: endelman@wellworld.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1981@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 6985

In article <1250260@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>You can no longer request a specific callsign for any reason, as I understand
>it. You can request a new callsign when you upgrade (the higher the license,
>the shorter the callsign), but callsigns are issued at random.
>
>AL N1AL

They're definitely not issued at random, but rather sequentially from each
of four callsign "blocks", depending on the class of license.

I don't have the FCC Rule Book in front of me, but roughly it works like this:

Block A calls are 1x2's beginning with W, K, N; 2x1's beginning with W, K, N;
2x2's beginning with A. To date, most zones have exhausted the 1x2's and 2x1's.

Block B calls are 2x2's beginning with W, K.

Block C calls are 1x3's beginning with W, K, N.

Block D calls are 2x3's beginning with W, K.

KH, KL, and others are reserved for Hawaii, Alaska, etc., as before.

Extra calls come from Block A, Advanced from B, General and Technician from
C, Novice from D. If a given block is exhausted, calls are assigned from
the next block in order. For example, 6-land Block C's are now exhausted,
so new Novices, Technicians, and Generals will all get 2x3 Block D calls.

Corrections/additions to the above are welcome.

Aaron Endelman KK6QH endelman@eng.sun.com
Symbolic Programming Environment Group
M/S 12-40, Sun Microsystems, Inc., 2550 Garcia Ave., Mtn. View, CA 94043

2696. Covenants, Callsigns, and Congress

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 22:52:36 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9011022250.AA19798@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 7015

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 2-Nov-1990 12:48pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@UUNET.UU.NET)

Subject: Covenants, Callsigns, and Congress

Yesterday's _Honolulu Star-Bulletin_ had a slick four-color brouchure in it advertising the final increment of Mililani, one of O'ahu's most notorious anti-antenna developments. In the back, there was a section about the homeowner's association:

Mililani Town Association

"An integral part of the community since its first meeting in 1969, the Mililani Town Association serves as a built-in business manager for all Mililani property owners.

"'Our prime responsibility is overseeing the upkeep of the community and maintaining overall values,' explains Mililani Town Association Board President Eric Matsumoto, now in his seventh year in the post. 'Basically MTA conducts all the management activities of a business except our product is Mililani.'

"Every property owner is an automatic member of MTA and all homeowners are assessed $12/month per household for dues.

"Under the direction of MTA Executive Vice President/Manager Mary Treuhaft, MTA employs a full-time staff of 30 including 15 administrative staff members and 15 maintenance workers and groundskeepers.

"By charter, MTA is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of all common areas in Mililani, and the upkeep and operation of all community recreation centers and facilities (list deleted).

"Treuhaft and her staff are also charged with the ongoing enforcement of extensive design covenants and rules of conduct that have been put in place to ensure the planned beauty of Mililani."

(remaining sales text deleted)

Well, there you have it. They don't hide their CC&Rs, they're *proud* of them! Unfortunately, as long as Hawai'i continues to be a sellers',

rather than buyers', market, there's little hope of getting around this.

BTW, the developer of Mililani is an outfit called Oceanic Properties, Inc. The main O'ahu CATV company is called Oceanic Cable. Don't know if there's a connnection, but I'd bet a coupla beers on it :-).

Those of you wishing to express a opinion about Mililani's CC&Rs may contact:

Mililani Town, Inc.
95-102 Lalei Place
Mililani, Hawai'i 96789
(808) 623-2821

-...-

Seen on the inter-island ramp at Honolulu International yesterday:

A 737-100 in British Airways colors (navy blue/gray), except for the Aloha Airlines' orange script "Aloha" along the top of the fuselage.

Tail number/callsign: "G-BADP" !

What I want to know is how did it manage to get here...anyone know the ferry range of a 737-100?

-...-

And finally....

>You put it very well, and I concur completely except for your fear of Congress.

>We have the best Congress money can buy. [:-(

Or, to put it another way, "No man's life, liberty, or property is safe while Congress is in session" - Mark Twain (or maybe Will Rogers)

73,
Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 AFA8JM
1843EIE"at"HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Usual disclaimers, of course!

2697. Re: Laws against scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-02 23:38:10 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <293.27321CEA@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6987

> From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (John P. Shalamskas)
> Date: 19 Oct 90 19:59:20 GMT
> Organization: University of Hawaii
> Message-ID: <9949@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> It seems to me that if someone broadcasts their private life, either by
> voice (yelling) or by electronic means (PA system, radio waves) then
> they
> have no right to complain when others "listen in". It's rude to expect
> others to turn a deaf ear to your excessively boisterous lifestyle, eh.

You might have a point if the average user understood he's the talk of the neighborhood, but most of them don't. I tried to explain that to a new mother of my close acquaintance and she told me that I had to be wrong. After all, "They come in pairs and I have both halves."

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2698. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 00:04:11 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov3.000411.19469@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7019

plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
>Please keep track of how many courses you are REQUIRED to take there at
>Stanford (assuming ur a student). In abt 20 years please post to the net
>how many of those (forced) learned skills you are or are not using. If
>you find that you are not using most or all of them does it also follow
>that Stanford as well as all other universities etc. which require certain
>minimum requirements to obtain a diploma are also "from a utilitarian
>standpoint" immoral and possibly criminal? (-;

Bad analogy!! And we have gone over this one before.

There is more than one university or college of higher education. In fact
there are so many choices, it boggles the mind. Your choice of educational
curriculum exists. If you don't like what Stanford requires, choose some
other one.

For access to the ham radio spectrum, there is only ONE have radio and
only FIVE classes within it. And **ALL** of them have the same code
requirement.

In fact we "no coders" are actually trying to make a choice available
just like there is in higher education.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2699. Finding a MARS operator close to Saudi Arabia with an account on the n

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 00:14:14 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <294.27321CEF@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6990

> From: dag@auc.UUCP (Daniel Gibson)
> Date: 1 Nov 90 18:56:56 GMT
> Organization: Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA
> Message-ID: <32503@auc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,alt.desert-shield
>
> HELP!!!!!!!! I am looking for a MARS operator that is on
> the network. The reason is that I am hoping that I could
> send my messages to that person and that later on
> they could deliver it. I am trying I guess to be innovative
> a little(well maybe not) in doing this. Hopefully this person or
> persons will be closer to Saudi Arabia than I am now when I
> send a MARS message.

First off, don't bother looking for someone closer to Saudi Arabia. That isn't how the MARS traffic nets are organized. You would insert the message locally, and they would see to the routing themselves.

Second, the most recent information I have from a local friend in MARS is that there is no service to land based units, but some of the Navy ships DO have service.

There will be those who tell you that ANY address with an APO or FPO number can be handled. That isn't necessarily true. It depends on whether there is MARS service at the delivery end of the path. That is often not the case for a variety of reasons. It also changes from time to time.

Therefore, if you want to try it, send it to me e-mail and I'll check the address. Be certain to include the addressee's full name, rank, SSN, and address as used for mail including APO/FPO. Also, include the sender's full name and address including telephone number.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2700. Computer-aided code instruction

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 00:24:13 UTC
From: greenba@gambia.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <GREENBA.90Nov2192413@gambia.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7017

The best way I know to (1) learn the code or (2) increase your speed
is the program pair QRS/QRQ available as shareware. The unique feature
of these programs is that they not only send you random letters, they
listen to what you copy on the keyboard. Then they give you a score.

QRS sends a letter and waits for you to type the correct answer.
It times you for 30 letters and computes your copying speed.

QRQ sends a stream of letters and lets you "copy behind". If you get
30 letters correct, it sends you a ROGER and raises the speed 0.1 wpm.
Any error makes it reduce the speed 0.1 wpm. Just sit back and copy,
and the program adjusts to the best practice speed for you.

These programs are addictive!

Available from Public Brands Software, 317-856-2087, on ham radio
disk HR12.0 -- along with some other interesting programs.

--
Ben A. Green, Jr.
Q: What shall we do about ignorance and apathy?
A: I don't know and I don't care.

2701. Re: Computer-aided code instruction

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 00:27:53 UTC
From: greenba@gambia.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <GREENBA.90Nov2192753@gambia.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 7018

Better telephone number for Public Brand Software:

1-800-426-3475

--
Ben A. Green, Jr.
Q: What shall we do about ignorance and apathy?
A: I don't know and I don't care.

2702. Re: CQWW SSB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 01:51:15 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8203@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 7022

In article <1156@larry.sal.wisc.edu> sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington) writes:
<
<Were conditions fantastic, or what? People are going to be talking about
<last weekend for a very long time. The last two sunspot peaks weren't
<anything like this one. Surely the last comparable one was 1957, but
<that was before even a lot of us old farts had our licenses.
<
<There must be some new record scores. Has anyone heard any? (Like P40V?)
<
<K9MA

KH6RS got over 8,000,000. And I heard HC8A, who was single-op, got over 4M.
The conditions were pretty good, but I can still hear "PapaJulietOneBravo" being
screamed in my ear at night! It's going to take a while to unwind from that
one. Probably just about to Thanksgiving time!
AA6KX

2703. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 02:32:51 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250261@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6994

> The sooner we stop arguing about the no-code license and start worrying
> about the current no-theory license, the sooner we will be able to
> take ham radio into the 21st century.

I think this is one big reason so many of us are uneasy about eliminating the code test. As time goes on, the theory tests keep getting easier and easier. At least 13 wpm code will always be 13 wpm code.

AL N1AL

2704. * SpaceNews 05-Nov-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 02:40:27 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <360@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 6996
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1105
* SpaceNews 05-Nov-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1105

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* PIONEER 11 STATUS *
====================
The Pioneer 11 spacecraft emergency support continues with 70 meter antennas
in high power transmitter uplink configuration. Non-coherent downlink
telemetry has been processed by the Ames Research Center. Following the
uplink with the 70 meter antenna in Spain on 28-Oct-90, the 70 meter antenna
in Goldstone was unable to acquire 3 way downlink. The project at Ames
reports commands are getting into the Pioneer 11 spacecraft, but the planned
receiver swap was not successful.

[Information via JPL]

* MAIL BAG *
============
I've been receiving quite a few questions recently about DOVE-1/OSCAR-17.
First of all, DOVE transmits on a frequency of 145.825 MHz FM. This
downlink carries spacecraft telemetry (AX.25 AFSK packet radio format)
as well as synthesized voice transmissions. To date only telemetry has
been carried on DOVE's downlink as spacecraft testing continues.
After new software has been loaded and tested on DOVE, the Votrax speech
messages should be heard. It should also be mentioned that DOVE-1 does
not have mailbox capabilities. It was designed primarily for downlinking
digitized voice messages to Earth.

Q: Could you carry Keplerian orbital data in SpaceNews?
A: Since there are other outlets for Keplerian orbital data, I would rather
not repeat that information here. (Sorry!)

Q: Are they any satellites that I can access with an HT?
A: Well, you could get a signal into RS10 or RS11 on Mode A with nothing
more than a handheld 2-meter transceiver if you were to key the PTT
button with CW, but this usually results in a very chirpy signal!

FM and other "constant carrier" emissions should be avoided when
communicating through amateur satellite transponders.

Q: Is "SpaceNews" associated with the trade journal "Space News"?
A: No. "SpaceNews" has been in existance since November 1987.
It is dedicated to topics of interest to Amateur Radio operators
worldwide and is non-profit publication without connection to any
organization, public or private.

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *
==========
Command Stations performed magnetorquing procedures near perigee of orbits on
October 15-17. The new transponder schedule is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to 140
Mode-B : MA 140 to 256
Omnis : MA 220 to 040

This schedule is expected to continue throu 26-Dec-90. The spacecraft
attitude is BLON = 180 and BLAT = 0.

* TNX QSL! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

DL6OAQ: Otto Anna, visting Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
KE2NK : Joe Isbell, Moriches, New York, U.S.A.
KE2UN : John Kiernan, New York, New York, U.S.A.
N5JTA : Glenn Neesley, Deming, New Mexico, U.S.A.
KA5BOU: Craig Young, Plano, Texas, U.S.A.
KB2FID: Doug Smith, Glendale School, Tonawanda, New York, U.S.A.
WA6WZO: Fried Heyn, Costa Mesa, California, U.S.A.
WB2DHY: Phil Lorito, Holtsville, New York, U.S.A.
WB3JCE: Dick Stauffer, Wayne, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
W3EAG : Tom Gibson, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

...and e-mail messages:

G4KLX : Jonathan Naylor, Cromford, Derbyshire, England
KA3BZQ: Jan Slater, Randallstown, Maryland, U.S.A.
KA3OIT: Jack Hienz, Fombell, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
SM5RNP: Borje, Balsta, Sweden
WB7ESQ: Elio
WB9USI: Dave, Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
WD4EVD: Greg, Georgia, U.S.A.
WD8CHL: Jim Barbour, Berlin Heights, Ohio, U.S.A.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2705. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 03:38:59 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1500@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6998

In article <4330@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>In article <1495@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>}Amateur radio needs explosive growth in the UHF and Microwave spectrum to
>}have any hope of holding on to these allocations. Amateur radio needs a
>}"critical mass" of operators in the UHF/SHF bands to support real computer
>}networking. US society needs more people with an interest in technical career
>}fields. Hooking more people on a technical hobby is instrumental in steering
>}them to a technical career. Saddling potential recruits with a requirement to
>}learn a mechanical skill most of them consider mere hazing is counterproductive
>}to these goals.
>
>What makes you think dropping the code requirement will result in
>explosive growth in amateur radio? I highly doubt we'll get the
>annual growth rate up to even 5-7% with no-code.
>
>Let's face it, ham radio just isn't the cutting-edge hobby it once was,
>not with competition from computers, video games, etc. (none of which
>require a license of any kind).

It's true that ham radio is not the cutting-edge hobby it once was. And
that's due in large measure to hams clinging to obsolete techniques,
which is not in itself totally harmful, but, when it is embedded in the
entrance requirements, is deadly to attracting people who prefer not
to renact the past, but instead to invent the future.

If you believe that an amateur license exam where Morse makes up less than
50% of the score will inevitably result in glorified CBers and ham XYLs
overrunning the microwave bands, then there is no hope for amateur radio.
I believe that, with the obstacle of an exam which has fully 50% devoted
to an arcane historical manual modulation encoding removed, an aggressive
recruitment campaign can succeed in attracting bright young people once
again to the cutting edge of communications, a revitalized amateur radio.

If we only get an additonal 5% growth, and only a few percent of those are
the sort of activists who have caused the explosion in computers, then we
will increase the ranks to the doers and dreamers in ham radio a hundred
fold. Some will joyfully accept the advances in digital communication
and extend them manyfold. Some will delight in satellite communication
and join the now thin ranks as supporters and builders of future systems.
Some may be challenged to build cellular repeater systems. Others may
wish to explore picture transmission. A few may even learn CW and desert
to the DC bands to become DXers. Oh well, you can't win them all. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

2706. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 04:31:21 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1501@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6999

In article <538@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>In article <1495@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>
>>I think you are wrong. The deterioration of good manners among younger people
>>is a reflection of society in general that has nothing to do with CW.
>
>Yes Yes Yes....This really is the crux of the whole problem. CW itself does not
>make for better hams. However, the discipline of learning to operate CW used to
^^^^
>require a lot of air time. All of this operating time served to teach new hams
>proper operating procedures and instill in them a respect for what used to be
^^^^^^^^^^
>the fundamental traditions of the Amateur Radio Service: civility,friendlines,
>patience, and a sense of community dedicated to public service. Today, CW is
>learned from tapes, computers etc. and very little operating is being done by
>new hams. What the more traditional (OF) hams are afraid of is the loss of the
>traditional values. They believe that without the glue of tradition, the Service
>will collapse into the anarchy of CB. I think this is already happening.
>>
>>One of the reasons that the operators in the CW subbands are marginally
>>more mannerly is that many of them are older and were raised in a more
>>mannerly society.
>
>Another three yes's... Most of the hams in the CW bands have spent a long time
>there learning to operate. The newer hams there seem to be attracted by the
>the traditional feel of operating there and are willing spend the time and
>overcome the obstacles necessary be at home there. It's the attraction of being
>able to go back in time and live in a world that was friendly, mannerly. I have
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>lived in the 40's and 50's and I will tell you outright the life young people
>today have to look forward to sucks. I feel sorry for them and for myself that
>I have to watch it happen. Thats why you will find so many traditional hams
>trying to preserve in ham radio what society today has lost. A decent place
>to live. And pass it on to young people because they deserve better.
>>

This is the traditional generation gap you are experiencing. Every older
generation truely believes that the young people are going to hell and
that civilization is on the brink of collapse. In my generation it was
beatniks, Elvis, and that devil music rock and roll. Later it was protest,
hippies, and Jimi Hendrix. Today it's punk and rap. Yet during all that time
we won and lost wars, revolutionized electronics, sent men to the moon, and
invented teflon frying pans. Relax, be happy mon! The Dow is at 2400 vs 700
ten years ago, our national debt of three trillion dollars is a smaller

percentage of our GNP than at any time since World War II, at the peak of the S&L crisis more new banks were formed than failed. Somehow civilization survives the culture shock of new ideas and new ways and carries on. As Darwin said, "Adapt or die!". Or as a younger thinker said, "Go with the flow.".

>Below 30 Mhz, if the Amateur Radio Service does not reverse the decent into
>in your face street behavior, commercial interests will have all the ammunition
>they need to justify seizing all of the ham spectrum as being too valuable
>to waste on a bunch of radio hoodlums.

We just gained two new bands at HF as I recall. The commercial interests are abandoning the "worthless" HF spectrum for satellite links, fiber optic links, and microwave links as quickly as possible. Soon no one will want HF but the few remaining retired hams and a few die hard propaganda broadcasters. The future of communications is upstairs in the microwave spectrum. We can lose our share of this spectrum, our future, if we continue to put archaic obstacles in the way of those young turks who can develop it.

It won't be easy reversing the image of ham radio as a cliquish bunch of weird old men playing with radios. But, with the removal of an archaic obstacle to entry, there is a chance that it can be done. With a lot of hard work and some smart promotion, the old girl may come back to life yet.

Gary KE4ZV

2707. Re: licenses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 04:45:02 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1502@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 7000

In article <39037@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>
>This may be too hard for some, and they may indeed never need to write their
>own name so perhaps it's too restrictive. Maybe we should just revert to the
>good old Amurrican system and sell the licenses. More money gets you more
>privileges, just like the Real World.

Well it is how the DXers do it already. Send those green stamps. DXCC at any price. I understand that some enterprising VECs will sell you an Extra class license for $100 today. Then you can get on your CW computer and impress the low caste Novices at 50wpm and 2kw just like a real Extra. Phooey! Just stay on the DC bands and don't bother those of us Upstairs where the future of communications is happening.

Gary KE4ZV

Grrrr! Boy, I'm in a nasty mood today!

2708. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 05:26:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov3.052600.4627@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 7001

jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> > By itself, a codefree license class is not going to cause people to come
> > knocking on our door. We have to invite them over first. It will be a
> > lot easier to promote ham radio once there is a codefree license class
> > that has enough privileges to be useful.

>Along with your other good suggestions, I think we need to push the National
>Park of the Mind concept. Among its other virtues, it is "pre-sold" not only
>from the standpoint of the of nature of its use but also from the standpoint
>that it deserves to be preserved despite the more profitable commercial uses
>the frequencies might have.

Definitely. But how about putting a big fence around ALL the parks and
refuse to allow anyone in who cannot prove by a test that they can ride
horseback. There are good reasons for learning this skill, too. What if
you car breaks down in an emergency? Horseback riding is also a very
worthwhile and enjoyable skill. It is the traditional mode of transportation.
And besides, if we don't force the coming generations to learn how to ride
a horse, that would be the same as denying them the opportunity.

BTW I never learned how to ride a horse faster than a trot, but that's
good enough to get into some of the more remote parks that no one ever
goes to that are being threatened by commercial interests.

:-)
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2709. Digital Audio Broadcasting or DAB.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 10:51:15 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <668@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 6927
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

An item on the latest amateur radio Newsline report has sparked my interest.

It mentioned digital audio broadcasting or DAB. This system has been tested

and it seems that according to the tests it is much better than standard

fm. What kind of modulation scheme does it use? How wide a signal is generated?

Any information would be appreciated.

2710. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 11:51:01 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <3980@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6932

Who gives a fuck? Whaaaaaaaannnhhhh I gotta learn codddeeeee.
Wwwhaaannnhhhhaaaaaa!!!!!!!! Whaaaaannnnnnaaaaaa it isn't fair!!!!!

The above views are those of my employer and myself.

2711. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 12:38:05 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1886@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6929

From n8emr!W8PH Sat Nov 3 07:34:40 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iVMFU-0000jXC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 3 Nov 90 06:43 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901103/0927z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:11694 Z:43232
R:901103/0736 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:47718 Z:43103
R:901103/0553 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:60015 Z:45387
R:901103/0307 @:WA8ZWJ.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Union #:21137 Z:45322

ARRL BULLETIN 41 ARLB041
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE ARRL HAS FILED ANOTHER REQUEST WITH THE FCC FOR MORE TIME OF
COMMENT IN THE MATTER OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN MORSE CODE TESTING FOR
DISABLED PERSONS, PR DOCKET 90-356. IN ITS APPLICATION FOR REVIEW,
THE LEAGUE REQUESTED 48 DAYS FOR COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL, STRESSING
THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE
IN GENERAL AND TO THE VOLUNTEER EXAMINER PROGRAM IN PARTICULAR.

THE APPLICATION FOR REVIEW ASKS IN EFFECT THAT THE COMMISSIONERS
OVERTURN AN EARLIER STAFF DECISION NOT TO ALLOW WHAT THE LEAGUE
CONSIDERS ADEQUATE TIME FOR COMMENTS TO BE FILED.

2712. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 12:38:27 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1887@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7026

Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iVM7K-0000jzC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 3 Nov 90 06:44 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901103/0929z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:11697 Z:43232
R:901103/0846 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:47742 Z:43103
R:901103/0555 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:60018 Z:45387
R:901103/0313 @:WA8ZWJ.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Union #:21141 Z:45322

ARRL BULLETIN 44 ARLB044
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE ARRL AWARDS COMMITTEE HAS ACCEPTED THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE DX ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

GERMANY. EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 3, 1990, THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,
Y2 THROUGH Y9, IS DELETED, BECAUSE THAT COUNTRY WAS ABSORBED BY THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY ON THAT DATE. CONTACTS WITH Y2 THROUGH
Y9 STATIONS ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 3, 1990, AND CONTACTS WITH DA
THROUGH DL STATIONS ON OR AFTER SEPTEMBER 17, 1973, WILL BE CREDITED
AS THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

YEMEN. EFFECTIVE MAY 22, 1990, THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF YEMEN, 7O, AND THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, 4W, ARE DELETED. IN THEIR
PLACE, A NEW COUNTRY, YEMEN, 7O, IS ADDED EFFECTIVE THE SAME DATE.

MARCH 1, 1991, HAS BEEN SET AS THE EARLIEST DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF
CARDS FOR CREDIT FOR THE NEW YEMEN LISTING. PLEASE DO NOT SUBMIT
CARDS FOR CREDIT PRIOR TO THAT DATE. HONOR ROLL MEMBERS WHO HAVE
MADE CONTACT WITH YEMEN SINCE MAY 22, 1990, WILL BE ABLE TO UPDATE
THEIR CREDITS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1991, PRIOR TO PUBLICATION
OF THE NEXT HONOR ROLL LISTING.

2713. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 12:38:49 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1888@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6930

```
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iVMAt-0000ksC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 3 Nov 90 06:44 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901103/0929z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:11696 Z:43232
R:901103/0744 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:47720 Z:43103
R:901103/0555 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:60017 Z:45387
R:901103/0312 @:WA8ZWJ.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Union #:21140 Z:45322

ARRL BULLETIN 43 ARLB043
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

DURING THE ANNUAL ARRL SWEEPSTAKES CONTEST WEEKEND, NOVEMBER 3 AND
4, ALL CODE PRACTICE SESSIONS, CW AND VOICE BULLETINS, AND THE
KEPLERIAN BULLETIN WILL BE CANCELLED FOR THE CONTEST PERIOD.
REGULAR RTTY BULLETINS WILL BE RUN, HOWEVER. W1AW RETURNS TO ITS
NORMAL SCHEDULE ON NOVEMBER 5, AT 0000 UTC AS PRINTED ON PAGE 85
OF THE NOVEMBER, 1990, ISSUE OF QST.
```

2714. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 12:39:11 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1889@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6931

Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iVMCI-0000kCC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 3 Nov 90 06:44 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901103/0928z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:11695 Z:43232
R:901103/0740 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:47719 Z:43103
R:901103/0554 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:60016 Z:45387
R:901103/0309 @:WA8ZWJ.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Union #:21138 Z:45322

ARRL BULLETIN 42 ARLB042
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE FCC HAS DENIED THREE PETITIONS, INCLUDING ONE BY THE ARRL,
REGARDING POWER INPUT IN AMPLITUDE MODULATION, A3E, RADIOTELEPHONE
OPERATION. THE PETITIONS HAD REQUESTED THAT GRANDFATHERING OF THE
AM LIMIT OF 1,000 WATTS DC INPUT, WHICH EXPIRED ON JUNE 2, 1990,
BE REINSTATED. THE FCC, WHICH RECEIVED MORE THAN 820 COMMENTS, WAS
NOT PERSUADED THAT INTEREST IN AM SIGNIFICANTLY EXCEEDS THE COMMISSION'S
1983 ESTIMATE. THE ARRL HAD ARGUED THAT INTEREST IN AM WAS STEADY
OR EVEN INCREASING, AND THAT THE NEW RULE WOULD RESULT IN A LOSS
OF PRIVILEGES FOR AMATEURS. AS A RESULT OF THIS FCC RULING THE MAXIMUM
LEGAL POWER ON AM REMAINS 375 WATTS CARRIER POWER OUTPUT, WITH 100
PER CENT MODULATION. AT THE SAME TIME, THE FCC ALSO DENIED A
PETITION SEEKING TO REMOVE AMPLITUDE MODULATION FROM THE LIST OF
LEGAL MODES OF OPERATION.

2715. R.L. Drake Company info needed!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 13:33:50 UTC
From: DOW@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <90307.083350DOW@MAINE.BITNET>
Source record: 7010

Does anyone out there in net-land know if the R.L. Drake company
will repair their radios? And, if so, how do I contact them? (Phone number
would be appreciated, as well as address...)

Help! My TR-4C is feeling rather ill...

Michael R. Dow
KA1WMB
Dow@Maine.Maine.edu

2716. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 16:03:22 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5326@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 7016

In article <1497@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]I'd call this an open machine with LID filtering. :-)
]It doesn't seem practical as a chat machine what with all the individualized
]codes required to key it. It would be a practical way to control patch
]access though. As you probably know, I'm not keen on non-emergency autopatch.

There is a very practical way to control patch access, and it has the advantage
of being legal and required at all times except for emergency traffic:
control operators.

I am curious how many patches there are in the land with full time control
operators, as required by regulation. I suspect that very few autopatches
actually have control operators [and, that includes remote means that
the user himself could employ to be the control operator - on a different
frequency than the repeater itself].
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2717. Power levels in contests (Was: Re: CQWW SSB)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 18:21:35 UTC
From: debry@ds1.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1336@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 7025

In article <1159@larry.sal.wisc.edu> sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu.UUCP (Scott Ellington) writes:
>
>The difference between 400 W and 1500 W is less than 6 dB, less than
>one S-unit. If it weren't for the fact the so many stations in this
>part of the world run 1500 W, I expect the contest scores would be
>just as high with 400 W.

I agree, with just a few exceptions (such as the low bands when QRM within Europe is extreme - we can hear the 400W Gs, but a 400W W doesn't have much chance - but the effect of this on scores wouldn't be that much). Actually, not all that many hams in the U.S. have amps capable of 1500W out, most are in the 800-1200W range, so the effect of running 400W should be more like half an S-uint. The big problem with running 400W out in a contest here on 75 & 160 is that practically everyone's antennas are just about the same. At N4WW I had a dipole on 75 - it was at 120', which is higher than most people, but the advantage over some W1's inverted vee is about 0 db. Take 400W into a big pileup on 75 with an antenna thats the same as everyone else's, and that 3db or less difference in power (which sounds practically insignificant when expessed in S-units), now that 3 db means you just don't work the guy unless you get lucky. On 40, on the other hand, N4WW's 4-el KLM is a much better antenna than the average guy in the pileup has, so I still got through most of the pileups in just a couple of calls (of course, I was spending so much time screaming on 75 trying to work somebody that my 40 meter totals on the first night were pretty bad :-)

>especially in the SSB contest, the bands are so crowded that only the
>loudest stations can stake out a frequency successfully. The stations
>with the big scores have to spend most of their time calling CQ and
>running other stations, since it's the only way to keep up the kind of
>rate necessary to compete.
>
>Scott K9MA

Right. This is a big problem on 20, where I only had about 200 Q's and 54 countries by Saturday morning (which is WAY below what it should have been). On 10, power is not really much of a factor. At the 24 hour mark I had 580 Q's and 91 countries on 10, which is pretty good.

Ron WA6DGX

debry@ds1.scri.fsu.edu

P.S. Thanks, Rusty, for the hints on EMACS.

2718. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 18:27:25 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov3.182725.4102@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6928

alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>I think this is one big reason so many of us are uneasy about eliminating
>the code test. As time goes on, the theory tests keep getting easier and
>easier. At least 13 wpm code will always be 13 wpm code.

Mere difficulty is not the goal. If someone finds it extremely easy to pass a test of the basic minimums needed to properly use a radio resource, then they should be most welcome (unless and until they end up deciding not to use their knowledge properly).

A more thorough test does not increase in difficulty for someone who really knows and understands the material as it would for someone who is just memorizing a bunch of facts. Making a test long and thorough would, of course, means someone has to work on creating it all. But I see no problem why people should not expect to be taking up to 2 to 3 hours or more to take a test for privileges that can be renewed by mere paperwork for a lifetime.

1. There is a lot of chaff in the current theory test. We only need to test for the wheat.

2. The test should thoroughly and completely test for a full understanding of just the wheat.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2719. Siemens SM 4 microphone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 20:36:11 UTC
From: VANROOJE@pucc.Princeton.EDU
Message-ID: <11989@pucc.Princeton.EDU>
Source record: 6937
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.music.makers,rec.ham-radio,rec.audio

Does anybody know anything about the Siemens SM-4 microphone? Thank you!
MvR vanrooje@PUCC>princeton.edu

2720. Re: Packet TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 21:14:15 UTC
From: milton@tiger.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov3.211415.19468@ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 6933
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <9011012054.AA24794@ucsd.edu> GR6588@SIUCVMB.BITNET (Kelly Jones) writes:
>Hi everyone, I'm not sure if this is the place to post this or not, but
>it seemed relavant at the time.

Actually, rec.ham-radio.packet is better... followups directed there.

>I recently got involved with TCP/IP on
>packet radio. Using a modified version of Phil Karn's Net.exe (G1EMM I
>beleive) and I was wondering if there is any type of manual available
>for this version. I have the original version that came with NET.EXE
>(dated January 1987, I think). This has been very helpful, but there
>are a lot of questions that are still unanswered. Any help with this
>would be greatly appreciated.

There is a NOS manual on thumper.bellcore.com:pub/ka9q/docs/userref.nr.
I just looked and saw some other files there too, I don't know about
those. There are other hosts too, some probably have more docs.

>Second question concerning TCP/IP: Can
>anyone point me in the right direction as to getting an addresss. I
>sent Brian Kantor a message but have not heard anything from him.
>Is he still in charge of this, and if not, could someone point me in the
>right direction? Once again, thanks for any help you can provide me.
>
> ...Kelly...
>+---+
>| Kelly D. Jones KE9KD (since 1985) | W9UIH |
>| | (since 1934) |
>| INTERNET: GR6588@SIUCVMB.CDALE.SIU.EDU |So. Illinois Univ. ARC|
>| BITNET: GR6588@SIUCVMB.BITNET |Eng. + Tech Building D|
>| PACKET: KE9KD@WD9EBQ.IL.NA.USA.EARTH.MILKY-WAY| Carbondale, IL |
>| SNAIL: RR 2, Box 109, Carbondale, IL 62901 | 62901 |
>+---+

Hope this helps, I'll let others add additional information.

milton

2721. RTTY DX Notes 11/2/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 22:07:19 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1895@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7020

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1102
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 11/2/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 2nd November 1990
BID: $RTDX1102
Part 1 of 3.

I was going to write something about AMTOR operation, but could not do
it under about 5,000 bytes. The mind boggles over some of the
descriptions bandied over the air, so I went and read my books again.
They don't agree with what has been said over the air, so maybe my
books are wrong. Or maybe some other people should read some books,
especially after page 4.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT, VE3XJ, VK2EG,
W2JGR and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster Network. Thank you all for
your good information.

Bandpass:

Friday 26:
CY9CF 14083 at 0001Z QSL
4U1ITU 14086 at 0002Z
UB4CO 14086 at 0700Z
D68VT 21088 at 1830Z QSL
6W6JX 21084 at 2120Z
JX7DFA 14089 at 2300Z QSL
EA9MY 14082 at 2340Z

Saturday 27:
D68VT 14087 at 0313Z
FR5DL 14074 at 0321Z ARQ
ZK1AP 14083 at 0346Z QSL
UY5YB 21086 at 1257Z
UZ3AYR 28084 at 1456Z
9J2BO 28092 at 1600Z
Z21GU 28092 at 1647Z
5V7DP 28086 at 1735Z
SV0GB 21090 at 1742Z
KP2BH 28086 at 1750Z QSL
```

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1102A
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 11/2/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 2nd November 1990
BID: $RTDX1102A
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 28:
FR5DL 14073 at 0315Z ARQ
KP2N 14086 at 0322Z QSL
VP8BFH 14080 at 0340Z QSL
5W1KT 21075 at 0357Z ARQ
9H4B 14075 at 0530Z FEC
XX9JN 14075 at 0732Z ARQ
SU1ER 21079 at 1600Z ARQ
TU2BB 21076 at 1615Z ARQ
CU3AY 28090 at 1640Z
Z21GU 28092 at 1700Z
DF3DS/ST 14076 at 1800Z ARQ
V51P 21086 at 1803Z
EA7DV/8 21087 at 1817Z

Monday 29:
JX7DFA 14090 at 0636Z
UC2OF 14093 at 0930Z
EA6MP 14091 at 1147Z
XX9JN 14072 at 1339Z ARQ
CN8YP 28092 at 1402Z QSL
ZD8BOB 21074 at 1733Z
UW0LZ 28087 at 2348Z

Tuesday 30:
TU2BB 14076 at 0015Z ARQ
6Y5EW 14074 at 0032Z
CN2JF 14086 at 0127Z QSL
V73BN 21074 at 0426Z ARQ/QSL
RB0HZ 14088 at 0609Z
UY5YB 14086 at 0614Z
TL8A 21074 at 1410Z
FR0P 21091 at 1448Z QSL

Wednesday 31:
ZK1AP 14085 at 0414Z
DF3DS/ST 14074 at 0430Z FEC
FR0P 21093 at 1453Z
LY1BZB 21086 at 1503Z
5B4XA 14084 at 2143Z
EA6PZ 14086 at 2148Z
J88BP 14088 at 2245Z
PJ9W 14083 at 2355Z QSL

Thursday 1:
AL7BB 14087 at 0404Z
ZK1AP 14079 at 0657Z ARQ
EA9MY 14089 at 0810Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1102B
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 11/2/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 2nd November 1990
BID: $RTDX1102B
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information:

D68VT says to QSL via K5VT.

JX7DFA will QSL via Per-Einar Dahlen, Romoslia 58, 7029 Trondheim, Norway.

ZK1AP is Pierre Asselin At Box 494 Rorotonga, Cook Islands.

KP2N collects his cards via WA4WIP.

KP2BH is ok in the Callbook.

VP8BFH is via Box 60, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, though a little hard to get cards from him.

CN8YP is via FDXF or F6FYP.
CN2JF is via WA0RJY.

FR0P says send cards via F6BFH.

PJ9W is OH2BGD when he is at home.

CY9CF (the shortest DXpedition on record) will collect his card from Box 4204, F-97500, St Pierre Et Miquelon Is., via Canada.

V73BN says to QSL via Box 8147, APO San Francisco, CA 96557.

Notes of Interest:

V73BN says that he will be QRV most days around 1100 to 1200Z. He may also be around at 0430Z some days. He is looking for AMTOR contacts.

Malpelo Island should be active now, though nothing has been heard at the time of writing these notes. QSL to HK3DDD.

Marianas Islands, KH0AM should be active at this time, again nothing heard. QSL via JE1CKA.

Banaba Is. T33T will be active from November 7th to November 21st, all bands. QSL to OH3GZ. Also, KIYO (ex-ZK3KY) will be active from there as we write these notes.

Juan Fernandez. CE0ZZZ should show up from November 10th until the 18th of November according to F2JD, who is one of the operators.

St Pauls CY9 appeared for about 4 hours. Nothing has been heard since.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX

2722. IRDXA 11/90 Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 22:10:32 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1896@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 7021

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTY @ ALLBBS $IRDX1190
IRDXA 11/90 Bulletin

BID: $IRDX1190

IRDXA Project Status Report 11/90

The International RTTY DX Assoc (IRDXA) provides RTTY equipment to
DXpeditions and resident amateurs willing to provide contacts from
rare DXCC countries.

Comoros - By now everyone should have worked Vince Thompson K5VT as
D68VT. He had some trouble with a Telereader, but we solved it with a
TV set obtained locally.

Thailand - RTTY is still not authorized. IRDXA PK-232 will be active
at HS1AC (Science Museum) when RTTY is legal.

Tristan De Cunha - Andy, ZD9BV and his bride ZD9CO are both active.
Listen to his Wed/Sun sked with W4FRU on 28466 at 1700.

Rodriguez - 3B9FR made a few contacts with his IRDXA RTTY GEAR but has
been very scarce lately on any mode. Please encourage him.
Papau New Guinea - P29BT will be QRV with IRDXA gear in November.

Malpelo - will be QRV RTTY for the 1st time in Nov. 90 with HK1LDG at
the keyboard, IRDXA equipment in hand. Please, extra greenstamps with
QSL for new one on RTTY.

S. Georgia/S. Sandwich - This very ambitious project has been
scratched for now. Anyone want to go? We're working on another
approach to activate S. Georgia again.

Malawi - IRDXA sending equipment to 7Q7LA as soon as we can raise
about 50 for postage. This potential new one negotiated by W8SEY.

Juan Fernandez - CE0ZZZ (with F2JD = KL7GRF) should be QRV 10 Nov.
with CE3BFX on the keys. G/S with QSL for RTTY new one please.

Bangladesh - Vince Thompson K5VT plans to return as S2VT in late Feb.
with IRDXA RTTY gear. X your fingers.

IRDXA still needs your help. Ongoing projects include CE0Z, 7Q, etc.
```

Contact IRDXA, 356 Hillcrest St, El Segundo, CA 90245 USA.
Phone (213) 322-7112 or fax 213-322-7114.

Good DX DE W6PQS = WA6PJR

Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
/EX

2723. Re: Identifying mobile antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 22:57:56 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP
Message-ID: <185@km4ba.UUCP>
Source record: 6939

Most of the open air coils are just the old
1/2 wave over 1/2 wave antennas. The lower element
usually does need a coil, since the 1/2 wave is
a high impedence feed.

The open coil is just is just a phasing element to get
the radiators in phase so they add, rather then subtract.
A more typical example is the "hairpin" phase method on
a ringo ranger.

The advantage of the open coil is higher power ratings, and
simplicity. (Spell that cheaper!) It is also easier
to make the 800 mhz phasing element this way.

The disadvantage is that the match combinations are somewhat limited.
They also tend to whistle in the wind.

Most people think it must be the best, since it is what cellular
uses. It has the "look".

The higher gain antennas are usually closed coil, and use
a 5/8 wave over 1/2 wave construction. You can get 1-2 db
more gain that way.

The cheapest antennas, and most dual Band antennas are
1/2 wave over 1/4th wave. It has a low impedence feed,
and does not require a coil. it is more sensative to
ground plane then the 1/2 wave variants.

A larsen person told me you just design what ever lower
element you want. The tip is at high impedence, so you
use what ever phasing is neccessary to get the elements to
add + match the feed impedence of the lower antenna.

We also had some interesting discussion regarding 1/2 wave
antennas vs the more common 5/8th wave antennas, and their
gain on *typical mobile installations*.

BTW, you can get a 5/8 over 1/2 wave 2 mtr antenna with 5db
gain. It does not work well bumber mounted, but put it
on a fender or roof, and it works great. It is the
Hustler CG-144. 2+ extra db over a 5/8th wave!

Now if I can just get that field strength range, and mobile
turntable finished in my backyard, I can really do some work! :-)

Actually, you can build the open coil designs easily using copper.
It is harder to do with stainless, but you can test designs very

easily with 12 gauge solid wire.

Try building one sometimes!

73

Alan Barrow km4ba

2724. Re: Drifter-1 balloon beacon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-03 23:51:10 UTC
From: keith@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230047@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 7023

Yet another announcement regarding a balloon launch:

Western Vision Network (WVN) will be launching a helium filled balloon that will carry amateur television on November 18, with an alternate date of December 2 in case of bad weather. The launch site will be northeast Denver near Stapleton airport. The balloon is expected to travel approximately 200 miles toward the Colorado-Kansas border before it reaches an anticipated altitude of 90-100,000 feet. At that altitude, the original 5' diameter balloon will have expanded to 25', at which time it will burst and hopefully return saftely to earth, being slowed by a small chute.

The balloon will be carrying a 4 pound payload. A small CCD color camera, telemetry package, CW beacon (on 2M), 1W ATV transmitter and a 12V lithium battery pack (good for about 17 hours) round out the equipment. The ATV audio contain the telemetry reporting temperature, humidity and barometric pressure. The video will be transmitted on 426.25 and the beacon can be heard on 144.34. A large tracking crew, including 2 aircraft, will be used to recover the payload. The aircraft will also be equipped with ATV gear, and if their signal can be reliably copied will provide additional excitment during the recovery process.

The ATV signal from the balloon is on the input frequency of the WVN repeater, so anyone along the front range of Colorado that can receive this repeater will be able to observe the operation from start to end. A vdieo tape of the event will be produced.

John Keith
KD0GD

2725. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-04 01:57:38 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Nov4.015738.13603@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Source record: 6936

In article <9294@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
> so why should i use more spectrum than is necessary to have a casual
> conversation??

I agree. I assume you have and use a 24-Hz filter when working CW at
20 wpm?

Phil

2726. Re: Finding a MARS operator close to Saudi Arabia with an account on the network

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-04 02:49:50 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <491@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6941
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,alt.desert-shield

In article <32503@auc.UUCP>, dag@auc.UUCP (Daniel Gibson) writes:
> HELP!!!!!!!! I am looking for a MARS operator that is on
> the network. The reason is that I am hoping that I could
> send my messages to that person and that later on
> they could deliver it. I am trying I guess to be innovative

I am in Army MARS. What can I do to help?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2727. Re: Hams and Public service/mods to HTs etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-04 03:38:14 UTC
From: chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <691@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Source record: 7024

If I modified my IC-745 to transmit on 11 meters (CB band) and kept the power down to 4 watts out, could I legally use it to transmit on that band?

I don't ever intend on doing this, but I was just curious.

2728. T2FD Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-04 03:46:00 UTC
From: FZINN@OCVAXA.CC.OBERLIN.EDU
Message-ID: <0D1186C0A47F6084C5@OBERLIN.BITNET>
Source record: 6938

Does anyone on the list recall an antenna from the 1950s called a "T2FD". I used one successfully but that was years ago and I do not have the specs. As I recall it came from CQ or QST. It was a wide-spaced folded "dipole" with a load resistor. THanks for any useful information and esp. for specs.
Grover Zinn
ex-W5vyu

2729. Re: callsign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-04 06:42:37 UTC
From: rick@lrark.UUCP
Message-ID: <564@lrark.UUCP>
Source record: 6943

In article <723@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com> lcz@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com (Lee Ziegenhals) writes:
>
>I have a callbook server accessable via mail. Send your request to
>callbook@sat.datapoint.com, and include a single line with the word "help"
>for information.
>

I have the Sony CD-ROM as supplied from Buckmaster. Is it possible to get it to work with my Xenix installation?

>
>73/Lee, N5LYT
>lcz@sat.datapoint.com

--
rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
Ricky Mobley * LRTUG (501) 224-9454 *
1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

2730. RE: MARS Traffic to Gulf Region

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-04 14:41:00 UTC
From: RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM
Message-ID: <9011041721.AA14589@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6949

>>From: sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!emory!auc!dag@ucsd.edu (Daniel Gibson)
>>Subject: Finding a MARS operator close to Saudi Arabia with an account on the network

>>HELP!!!!!!!! I am looking for a MARS operator that is on
>>the network. The reason is that I am hoping that I could
>>send my messages to that person and that later on
>>they could deliver it. I am trying I guess to be innovative
>>a little(well maybe not) in doing this. Hopefully this person or
>>persons will be closer to Saudi Arabia than I am now when I
>>send a MARS message.

>>Is there anybody out there?

>>Thank-You

>>Dan Gibson

Hello Dan,

There is a packet BBS running out of the American Embassy in Saudi Arabia
using the callsign 7Z1AB. The BBS is intended for handling mail only traffic
for deployed U.S. military personel stationed in the Gulf region.
If you're intentions are to pass traffic through the net, you can E-mail
a note to Jim Stone - who set up the link, explaining how much traffic
will be passed and work out the logistics.
the E-Mail address for Jim Stone is:

"Jim%taueng.bitnet@mitvma.mit.edu"

Good luck
es 73,
Rich

2731. Re: licenses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-04 15:46:09 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <298.27344AB8@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6934

> From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
> Date: 3 Nov 90 04:45:02 GMT
> Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
> Message-ID: <1502@ke4zv.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <39037@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
> >
> >This may be too hard for some, and they may indeed never need to write
> their
> >own name so perhaps it's too restrictive. Maybe we should just revert to
> the
> >good old Amurrican system and sell the licenses. More money gets you more
> >privileges, just like the Real World.
>
> Well it is how the DXers do it already. Send those green stamps. DXCC at
> any
> price. I understand that some enterprising VECs will sell you an Extra
> class
> license for $100 today. Then you can get on your CW computer and impress
> the
> low caste Novices at 50wpm and 2kw just like a real Extra. Phooey! Just

And many boaters openly admit that they belong to yacht clubs with resident "VECs" who pass out licenses without giving tests. (Don't deny it, ARRL Staffers. I've read their messages concerning it on the SAILING Sig on Compu$erve.)

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2732. Rules of the MW_RF conference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-04 16:09:38 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <299.27344C5A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6935
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

* Forwarded from "MW_RF"
* Originally from Bill Kreps
* Originally dated Sun 28 Oct 90 23:00

September 17, 1990
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Initial guidelines for the Microwave and RF GROUP Conference.

1) As of present, this conference shall be open ended. As things progress, we'll see how the Conference is developing and then determine if there is a need to fine-tune our scope of discussion.

2) It is possible that this Forum may become an important motivator of the Microwave and RF industry as a whole. Ideas shared in one place strangely seem to find their place in an application later on. Discussions on this forum and the contents of all message traffic promulgated herein are declared Public Domain. Furthermore, this conference is a Public Conference and makes no provision for private messages.

3) The Owners/Operator of RES-Q (TM), hereby declare themselves not responsible in any case of posted information which may be proprietary, confidential or secret. In any such case, liability shall be reverted to the originating BBS's owner/operator and poster. RES-Q (TM) will in no way be responsible for filtering such information but retains the rights to do so.

4) Participants of the Microwave and RF GROUP Conference are solely responsible for what they do with information obtained from the Microwave and RF Conference. RES-Q (TM) makes no warranties express or implied as to our performance as Top Star for this GROUP.

5) Access to the Microwave and RF GROUP Conference is not restricted. A professional, yet congenial, atmosphere is desirable.

6) The Microwave and RF GROUP Conference may not be "ported" outside of GroupMail without prior consent of RES-Q.

7) Finally, let's make this Conference one of the Top 5!

Your Moderator is Bill Kreps
c/o Compact Software, Inc.
483 McLean Blvd.
Paterson, NJ. 07504
(201) 881-1200 -- Voice
(201) 881-7421 -- RES-Q (TM)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

--- GroupMail 2.17
* Origin: RES-Q (9:833/7@PhnxNet) -- Home of the Microwave and RF Forum

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!9!833!7!Jim.Grubs
INTERNET: Jim.Grubs@f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org

2733. VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-04 21:32:52 UTC
From: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <192.2735153E@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 6940

> From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC,
> Holbrook House, Swindon")
>
> Another test often sent by CW operators (and many of the 'mechanical-CW'
> machines on the commercial bands) is just a single letter ('C' seems
> popular) repeated over and over.

Hmmm. I have heard VVV and CQ sent as markers, but "C" sent by
itself is a new one. I have also heard a few stations send "DE
callsign" by itself as the marker.

--
Dave.Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!Dave.Stark
INTERNET: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG

2734. licenses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-04 21:42:15 UTC
From: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <193.27351540@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 6942

> From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills)
>
> Novice - knows own name

I think this one is in effect already. I just saw a posting in
the FidoNet HAM echo from someone who says he just passed the Novice
exam and is waiting for his ticket. He wanted to know what bands and
frequencies he could use as a Novice! I thought that stuff was on the
exam somewhere.
This individual is planning to spend almost four thousand
dollars for a top-line HF transceiver. With that kind of money, he
should be granted the Extra class license! <half-smiley goes here>

--
Dave.Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!Dave.Stark
INTERNET: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG

2735. CQWW Poop From PJ

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-04 22:03:21 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3368@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 6954

[relayed from YCCC PacketCluster (tm)]

Msg #111 From: K2EK Date: 4-Nov 1610Z Subj: CQWW Poop From PJ

After all the dust settled in PJ:

PJ9W PJ1B
160 354 43 14 571 49 19
1311 92 22 1469 99 24
2319 130 31 2166 118 31
5440 165 37 5180 180 38
5750 165 38 5900 180 38
10 5400 155 38 5819 180 39

20574 750 180 21105 806 189

Both duped. PJ9W 40M country count expected to drop to abt 125 (per OH2BAD).
PJ1B had 13 ops (3 for YCCC) - 65 ops at PJ9W.
Typical PJ1B ant was stacked C-C Skywalker. PJ9W had B I G antennas.
Like 3 el yagi on 75, stacked full size on 40, 4X 5el colinear stack on 15.

de Bill, K2EK

=-=-=-

2736. Re: Digital Audio Broadcasting or DAB.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 00:23:24 UTC
From: caf@omen.UUCP
Message-ID: <42@omen.UUCP>
Source record: 6968
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

A number of DAB systems have been proposed. Generally, they use compression to lower the bit rate from that used on CDs; there will be controversy about the audible effects of this compression.

The DAB systems use various forms of redundant transmission to provide the listener with reception virtually immune to multipath.

Field trials of the European Broadcast Union DAB system yielded CD audio quality in situations that make FM unlistenable.

DAB can be delivered locally with normal towers, or nationally via satellites.

2737. PJ scoop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 02:00:51 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <8417@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 6944

Credit for the following info goes to Bill Goia K2EK from the YCCC
PacketCluster network......

After the dust settled down in PJ-land, here are the scores from PJ1B and PJ9W:

PJ9W PJ1B
QSOs/Zones/Countries QSOs/Zones/Countries
160 354/14/43 571/19/49
80 1311/22/92 1469/24/99
40 2319/31/130 2166/31/118
20 5440/37/165 5180/38/180
15 5750/38/165 5900/38/180
10 5400/38/155 5819/39/180

20574/180/750 21105/189/806

The QSO numbers are after-dupes....
The PJ9W 40m country count is expected to drop to 125 (per OH2BAD)

PJ1B had 13 operators
PJ9W had 65 operators

Typical antennas at PJ1B were stacked Cushcraft Skywalker yagis
Typical antennas at PJ9W were: 3el yagi on 75m
stacked full-size yagis on 40m
4x5el collinear stack on 15m

Interesting.....

--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: km3t@jjmhome.m2c.org
KM3T/ZF2PT | UUCP: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP or ...!{harvard}!m2c!jjmhome!km3t

2738. ICOM IC-3220A Mod for Crossband Repeat

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 02:46:55 UTC
From: RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011051058.AA01390@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6945

Any ICOM engineers out there? I need help with figuring out why
one IC-3220A will work crossband repeater mode and another one with very
close serial number will not. An undocumented mod allows crossband repeat
function. With radio on, hold BAND and SET key till flashing L appears
in lower right hand corner of display (must be in dual mode). This allows
receive on 440, with retransmit on 2 meters. My friends radio works, but
mine doesn't. Any ideas why? Does a diode have to be cut? (My friend
says he didnot cut anything other than D4 and D5. This allows extended
frequency range on both bands. This works great.)
My friends' radio will retrans. When I enter this mode, my radio receives
440 signal and keys up 2 meters, but it does not transmit audio. Same on
receive, it receivesthe 2 meter signal and keys up 440, but doesn't
transmit any audio. ????. Thanks.

2739. Re: certificates and gender

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 03:02:29 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <304.2734E787@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6946
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

```
> From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (John P. Shalamskas)
> Date: 30 Oct 90 00:35:38 GMT
> Organization: University of Hawaii
> Message-ID: <10078@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I think the original post came from the Midwest, specifically the
> University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. Since a large portion of
> the students there are from Chicago or its suburbs, the term "guys"
> is the most natural choice, youse guys.... 8-)

Isn't this poor, old horse dead yet? [:-)

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ___________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

2740. HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 03:48:43 UTC
From: vester@canisius.UUCP
Message-ID: <2994@canisius.UUCP>
Source record: 6947

I have a Uniden HR2510, and I had a technician replace the driver, and final transistors. It now does 10 Watts on AM dead key, and 40 Watts on Side Band (all are RMS readings). I still would like more power. Up here in Buffalo, 10 Watts AM, nor 40 Watts on sideband is still not enough to talk some skip.

I have heard of people getting 90 Watts out of this radio RMS sideband, but I have no idea on how to do it. Dual finals? Maybe, but I thought I'd ask you if you knew anything about this, or had some hints. Please don't send me mail saying, "Get a Ranger". I don't want to use a linear amplifier because I have had them, and they come over the neighbors cooking utensils, and vast other appliances.

Any help would be appreciated, even a phone number!

--

Karl J. Vesterling vester@klaatu.canisius.edu
716-634-1643 (Answering machine, Box 1) milo@crash.cts.com
Buffalo, NY milo@pnet01.crash.cts.com

2741. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 04:29:31 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901104212931.21404d1f@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 6948

/\/\/\

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
November 03 to November 13, 1990

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW AND SHORT-TERM FORECAST

Solar activity between 28 October and 03 November was Low. Perhaps the most exceptional event of the period was an eruptive prominence which occurred on the northwest solar limb. This prominence produced an x-ray enhancement peaking near a class C1.3 level at 21:58 UT on 02 November.

It was thought that the solar flux had reached it's minimum early last week, but this proved to be inaccurate. It is apparent that this solar cycle is proving difficult to predict (unlike the previous two solar cycles where activity pulses were relatively well predicted).

Geomagnetic activity throughout the week varied from quiet levels to minor storm levels at most latitudes. Middle latitudes experienced an increase in geomagnetic activity on 30 October in response to a well positioned coronal hole. Activity remained at unsettled to active levels until 01 November when activity calmed to predominantly quiet levels. There was basically one minor-storm-level perturbation at middle latitudes, reaching a peak K-index value of 6 between 00 UT and 03 UT on 30 October. This fluctuation occurred over a period of approximately one hour. The variance of this fluctuation was relatively low. High latitudes became unsettled to active on 29 October and experienced several bursts of relatively low-intensity minor storming until near 02 November when activity returned to predominantly unsettled levels.

Propagation throughout this week was mostly normal with very good propagation at mid to low latitudes and mainly fair propagation at high latitudes. The only exception was the period of increased magnetic activity. During this period, high latitudes experienced noticable auroral-induced signal flutter which was - at times - quite strong, particularly during the late evening/early morning hours. Middle latitudes, likewise, experienced occasional periods of fair to poor propagation conditions with increased fading and signal flutter. Low latitudes escaped most of the effects from this activity. Overall signal range during this period was also noticably reduced at many locations (particularly over the higher latitudes).

Auroral activity was not visible at low and many middle latitude locations. Lunar phase reduced the visibility of auroral activity at almost all latitudes. High latitudes were least effected and noticed periods of moderate auroral activity, particularly on 29 and 30 October. Activity subsided thereafter.

The 10.7 cm solar radio flux will begin to rise on 05 November as the more active hemisphere of the sun begins to rotate back into view. This week could prove interesting for solar activity. The active regions which spawned the major flare on 24 October, are due to return this week. Current models

suggest that these regions have probably returned back to a relatively stable state, but there is a slight possibility that the instability has been retained. If this proves to be the case, the return of these active regions could herald in an increased risk of major flare activity. However, judging by the characteristics of old flare-producing regions which have been observed in past months, the previously unstable regions have probably stabilized or died and will likely return uneventful. The solar flux is expected to begin increasing this week to a peak value of near 215 to 230 (the model being relied on at the moment suggests a peak value of near 220). M-class flare activity is expected to increase at any time now and should be much more prevalent throughout the coming week.

The geomagnetic field is expected to remain at quiet to unsettled levels until 06 November, when potential effects from a coronal hole should increase magnetic activity to active levels. This increase in activity should peak on 07 or 08 November. There is a risk of minor storming with this impulse of activity at middle latitudes, while high latitudes may experience bursts of major storming. The last rotation of this solar region occurred on 10-12 October when strong minor storming occurred at middle latitudes, while high latitudes experienced major to severe storming. The risk for some repeated strong geomagnetic activity exists with the return of this recurrent region. Current predictions suggest that geomagnetic activity will likely remain confined to active levels with a risk of sporatic minor storming at middle and high latitudes. Conditions should return to quiet to unsettled levels by 09 or 10 November. Should activity surpass levels currently anticipated, a geomagnetic storm alert may be posted. The predicted planetary A-index value for 06 November is 18, which suggests peak planetary K-index values will likely reach 4 and possibly 5 at middle and high latitudes (with higher latitudes sustaining peak K index values of 6 with associated A-index values near 32 to 40). Middle latitude regions will likely observe A-index values between 23 to 30.

Auroral activity will become enhanced near 06 or 07 November, concurrent with the anticpated increase in geomagnetic activity. Activity will likely remain confined to mostly moderate levels at middle and high latitudes. There is, however, uncertainty regarding just how intense the activity may become. There is a risk that auroral activity may reach high levels at high latitudes with an associated moderate southward expansion of the auroral zone. This, however, is currently only speculation. Models currently suggest that activity will remain mostly below magnetic storm levels with only sporatic bursts of minor storming, particularly at high latitudes. The auroral activity therefore, will likely remain at predominantly moderate levels at mid and high latitudes. Low latitudes will likely not be able to witness any of this auroral activity. If this should change, however, an appropriate auroral alert will be posted.

Lunar phase will begin interfering with attempts to view auroral activity in the late evening/early morning hours of 06 through 09 November. However, there should be a fairly good observing window between evening twilight and before the moon rises.

Radio propagation conditions will remain at normal to above normal levels until the impulse of activity from the recurrent solar region begins to impact with the earth near 06-07 November. At that time, propagation conditions are expected to become degraded over almost all latitudes. Middle and high latitudes will be affected most severely, with increased fading and periods of moderate to strong auroral-induced signal flutter. Low latitudes may also experience signal flutter accompanied with decreased signal stability and increased noise. Propagation is expected to be worst on the evenings between near 06 to 08 November. Conditions should then begin a fairly rapid recovery at middle and low latitudes, while high latitudes may take a day or two longer to recover to near normal propagation conditions.

NOTE:
The first M-class flare since 22 October erupted off of the sun at 17:41 UT on 04 November. Region 6350 (S25E25) has grown rapidly over the past 24 hours, from a size of 150 million square kilometers, to a size of 360 million square kilometers. Numerous subflaring has been observed from this region over the past 24 hours. Interaction between this region and Region 6347 (S19E11) probably assisted in producing this flare. The flare itself was rated a class M2.1/1B Tenflare with accompanying rich bursts of radio emissions. The flare was located at S21E15 and lasted 18 minutes. 245 MHz radio measurements indicate that this flare produced an emission of 11,000 s.f.u. (solar flux units) at 245 MHz. Overall sunspot numbers have increased quite substantially over the past 24 hours, from 170 on 03 November to 227 on 04 November. Surging continues to be observed on the northeast and southeast limb, indicating that the active solar longitudes are indeed rotating back into view.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 04 NOVEMBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6343	N07W55	279	0050	HAX	02	002	ALPHA
6345	S05W18	242	0360	DKI	09	029	BETA
6347	S18E10	214	0080	DAI	08	024	BETA
6350	S25E12	212	0120	DAO	08	014	BETA
6351	N12W24	248	0010	BXO	04	004	BETA
6352	N07W09	233	0030	DAO	06	008	BETA
6353	N12E62	162	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6354	S21W02	226	0020	BXO	03	009	BETA
6355	N16E01	223	0010	BXO	04	004	BETA
6356	S23E23	201	0010	BXO	03	006	BETA
6357	S11E62	162	0010	BXO	03	003	BETA
6358	N16E74	150	0220	CSO	04	003	BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 04 NOVEMBER.

REGION	LOCATION	LO	COMMENTS (IF ANY)

6346 S14W46 270
6349 S13E24 200

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 05 AND 07 NOVEMBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6324 N11 123
6322 S07 095

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | |* | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | * |* | * | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |* * **|* ******|* *** *| | NONE |
| QUIET |********|********|********| * **| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|*****| NONE |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun.| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder, Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
"Anomaly Intensity" is meant to represent nothing more than a very rough guide to the --potential-- interaction geomagnetic fluctuations --might-- have on earth-based systems sensitive to magnetic fluctuations (ie. electrical power distribution networks, telecommunications networks, etc.).
For radio signal propagation purposes, plot lines are approximately proportional to propagation quality when plot lines are below Minor Storm conditions. Propagation quality may deteriorate rapidly (ie. non-proportionally) when plot lines reach or exceed Minor Storm levels. Complete radio blackout conditions on all short-wave frequencies may occur if plot lines reach or exceed Severe Storm levels.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (04 NOVEMBER - 13 NOVEMBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | |***|** | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | |***|***|***| * | | | |***| NONE |
| UNSETTLED | | *|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
242| | MOD.
235| F = Major Flare(s) | MOD.
227| * | MOD.
220| *** * | MOD.
212| *** * | MOD.
205| * F * **** * | MOD.
197| ***F**** ****** *F | MOD.
190| ****F***** **********F | LOW
182| *****F****** * ***********F* | LOW
175| ******F******* ** ************F* | LOW
167| *******F******* ******************F** | LOW
160| * ********F******** ********************F*** * * | LOW
152|**********F********* ********************F********** *| LOW
145|**********F**********************************F********** * **| LOW
137|**********F**********************************F***************| LOW
130|**********F**********************************F***************| LOW
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: September 6, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be

expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (04 NOVEMBER - 13 NOVEMBER)

High Latitude Paths

```
----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| FAIR |***|** | | | | | *| *| |
| POOR | | *|* *| | *|* *|***|** |** |***|
| VERY POOR | | | * |***|** | * | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
----------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|* | | | | | *|* *| *| |
| GOOD | | **| *| | *|***|** | * |** |***|
| FAIR | | |** |***|** | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
----------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***| | | *| *|***|***|***|* *|
| GOOD | | |***|* *|** |** | | | | * |
| FAIR | | | | * | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
----------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (04 NOVEMBER - 13 NOVEMBER)

High Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | **|***| * | | | | | |
| LOW | | * |***|***|***|***| * | * |***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
---------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | * | * | | | | | | |
| LOW | | |***|***|***| * | * | | | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
---------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
---------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those given above for radio propagation quality. Periods of high auroral activity may be suitable for auroral-propagation. Locally visible moderate auroral activity will almost always cause moderate to strong deterioration in HF signals, while locally visible high auroral activity will render most HF bands useless.

Auroral activity is defined as follows:

NOT VISIBLE: Not visible

LOW: Diffuse, inactive auroral activity visible very near
the northern horizon for mid and low latitudes.

MODERATE: Visibly active, but not exceptionally bright auroral
activity most visible above the northern horizon for
mid to high latitudes. This type of activity usually
encompasses torch-like (or beam-like) aurorae mixed
with low-intensity curtain aurorae.

HIGH: Visibly very active, with periods of bright, pulsating
curtain aurorae possibly mixed with moderate intensity
zenith aurorae. Can occur to the north as well as
stretching up near the zenith, particularly at middle
latitudes. There may be some color fluctuations
discernable.

VERY HIGH: Very active, very bright and very colorful auroral
activity possibly mixed with intense zenith and
curtain aurorae. Visibly strong pulsations with
auroral boundaries to the zenith, stretching even
partway to the southern hemisphere of the sky.

EXTREMELY HIGH: Rare, incredibly bright auroral activity with
rapid color and brightness fluctuations mixed with
very strong rapid auroral pulsations visible
throughout the entire sky.

There are three plotted lines per day in the auroral activity prediction charts. Each of these three plotted lines represent three periods during the evening/morning when auroral activity can be seen. The first line represents the evening twilight period. The middle line represents the --local-- midnight sector, while the last line of each day represents the morning twilight period.

The auroral activity predictions charts are heavily based on recurrent phenomena and may not be accurate in the longer-term due to unforseen and unpredictable transient events (ie. such as solar flares).

The visibility of auroral activity depends on your location and the brightness of the sky (which is dependent upon both city lights and lunar phase). These charts do not account for these variations. The charts are based on dark-sky conditions (lunar phase excluded). Aurorae occur independent of sky brightness, so just because auroral activity may not be directly visible (due to lunar phase, for example) does not mean auroral activity isn't in progress.

** End of Report **

2742. Re: Hams and Public service/mods to HTs etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 08:33:48 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov5.083348.25373@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6950

chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM (Charles Rissmeyer) writes:

>If I modified my IC-745 to transmit on 11 meters (CB band) and kept
>the power down to 4 watts out, could I legally use it to transmit on
>that band?

No. Your IC-745 as modified is not type-accepted for the CB service.

>I don't ever intend on doing this, but I was just curious.

Usually the "type-accepted" thing is what gets about every radio
modification for some other service besides amateur radio. It sure
would be nice if we could transmit legally on CB or other services
that we could otherwise transmit on (e.g. if licensed as appropriate)
with the same one radio we have.

It would almost surely have to be type-accepted for all the intended
services, and I don't think the amateur equipment manufacturers are
wanting to do that. I don't think most hams want to pay the extra
cost. Besides that, it would be a tempting thing for a CB'er to buy
because of the likelihood of a modification to get full 100 watts (or
whatever) power on 11 meters. That would end up putting a ham rig in
the hands of a CB'er that would not otherwise buy one (w/o 11 meters).
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2743. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 08:38:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov5.083824.25723@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6951

tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <1990Nov2.023950.2868@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
> Top that off with the fact that
>> we pretty much know all there is to know about HF propogation and the
>> challenge is gone.
>>
>>

>Haw! For me, observation of HF propagation is one of the most fascinating
>aspects of the hobby.

>Remember that this comment from phil comes from a Technician class licensee who
>only works VHF.

We know what happens in the ionosphere. We DON'T know what conditions will get set up at any time in the future. It is as hard to predict as the weather.

But, yes, the observation of current propogation conditions is something that people can enjoy, just like the weather.

But do you limit yourself just to HF?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2744. Re: Digital Audio Broadcasting or DAB.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 08:44:41 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov5.084441.25975@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6952
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

caf@omen.UUCP (Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX) writes:

>A number of DAB systems have been proposed. Generally, they use
>compression to lower the bit rate from that used on CDs; there
>will be controversy about the audible effects of this compression.

There was controversy on the audible effects of using a slow 44.1 kHz
sampling rate. I can actually hear the quantization effects so for me
it is no controversy.

Whenever you compress data, you run the risk that some combinations
of data will take MORE bits after compression. For audio, there are
a LOT of digital stream values that make no particular sense, such
as nearly full extremes of values between each sample.

There is a lot of possibility to compress audio, but they do need to
be prepared to dynamically expand that bandwidth in some cases where
less than optimal compression takes place.

With a bandwidth that dynamically is used in varying amounts, there is
extra capacity that could be used on an "as available" basis (and usually
there will be some available) non-audio digital service of some kind.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2745. HF Propagation Predication

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 10:50:16 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk
Message-ID: <5487@newton.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 6953

Hello!

I'm looking for a good public domain program for HF Propagation Prediction.
Such programs running on Unix and Atari ST would be of most use. I have
access to anonymous FTP if required.

I also need a program whose input data can be derived easily - is there a good
and regular source of such data on the Internet ?

73 & Thanks in advance,

Mike
****
....
	Michael Chace
e-mail : mikec@praxis.co.uk	PraXis Systems
	Manvers Street
AMPRNET: g6dhu@g6dhu.ampr.org [44.131.20.3]	Bath, Avon
AX.25 : G6DHU @ G6DHU-2 or G6DHU @ GB7SDN	BA1 1PX UK
Phone : (44) [0]225 444700	
....

2746. Re: Hams and Public service/mods to HTs etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 13:03:15 UTC
From: andreap@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <andreap.657810195@s.ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 6955

chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM (Charles Rissmeyer) writes:

>If I modified my IC-745 to transmit on 11 meters (CB band) and kept
>the power down to 4 watts out, could I legally use it to transmit on
>that band?

>I don't ever intend on doing this, but I was just curious.

No. Citizen's Band (Children's Band) radios must be type accepted
just like Business Band radios. While ham radios probably exceed
the requirements, they are generally not type accepted.

2747. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 13:08:15 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov5.130815.24804@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6956

john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>There is a very practical way to control patch access, and it has the advantage
>of being legal and required at all times except for emergency traffic:
>control operators.

>I am curious how many patches there are in the land with full time control
>operators, as required by regulation. I suspect that very few autopatches
>actually have control operators [and, that includes remote means that
>the user himself could employ to be the control operator - on a different
>frequency than the repeater itself].

If the patch is part of the repeater itself, the FCC rules allow it to
be under the same automatic control as the repeater itself.

If the patch is not part of a repeater, and is under remote control, then
the controlling link must be not just on another frequency, but must be
on an AUXILIARY frequency. And you all know what those are.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2748. Congrats on the Court Order!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 13:36:04 UTC
From: MEHARP01%ULKYVM@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9011051335.AA07556@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6957

Congrats to the gentleman on his favorable ruling. I read the opinion
and it looks like the plaintiff presented a masterful case. I was also
under the impression that the city probably should get a new lawyer :-).
He blew some basic legal questions in a big way. I'm not even a lawyer
(although I read a lot of legal stuff, it's interesting) and I
understood a lot of why the hams are winning this one.

PRB-1 seems to be holding up well. Keep up the good fight!

DE N4PLE

Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
106B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

"Sir, there is a large multi-legged creature crawling on your shoulder"
- Spock

2749. Foreign Phrase Book for Hams?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 13:45:48 UTC
From: Warren_Tuiskula@es.UUCP
Message-ID: <9011050845.C70C0D01EDBF@es.office>
Source record: 6958

Does anyone have information on where I can obtain a copy of the foreign language phrase book for hams that was written by a Finnish amateur? This book was advertised in QST within the past couple of years. It contains phrases commonly used in QSOs in a number of languages - English, French, German, Finnish, Swedish, etc.

Either new or used is acceptable.

73,
Warren KA1JL
warren_tuiskula@stratus.com

2750. Re: Hams and Public service/mods to HTs etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 14:07:28 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs, .W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <306.27359C32@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6959
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM (Charles Rissmeyer)
> Date: 4 Nov 90 03:38:14 GMT
> Organization: StPaul
> Message-ID: <691@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> If I modified my IC-745 to transmit on 11 meters (CB band) and kept
> the power down to 4 watts out, could I legally use it to transmit on
> that band?

If you take it to the FCC lab and get it type accepted, yes.

--
Jim Grubs, W8GRT - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
INTERNET: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org

2751. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 14:10:42 UTC
From: brian@vdbsan.UUCP
Message-ID: <120@vdbsan.UUCP>
Source record: 6960

jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> > Personnaly, I think that all the excitement about no-code solving HAM
> > radio's
> > problems may be somewhat unfounded. No matter how good of an idea I
> > might
> > think it is.

>Several of the top European minds active in packet radio development entered
>via their homelands' versions of no-code. I would name names, but I don't
>remember them. Someone else will no doubt jump in here and fill the gap.

This still does not answer my question. Yes, there are great minds that have entered the hobby through a no-code license, but what does that have to do with the goal of an increase in ham participation? This also does not say anything about what percentage of these people would have not joined the hobby if there were not a no-code license.

This still says nothing about the "market survey" I mentioned in my original posting.

2752. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 14:18:51 UTC
From: brian@vdbsan.UUCP
Message-ID: <121@vdbsan.UUCP>
Source record: 6961

jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> > Personnaly, I think that all the excitement about no-code solving HAM
> > radio's
> > problems may be somewhat unfounded. No matter how good of an idea I
> > might
> > think it is.

>Several of the top European minds active in packet radio development entered
>via their homelands' versions of no-code. I would name names, but I don't
>remember them. Someone else will no doubt jump in here and fill the gap.

This still does not answer my question. Yes, there are great minds that have entered the hobby through a no-code license, but what does that have to do with the goal of an increase in ham participation? This also does not say anything about what percentage of these people would have not joined the hobby if there were not a no-code license.

This still says nothing about the "market survey" I mentioned in my original posting.

2753. DAB and all that ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 14:30:25 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9011051430.AA19141@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 6962

I think that most of the proposed DAB (digital audio broadcasting) schemes being proposed envision something like a dozen "stations" sharing a single transmitter. Time-division multiplexing is proposed, and a bit of fancy compression is claimed. I suppose that the substantial number of "stations" puts statistics on your side in the matter of bit rate MOST of the time.

Phil Howard complains about the 44 kHz sampling rate of CDs. Phil, do you ever listen to National Public Radio or ABC radio, etc. They sample at 32 kHz, and compress each 1-millisecond block to 11 or 12 bits. Do you hear artivacts from this?

(artifacts..)
73, Bob W3OTC

2754. Re: Antennas in trees

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 14:34:06 UTC
From: harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov5.143406.13624@dg-rtp.dg.com>
Source record: 6963

In article <485@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
|> In article <1990Nov1.130306.7640@dg-rtp.dg.com>,
harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com (Mike Harris) writes:
|> >
|> > For you tree climbers out there I found a webbing version
|> > of a tree climber in one of my hunting catalogs. It has a webbing
|> > harness and a webbing climbing loop.
|>
|> What is this? Something you sit in while hauling yourself up over
|> a branch with a rope?

It's a cinch loop that goes around the trunk of the tree. You push it
up, pull to cinch it (pulling/helping yourself up), cinch with your
legs
around the trunk, push the cinch loop up......It's really a safety
climbing aid - it does entail some physical effort - more than a
climbing
tree stand, but then it doesn't tear up you trees either.
|>
|> Please tell us more!

I've posted more info although the "subject" may not exactly match this
one...
--

Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation
{world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

2755. IC-726 mods ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 15:02:56 UTC
From: as106330@alva.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Nov5.150256.29237@assari.tut.fi>
Source record: 6964

HELLO !!!

A friend of mine needs some information about IC-726. Please mail me your
modifigations or undocumented functions !

73 de ...
--------------------------- Ari Saastamoinen -----------------------------
E-mail : as106330@alva.tut.fi Paper mail: Perki|nkatu 65 As 5
Phone : +358-31-652643 33900 Tampere
Packet-radio: OH3MQU@OH3TR.TRE.FIN.EU Finland

2756. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 15:08:53 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9011051508.AA28302@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 6965

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #766 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90297.12181902 .00000242 00000-0 28031-3 0 3451
2 00424 80.4648 158.9603 0023114 303.7491 56.1455 13.67405298400311
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90301.24731568 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4378
2 03029 13.3732 20.0728 0017377 214.6548 145.2266 1.00272685 84121
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90302.38807290 .00088193 18201-4 45632-3 0 1643
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2 20883 98.9401 332.6042 0019537 94.9140 265.4292 14.03643909 2883
1990 081AU
1 20884U 90081 AU 90298.04692247 .00002928 00000-0 22653-2 0 73
2 20884 98.9223 331.4514 0044372 198.4444 161.5198 13.92844205 2711
1990 081AV
1 20885U 90081 AV 90299.57463103 .00000460 00000-0 41376-3 0 73
2 20885 98.9257 332.6861 0069149 211.9117 147.7843 13.86957404 2918
1990 081AW
1 20886U 90081 AW 90293.51114095 .00000680 00000-0 92538-3 0 75
2 20886 98.9961 324.9989 0257153 221.5455 136.5873 13.48930396 1986
1990 081AX
1 20887U 90081 AX 90291.01574718 .00002222 00000-0 13443-2 0 61
2 20887 98.9363 324.8080 0031662 91.9632 268.5176 14.07085523 1717
1990 081AY
1 20888U 90081 AY 90301.58113805 .00007397 00000-0 52931-2 0 122
2 20888 98.9225 334.1773 0323885 279.1875 77.2677 13.75171194 3175
1990 081AZ
```

```
1 20889U 90081 AZ 90301.60706241 .00001337 00000-0 11428-2 0 87
2 20889 98.9340 334.4856 0096449 250.8151 108.2525 13.86232616 3160
1990 081BA
1 20890U 90081 BA 90300.05442556 .00000325 00000-0 23551-3 0 79
2 20890 98.9284 333.6693 0015027 109.2153 251.0231 14.02060660 2977
1990 081BB
1 20891U 90081 BB 90293.53842554 .00000720 00000-0 86057-3 0 75
2 20891 99.0050 325.1147 0224926 206.1269 152.8381 13.59367565 2009
1990 081BC
1 20892U 90081 BC 90291.06253361 .00001956 00000-0 22055-2 0 62
2 20892 98.9596 323.5976 0188602 258.4757 99.5138 13.64156270 1637
1990 081BD
1 20893U 90081 BD 90301.53804841 .00005337 00000-0 34521-2 0 93
2 20893 98.9344 335.0129 0007123 63.9897 296.1951 14.03063696 3159
1990 081BE
1 20894U 90081 BE 90301.03717572 .00002117 00000-0 12757-2 0 82
2 20894 98.9375 334.6822 0027634 28.4661 331.7916 14.07406561 3066
1990 081BF
1 20895U 90081 BF 90301.56600340 .00004985 00000-0 28332-2 0 75
2 20895 98.9429 335.2294 0039512 41.7934 318.6184 14.09846552 3146
1990 081BG
1 20896U 90081 BG 90299.59115653 .00012559 00000-0 71966-2 0 92
2 20896 98.9337 333.3881 0033949 45.6176 314.7625 14.09187044 2853
1990 081BH
1 20897U 90081 BH 90301.57176457 .00023425 00000-0 62872-2 0 140
2 20897 98.9308 336.5799 0173388 31.5436 329.5707 14.39530695 3202
1990 081BJ
1 20898U 90081 BJ 90298.58664465 .00004834 00000-0 24752-2 0 102
2 20898 98.9267 332.6530 0072177 2.6491 357.5149 14.14537461 2730
1990 081BK
1 20899U 90081 BK 90293.53270423 .00004182 00000-0 29548-2 0 70
2 20899 98.9384 327.0323 0016520 244.7046 115.2404 13.98198972 1995
1990 081BL
1 20900U 90081 BL 90291.07316038 .00004508 00000-0 38323-2 0 65
2 20900 98.9024 324.8489 0089466 204.3480 155.3433 13.85857793 1637
1990 081BM
1 20901U 90081 BM 90302.00314037 .00005457 00000-0 26308-2 0 96
2 20901 98.9293 336.1244 0076584 11.3152 348.8748 14.17505713 3223
1990 081BN
1 20902U 90081 BN 90300.08456398 .00001457 00000-0 13370-2 0 80
2 20902 98.9488 332.6771 0092835 219.2713 140.1686 13.82163305 2877
1990 081BP
1 20903U 90081 BP 90299.63401198 .00001714 00000-0 88027-3 0 85
2 20903 98.9139 333.8761 0067104 43.5847 317.0576 14.15380682 2846
1990 081BQ
1 20904U 90081 BQ 90302.01781316 .00004106 00000-0 25897-2 0 113
2 20904 98.9352 335.5186 0043001 312.2013 47.5421 14.04157087 3153
1990 081BR
1 20905U 90081 BR 90300.53245404 .00006181 00000-0 39612-2 0 106
2 20905 98.9293 334.1193 0009806 352.9516 7.1482 14.03515314 3097
```

```
1990 081BS
1 20906U 90081 BS 90293.53525395 .00000329 00000-0 34018-3 0 78
2 20906 98.9503 326.3786 0108094 234.2078 124.8998 13.78756949 1502
1990 081BT
1 20907U 90081 BT 90300.63542060 .00004745 00000-0 29126-2 0 87
2 20907 98.9365 334.2077 0020407 46.4405 313.8341 14.05931374 2464
1990 081BU
1 20908U 90081 BU 90290.99535135 .00000328 00000-0 33816-3 0 108
2 20908 98.9466 323.9804 0107874 241.1292 117.9002 13.78756212 1216
1990 092A
1 20909U 90305.35754931 .01369842 41435-4 27049-3 0 422
2 20909 62.8455 197.7300 0054561 63.1179 297.4952 16.26541115 2515
1989 100U
1 20911U 89100 U 90303.12547388 .00553308 00000-0 10646-1 0 290
2 20911 73.5219 161.3295 0013772 183.9462 175.6753 15.45664363 46582
1990 081BV
1 20912U 90 81 BV 90301.55279044 .00002502 00000-0 15343-2 0 102
2 20912 98.9386 335.1151 0022409 36.3971 323.8662 14.06351248 1694
1990 081BW
1 20913U 90 81 BW 90298.59107304 .00001689 00000-0 11133-2 0 110
2 20913 98.9683 331.6076 0115390 129.7095 231.4315 13.99728766 1938
1990 081BX
1 20914U 90 81 BX 90302.07339659 .00009755 00000-0 17799-2 0 161
2 20914 98.9488 337.3322 0227804 22.2745 338.8007 14.50742426 2479
1990 081BY
1 20915U 90 81 BY 90298.19744785 -.00000862 00000-0 -51632-3 0 21
2 20915 98.9729 331.9941 0046182 173.8460 186.7058 14.05320996 647
1990 081BZ
1 20916U 90 81 BZ 90299.61779765 .00194663 00000-0 12354 0 0 87
2 20916 99.0066 333.5618 0063461 235.7912 123.0490 14.01108309 790
1990 093A
1 20918U 90 93 A 90303.80190235 .00000433 23058-4 99999-4 0 19
2 20918 23.5198 207.0326 7356004 172.1722 213.2827 2.23038754 06
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

2757. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 15:10:17 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9011051510.AA28371@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 6966

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2758. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 15:29:38 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080021@col.hp.com>
Source record: 6967

>luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:
>I am not all that familiar with the repeater system (frequency
>allocations, ownership, etc.) in the U. S.
>
>I am especially puzzled with the concept of "open" and "closed"
>repeaters and how the latter fits in the picture of amateur radio. Can
>someone please clarify this terminology for me?
Open means all users are welcome. Closed means 'members only'
in the case of a club supported machine and 'me and my friends
only' in the case of a machine owned by an individual.

Access to closed repeaters is often limited via the use of
CTCSS (PL) tones and sometimes other signalling systems.
Because of this, CTCSS gets confused with the notion of
a closed machine. Many open repeaters use CTCSS to reduce
interference.
>
>As far as I understand it, there are a multitude of "private"
>repeaters. What's the point in having a dozen repeaters in a
>questionable QTH (and limited range) in comparison to ONE good
>repeater in a high (broadcast) tower or similar? Or ARE they actually
>all that good?
Capacity. A dozen repeaters with more local coverage may
support a dozen short range QSOs while the one wide coverage
repeater would occupy the frequency in the entire geographical
area while carrying only 1 QSO. Obviously, the number of
radio amateurs on the air in a particular geographical area
comes into play here.

Many areas of US now recognize the need for a mixture of local
repeaters and wide area repeaters. Users are encouraged to
use the local machines unless they really need the range
of the wide area machine.

>
>What would you say is an average working range of a typical repeater
>in Ohio, or any other place with flat terrain?
It's been a while since I lived in the flatlands, but I would guess
about 30 miles radius.
>
>In here, ALL repeaters are club-owned and completely unrestricted for
>any user. There are currently seven (7) allocated repeater channels on
>2 meters (145.600 - 145.775, 25 MHz raster) and they seem to be
>enough.
>

>Am I missing something here?
Maybe a larger population of amateur radio operators?

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"There is no such thing as ground."

2759. Re: Lobbying and the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 16:01:44 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <357@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 6969

In article <292.2731FEF3@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> In response to a thread involving having the ARRL become more active in
> lobbying Congress, etc., Jon Bloom said that in Newington it was considerated
> an "inappropriate use of funds" to lobby.

That is _not_ what I said. Please quote me accurately or not at all.
I said that ARRL devotes a relatively small amount to lobbying principally because only a small amount is _needed_. Again, not much legislation has a direct impact on ham radio. Regulation does, so that's where we expend most of our time and efforts.

> One reason given was that there are more effective ways to spend money to
> accomplish our goals. I fail to see how you could be more effective in
> influencing the course of legislation than to spend it WHERE legislation is
> written and enacted in the education of those BY WHOM the legislation is
> enacted.

True, if legislation were the most important problem. I think you fail to understand how the Federal government really works. See above.

> Another reason given was that by lobbying we marked ourselves as being not
> nice people. I guess that means we would become somewhat akin to the slimey
> creatures greasing palms under the table to get government contracts to build
> widgets. I know we all joke about Congressmen, but they're not THAT stupid!

Again, not what I said. There _is_ a difference between economic interests and non-economic public interests such as ham radio. It has nothing to do with being "nice," and I never implied it did.

[flaming deleted]

> So, since the ARRL won't, we must. There's an election Tuesday. Everyone
> should call his congressional candidates and give a real pitch for a Joint
> Resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress
> Assembled declaring ham radio the first U.S. National Park of the Mind and
> ordering a freeze on diminishing its resources and assets pending further
> study.

It's a free country, Jim, so go right ahead. I'm betting that working the system's levers from the inside will be more effective than calling your Congessperson and convincing him/her that all hams are nuts.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

2760. Re: Magnetic Loop Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 16:28:44 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov5.112445@koning.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 6970

```
|> }I have come across a glossy flier on an HF Magnetic loop antenna
|> }manufactured in the UK by CAP. CO Electronics.
|> }Among the features claimed are :-
|> }* occupies only 80cm to 4m of space
|> >Being a flat-dweller and rather unsettled ( I tend to change flats very
|> }frequently), it seems to be ideal for DXing, which I miss at the moment.
|> }CAP. CO claims that as compared to a beam 60 to 80 ft long, thir antenna
|> }is only 1 to 1.5 S units down on 20/15/10 metres.
|> >If you believe this, I've got some beach-front property on Mercury you may
|> >be interested in...
|>
|> No, it's true. I've been using a magnetic quarter wave antenna on
|> 2 meters for years. Performance is <identical> to a similar non-
|> magnetic quarter wave whip.
|>
|> Ken - WB0QNA
```

It makes sense for a 1/4 wave magnetic antenna to work like a 1/4 wave electric one. But 4 meters isn't exactly "1/4 wave"! I don't remember if theoretic efficiency goes proportional to size or proportional to the square (which would give you either the claimed 1.5 S units or twice that). In any case, small antennas have low impedance and consequently high resistive losses, which are going to make things look worse than theoretical efficiencies.

Then again, flat dwellers may have no choice. Any antenna is better than no antenna...

paul, ni1d

2761. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 16:40:14 UTC
From: joeb@uswat.uswest.com
Message-ID: <12596@uswat.UUCP>
Source record: 6971

In article <4330@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>What makes you think dropping the code requirement will result in
>explosive growth in amateur radio? I highly doubt we'll get the
>annual growth rate up to even 5-7% with no-code.
>
>Let's face it, ham radio just isn't the cutting-edge hobby it once was,
>not with competition from computers, video games, etc. (none of which
>require a license of any kind).

I can see it all now Jerry, the same bleeding hearts will tell us how we are makeing them LEARN 'all that technical stuff' (after the code requirement is dropped) that they will never use, so we ought to drop the technical test, since all the new folks want to do is operate appliances eh? After all we wouldn't want to FORCE anyone to go out of their way and have to learn a skill that they may never use.
Joe Bushinski
KE0QA (That's 13WPM and I'll also
never use it SO WHAT!)

I'm neither for nor against APATHY

2762. NOCODE (was Re: K1EA Software)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 16:52:21 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <802@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 6972

From article <16894@shlump.nac.dec.com>, by reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert):
>
> In article <475@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes...
>>
>>WHAAT??!? Bob McGwier, the DSP whiz is into HF CONTESTING??!?!?
>>
>
> Well, it *was* a phone, not a CW contest... :-)
>
> jim

I will be operating N2RM during the CQWW CW section. It appears that we are going to be successful in putting together the same team (and with others now wishing to join the fun). I do NOT wish my name or call to be used against the NOCODE license. It was I who made the motion to the AMSAT board of directors and Phil Karn who seconded and pushed TAPR via the good offices of Andy Freeborn, then president, to come out publicly FOR a nocode license. This public position by two prominent organizations, in an open letter to the ARRL, was somewhat influential :-) in having them form the Wilson `No-code' committee. I am quite proud of the role we played and I am extremely proud of the work that my friend Phil has done. I'm proud to be his friend.

While I do truly enjoy operating CW, while I will be running one hell of a key at N2RM, and while I operated K2UYH during EME contest exclusively on CW out of necessity (I used DSP to get NARROW!!!! non ringing filters), I would like to say that I do not wish to keep some very good people from helping me on satellites, EME, weak signal VHF work, and more and who see no need for Morse to do this, from having a ham license. I would like everyone who enjoys operating CW, such as myself, to be able to do so. I would also like a class of non Morse using hams to be put together and it appears my wish will soon be granted. Since it appears to me that this is a fait d'accompli, may we now move this discussion on towards how best to bring these people out of the ghetto and into the mainstream?

Bob
N4HY
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

2763. Re: re: QSY to UHF and SHF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 16:55:05 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <803@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 6973

From article <1990Nov2.201419.4383@mentor.com>, by mbutts@mentor.com (Mike Butts):
> As you try to convert HFers to UHF and SHF, you will certainly hear "but I
> can't work DX, I can't work my buddies in Texas," or whatever.
>
> Ahh, but you can! This morning before work I called CQ on 435 MHz SSB and an
> HH2 (that's Haiti) came back to me on 145 MHz. New country for me. OSCAR 13
> of course. We had a nice little chat, then I had a longer ragchew with a guy
>
> Yes, the downlink isn't UHF on Mode B, but there's also Mode L which is purely
> UHF (70cm/23cm).
>

Whilst operating K2UYH during the EME contest on 1.2 Gig we worked 21
countries. We worked 50+ on 432. There are MANY ways of getting DXCC
above 30 Mhz.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

2764. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 17:00:30 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Nov5.170030.12443@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 6974

In article <1990Nov3.000411.19469@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
>>Please keep track of how many courses you are REQUIRED to take there at
>>Stanford (assuming ur a student). In abt 20 years please post to the net
>>how many of those (forced) learned skills you are or are not using. If
>>you find that you are not using most or all of them does it also follow
>>that Stanford as well as all other universities etc. which require certain
>>minimum requirements to obtain a diploma are also "from a utilitarian
>>standpoint" immoral and possibly criminal? (-;
>
>Bad analogy!! And we have gone over this one before.
>
>There is more than one university or college of higher education. In fact
>there are so many choices, it boggles the mind. Your choice of educational
>curriculum exists. If you don't like what Stanford requires, choose some
>other one.
>
>For access to the ham radio spectrum, there is only ONE have radio and
>only FIVE classes within it. And **ALL** of them have the same code
>requirement.
>
>In fact we "no coders" are actually trying to make a choice available
>just like there is in higher education.
>--
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

His analogy not mine. The point is minimum requirements at universities or whatever produce a well rounded background i.e. exposure to what else is out there besides ones own myopic view of the world.
In addition, describing the CW requirement as "criminal and immoral" is just a bit much even for "no-coders".
--
phil blais N6KXD (ex WD6ETL) ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

2765. Re: BEAM magazine?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 17:05:58 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080022@col.hp.com>
Source record: 6975

This magazine was "introduced" at the IEEE-EMC Symposium in Wash. D.C. last August at the amateur radio luncheon there. I had a chance to speak with the publisher. The magazine seems legit, but only time will tell how long it will last (or whether the price will remain "Free"). I gathered from the questions the publisher asked, that the real reason for the question-aire was to assess the market for this magazine and to focus the articles to meet the needs of the potential readership. I also gathered that one of the underlying reasons for the magazine might be as a technical replacement for HR magazine. Again, only time will tell. The publisher was also actively soliciting authors.

I sent in my questionaire, but havn't yet received issue number 2.

2766. J-pole on other bands than 2M or 6M ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 17:35:01 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720083@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6976

Has anyone out there tried, or heard of anyone trying, a J-pole on other than 2 or 6 meters? In particular, I'm thinking about 15 and 20 meters... as a way of avoiding radials.. And I'm thinking of it as an element in a phased array...

73, Tom -- K7ITM
tomb%hplsla@hplabs.hp.com

2767. DXCC Country List

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 17:55:04 UTC
From: wmb@ulysses.att.com
Message-ID: <13984@ulysses.att.com>
Source record: 6777

The current ARRL DXCC country list follows. Changes from the
previous posting (3/90) include the deletion of Y2, 4W and 7O,
the addition of the new 7O, and other minor modifications.

Much of the information was provided by Ron McConnell, W2IOL.

The colon-separated fields are:

1. primary amateur prefix ("*" suffix for deleted countries)
2. country name
3. continent
4. ITU zone(s)
5. CQ zone(s)
6. time zone (hours from UTC)
7. latitude
8. longitude
9. ITU prefix allocation(s)
10. other amateur prefixes

Please mail corrections and suggestions to me.

Bill Brelsford, K2DI
AT&T, Basking Ridge NJ
Uucp: att!joplin!wmb
Internet: wmb@joplin.att.com
Bitnet: wmb%joplin@att.arpa

A1:Abu Ail, Jabal at Tair:As:39:21:+2:14N:43E:A1~:J2/A
A2:Botswana:Af:57:38:+2:25S:26E:A2,8O:
A3:Tonga:Oc:62:32:+13:21S:175W:A3:
A4:Oman:As:39:21:+4:24N:59E:A4:
A5:Bhutan:As:41:22:+5.5:27N:90E:A5:
A6:United Arab Emirates:As:39:21:+4:24N:54E:A6:
A7:Qatar:As:39:21:+4:25N:52E:A7:
A9:Bahrain:As:39:21:+4:26N:51E:A9:
AC3*:Sikkim:As:41:22:+5.5:27N:89E::
AC4*:Tibet:As:41:23:+6:30N:92E::
AP:Pakistan:As:41:21:+5:34N:73E:AP-AS,6P-6S:
BV:Taiwan:As:44:24:+8:25N:122E::
BY:China:As:33,42,43,44:23,24:+8:40N:116E:BA-BZ,XS,3H-3U:
C2:Nauru:Oc:65:31:+11.5:0S:167E:C2:
C3:Andorra:Eu:27:14:+1:43N:2E:C3:
C5:The Gambia:Af:46:35:+0:13N:17W:C5:
C6:Bahamas:NA:11:08:-5:25N:77W:C6:
C9:Mozambique:Af:53:37:+2:26S:33E:C8-C9:
C9*:Manchuria:As:33:24:+8.5:46N:127E::

CE:Chile:SA:14,16:12:-4:33S:71W:CA-CE,XQ-XR,3G:
CE9:Antarctica:An:67,69,70,71,72,73,74:12,13,29,30,32,38,39:+0:90S:0W::AT0,DP0,FT_Y,KC4,LU
_Z,OR4,VK0,VP8,Y8,ZL5,ZS7,ZX0,3Y,4K1,8J1
CE0A:Easter Is:SA:63:12:-7:27S:109W::
CE0X:San Felix:SA:14:12:-5:26S:80W::
CE0Z:Juan Fernandez:SA:14:12:-4:34S:79W::
CN:Morocco:Af:37:33:+0:34N:7W:CN,5C-5G:
CN2*:Tangier:Af:37:33:+0:36N:8W::
CO:Cuba:NA:11:08:-5:23N:82W:CL,CM,CO,T4:
CP:Bolivia:SA:12,14:10:-4:17S:68W:CP:
CR8*:Damao, Diu:As:41:22:+5.5:21N:71E::
CR8*:Goa:As:41:22:+5.5:16N:74E::
CR8*:Portuguese Timor:Oc:54:28:+8:9S:126E::
CT:Portugal:Eu:37:14:+1:39N:9W:CQ-CU,XX:
CT3:Madeira Is:Af:36:33:-1:33N:17W::
CU:Azores:Eu:36:14:-1:38N:26W::CT2
CX:Uruguay:SA:14:13:-3:35S:56W:CV-CX:
CY9:St Paul Is:NA:09:05:-5:47N:60W::
CY0:Sable Is:NA:09:05:-5:44N:60W::
D2:Angola:Af:52:36:+1:9S:13E:D2-D3:
D4:Cape Verde:Af:46:35:-2:15N:23W:D4:
D6:Comoros:Af:53:39:+3:12S:43E:D6:
DL:Germany:Eu:28:14:+1:52N:7E:DA-DR,Y2-Y9:
DL*:Germany:Eu:28:14:+1:52N:7E::DA-DM
DU:Philippines:Oc:50:27:+8:15N:121E:DU-DZ,4D-4I:
EA:Spain:Eu:37:14:+1:40N:4W:AM-AO,EA-EH:
EA6:Balearic Is:Eu:37:14:+1:38N:3E::
EA8:Canary Is:Af:36:33:+0:28N:15W::
EA9:Ceuta & Melilla:Af:37:33:+1:36N:5W::
EA9*:Ifni:Af:37:33:+0:29N:10W::
EI:Ireland:Eu:27:14:+0:53N:6W:EI-EJ:
EL:Liberia:Af:46:35:-0.75:6N:11W:A8,D5,EL,5L-5M,6Z:
EP:Iran:As:40:21:+3.5:36N:51E:EP-EQ,9B-9D:
ES:Estonia:Eu:29:15:+3:59N:25E::UR
ET:Ethiopia:Af:48:37:+3:9N:39E:ET,9E-9F:
ET2*:Eritrea:Af:48:37:+3:15N:39E::
F:France:Eu:27:14:+1:49N:2E:FA-FZ,HW-HY,TH,TK,TM,TO-TQ,TV-TX:
FF*:French W Africa:Af:46:35:+0:15N:18W::
FG:Guadeloupe:NA:11:08:-4:16N:62W::
FH:Mayotte:Af:53:39:+3:13S:45E::
FH*:Comoros:Af:53:39:+3:12S:43E::FB8
FI8*:Fr Indo China:As:49:26:+7:11N:107E::
FK:New Caledonia:Oc:56:32:+11:22S:167E::
FM:Martinique:NA:11:08:-4:15N:61W::
FN8*:French India:As:41:22:+5.5:12N:80E::
FO:Clipperton Is:NA:10:07:-7:10N:109W::
FO:French Polynesia:Oc:63:32:-10:18S:150W::
FP:St Pierre & Miquelon:NA:09:05:-4:47N:56W::
FQ8*:Fr Equatorial Africa:Af:47,52:36:+1:5N:18E::
FR:Glorioso Is:Af:53:39:+3:12S:47E::

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FR:Juan de Nova, Europa:Af:53:39:+3:17N:43E::
FR:Reunion:Af:53:39:+4:21S:55E::
FR:Tromelin:Af:53:39:+4:16S:54E::
FS:St Martin:NA:11:08:-4:18N:63W::FG,FJ
FT_W:Crozet:Af:68:39:+3:46S:52E::
FT_X:Kerguelen Is:Af:68:39:+5:50S:70E::
FT_Z:Amsterdam & St Paul Is:Af:68:39:+5:38S:78E::
FW:Wallis & Futuna Is:Oc:62:32:-10.5:14S:172W::
FY:French Guiana:SA:12:09:-4:5N:52W::
G:England:Eu:27:14:+0:52N:0W:GA-GZ,MA-MZ,VP-VS,ZB-ZJ,ZN-ZO,ZQ,2A-2Z:
GD:Isle of Man:Eu:27:14:+0:54N:4W::
GI:No Ireland:Eu:27:14:+0:55N:6W::
GJ:Jersey:Eu:27:14:+0:49N:2W::
GM:Scotland:Eu:27:14:+0:57N:2W::
GU:Guernsey:Eu:27:14:+0:49N:3W::
GW:Wales:Eu:27:14:+0:52N:3W::
H4:Solomon Is:Oc:51:28:+11:9S:160E:H4:
HA:Hungary:Eu:28:15:+1:48N:19E:HA,HG:
HB:Switzerland:Eu:28:14:+1:47N:7E:HB,HE:
HB0:Liechtenstein:Eu:28:14:+1:47N:10E::
HC:Ecuador:SA:12:10:-5:0N:79W:HC-HD:
HC8:Galapagos Is:SA:12:10:-5:1S:90W::
HH:Haiti:NA:11:08:-5:19N:72W:HH,4V:
HI:Dominican Rep:NA:11:08:-5:18N:70W:HI:
HK:Colombia:SA:12:09:-5:5N:74W:HJ-HK,5J-5K:
HK0:Malpelo Is:SA:12:09:-5:4N:82W::
HK0:San Andres & Providencia:NA:11:07:-6:13N:82W::
HK0*:Bajo Nuevo:NA:11:08:-5:16N:79W::
HK0*:Serrana Bnk, Roncador Cay:NA:11:07:-5:14N:80W::KP3,KS4
HL:Korea:As:44:25:+9:38N:127E:DS-DT,D7-D9,HL-HM,P5-P9,6K-6N:
HP:Panama:NA:11:07:-5:9N:80W:HO-HP,H3,H8-H9,3E-3F:
HR:Honduras:NA:11:07:-6:14N:87W:HQ-HR:
HS:Thailand:As:49:26:+6:14N:101E:HS:
HV:Vatican:Eu:28:15:+1:42N:13E:HV:
HZ:Saudi Arabia:As:39:21:+3:25N:47E:HZ,7Z,8Z:
I:Italy:Eu:28:15:+1:42N:12E:IA-IZ:
I1*:Trieste:Eu:28:15:+1:46N:14E::
I5*:Ital Somaliland:Af:48:37:+3:2N:46E::
IS:Sardinia:Eu:28:15:+1:39N:9E::
J2:Djibouti:Af:48:37:+3:12N:43E:J2:
J3:Grenada:NA:11:08:-4:12N:62W:J3:
J5:Guinea-Bissau:Af:46:35:-1:12N:16W:J5:
J6:St Lucia:NA:11:08:-4:14N:61W:J6:
J7:Dominica:NA:11:08:-4:15N:61W:J7:
J8:St Vincent:NA:11:08:-4:13N:61W:J8:
JA:Japan:As:45:25:+9:36N:140E:JA-JS,7J-7N,8J-8N:KA1
JD:Minami Torishima:Oc:45/90:27:+10:24N:154E::KA1
JD:Ogasawara:As:45:27:+10:28N:142E::KA1
JD1*:Okino Tori-shima:As:45:27:+10:30N:140E::7J1
JT:Mongolia:As:32,33:23:+7.5:48N:107E:JT-JV:
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JW:Svalbard:Eu:18:40:+1:78N:16E::
JX:Jan Mayen:Eu:18:40:-1:71N:9W::
JY:Jordan:As:39:20:+2:32N:36E:JY:
JZ0*:Neth New Guinea:Oc:51:28:+10:10S:147E::
K:United States:NA:06,07,08:03,04,05:-5:39N:77W:AA-AL,KA-KZ,NA-NZ,WA-WZ:
KC6:Belau:Oc:64:27:+10:7N:134E::
KG4:Guantanamo Bay:NA:11:08:-5:20N:75W::
KH1:Baker & Howland Is:Oc:61:31:-12:0N:176W::
KH2:Guam:Oc:64:27:+10:13N:145E::
KH3:Johnston Is:Oc:61:31:-11:17N:170W::
KH4:Midway Is:Oc:61:31:-11:28N:177W::
KH5:Palmyra, Jarvis Is:Oc:61:31:-11:6N:162W::
KH5K:Kingman Reef:Oc:61:31:-11:6N:162W::
KH6:Hawaii:Oc:61:31:-10:21N:158W::
KH7:Kure Is:Oc:61:31:-11:29N:178W::
KH8:Am Samoa:Oc:62:32:-11:14S:171W::
KH9:Wake Is:Oc:65:31:+12:19N:167E::
KH0:Mariana Is:Oc:64:27:+10:15N:146E::
KL7:Alaska:NA:01,02:01:-8:58N:134W::
KP1:Navassa Is:NA:11:08:-5:18N:75W::
KP2:Virgin Is:NA:11:08:-4:18N:65W::
KP4:Puerto Rico:NA:11:08:-4:18N:66W::
KP5:Desecheo Is:NA:11:08:-4:18N:68W::
KR6*:Okinawa (Ryukyu):As:45:25:+8:26N:128E::KR8,JR6,KA6
KS4*:Swan Is:NA:11:07:-6:17N:84W::
KZ5*:Canal Zone:NA:11:07:-5:9N:80W::
LA:Norway:Eu:18:14:+1:60N:11E:JW-JX,LA-LN,3Y:
LU:Argentina:SA:14,16:13:-3:35S:58W:AY-AZ,LO-LW,L2-L9:
LX:Luxembourg:Eu:27:14:+1:50N:6E:LX:
LY:Lithuania:Eu:29:15:+3:55N:25E::UP
LZ:Bulgaria:Eu:28:20:+2:43N:23E:LZ:
OA:Peru:SA:12:10:-5:12S:78W:OA-OC,4T:
OD:Lebanon:As:39:20:+2:34N:36E:OD:
OE:Austria:Eu:28:15:+1:48N:16E:OE:
OH:Finland:Eu:18:15:+2:60N:25E:OF-OJ:
OH0:Aland Is:Eu:18:15:+2:60N:20E::
OJ0:Market Reef:Eu:18:15:+2:60N:19E::
OK:Czechoslovakia:Eu:28:15:+1:50N:15E:OK-OM:
ON:Belgium:Eu:27:14:+1:51N:4E:ON-OT:
OX:Greenland:NA:05,75:40:-3:64N:52W::XP
OY:Faroe Is:Eu:18:14:+0:62N:7W::
OZ:Denmark:Eu:18:14:+1:56N:13E:OU-OZ,XP,5P-5Q:
P2:Papua New Guinea:Oc:51:28:+10:10S:147E:P2:
P2*:Papua Terr:Oc:51:28:+10:10S:147E::VK9
P2*:Terr New Guinea:Oc:51:28:+10:10S:147E::VK9
P4:Aruba:SA:11:09:-4.5:13N:70W:P4:
PA:Netherlands:Eu:27:14:+1:52N:5E:PA-PI:
PJ2:Neth Antilles:SA:11:09:-4.5:12N:69W:PJ:PJ4,PJ9
PJ5:St Maarten, Saba, St Eus:NA:11:08:-4:18N:63W::PJ6-8
PK1*:Java:Oc:54:28:+7.5:6S:107E::PK23

PK4*:Sumatra:Oc:54:28:+7:1S:100E::
PK5*:Netherlands Borneo:Oc:54:28:+8:3S:115E::
PK6*:Celebe & Molucca Is:Oc:54:28:+8:5S:119E::
PY:Brazil:SA:12,13,15:11:-3:16S:48W:PP-PY,ZV-ZZ:
PY0:Fernando de Noronha:SA:13:11:-2:4S:32W::
PY0:St Peter & St Paul Rocks:SA:13:11:-2:0N:29W::
PY0:Trindade & Martin Vaz Is:SA:15:11:-2:21S:29W::
PZ:Surinam:SA:12:09:-3.5:6N:55W:PZ:
S2:Bangladesh:As:41:22:+6:24N:90E:S2-S3:
S7:Seychelles:Af:53:39:+4:5S:55E:S7:
S9:Sao Tome & Principe:Af:47:36:+0:0N:7E:S9:
S0:Western Sahara:Af:37:33:+0:27N:13W:S0~:
SM:Sweden:Eu:18:14:+1:59N:18E:SA-SM,7S,8S:
SP:Poland:Eu:28:15:+1:52N:21E:HF,SN-SR,3Z:
ST:Sudan:Af:48:34:+2:16N:33E:SSN-SSZ,ST,6T-6U:
ST0:Southern Sudan:Af:48:34:+2:5N:32E::
SU:Egypt:Af:38:34:+2:31N:31E:SSA-SSM,SU,6A-6B:
SV:Greece:Eu:28:20:+2:38N:24E:J4,SV-SZ:
SV5:Dodecanese:Eu:28:20:+2:36N:28E::
SV9:Crete:Eu:28:20:+2:36N:24E::
SY:Mt Athos:Eu:28:20:+2:40N:24E::SV1/A
T2:Tuvalu:Oc:65:31:+12:9S:179E:T2:
T31:Central Kiribati:Oc:62:31:+12:4S:171W:T3:
T32:East Kiribati:Oc:61,63:31:+12:2N:158W::
T33:Banaba:Oc:65:31:+11.5:1S:170E::
T30:West Kiribati:Oc:65:31:+12:1S:173E::
T5:Somali:Af:48:37:+3:2N:46E:T5,6O:
T7:San Marino:Eu:28:15:+1:44N:12E:T7:
TA:Turkey:As,Eu:39:20:+2:40N:33E:TA-TC,YM:
TF:Iceland:Eu:17:40:0:64N:22W:TF:
TG:Guatemala:NA:11:07:-6:16N:92W:TD,TG:
TI:Costa Rica:NA:11:07:-6:10N:84W:TE,TI:
TI9:Cocos Is:NA:11:07:-6:6N:87W::
TJ:Cameroon:Af:47:36:+1:4N:12E:TJ:
TK:Corsica:Eu:28:15:+1:42N:9E::
TL:Central African Rep:Af:47:36:+1:5N:19E:TL:
TN:Congo:Af:52:36:+1:4S:15E:TN:
TR:Gabon:Af:52:36:+1:1N:10E:TR:
TT:Chad:Af:47:36:+1:12N:15E:TT:
TU:Ivory Coast:Af:46:35:+0:5N:4W:TU:
TY:Benin:Af:46:35:+0:6N:3E:TY:
TZ:Mali:Af:46:35:+0:13N:8W:TZ:
UA1:Russia (European):Eu:19,20,29,30:16:+3:56N:37E:EK,EM-EO,ER-ES,EX-EZ,LY,RA-RZ,UA-UZ,YL,
4J-4L:UA346,UN,UV,UW,UZ
UA2:Kaliningrad:Eu:29:15:+3:55N:21E::UZ2
UA9:Russia (Asiatic):As:20,21,22,23,24,25,26,30,31,32,33,34,35,75:16,17,18,19,23:+7:52N:10
4E::UA0,UN,UV,UW,UZ
UB:Ukraine:Eu:29:16:+3:50N:30E::UT,UY
UC:Byelorussia:Eu:29:16:+3:54N:28E:EU-EW:
UD:Azerbaijan:As:29:21:+4:40N:50E::

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UF:Georgia:As:29:21:+4:42N:45E::
UG:Armenia:As:29:21:+4:40N:45E::
UH:Turkmenistan:As:30:17:+5:38N:58E::
UI:Uzbekistan:As:30:17:+6:41N:69E::
UJ:Tadzhikistan:As:30:17:+6:39N:69E::
UL:Kazakhstan:As:29,30,31:17:+5.5:43N:77E::
UM:Kirghizia:As:30,31:17:+6:43N:75E::
UN1*:Karelo-Finnish Rep:Eu:19:16:+3:64N:32E::
UO:Moldavia:Eu:29:16:+3:47N:29E::
V2:Antigua, Barbuda:NA:11:08:-4:17N:62W:V2:
V3:Belize:NA:11:07:-5.5:17N:89W:V3:
V4:St Kitts, Nevis:NA:11:08:-4:17N:63W:V4:
V5:Namibia:Af:57:38:+2:22S:17E:V5:ZS3
V6:Micronesia:Oc:65:27:+11:7N:158E:V6:KC6
V7:Marshall Is:Oc:65:31:+12:7N:171E:V7:KX6
V8:Brunei:Oc:54:28:+8:5N:115E:V8:
VE:Canada:NA:02,03,04,09,75:01,02,03,04,05:-5:45N:76W:CF-CK,CY-CZ,VA-VG,VO,VX-VY,XJ-XO:
VK:Australia:Oc:55,58,59:29,30:+10:35S:149E:AX,VH-VN,VZ:
VK9L:Lord Howe Is:Oc:60:30:+10:31S:159E::
VK9N:Norfolk Is:Oc:60:32:+11.5:29S:168E::
VK9X:Christmas Is:Oc:54:29:+7:10S:106E::
VK9Y:Cocos-Keeling Is:Oc:54:29:+6.5:12S:97E::
VK9Z:Mellish Reef:Oc:55:30:+10:17S:156E::
VK9Z:Willis Is:Oc:55:30:+10:16S:150E::
VK0:Heard Is:Af:68:39:+5:53S:73E::
VK0:Macquarie Is:Oc:60:30:+11:54S:159E::
VO*:Newfoundland, Labrador:NA:09:02,05:-3.5:48N:53W::
VP2E:Anguilla:NA:11:08:-4:18N:63W::
VP2M:Montserrat:NA:11:08:-4:17N:62W::
VP2V:Br Virgin Is:NA:11:08:-4:18N:65W::
VP5:Turks & Caicos Is:NA:11:08:-5:22N:72W::
VP8:Falkland Is:SA:16:13:-4:52S:58W::
VP8:So Georgia Is:SA:73:13:-1.5:54S:37W::LU_Z
VP8:So Orkney Is:SA:73:13:-3:61S:45W::LU_Z
VP8:So Sandwich Is:SA:73:13:-3:59S:27W::LU_Z
VP8:So Shetland Is:SA:73:13:-4:62S:59W::LU_Z,CE9,HF0,4K1
VP9:Bermuda:NA:11:05:-4:32N:65W::
VQ1*:Zanzibar:Af:53:37:+3:7S:39E::5H1
VQ6*:British Somaliland:Af:48:37:+3:2N:46E::
VQ9:Chagos:Af:41:39:+5:7S:72E::
VQ9*:Aldabra:Af:53:39:+4:9S:46E::
VQ9*:Desroches:Af:53:39:+4:6S:55E::
VQ9*:Farquhar:Af:53:39:+4:10S:51E::
VR6:Pitcairn Is:Oc:63:32:-8.5:25S:130W::
VS2*:Malaya:As:54:28:+7.5:3N:102E::9M2
VS4*:Sarawak:Oc:54:28:+8:2N:110E::
VS6:Hong Kong:As:44:24:+8:22N:114E::
VS9H*:Kuria Muria Is:As:39:21:+4:18N:56E::
VU:India:As:41:22:+5.5:29N:77E:AT-AW,VT-VW,8T-8Y:
VU7:Andaman & Nicobar Is:As:49:26:+5.5:12N:93E::
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VU7:Laccadive Is:As:41:22:+5.5:11N:73E::
XE:Mexico:NA:10:06:-6:20N:99W:XA-XI,4A-4C,6D-6J:
XF4:Revilla Gigedo:NA:10:06:-7:18N:113W::
XT:Burkina Faso:Af:46:35:+0:12N:2W:XT:
XU:Cambodia:As:49:26:+8:12N:105E:XU:
XW:Laos:As:49:26:+7:20N:102E:XW:
XX9:Macao:As:44:24:+8:22N:114E::
XZ:Myanmar (Burma):As:49:26:+6.5:17N:96E:XY-XZ:
Y2*:East Germany:Eu:28:14:+1:53N:13E::
YA:Afghanistan:As:40:21:+4.5:35N:69E:T6,YA:
YB:Indonesia:Oc:51,54:28:+7.5:6S:107E:JZ,PK-PO,YB-YH,7A-7I,8A-8I:
YI:Iraq:As:39:21:+3:32N:45E:HN,YI:
YJ:Vanuatu:Oc:56:32:+11:18S:168E:YJ:
YK:Syria:As:39:20:+2:34N:36E:YK,6C:
YL:Latvia:Eu:29:15:+3:57N:24E::UQ
YN:Nicaragua:NA:11:07:-6:12N:87W:HT,H6-H7,YN:
YO:Romania:Eu:28:20:+2:45N:26E:YO-YR:
YS:El Salvador:NA:11:07:-6:14N:89W:HU,YS:
YU:Yugoslavia:Eu:28:15:+1:45N:20E:YT-YU,YZ,4N-4O:
YV:Venezuela:SA:12:09:-4:10N:67W:YV-YY,4M:
YV0:Aves Is:NA:11:08:-4:16N:64W::
Z2:Zimbabwe:Af:53:38:+2:18S:31E:Z2:
ZA:Albania:Eu:28:15:+1:41N:20E:ZA:
ZB:Gibraltar:Eu:37:14:+1:37N:5W::
ZC:Cyprus SBA:As:39:20:+2:36N:33E::
ZC5*:Br North Borneo:Oc:54:28:+8:6N:116E::
ZC6*:Palestine:As:39:20:+2:32N:35E::4X1
ZD4*:Gold Coast, Togoland:Af:46:35:+0:5N:0W::
ZD7:St Helena:Af:66:36:+0:16S:6W::
ZD8:Ascension Is:Af:66:36:0:8S:14W::
ZD9:Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is:Af:66:38:0:37S:12W::
ZF:Cayman Is:NA:11:08:-5:19N:81W::
ZK1:No Cook Is:Oc:62:32:-10.5:10S:161W::
ZK1:So Cook Is:Oc:63:32:-10.5:22S:158W::
ZK2:Niue:Oc:62:32:-11:19S:170W::
ZK3:Tokelau Is:Oc:62:31:-11:9S:171W::
ZL:New Zealand:Oc:60:32:+12:41S:175E:ZK-ZM:
ZL7:Chatham Is:Oc:60:32:+12.75:44S:177W::
ZL8:Kermadec Is:Oc:60:32:+12:29S:178W::
ZL9:Auckland, Campbell Is:Oc:60:32:+12:51S:166E::
ZP:Paraguay:SA:14:11:-4:26S:57W:ZP:
ZS:So Africa:Af:57:38:+2:26S:28E:H5,S4,S8,V9,ZR-ZU:
ZS8:Pr Edward & Marion Is:Af:57:38:+3:47S:38E::
ZS9:Walvis Bay:Af:57:38:+2:23S:15E::
1A0:SMO Malta:Eu:28:15:+1:42N:13E:1A~:
1M*:Minerva Reef:Oc:62:32:-12:24S:179W::
1S:Spratly Is:As:50:26:+7:9N:112E:1S~:
3A:Monaco:Eu:27:14:+1:44N:8E:3A:
3B6:Agalega & St Brandon:Af:53:39:+4:10S:57E::3B7
3B8:Mauritius:Af:53:39:+4:20S:58E:3B:

3B9:Rodriguez Is:Af:53:39:+4:20S:63E::
3C:Equatorial Guinea:Af:47:36:-1:4N:9E:3C:
3C0:Pagalu:Af:52:36:-1:1S:6E::
3D2:Conway Reef:Oc:56:32:+12:22S:175E::
3D2:Fiji Is:Oc:56:32:+12:18S:178E:3DN-3DZ:
3D2:Rotuma:Oc:56:32:+12:13S:177E::
3DA:Swaziland:Af:57:38:+2:26S:31E:3DA-3DM:3D6
3V:Tunisia:Af:37:33:+1:37N:10E:TS,3V:
3W:Vietnam:As:49:26:+7:11N:107E:XV,3W:
3X:Guinea:Af:46:35:+0:10N:14W:3X:
3Y:Bouvet:Af:67:38:+0:54S:3E::
3Y:Peter I:An:72:12:-6:69S:91W::
4J1:Malyj Vysotskij Is:Eu:29:16:+3:61N:29E::
4K2:Franz Josef Land:Eu:75:40:+3:81N:48E::UA1
4S:Sri Lanka:As:41:22:+5.5:7N:80E:4P-4S:
4U:ITU Geneva:Eu:28:14:+1:46N:6E::
4U:UN HQ:NA:08:05:-5:41N:74W:4U:
4W*:Yemen Arab Rep:As:39:21:+3:15N:44E::
4X:Israel:As:39:20:+2:32N:35E:4X,4Z:
5A:Libya:Af:38:34:+2:33N:13E:5A:
5B:Cyprus:As:39:20:+3:35N:33E:C4,H2,P3,5B:
5H:Tanzania:Af:53:37:+3:7S:39E:5H-5I:
5N:Nigeria:Af:46:35:+1:6N:3E:5N-5O:
5R:Madagascar:Af:53:39:+3:19S:48E:5R-5S,6X:
5T:Mauritania:Af:46:35:-1:18N:16W:5T:
5U:Niger:Af:46:35:+1:14N:2W:5U:
5V:Togo:Af:46:35:+0:6N:1E:5V:
5W:Western Samoa:Oc:62:32:-11:14S:172W:5W:
5X:Uganda:Af:48:37:+3:0N:33E:5X:
5Z:Kenya:Af:48:37:+3:2S:37E:5Y-5Z:
6W:Senegal:Af:46:35:+0:15N:18W:6V-6W:
6Y:Jamaica:NA:11:08:-5:18N:77W:6Y:
7O:Yemen:As:39:21:+3:13N:45E:4W,7O:
7O*:Kamaran Is:As:39:21:+3:15N:43E::VS9K
7O*:PDR Yemen:As:39:21:+3:13N:45E::
7P:Lesotho:Af:57:38:+2:29S:27E:7P:
7Q:Malawi:Af:53:37:+2:14S:34E:7Q:
7X:Algeria:Af:37:33:+0:37N:3E:7R,7T-7Y:
8P:Barbados:NA:11:08:-4:13N:60W:8P:
8Q:Maldive Is:As,Af:41:22:+5:4N:73E:8Q:
8R:Guyana:SA:12:09:-3.75:6N:58W:8R:
8Z4*:S Arabia/Iraq NZ:As:39:21:+3:29N:46E::
8Z5*:Kuwait/S Arabia NZ:As:39:21:+3:29N:48E::9K3
9G:Ghana:Af:46:35:+0:5N:0W:9G:
9H:Malta:Eu:28:15:+1:36N:15E:9H:
9J:Zambia:Af:53:36:+2:15S:28E:9I-9J:
9K:Kuwait:As:39:21:+3:29N:48E:9K:
9L:Sierra Leone:Af:46:35:+0:9N:13W:9L:
9M2:West Malaysia:As:54:28:+7.5:3N:102E::9M4
9M6:East Malaysia:Oc:54:28:+8:2N:110E:9M,9W:9M8

```
9N:Nepal:As:42:22:+5.5:28N:85E:9N:
9Q:Zaire:Af:52:36:+1:4S:15E:9O-9T:
9S4*:Saar:Eu:28:14:+1:49N:7E::
9U:Burundi:Af:52:36:+3:3S:29E:9U:
9U5*:Ruanda-Urundi:Af:52:36:+3:3S:30E::
9V:Singapore:As:54:28:+7.5:1N:104E:S6,9V:
9X:Rwanda:Af:52:36:+3:2S:30E:9X:
9Y:Trinidad & Tobago:SA:11:09:-4:11N:62W:9Y-9Z:
~~*:Blenheim Reef:Af:41:39:+5:7S:72E::
~~*:Geyser Reef:Af:53:39:+3:12S:46E::
```

2768. Re: DAB and all that ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 18:38:20 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9011051838.AA19698@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 6778

Regarding the compression of present-day satellite digital audio:

The 15-bit-resolution raw encoded data is compressed to 11- or 12-bit
RESOLUTION in 1 millisecond blocks. A scale factor is sent for each block.
24 or 25 audio channels fully occupy one satellite transponder, instead of
a TV channel.
Bob W3OTC

2769. licenses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 19:02:05 UTC
From: root@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <307.2735CEB7@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6779

> From: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (Dave.Stark)
> Date: 4 Nov 90 21:42:15 GMT
> Organization: FidoNet node 1:260/218 - NF2G Online, Hilton NY
> Message-ID: <193.27351540@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> > From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills)
> >
> > Novice - knows own name
>
> I think this one is in effect already. I just saw a posting in
> the FidoNet HAM echo from someone who says he just passed the Novice
> exam and is waiting for his ticket. He wanted to know what bands and
> frequencies he could use as a Novice! I thought that stuff was on the
> exam somewhere.

He obviously never took it. I understand why the FCC wanted to cut costs by not giving the tests themselves and I know that most VE's are honest, but it is obvious from a lot of independent indicators that there are an AWFUL lot of dishonestly obtained ham licenses on the books.

Three or four years ago on the Compu$erve sailing forum I ran across some ocean yacht racers who were conversing about buying their ham licenses from the VE belonging to the yacht club sponsoring a certain race. It was obvious from the their remarks that they genuinely did not know that that was not the normal way ALL hams get their licenses. To them it was like car tags. You buy the radio, pay the fee, and receive your tags.

It's entirely possible they never learned otherwise. They never QSO'ed anyone but other people involved in the races they were in and more than likely never read the regs, ham magazines, or anything else that would have given them the clue.

There are others who DO know it's illegal, but don't consider it any more serious than driving 75 mph on the Interstate. If you say otherwise to them, they laugh at you.

And then there are those in BOTH the sailing and ballooning worlds who genuinely believe (or claim to anyway) that their hobbies are inherently so dangerous that even under normal conditions they are qualified under CommAct section 303 (or whatever the emergency clause is) to use any frequency they want to, with or without a license.

It's a strange world, Charlie Brown.

```
--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!root
| _) INTERNET: root@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ___________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

2770. Antenna questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 19:34:31 UTC
From: wejones@CRDEC7.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011051434.aa14654@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 6780

Antenna questions.

To receive wefax images from NOAA satellites, I had been using a Radioshack Discone antenna, but experienced periodic fade-in / fade-out problems, which I assume is due to rotation of the satellite or a circularly polarized antenna on the satellite. To fix this problem, I built a "Lindenblad" antenna following the directions in the ARRL Satellite Experimenters Handbook. This antenna (which is four folded dipoles arranged in a square, and then each tilted 30 deg out of the squares plane) works OK, but is made of bare 12 guage wire, so that when birds (the kind with wings) sit on it, they bend it all out of shape. My questions are:

1. What would I lose by making it out of heavier stock, such as 1/8 " or 1/4 " refrigeration tubing. I have noticed other posters refer to a rule of 1/1000 for element diameter/wavelength, and the 12 guage wire seems to be the maximum by this criteria. Most TV and other beam type antennas would violate this rule too, but they would probably make up for it via multiple elements.

2. What would I lose by supporting the wire over a plexiglas or wood form. The book specified bare wire.

3. What would I lose by using steel rods and making plain 1/2 wave dipoles instead of the folded dipoles. Some recent posters have been critical of the use of steel for transmitting, but since I'm only receiving, would it be OK?

4 How much am I losing at 137 MHz by using an antenna sized for 145 MHz? I was hoping to use it at both frequencies, and hoped it would be broadbanded enough not to lose much doing so.

5. Could my original fading problem (a very reproducible pattern) be caused by reflection from a nearby TV antenna? If so, how far away from such objects should I be?

6. What other antenna design might be useful? Is there an antenna design which is not ideal for transmitting (and thus left out of antenna books) which may be useful for receiving? I was looking for an omnidirectional antenna, but I could compromise in this respect if the patterns weren't too narrow. I want to avoid having to track, however, if at all possible.

7. Somewhat off the subject, I have both an ICOM 7000 and a RS Pro-34 scanner. With the Pro-34, I can replace the normal antenna with a short length of bare wire, and the radio works fairly well, in

fact better than with the supplied antenna. On the other hand, when I first got my 7000, I tried it out with a short length of wire, and it didn't work at all! (ie stations coming in loud & clear on the Pro-34 could not even be heard at all on the 7000). I was convinced that the unit was defective until I hooked it up to the discone. I have seen others comment on "sensitivity problems" with the 7000, and suspect that they were experiencing something similar. Why should a cheap radio outperform a quality receiver with a poor antenna, but the reverse be true with a good (or at least better matched) antenna? I assume that for some reason the 7000 is more sensitive to mismatch, perhaps due to increased selectivity.

2771. Icom control program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 20:27:55 UTC
From: zmls04@trc.amoco.com
Message-ID: <ZMLS04.90Nov5142755@gpss31.trc.amoco.com>
Source record: 6781

I distributed a semi-beta-test Icom R7000 control program (in C++, with source) in the shortwave group. I neglected to see if anyone here wanted it. It's a 142kB *.uue file. If you want a copy send me e-mail. There will someday be a post-beta version that will be announced more widely so if you don't need it in the next month or two, just hold on and it'll reappear.
--

Martin L. Smith Amoco Research Center
P.O. Box 3385
zmls04@trc.amoco.com Tulsa, OK 74102
[zmls04@sc.msc.umn.edu] 918-660-4065

2772. Re: A Proposal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 20:30:04 UTC
From: engle@wdl1.wdl.fac.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov5.203004.4024@wdl1.wdl.fac.com>
Source record: 6782

In article <1147@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
>
>I would like to propose a new news group:
>
>rec.ham-radio.endless-cw-debate.
>
>I get the impression that there is probably a majority of readers
>in rec.ham-radio that feel the same way as I do.
>
>I for one am tired of the endless ranting and raving about this topic
>which in all probability does not have an ending. . . .
>
I agree with Fred about the unending flame wars over this and a few other subjects. I propose that we start a new group

rec.ham-radio.tech

This way we can leave the endless debates in rec.ham-radio (too bad, actually) and go to a group with some meaning. Having subscribed to this news group for 8 or so years, I have my doubts about getting an agreement to stop the diatribes. Every year we get a new batch of subscribers who don't know these debates have gone on never ending. Maybe, a group whose name is tech (for technical) would allow the rest of us to skip the low information content postings? Probably not, but maybe a smaller amount.

Regards, Dave

--
David Engle, KE6ZE - engle@wdl1.wdl.fac.com - 408/473-4419 @ work
Facts, what facts? I don't got to show you no stinking facts.
These are opinions expressed here.

2773. Fast-scan TV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 20:35:57 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <22067@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6783

Followup-To:
Distribution: usa
Organization: SynOptics Communications Inc. Santa Clara, Ca.
Disclaimer: Sender is *solely* responsible for the contents of message
Keywords:

A little while ago, my wife favored me with a camcorder for my
birthday. It strikes me that now I have the major part of a fast scan
TV station. All that's left is the RF front end. Does anybody know
if there is any fast-scan activity in the SF Bay Area? What
frequencies are in use? Would modified broadcast TV components be
adequate? Or is more selectivity/sensitivity needed? Does amateur
FSTV use the same partially-suppressed-single-sideband video as
broadcast TV? If so, the little TV RF modulators used for video
games etc probably wouldn't work, right?

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

2774. Re: NOCODE (was Re: K1EA Software)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 20:47:42 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4285@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6784

In article <802@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>Since it appears to me that {no-code} is a
>fait d'accompli, may we now move this discussion on towards how best to
>bring these people out of the ghetto and into the mainstream?

(Minor grammar flame: It's _fait accompli_. Nyah. :-P)
Sadly, I think Bob's right: we will be stuck with a no-code license sometime in the near future. I further agree that these people should be accepted into the amateur community; they will be legally licensed amateur radio operators, after all, and that means "ham" to most of the world.

How we get them into the mainstream will depend on just what the FCC does. It will be more difficult to do so if their privileges are restricted than if they have access to a large portion of the spectrum.

Since we won't have the opportunity to educate the new no-code licensees in amateur operations before they're licensed, since they can get the ticket simply by memorizing a book, we must do so on the air when they get on. This means that we must first clean up our own act.

We must provide the infrastructure they'll need to operate successfully. This will vary widely, depending on what the FCC does, but it may well include building repeaters and packet networks on bands they don't exist on now. We will always be stuck with 1200 BPS AFSK on 2 meters, but this may be our opportunity to build the better network that the PSK types keep promising us on 220 or 440.

I haven't given it much though, since the idea is highly distasteful to me, but since the ham population has caved in to the FCC and gone along (for the most part) with the idea, let's see what we can salvage.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

2775. Re: Digital Audio Broadcasting or DAB.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 21:15:07 UTC
From: perley@trub.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <13425@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 6785
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Nov5.084441.25975@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>caf@omen.UUCP (Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX) writes:
>
>>A number of DAB systems have been proposed. Generally, they use
>>compression to lower the bit rate from that used on CDs; there
>>will be controversy about the audible effects of this compression.
>
>There was controversy on the audible effects of using a slow 44.1 kHz
>sampling rate. I can actually hear the quantization effects so for me
>it is no controversy.

If you are hearing quantization effects, it sounds more like not enough bits/sample than not enough samples/sec. (ingoring things like sigma delta converters where the distinction could get fuzzy).

Do you hear it more on quiet passages than loud ones? That 90-100 decibels of signal/noise ratio on a CD only holds on the loudest passages.

Non linear encoding, or maybe floating point representation would let you cut down the s/n ratio by a few tens of decibels, but have it hold over a wide dynamic range. This could sound better overall, and cut down the bit rate. Sort of a digital form of Dolby.

>Whenever you compress data, you run the risk that some combinations
>of data will take MORE bits after compression. For audio, there are
>a LOT of digital stream values that make no particular sense, such
>as nearly full extremes of values between each sample.

If a full slew between samples makes no sense, isn't that like saying that your sampling rate is higher than it needs to be?

-don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2776. T33X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 21:23:48 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8219@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 6786

Sunday there was an operation on claiming to be T33X, and I'd sure like to know if anybody has information about whether this one was legitimate. From my QTH it came at the right beam heading, but the fishy thing about this was that just while HK0TU was running a big pile-up at 21.025, the purported T33X came on 21.023 saying "up 1". The results were predictable--he put a pile-up right on top of HK0TU. I'm inclined to think this was just one of the more creative ways of jamming I've encountered recently. I know that SM7PKK et al are supposed to show up today as T33R and T33T, but I haven't heard anything about a T33X operation. Any info would be appreciated.
AA6KX

2777. Solar Cells

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 22:09:25 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <58821@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 6787
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I'm looking for a supplier of Solar Cells, other than Radio Shack.
(i've got their price already...)

Can somebody out there give me a telephone # ???

Joe Holman

uunet!uw-beaver!microsoft!joehol
joehol@microsoft.uucp

206-936-8921.

2778. Re: Magnetic Loop Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 22:15:59 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8220@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 6788

In article <4327@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>In article <1594@csisles.Bristol.AC.UK> raina@CompSci.Bristol.AC.UK (Sanjay Raina)
writes:
]
]}I have come across a glossy flier on an HF Magnetic loop antenna
]}manufactured in the UK by CAP. CO Electronics.
]}Among the features claimed are :-
]}* occupies only 80cm to 4m of space
]}
].
].
]>Being a flat-dweller and rather unsettled (I tend to change flats very
]}frequently), it seems to be ideal for DXing, which I miss at the moment.
]}CAP. CO claims that as compared to a beam 60 to 80 ft long, thir antenna
]}is only 1 to 1.5 S units down on 20/15/10 metres.
]} ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
]
]If you believe this, I've got some beach-front property on Mercury you may
]be interested in...
]
Not so fast with the sarcasm there! This ad says that their antenna is down
9 dB from a beam. Phrased that way (instead of "only 1 to 1.5 S units down"),
it doesn't sound like such a hot deal. But it doesn't sound like you've got
grounds for a truth-in-advertising challenge either.

2779. Re: Describe for me the "HAM OF THE FUTURE"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 22:58:42 UTC
From: root@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <21017@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 6789

In article <9011012221.AA14017@tilde> rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com (Bob West, WA8YCD) writes:
+Hey, Gang:
+
+Can we try a "Gedankenexperiment"?
+
+I recently attended a seminar on "Needs Assessment" conducted here at TI by
+Dr. Allison Rossett (Allison Rossett and Associates, San Diego, California)
+in which we discussed something she calls "OPTIMALS", the attributes
+that are desired, or the ideals of what we think should be.
+
+Use your imagination. Close your eyes, sit back, take a breath, and
+describe for me the HAM OF THE FUTURE. Forget what the Amateur Radio
+Service is today. Forget Part 97 as it stands now. Totally ignore the
+current Question Pool and VE program and Examination Elements.
+
+Don't start with what we have today, but project yourself forward to the
+end of the Nineties and describe for me the attributes of the (*-IDEAL-*)
+Ham Of The Future.

Ok...given that the minimum list of requirements would include an interest in communications and a series of skills for participation, I would suppose that this hobby might have room in it for a wide variety of people.

1) People that would like to simply communicate, and perhaps participate in the contest aspects of the hobby. Their forte is OPERATING PRACTICE, finely honed and polished. They collect QSLs and chase the rare ones, using mostly commercial equipment. Contests could be devised to give the person without an exotic station a competitive chance. Then there could be contests that cater to the "big guns"...special modes, etc. Always keeping in mind that there must be a means of factoring in the international band rules. For example: The contest is PHONE, the bands are 10-15 & 20, but HAMS with a casual interest might participate, even though they be AMERICAN NOVICES, since they can only work CW in the 21.1-21.2 and CW or digital on 28.1-28.3. ..given a multiplier, there would be some real interest in working these people via cross-mode! These kinds of things build interest and garner a wider participation.

2) People that like to build and enhance the design of existing equipment. Their bread n butter is the technical savy that has always been a part of Amateur Radio. These skills will be sharply challenged by the newer and still emerging materials and component sciences. Lots of cross-level intersts in space and digital applications. This segment of the Amateur community might even begin a series of trainning programs that build the skill levels and recognize demonstratible talent in design much like the CW fans today have their 25-30-35-40 WPM proficiency certificates. Trainning after licensing,

to become even better at the game of electronics and communications! Look for advanced science & circuit kits to be a part of all this, perhaps a DIY custom chip kit or an advanced CAD using A.I. and RDBMS to provide the ham with a unique opportunity to design circuits, in real-time and watch what happens in that circuit by simulation...computers are bound to be a big part of what this crowd does, there might even be some new turf discovered by hams as the number of people interested in computer-level communications increases. Spread-spectrum technology applied to reduce QRM and band congestion!

There might be a chance that the Amateur community will combine digital networking, DSP and cellular technologies to provide a "virtual shack" accessable by any Amateur with a minimum of local equipment; perhaps a series of clubs or the ARRL will come up with a "virtual shack protocol" and related hardware specifications to match. Thus a ham with just a 220MHz ht could access a local intertie cell and then a DSP-based network such that 40 meter operations, in any geographic area served could commence! Given greater local resources, a complete ATV station for example, QSOs with other stations in other areas served by the system could provide long distance QSOs for modes that are normally local! Store and forward technology might be employed in this scheme to permit greater flexibility. Eventually, Amateurs might carry an advanced form of the HT, sort of a pocket computer and communicator rolled into one. It would have up and down link capability for network access, DSP for voice, picture and digital modes, touch-tone to access the telephone system and a keyboard similar to that of a court-reporter...all in a small package that could be clipped on a belt or carried in a pocket!

For the operator that is far away from such networks, advanced radios will be different in that the "shack" will probably only contain the control console, and this may be virtual! A plug for the mic, the TV camera, perhaps a hi-speed data line and the console speaker(s). At the other end of a series of light fiber connections will be the actual "rig". It will contain a small microprocessor-based comm system, an advanced DSP/TNC box, a set of common AF/IF/RF stages and then a series of band modules with related bi-linear amplifiers. The remoted combined "rig" will be located near the antennas, perhaps some parts will be firther remoted to AN antenna or combination of antennas in an array.

The operator might elect to have a local link to his shack, using one of the advanced pocket communicators, so that he is free to roam the property much as we do today with voice using our computers and a local remote frequency; ala 'Shackmaster' and 220MHz. Thus, where the big networks do not exist, the Amateur will erect a local net, in time these might be the expansion-base for interconnecting to a nearby node of a larger net. This sharing of resources is pointed to by the large, open repeater network and the growing network of packet nodes on 2 meters and other bands.

+
+What does this person know? What skills and attitudes would such an
+individual have? Pretend you can, in your dreams, make Amateur Radio

+in the Twenty First Century what you would like it to be.
+

This person will know a great deal more (on average) than the majority of Amateurs today. It will be necessary because of the increasing technology and the increased use of networking. Some pockets of resistance will build small cliques of 'old-timers', content to operate and maintain antique gear and much as today we will all point at the fierce independence of thought that typifies the Ham community! Eventually even the best of gear becomes obsolete, or is darn-near impossible to fix, find-parts-for, or Mickey Mouse into working. Some gear winds up trashed because the spectral output is no longer considered "GOOD"...this is how the older equipment will most likely wind up. It's possible though, that with the skills that some people have, that we may be hearing operators using equipment from the 1940's and up that has been re-engineered to newer specs. These will be some interesting projects for the hams that enjoy the tech side of it all.

+How should the public and the government view the Amateur Radio Service?
+What value does it provide, or in essence, WHY does Amateur Radio exist
+in the year 2001?
+

The public service side of the equation will continue to showcase the responsive nature of Amateur radio. In times of disaster, public means of communication drop dead. The telephones and radios used by Joe Public although very reliable cannot handle the traffic that emergency situations generate. Earthquakes, floods and the like continue to prove this again and again. On the world scene, Amateur communications are sometimes the only means by which news of events can be relayed, especially in cases involving massive civil insurestions and war.

The government will undoubtedly gauge the usefulness of Amateur radio by the leaps in communication art that we provide, plus our educational values. In that there is an increasing need to interest young people in technical careers, and to provide healthy alternatives to 'hanging-out', Amateur radio can provide opportunities to our youth that cannot be found elsewhere...if the existing ranks are willing to grow and change!

Here's the catch: If the ranks don't grow, and the frequencies lie dormant we may very well see the governments reducing or eliminating our allocations! I favor a restructuring of the licenses. The elimination of CW skills above 5 WPM for General-Advanced & Extra. If people honestly desire to communicate at higher speeds in that mode, special subbands can be established exactly for such purposes. Endorsements are another option. The no-code license is clearly the license of the future, because most people don't care about CW, any more than they care about using a Spark-Gap transmitter!

Far off in the future is the lure of space travel, of industrialization off-planet and the like. Communications plays a valuable part in all these endevours. Persons with skills in communications, in the technical phases of communication science will find their talents highly sought after. Much as the government welcomed Amateurs in times of war, to be the experts in

communications, so in times of peace and expansion of humanity into space
the governments will again turn to the Amateur ranks to find those persons
active and interested in the art of communications. We are a valuable part
of any future that we can visualize.

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

2780. Re: 2m J-pole antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-05 23:51:11 UTC
From: root@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <308.27361418@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6790

```
> From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
> Date: 5 Nov 90 02:49:39 GMT
> Message-ID: <112036@philabs.Philips.Com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> From my files:
>
> The following is a description of a J-Pole antenna made from 300 ohm
> TV twin-lead. Quite a few of the hams in the area have successfully
> built one or more of these antennas. They have quite a few advantages
> which include improved performance for 2-meter HTs, portability, and
> last, but never least, they are inexpensive.
>
> | | do not short this end.
> | |
> | |
> | |
> | |
> | |
> 54" | |
> | |
> | |
|___| But DO short here!
> | 1/4" gap
> | |
> | |
> | | 16 3/4"
> coax ctr conductor=>* *<= coax shield
> | |
> 1 1/4" | |
> -*-
> solder the twin leads together at bottom
```

One way to make a twinead J-pole with greater mechanical strength is to slip the sucker inside a 6 ft piece of of PVC pipe and seal the ends.

```
--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!root
| _) INTERNET: root@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ___________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

2781. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 00:40:30 UTC
From: washer@crg8.sequent.com
Message-ID: <20363@crg5.UUCP>
Source record: 6791

Karl, Couldn't find you I the call sign database. Are you licensed?
>
>
>I have a Uniden HR2510, and I had a technician replace the driver, and
>final transistors. It now does 10 Watts on AM dead key, and 40 Watts on Side
>Band (all are RMS readings). I still would like more power. Up here in
>Buffalo, 10 Watts AM, nor 40 Watts on sideband is still not enough to talk some
>skip.
>
>--
>Karl J. Vesterling vester@klaatu.canisius.edu
>716-634-1643 (Answering machine, Box 1) milo@crash.cts.com
>Buffalo, NY milo@pnet01.crash.cts.com
>

James Washer KG7HH
washer@sequent.com

2782. Re: Genderless pronoun: na

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 01:04:59 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov6.010459.674@informix.com>
Source record: 6792

This has nothing to do with Ham Radio, but since it was posted on the net ...

In English, the pronouns used to denote either male or female are "his" and "him". Yes, this is the same pronoun used to denote male. This is not sexist; it is simply the way the language's grammar works. To use the language correctly, you must use "his" and "him" for singular pronouns, not "he/she", "him/her", or "na".

Unfortunately, because of this lack of a neuter pronoun, most people make grammatical errors such as:

Everyone should get their ham radio license.

"Their" is plural and "everyone" is singular, so this is an error. Some well-intentioned feminist-types do this:

Everyone should get his/her ham radio license.

This is distracting for written English, and even worse for spoken English. (What should one say? "HIM SLASH HER", "HIS OR HER", or what?) Try reading a document that contains a lot of "his/her"s, and you will see what I mean. The author of the previous article talked about this:

Everyone should get na ham radio license.

Huh? That would sure take getting used to, all right. No, sorry, the only acceptable form is:

Everyone should get his ham radio license.

Like I say, no sexism is intended. I really believe that feminists could further their cause a lot better by spending time and energy on issues that really affect women, like day care, pre-natal care, equal pay for equal work, etc. Changing the English language would do nothing to help anyone.

--

=-=-=-

2783. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 01:18:32 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880342@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6793

>>I take your point that CW may not be everyone's interest. The
>>conclusion, however, does not follow that CW should not be an entry
>>requirement. Think for a moment about what the CW requirement is, in
>>general terms: it is a test of on-the-air procedures. This sense has
>>been lost somewhat since the elimination of the transmitting test.
>
>What? One minute solid copy or answering 7 of 10 multiple guess questions
>on received text is a test of on-the-air procedures? I hope not!

There seems to be some variance among VEs on using essay vs multi-guess.
All of my code tests have been essay, and the answer had to be exactly
what was sent.

>>CW is probably more common to all amateurs than any other particular
>>mode. One could argue that this is *because* of the international
>>CW requirement. Yup, that's right. Think of CW as having the same
>>function in amateur radio as American English has in the US. It's the
>>"watering hole" where the packeteers can meet the FSTVers.
>
>CW is a MODULATION method not a LANGUAGE!

You see the trees, but miss the forest. My point is that CW is the one
modulation method that everyone knows. That, in itself, is a useful
function.

Perry

2784. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 01:30:26 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Nov6.013026.16556@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 6794

In article <535@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
+---------------
| Now here's something you can flame me for...I think the no-code attitude is
| selfish and arrogant. You want to change ham radio in ways that I think will
| destroy it.
+---------------

My desire to change ham radio in ways you think MIGHT be harmful is "selfish and arrogant", but your desire to keep it a closed clique of spark-gap worshippers is open and forward-looking?

PuhLEEEZE. I'm over here, a mere Technician, but working on integrating TCP/IP into the local packet network to improve packet for everyone including straight AX.25 users, and on getting young blood into the hobby, and you call me selfish and arrogant for wanting to remove an antiquated communication mode from the entry requirements. Of course, my efforts don't count because I don't do it all in CW at 35wpm, so I'm not a "real" ham, just a glorified CB'er. (heavy sarcasm off)

So what have *you* done to help us keep what remains of 220MHz lately, anyway?

+---------------
| You may have the best of intentions, but I don't think you know
| and understand what has kept the hobby alive for the past fifty years. The
| deterioration of good operating procedures we all now hear on the bands is a
| direct result of the loss of the sense of fraternity and tradition that I still
| hear on CW.
+---------------

Funny, but the only place I hear lots of "in-your-face", as you put it later in your manifesto, is on HF. Including carrier-sweeping when I got my good HF rig back early and tuned in the Sweepstakes. Note that I'm talking about the *CW* contest! So much for "good behavior". The local folks on 2m, 220MHz (remember that? Once upon a time, it was a ham band), and 440MHz, both FM and packet, are by and large good folks who are willing to lend a hand to others and still know good behavior. It almost makes me thing that we should just leave HF to the CB'ers and suchlike and concentrate on the bands where one still finds common courtesy.

Luckily for you, I don't advocate such a course. And I *do* use CW. But I see no reason to force it down people's throats, just as I don't force packet down everyone's throats.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440

Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

2785. Small Full Feature Rig

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 02:02:44 UTC
From: maa@camco.Celestial.COM
Message-ID: <247@camco.Celestial.COM>
Source record: 6795

I currently have an Icom IC-735 HF rig which was the smallest and lightest full feature HF rig available when I bought it about four years ago.

Is there anything that is still smaller and lighter than the IC 735? The rig is still a little heavier and bulker than I would ideally like for bicycle mobile use.

Thanks for your help!
Mark Allyn
!uw-beaver!camco!maa

2786. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 02:04:41 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880343@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6796

Somehow, I have trouble swallowing the argument that 5 WPM code keeps the brightest minds out of Radio. A truly disciplined mind will recognize the CW requirement for what it is ("an interesting, but irrelevant baseband modulation example"), spend the 6 hours or whatever learning it, and then get on with being brilliant.

If the HF Olde Phartes want to be masochistic, let them. You don't need 13 or 20 CW for getting the bands needed for some cutting-edge work.

My personal opinion is that Hams haven't worked hard enough at promoting what the Amateur Service provides to the brilliant minds - a personal playground at real power levels and bandwidths. We have not shown how computers can "marry" radio, with interesting results.

Besides, computer hackers can make more money in their spare time by hacking computers than by using _Amateur_ (read "non-profit") Radio.

Perry / KF0CA

2787. Re: -9 V from +13.8 V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 02:08:10 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880344@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6797

You can make -9 from +13.8 by using an inverter. If the current requirements are not too much, it can be done with a PWM chip and a couple capacitors. Look in some of the power chip catalogs from TI/National/...

Perry

2788. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 02:24:19 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880348@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6798

> You see the trees, but miss the forest. My point is that CW is the one
> modulation method that everyone knows.

You see the forest, but miss the gopher holes. :-)

I passed my test last June and I assure you that right now I, an active ham operator, do not know the CW modulation method. Or more precisely, I don't know Morse code well enough to make any practical use of it. So my taking the code test was only valuable (to me or anyone else) in one way: it enabled me to be licensed.

That sounds cynical, so let me be clear, I'm not *proud* of not knowing it any more, or anything like that. I just don't find it necessary or useful to know it. So naturally it has slipped away.

2789. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 05:34:40 UTC
From: skipsand@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <5473@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 6799

I don't believe that uncontrolled Autopatches are legal.. the rule involved is the one regarding THIRD-PARTY traffic, which is not legal under automatic control other than the exception for Digital above 50 MHz.

2790. HAM-RADIO BEGINNER INFO NEEDED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 05:58:56 UTC
From: ramzi@eclipse.Colorado.EDU
Message-ID: <29281@boulder.Colorado.EDU>
Source record: 6800

Hi,

I am interested in buying a ham to talk mainly to people in the
persian gulf. Has anyone out there talked to people there, and if so,
is the communication clear?. . What kind of equipment do I need.
I am a beginner and don't know much about this. Any info is
appreciated.

Thanks in advance.

--

Ramzi AlMajid ramzi@boulder.Colorado.Edu
Computer Science Department Univ. of Colorado/Boulder
Campus Box # 430 Boulder, Co 80309-430

2791. Abbreviation "QAM"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 07:27:57 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <3986@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6801

While we're on the topic of origins of abbreviations such as VVV, does anyone know what the abbreviation "QAM" might stand for. It's sent in CW at the end of the television weather broadcast in Germany. Maybe it's just something the producers thought sounded pretty.

Brent

2792. JRC HF transceivers. 2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 07:39:49 UTC
From: fire%vaxfi.decnet.cern.ch@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9011060739.AA27725@dxmint.cern.ch>
Source record: 6802

Hallo!
Is there anyone who knows the Japan Radio Company? Are their HF rtx
worth buying? A friend of mine is interested in model jst-135... I'm wondering
why there was an almost-new one in the used-gear-window, just a few weeks after
I got the brochure (...is it brochure the correct term for those papers full
of photo's and good performances? ;-)).
ciao de IK5*** (why shall we wait
so long to get the
call-sign? :'-( )

Pierfrancesco
bitnet & (fire@vaxfi.decnet.cern.ch
internet (fire@vaxfi.infn.it
decnet 39331::FIRE

ignore the following...

secondo messaggio mandato a 'ham:'

2793. Re: T2FD Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 07:45:55 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <502@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6803

In article <0D1186C0A47F6084C5@OBERLIN.BITNET>, FZINN@OCVAXA.CC.OBERLIN.EDU writes:
> Does anyone on the list recall an antenna from the 1950s called a "T2FD". I
> used one successfully but that was years ago and I do not have the specs.
> As I recall it came from CQ or QST. It was a wide-spaced folded "dipole"
> with a load resistor. THanks for any useful information and esp. for
> specs.
> Grover Zinn
> ex-W5vyu

I went to my collection of old CQ magazines, and found some of the original articles by G.L. Countryman, W3HH.

Basically it is a sloping folded dipole with a terminating resistor opposite the center feedpoint. You can think of it as a squashed rhombic turned on end. It is non-directional and operates over a 5;1 frequency range.

The original article is in QST, June 1949. There were several follow-up articles in CQ, and I found some in November 1951 CQ and February 1953 CQ.

The length from end-to-end in feet is 328/MHz for the lowest frequency. Of course, the total wire length is twice this.

The spacing between the wires is 9.84/MHz for the lowest frequency.

The sloping angle should be about 30 degrees.

The terminating resistor should be non-inductive, and have a rating equal to 35% of the transmitter power. It should be slightly higher in value than the impedance of the line in ohms. The author recommends 650 ohms for 600 ohm feeders, 500 ohms for 450 ohm line, and 390 ohms for 300 ohm line. Instead of a resistor, you can use a shorted parallel line of resistance wire (!) running away from the antenna.

It is fed with 600 ohm balanced line.

It is called the T2FD, or "Tilted Terminated Folded Dipole".

I think Bill Orr may have written about it a few years ago in his column in Ham Radio Magazine.

Has anyone used this antenna? They sure raved about it in the 1950s. I wonder if that B&W broadband antenna that is fed against ground at one end, and is terminated against ground at the other, may be electrically similar?

Also, I wonder if a Zepp (non-resonant dipole) with balanced feeders and a tuner might have just as much bandwidth, but without the loss

of the terminating resistor?

When this article was written, 600 ohm balanced outputs were common in ham gear, and they didn't operate over wide impedance ranges like the antenna tuners that we use today, so this might explain why this antenna was so popular.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2794. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 08:33:36 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov6.083336.17831@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6804

bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:
> Many areas of US now recognize the need for a mixture of local
> repeaters and wide area repeaters. Users are encouraged to
> use the local machines unless they really need the range
> of the wide area machine.

>>What would you say is an average working range of a typical repeater
>>in Ohio, or any other place with flat terrain?

> It's been a while since I lived in the flatlands, but I would guess
> about 30 miles radius.

With a mixture of local and wide area, the range is often just as
varied. Wide area repeaters also often, but not always, extend their
range with extra receive sites, or linking with other repeaters.

From my parents home, I can hit a Columbus Ohio machine via its
Portsmouth receiver 45 miles away.

Repeaters such as the 145.250 machine in Indianapolis have quite
a range of over 100 miles. There are extra receivers but only one
transmitter on the one frequency. It also has a couple of links to
other repeaters on other frequencies. Owned by WA8VZY.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2795. request for IC-2SAT mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 09:35:46 UTC
From: jewell@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov6.093546.4354@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 6805

i have been following the net closely for mods for my ic2sat
and have had rather little success. I have seen a lot of
mods for the ic24sat, but they don't do me much good. If
anyone knows any mods, (either internal or some sort of
external reset) i'd appreciate it if they could be e-mailed
to me. Perhaps they should be posted to the net as well.
My ic-2sat is a fairly early serial number (at least
pre 010000).

thanks for your help
darrin jewell
4 ames street
cambridge, ma 02139
617-225-6779

jewell@athena.mit.edu

2796. CW Contests and "artificialaids"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 11:52:59 UTC
From: scott@ecs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <11334.2736a41c@ecs.umass.edu>
Source record: 6806

Re: Sweepstakes. There seemed to be lots and lots of cw in the
RTTY and AMTOR segments. I realize that 14.070 to 14.090 (and similar
segments in the 15m and 10m bands) are for the digital modes only by
"gentlemen's agreement" (sorry about gender insensitivity). I know that
by the letter of FCC LAW cw can be sent anywhere on the band. But I think
that it would be nice for all concerned if people would observe the various
"mode segments" of the bands. Otherwise, why should I stay confined to such a
small 10kHz (AMTOR) segment? Why can't I send AMTOR and/or Baudot RTTY down
at 14.025-14.070? I would like to do that a lot.
Any comments from the cw fans?
It seems to me what's good for the goose.....
Cheers,
Don

2797. Looking for DB2OS, DC4OX and NORD<>LINK

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 13:25:05 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk
Message-ID: <MIKEC.90Nov6132505@hilbert.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 6807
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Hello!

Does anyone have an email address for Peter DB2OS or Michael DC4OX or
other NORD<>LINK members. I'm sure I've seen them about on the net!

Schrieb mal in Deutsch!

73,

Mike
****
....
	Michael Chace
e-mail : mikec@praxis.co.uk	PraXis Systems
	Manvers Street
AMPRNET: g6dhu@g6dhu.ampr.org [44.131.20.3]	Bath, Avon
AX.25 : G6DHU @ G6DHU-2 or G6DHU @ GB7SDN	BA1 1PX UK
Phone : (44) [0]225 444700	
....

2798. Re: NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 13:45:42 UTC
From: s36572u@puukko.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Nov6.134542.2884@santra.uucp>
Source record: 6808

Please send the actual keplerians, since I believe they are of greater
value to the amateur radio society than the 2-line format description.
Why has the posting of keplerians lately ceased? A couple of months
ago we still received regular postings...

Keep up the good work, continue posting !

"I have only come here seeking knowledge.
Things they would not teach me of in college" - The Police
*** Karl Tigerstedt , email s36572u@puukko.hut.fi ***

2799. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 14:01:20 UTC
From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <10182@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 6809

In article <7880341@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>It seems to me (based on my experience) that if a code requirement keeps
>even ONE otherwise qualified person from becoming a ham, it is a
>mistake, a disservice to the service. (So far, does that make sense?)
>
(...)
>
>(Just like having to memorize information you SHOULD look up rather than
>trust to memory. But that's a different gripe.)

Argh! Come ON! 5 words per minute is so ridiculously easy to learn...

America is suffering a decline because too many people are getting
fat and lazy. It is really no big deal to learn 5 WPM CW. Instead
of learning it over the course of a few evenings, however, too many
people spend all kinds of energy trying to lower the standards.

I say "More is not necessarilly better." Lowering standards that are
already low is no solution, unless you LIKE Citizens Band.

John, KJ9U (Extra Class since High School.)

2800. Hallicrafters SX-16

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 14:53:11 UTC
From: jimallen@hpcuha.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <32700003@hpcuha.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 6810

I just got a very nice Hallicrafters
SX-16. It's complete and probably
working. It is fairly dirty inside.
The lettering on the outside is kinda
brown looking.

I have a couple of questions for
you collectors out there.

1. I'm assuming that the lettering
should be white. Am I correct?

2. What should the finish look like
on the inside chassis and the transformers, etc.?

3. Whats a quick way to clean the metal
surfaces inside the cabinet?

Thanks,

Jim Allen

2801. Re: T33X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 14:58:49 UTC
From: tomg@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <7120146@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 6811

I don't know about T33X, but last night (Monday, 5 OCT) at 0018Z T33WV was on 10 meters at 28.495 running simplex. He said his QSL route was his home call of DK2WV.

Also on 10 meters was C21NI on 28.485 at 0000Z first running split up 5 then later on running simplex. This is Kiyoko and she is doing the same fine effort here as on ZK1, ZK2, ZK3, and any others I may have missed.

Tom Graham N6WLF tomg@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Hewlett-Packard Cupertino CA

2802. Re: CW Contests and "artifical aids"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 16:15:50 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <7120147@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 6812

I can copy well in the 20-22 wpm range for QSO's and was able to handle the contest exchange in the 25 wpm range. Some of the operators slowed down to my calling speed with out my asking, others put up with my requests for repeats and a couple real fast ones responded to my QRS with out a comment and gave me the QSO. I did notice that when some of the real fast fellas slowed down they got a series of calls, but soon as they increased there speed the calls slowed down. If a given operator is too fast, try QRS, many will respond at a slower speed that matches your sending speed. Key point - send at a speed you can receive! Don't feel bad, this was my first real serious attempt in a CW contest and I just bearly made my PIN.

I don't think a machine is a practical way to copy code during the contest. I did however feel that a number of operators were using CT or NA for logging and replies. The 4-5 sec delay after I called before they came back seemed like my call was being checked in the computer. I really don't see a problem with using the computer or a memory keyer for the replies, except it tends to increase the operating speeds. Certainly for the logging chores, a computer is the ONLY way to go.

73's
Jim, WA6SDMJim, WA6SDM

2803. Questions, questions, questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 17:07:38 UTC
From: root@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <310.273701E0@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6813
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

I wish to ask a fundamental question. Why are there so many questions on this newsgroup (and the Fidonet HAM and PACKET echoes) on "How do I plug in the power cord?" or "Why isn't the documentation more specific on whether the machine screws tighten clockwise or counter clockwise?"

When I was a baby ham, almost the only documentation was the circuit diagram. We studied that. Maybe poked around "The Handbook", and then tried it. If it smoked, plunged the whole block into darkness, or made the cat's tail stand up straight, we knew we were headed in the wrong direction. If some Old Fart said, "There's a lid tuning up on the frequency", we knew it was "getting out".

Come on, guys, take a chance. Live a little.

```
--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!root
| _) INTERNET: root@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ___________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

2804. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 17:21:34 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov6.172134.29539@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 6814

In article <7880341@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:

>
>So it seems clear to me that it's an improper REQUIREMENT. Regardless
>of how easy it is to learn, regardless of how nice or fun or efficient
>it is, if it's not something you must know to be a successful ham and
>to contribute to the hobby, it's an improper requirement.
>

Alan, the unfortunate thing is that it is required by international agreement for work on the HF bands. However, what is NOT required by that agreement is speed above 5 wpm. Since we HAVE to have code for HF, we should test ONLY at 5 wpm. If people think it would be nice to show greater proficiency than 5 wpm, let's roll that into the written exam process by adding questions to the written. I.e., let's add 5 code questions to the extra, increasing the questions asked to 55 and the passing score to 41. That way, if you fail the five code questions, you don't fail the test.

--

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT/AE
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

2805. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 17:46:55 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov6.174655.244@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 6815

In article <20363@crg5.UUCP> washer@crg8.UUCP (Jim Washer) writes:
>Karl, Couldn't find you I the call sign database. Are you licensed?
>>
>>
>>I have a Uniden HR2510, and I had a technician replace the driver, and
>>final transistors. It now does 10 Watts on AM dead key, and 40 Watts on Side
>>Band (all are RMS readings). I still would like more power. Up here in
>>Buffalo, 10 Watts AM, nor 40 Watts on sideband is still not enough to talk some
>>skip.
>>
>>--
>>Karl J. Vesterling vester@klaatu.canisius.edu
>>716-634-1643 (Answering machine, Box 1) milo@crash.cts.com
>>Buffalo, NY milo@pnet01.crash.cts.com
>>
>

1) This posting from Jim questioning Karl's right to be on the air
belongs in email rather than in rec.ham-radio.

2) When you sign on to the call sign data base, it tells you that the
data is as of 9/89. You wouldn't find me in there either as I received
my first license in 10/89.

--

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT/AE
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

2806. Antenna remote location

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 18:10:42 UTC
From: johnm@jetsun.weitek.COM
Message-ID: <950@jetsun.weitek.COM>
Source record: 6816

I have a housing site in the hills which affords the use of hill behind the site which is about 4-500 feet higher, which is also part of my land. I would like to place my antenna at the top of this hill. The horizontal distance is about 200 feet. The problem of course, is connecting the radio to the antenna. Cable sounds too expensive. Has anyone on the net had any experience or thoughts to relate on this problem (radio links, remote transmitters, etc ?). Thanks in advance.

- John

2807. VVV VVV VVV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 18:13:59 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <58842@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 6817

Back in the old days, when us olde phartes had to take our tests at the FCC field office, my elmer gave me some advice on how to make the code test a little easier. I was going for my Advanced (13WPM) and he said, "Be sure to copy EVERYTHING, including the VVV VVV at the beginning of the test, because it counts toward the 1 perfect minute." I thought he was BSing me, but he was adamant. So, at the test, the FCC examiner starts the code machine, and sure enough, "VVV VVV VVV" was there! Nine characters out of 65 (13WPM x 5 char/word)! Already got 14% of the first perfect minute!!! YAHOOO!!!!!!!!!

2808. Re: PRBWON still fighting.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 18:32:45 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8229@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 6818

In article <1756.27304fd0@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com> macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com writes:
>
> Henry Black (G4NOC,KK6JR) inquired;
>
>>Please could you post a brief summary of what this has cost you in
>>time and money so far.
>
>At last count it was about $6,500 on the day BEFORE the depositions
>and that added another $1,500 ++. I still owe some of it but Bob (W2THU,
>League consul) has been very gracious about waiting for it. All but a
>hundred or so has been out of our pockets (WD8EHL--XYL).
>
>We have been at this for 4 years as of yesterday. Three in federal court.
>
>There are a few volunteer trustees waiting to open the fighting fund
>if we don't recover expenses. We hope to find out any day now.
>We will let you know via QST and ARRL letter etc.
>
> There are no special circumstances in this case.
> The city has an ordinance allowing towers up to
> --- SIXTY FEET ---
> I checked that out before we bought the place.
> What they didn't tell us was that the neighbors
> had the last word on the permit.
>
> The permit was denied because;
> a) it would impact property values of the entire
> community regardless of its height.
> (30 ft. at a 29.1 ft. setback)
>
> b) I didn't need it to develop my property.
> (Never mind the other dishes, towers
> and beam antennas in town - 6 or so , some non-hams)
>
>We do this for all of Ham Radio. All for one and one for all.

Let me add my voice to what I hope is a choir of congratulations on your successful challenge. I'll be following this one closely to see if perhaps there is a court precedent you have won that I can use.

A little over a year ago I went through 3 planning commission hearings and a city council appeal on my application for a 65' tower. The circumstances were identical to yours. The city has a ordinance which is not in gross violation of PRB-1 (max height of 65' permitted with setbacks, etc.). Everything in my application was precisely consistent with the zoning ordinance, and I even have

a letter from the city planning director to that effect. HOWEVER, the planning department required a public hearing before they would grant a permit. Two neighbors complained. The finding was that:
- the zoning ordinance states that "conditions may be imposed upon the issuance of a building or use permit to mitigate the visual impact...";
- the planning commission, which was later upheld by the city council, interpreted this as "it is required that steps be taken to mitigate the visual impact";
- per the judgement of the planning commission and the city council, I had not taken adequate steps to mitigate the visual impact;
- therefore I was not in compliance, and the request was denied.

I could never get anybody to volunteer anything about what would be an adequate step to mitigate the visual impact. I offerred to put the antenna anywhere on my 1 acre lot they wanted, and even offerred to reduce the height requested. In the end, it was "make a specific proposal and we'll tell you if it passes". I made 3, and none did. Exactly the same as in the situation you just fought, it boiled down to the question of take years and many $K to fight it or just throw in the towell. I chose to fold and come back another day; you chose to put your money on the line. Your willingness to take a stand and risk your money will probably help me in my next attempt as well as every other ham who runs into local governments that want to ignore PRB-1 because they are banking on our unwillingness to fight it in court. If you'll post an address for people to send a contribution for your fight, I'd sure like to be the first to get my check there. Thanks for going to bat for all of us.

AA6KX

P.S. Did you ever try serious DXing/contesting with a 14' boom up 30'? It stinks.

2809. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 18:35:34 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <505@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6819

In article <2994@canisius.UUCP>, vester@canisius.UUCP (Karl Vesterling) writes:
>
> I have a Uniden HR2510, and I had a technician replace the driver, and
^^
> final transistors. It now does 10 Watts on AM dead key, and 40 Watts on Side
> Band (all are RMS readings). I still would like more power. Up here in
> Buffalo, 10 Watts AM, nor 40 Watts on sideband is still not enough to
talk
some
> skip.
^^^^^^^^
>
I don't want to use a linear amplifier because
> I have had them, and they come over the neighbors cooking utensils, and vast
> other appliances.
>

(Really, a linear amplifier in the output will give you a lot less
grief than a non-linear amplifier. Unless you want to use it for FM
or CW only....then Class C is just fine.)

Ummmm....I hope this isn't rude, but is this guy a licensed ham? Something
about having a technician modify the radio so he could "talk some skip"
has me wondering.....

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2810. Re: Magnetic Loop Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 18:56:10 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4358@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 6820

```
In article <46208@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
}jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner) writes:
}
}>In article <1594@csisles.Bristol.AC.UK> raina@CompSci.Bristol.AC.UK (Sanjay Raina)
writes:
}>}frequently), it seems to be ideal for DXing, which I miss at the moment.
}>}CAP. CO claims that as compared to a beam 60 to 80 ft long, thir antenna
}>}is only 1 to 1.5 S units down on 20/15/10 metres.
}>} ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
}
}>If you believe this, I've got some beach-front property on Mercury you may
}>be interested in...
}
}
}The claims are a little farfetched, I agree; but not *that* farfetched,
}IMHO. Notice he mentioned 4m (!) of space. Heck, that is 0.2 lambda
}at 20 meters. Notice that the ad emphasized the size of beams by saying

A lot more than a little farfetched... A 20 meter beam with a 60-80 foot
boom has a *lot* of gain, we're talking about perhaps 15dB or more.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200
```

2811. Re: T33X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 19:22:19 UTC
From: jdm@cadence.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov6.192219.22975@cadence.com>
Source record: 6821

In article <8219@gollum.twg.com> sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:
>Sunday there was an operation on claiming to be T33X, and I'd sure like to
>know if anybody has information about whether this one was legitimate. From
>my QTH it came at the right beam heading, but the fishy thing about this was
>that just while HK0TU was running a big pile-up at 21.025, the purported T33X
>came on 21.023 saying "up 1". The results were predictable--he put a pile-up
>right on top of HK0TU. I'm inclined to think this was just one of the more
>creative ways of jamming I've encountered recently. I know that SM7PKK et al
>are supposed to show up today as T33R and T33T, but I haven't heard anything
>about a T33X operation. Any info would be appreciated.
> AA6KX

I worked this guy on 10M CW about an hour before he showed up on 15M
es started QRMing the HK0TU operation. Given the fact that the signal
strength of the HK0 was not so hot in CA, presumably a few thousand miles
closer than Banaba Is., I'd be willing to believe he couldnt hear the HK0.
Though....he should have been able to get a sun-tan from all of the RF
from the pileup 5KC up ! So, maybe he had no excuse. Some DX'ers on the
KN6J DX packet node thought they knew his home call. DJ6??? if I recall.

73 es all that ham stuff

Joe AA6YD jdm@cadence .com

2812. Re: Abbreviation "QAM"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 20:03:52 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <6kD9R11w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 6822

brent@network.ucsd.edu (Brent Jones) writes:
> While we're on the topic of origins of abbreviations such as VVV, does
> anyone know what the abbreviation "QAM" might stand for. It's sent in

From Allied Communication Publication (ACP) 131(C), "Communication Instructions - Operating Signals" --

Question Answer,advice or order

QAM - What is the latest Meteorological observation
meteorological made at _____ (place) at ____
observation for hours was as follows....
_____ (place).

> CW at the end of the television weather broadcast in Germany. Maybe
> it's just something the producers thought sounded pretty.

Should be at the front.

ACP 131(C) is the handbook for Allied forces concerning the usage of Q and Z signals. Some of the more interesting ones -- QBF (Are you flying in cloud?), QRU (Have you anything for me?), QRZ (Who is calling me?), and ZBF (For the following message use large message forms).

<> "Aneth! That's a charming place!" "You've been to Aneth?"
<> "Yes, but not yet." -- The Doctor and Seth, "The Horns of Nimon".
><
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

2813. Re: Magnetic Loop Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 20:13:56 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250262@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6823

> It makes sense for a 1/4 wave magnetic antenna to work like a 1/4 wave
< electric one. But 4 meters isn't exactly "1/4 wave"! I don't remember
< if theoretic efficiency goes proportional to size or proportional to the
< square (which would give you either the claimed 1.5 S units or twice that).
< In any case, small antennas have low impedance and consequently high
< resistive losses, which are going to make things look worse than theoretical
> efficiencies.

For small loop antennas, radiation resistance is proportional to the square of the loop area. This is proportional to the FOURTH POWER of the loop diameter.

For short dipoles, the radiation resistance is proportional to the SQUARE of the length. Short dipoles have higher radiation resistance than small loops of similar size (less than about .1 wavelength max dimension).

On the other hand, it's much easier to get a low-loss match to a loop since no loading coil is needed.

AL N1AL

2814. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 20:30:06 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250263@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6824

In rec.ham-radio, vester@canisius.UUCP (Karl Vesterling) writes:

I have a Uniden HR2510, and I had a technician replace the driver, and final transistors. It now does 10 Watts on AM dead key, and 40 Watts on Side Band (all are RMS readings). I still would like more power. Up here in Buffalo, 10 Watts AM, nor 40 Watts on sideband is still not enough to talk some skip.

I have heard of people getting 90 Watts out of this radio RMS sideband, but I have no idea on how to do it. Dual finals? Maybe, but I thought I'd ask you if you knew anything about this, or had some hints. Please don't send me mail saying, "Get a Ranger". I don't want to use a linear amplifier because I have had them, and they come over the neighbors cooking utensils, and vast other appliances.

Any help would be appreciated, even a phone number!

You could try a device I once saw advertised in a CB magazine. It basically was a voltage step-up transformer you connect between the radio and the power line. :-)

AL N1AL

2815. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 20:32:12 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22069@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6825

In article <501@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <1990Nov4.015738.13603@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>, karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>> In article <9294@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
>> > so why should i use more spectrum than is necessary to have a casual
>> > conversation??
>>
>> I agree. I assume you have and use a 24-Hz filter when working CW at
>> 20 wpm?
>>
>Phil has obviously never worked CW outside of the lab, using REAL ham
>gear in the REAL world.
>
I believe that such bandwidths are attainable using "Coherent CW",
e.i. equipment phase-locked at both ends, receivers sampling at
precise "CW-BIT" times, etc... Has anyone here had experience with
such?

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

2816. Re: CW Contests and "artifical aids"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 20:38:23 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250264@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6826

I can copy 40 wpm comfortably in my head, maybe 50+ wpm with difficulty, but there are still a few contest stations that are too fast for me (KH6IJ is one that comes to mind). I have to resort to listening to him do 2 or 3 exchanges so I can get the exchange correct before I work him.

AL N1AL

2817. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 21:26:06 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <506@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6827

In article <1990Nov5.083824.25723@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >In article <1990Nov2.023950.2868@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
> > Top that off with the fact that
> >> we pretty much know all there is to know about HF propogation and the
> >> challenge is gone.
> >>
> >>

You might as well say, "we pretty much know all there is to know about physics."
>
> >Haw! For me, observation of HF propagation is one of the most fascinating
> >aspects of the hobby.
>
> >Remember that this comment from phil comes from a Technician class licensee who
> >only works VHF.
>
> We know what happens in the ionosphere.

We DO?!? Maybe YOU do, but after 25 years on the air, I don't. Observation of HF propagation is a source of continuing fascination.

We DON'T know what conditions will
> get set up at any time in the future. It is as hard to predict as the
> weather.

You got that right!
>
> But, yes, the observation of current propogation conditions is something
> that people can enjoy, just like the weather.

Yep.
>
> But do you limit yourself just to HF?
> --

Nope!
>

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089

MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2818. Re: NOCODE (was Re: K1EA Software)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 21:26:38 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov6.212638.7807@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 6828

In article <4285@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>Since we won't have the opportunity to educate the new no-code licensees
>in amateur operations before they're licensed, since they can get the ticket
>simply by memorizing a book, we must do so on the air when they get on. This
>means that we must first clean up our own act.

A minor bone to pick. Most of the hams I know, including myself, learned
CW using tapes and morse trainer programs, not off the air. My initial
education in ham radio came from buying a 2m ht while I was still waiting
for my ticket to arrive, and LISTENING. In any event, we're in agreement that
we'd better clean up the various messes up on the bands (2m, 20m come to mind).

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2819. Re: CW Contests and "artifical aids"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 21:38:55 UTC
From: tom@cheroke
Message-ID: <kZH9R1w161w@cheroke>
Source record: 6829

stu@tandem.com (Stuart G. Phillips) writes:

> Having participated in the CW version of Sweepstakes this last weekend
> I'm beginning to wonder whether the use of "artifical aids" such as
> PK-232, MFJ 1278, morse machines etc, should be specifically prohibited
> by the contest rules.

I don't know if there oughta be a law, however, it would take the fun
out of it (for me) to use any kind of copying aid -- other than better
filters etc or another ham listening with you when multi-op. I worked
in the slow speed areas, and got the impression (from sending mistakes
and the like) that most others were operating 'manually'.

> In working my (puny) 99 contacts (one short of the pin :-(( ) I was forced
> to resort to using my PK-232 to copy the machine gun style CW sent by so
> many stations. As a non-Extra class Ham of the Advanced class (or so they
> tell me I can comfortably copy 17-18 wpm and am slowly working my way up
> for the Extra. The PK-232 was claiming that much of the CW was sent around
> 30 wpm or more ! I understand that there are people who can do this speed
> and better but I've always thought there werent many.

I worked 93, so I know just how you feel! I was cruising along with 100
in sight Sunday afternoon, but the broadcast stations filled up the
slow-speed part of the band (my station good only on 40, although I got
a few on 15). I can copy 15 wpm (on a good day :) and had no problems
at all with others' speed in the slow-speed segments. Seemed like most
were less than 13 or would adjust to your calling/answering speed. I
would occasionally dip down into the high speed band and find a nice
signal that I could 'almost' copy, listen for a few rounds to get the
exchange and then call (at my puny straight key speed). Typically,
they would come back closer to my speed, and usually throw in an extra
TU or 73 (an 'A' for effort?). Anybody care to comment on whether the
CW cheetahs regard the turtles as another welcome contact or a nuisance
(assuming we've listened enough to have a good chance at completing the
exchange in one try)?

Only in one case could I not copy someone at all -- I answered their
weak (slow) call and could just not get any of the exchange. When I
asked for a "pse rpt all?" they came back with something different so
maybe they couldn't copy me either. I subsequently discovered I had
been operating for about an hour with RF gain backed off (short circuit
in the brain hi!). I had about three qso's with people that didn't
know a contest was going on (or didn't hear my SS).

> CW contests seem to be losing their charm and degenerating into a poor
> mans RTTY contest.

My first, so I really can't say. I hope not, because anyone that has a
CW copying aid can likely just go ahead and do RTTY (which I also hope
to do sometime).

> I wonder how many stations were using PK-232 etc for sending and/or
> receiving
>
> The ARRL had attempted to establish slow-speed segments for mere mortals
> such as me but there was a positive lack of activity in these segments in
> my part of the world.

Maybe you're in wrong state (:->). I stayed up late Sat. to catch
some 6's, but didn't hear many. However, this was when I had my RF
gain messed up! If it wasn't for that, I might have broke 100.

Seriously, maybe our expectations are just different. Seems to me that
you did pretty good for "first semi-serious attempt".

I thank the ARRL for thinking of us slow-speed coders. People tell me
that this is a new thing. If so, I hope there is enough response that
they do it again. I don't know if I'll ever be able to copy the big
guns!

> Thoughts, comments ????????
>
> Stu N6TTO
>
> PS: This was my first semi-serious attempt at a CW contest; it will probably
> be my last until I can copy 35 wpm !

My first too! I hope to be at the next.

Thanks for starting up this subject, and I hope more will come forth
with their SS experiences and opinions.

Tom N4YOS

--
Tom Thompson { uunet!sci34hub!cheroke!tom } (205) 533-1388

2820. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 21:39:01 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1129@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 6830

In article <2994@canisius.UUCP>, vester@canisius.UUCP (Karl Vesterling) writes:
-
- I have a Uniden HR2510, and I had a technician replace the driver, and
- final transistors. It now does 10 Watts on AM dead key, and 40 Watts on Side
- Band (all are RMS readings). I still would like more power. Up here in
- Buffalo, 10 Watts AM, nor 40 Watts on sideband is still not enough to talk
- some skip.
-
- Karl J. Vesterling vester@klaatu.canisius.edu

I don't know why you're having trouble, I've worked the world on 25W mobile!
What kind of antenna are you using? What frequency are you using? Are you
trying to use AM or USB most of the time? Send me e-mail with a time, date,
and freq (28.300 to 28.500 - I'm a tech class) and I try and hear your signal.

PS - Is your real name Fred or are you newly licensed? The only ham listed with
the last name Vesterling in NY is named Fred.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

2821. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 21:43:17 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4359@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 6831

In article <1990Nov2.021827.28758@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:

>By requiring code to get into ham radio, we are depriving our kids of a
>opportunity to experience an aspect of technology that will be in high
>use in the future.

What? DX pileups on 20 meters? Packet bulletin boards at an effective throughput of 10 bits per second? BARF? Repeater wars?

>Are you wanting to just let it go at that and give up on our kids?

I think the kids are quite satisfied with their computers and video games.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

2822. DXpedition Announcement

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 21:59:24 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9011062159.AA22582@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 6832

```
**********************************************************
* ANNOUNCEMENT *
* *
* GUADELOUPE 50 MHz DXPEDITION *
* FG/W3OTC *
* 100 watts and a small beam *
* *
* 19 November until 1 December 1990 *
* *
The house-key has arrived from Paris so it's reasonable to
announce my upcoming 50 MHz DXpedition to the island of
Guadeloupe (FG). The license itself took about nine months
to obtain. I don't go to FG just for radio, but will be on
a lot and will make a special effort to be on the air on
weekends and on Thanksgiving day. I will check into the
10-meter liaison frequency from time-to-time, but will not
give out QSLs for contacts on the liaison frequency. If I
* am really bored, I may do some 10-meter operating. *
* *
* QSL to: Robert J. Carpenter, W3OTC, AFTER I RETURN. *
**********************************************************
```

2823. Re: T2FD Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 22:10:20 UTC
From: k2ph@cbnewsj.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov6.221020.29677@cbnewsj.att.com>
Source record: 6833

From article <502@ssc.UUCP>, by tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook):
> In article <0D1186C0A47F6084C5@OBERLIN.BITNET>, FZINN@OCVAXA.CC.OBERLIN.EDU writes:
>> Does anyone on the list recall an antenna from the 1950s called a "T2FD". I
>> used one successfully but that was years ago and I do not have the specs.
>> As I recall it came from CQ or QST. It was a wide-spaced folded "dipole"
>> with a load resistor. THanks for any useful information and esp. for
>> specs.
>> Grover Zinn
>> ex-W5vyu
>
> Basically it is a sloping folded dipole with a terminating resistor
> opposite the center feedpoint. You can think of it as a squashed rhombic
> turned on end. It is non-directional and operates over a 5:1 frequency
> range.
>
> The original article is in QST, June 1949. There were several follow-up
> articles in CQ, and I found some in November 1951 CQ and February 1953 CQ.
>
> The length from end-to-end in feet is 328/MHz for the lowest frequency.
> Of course, the total wire length is twice this.
>
> The spacing between the wires is 9.84/MHz for the lowest frequency.
>
> The sloping angle should be about 30 degrees.
>
> The terminating resistor should be non-inductive, and have a rating
> equal to 35% of the transmitter power. It should be slightly higher
> in value than the impedance of the line in ohms. The author recommends
> 650 ohms for 600 ohm feeders, 500 ohms for 450 ohm line, and 390 ohms
> for 300 ohm line.
>
> Lots of stuff deleted...

I built one of these about four years ago using the 390-ohm
terminating resistor and a 6:1 balun obtained from Palomar
Engineers so I could feed it with 50-ohm coax. The performance
was less than spectacular. The model I made was cut for 40
meters, so I expected it to work anywhere from 40 through 15
meters. The SWR was about 2.5 or 2.7 to 1 across all of 40
meters. It was worse on 20. It was actually quite broad on
15 meters, about 1.3 to 1 across the entire band.

I tried to "A-B" this versus the 40-meter dipole I had up at
the same height as the T2FD. The T2FD was consistently two
S-units below the 40-meter dipole. Since it had a very nice

SWR on 15 meters, I thought I'd compare it against the TA-33
that I had up at 40 feet. The T2FD was consistently 5-6 S-units
below the tribander.

I threw the T2FD out.

--
==
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!oblivion!k2ph or k2ph@oblivion.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories | ARPA: k2ph%oblivion@att.arpa
Lincroft, N.J. 07738 | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

2824. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 22:15:04 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4360@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 6834

In article <1990Nov6.013026.16556@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:

>Luckily for you, I don't advocate such a course. And I *do* use CW. But I
>see no reason to force it down people's throats, just as I don't force packet
>down everyone's throats.

For that I'm grateful. At the risk of starting another flame war, I must say I find packet the most booooooooooooring mode ever invented. I think it was invented by younger hams to kill off all of the old timers by boring them to death.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

2825. Re: Antenna questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 22:46:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1513@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6835

In article <9011051434.aa14654@crdec7.apgea.army.mil> wejones@CRDEC7.APGEA.ARMY.MIL ("William E. Jones III") writes:
>Antenna questions.
>
> To receive wefax images from NOAA satellites, I had been using a
>Radioshack Discone antenna, but experienced periodic fade-in / fade-out
>problems, which I assume is due to rotation of the satellite or a
>circularly polarized antenna on the satellite. To fix this problem,
>I built a "Lindenblad" antenna following the directions in the
>ARRL Satellite Experimenters Handbook. This antenna (which is four
>folded dipoles arranged in a square, and then each tilted 30 deg out
>of the squares plane) works OK, but is made of bare 12 guage wire, so
>that when birds (the kind with wings) sit on it, they bend it all out
>of shape. My questions are:
>
>1. What would I lose by making it out of heavier stock, such as
> 1/8 " or 1/4 " refrigeration tubing. I have noticed other
> posters refer to a rule of 1/1000 for element
> diameter/wavelength, and the 12 guage wire seems to be the
> maximum by this criteria. Most TV and other beam type antennas
> would violate this rule too, but they would probably make up for
> it via multiple elements.

Breaking the 1/1000 rule will cause the optimum element lengths to vary
from the values calculated by the simplified equations in the handbooks.
Fatter elements will also be more broadbanded. Don't get too carried away
or the antenna will be squirrelly to tune. 1/100 should be safe.

>2. What would I lose by supporting the wire over a plexiglas or wood
> form. The book specified bare wire.

One of our locals made the whole thing out of TV twinlead stuffed into pieces of
PVC pipe. Seems to work fine for receive. PVC is lossey at these frequencies
so I wouldn't want to transmit through it.

>3. What would I lose by using steel rods and making plain 1/2 wave
> dipoles instead of the folded dipoles. Some recent posters have
> been critical of the use of steel for transmitting, but since
> I'm only receiving, would it be OK?

Steel has high resistance at RF frequencies. It would work, but would
not be ideal.

>4 How much am I losing at 137 MHz by using an antenna sized for
> 145 MHz? I was hoping to use it at both frequencies, and
> hoped it would be broadbanded enough not to lose much doing so.

This makes a significant difference. First, an antenna cuts off much more rapidly on the low side of center than the high side. Second, the phasing harness for the Lindenbad will be completely wrong so you don't get the desired circular polarization.

>5. Could my original fading problem (a very reproducible pattern) be
> caused by reflection from a nearby TV antenna? If so, how far
> away from such objects should I be?

Probably not. What you describe sounds like classic polarization fading. As a rule of thumb, an antenna should be at least 10 wavelengths away from another to avoid near field effects. Some people say 100 wavelengths, but I've found 10 a good compromise.

>6. What other antenna design might be useful? Is there an antenna
> design which is not ideal for transmitting (and thus left out of
> antenna books) which may be useful for receiving? I was looking
> for an omnidirectional antenna, but I could compromise in this
> respect if the patterns weren't too narrow. I want to avoid
> having to track, however, if at all possible.

The Lindenbad is probably the best nondirectional circular polarized antenna you can build. Concentrate on making it work right and you'll be happy.

>7. Somewhat off the subject, I have both an ICOM 7000 and a RS Pro-34
> scanner. With the Pro-34, I can replace the normal antenna with
> a short length of bare wire, and the radio works fairly well, in
> fact better than with the supplied antenna. On the other hand,
> when I first got my 7000, I tried it out with a short length of
> wire, and it didn't work at all! (ie stations coming in loud &
> clear on the Pro-34 could not even be heard at all on the 7000).
> I was convinced that the unit was defective until I hooked it
> up to the discone. I have seen others comment on "sensitivity
> problems" with the 7000, and suspect that they were experiencing
> something similar. Why should a cheap radio outperform a quality
> receiver with a poor antenna, but the reverse be true with a good
> (or at least better matched) antenna? I assume that for some
> reason the 7000 is more sensitive to mismatch, perhaps due to
> increased selectivity.

The R7000 is designed to match 50 ohms. It will not be happy with a short high impedance end fed wire. The Pro-34 is a typical high impedance design and works best with an end fed high impedance wire. When you attach the 34 to a good communications antenna matched to 50 ohms through 50 ohm coax, you grossly mismatch the radio and, except for the possible advantage of having an antenna high and in the clear, don't see an improvement. The R7000 however comes into it's own when properly matched.

Gary KE4ZV

2826. Re: Rules of the MW_RF conference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 22:52:41 UTC
From: root@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <316.273740FF@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6836
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: kjh@aludra.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
> Date: 6 Nov 90 07:02:09 GMT
> Organization: EE-Systems, USC, Los Angeles
> Message-ID: <12981@chaph.usc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <299.27344C5A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
> Jim.Grubs@f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >Initial guidelines for the Microwave and RF GROUP Conference.
>
> So will this be a USEnet newsgroup, or do I need to know how to get on
> the mailing list?

Glad you saw it, Ken. I had you in mind when I posted it.

First, it orginates (Sure!) originates as a groupmail conference in a fidonet technology net. Groupmail is somewhat analogous to a moderated newsgroup. I was planning on gatewaying it into a mail list until and unless there are enough takers to warrant setting up a newsgroup.

Of course, if you have a Fidonet compatible mailer (FrontDoor, Binkleyterm, SEAdog, D'Bridge, etc., and GROUP.EXE, you can pick it up directly from the moderator.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!root
| _) INTERNET: root@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| ____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2827. Re: Genderless pronoun: na

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 23:16:36 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <Dim9R4w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 6837

techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM (Technical Pub. Vince Short) writes:

> >No, sorry, the only
> >acceptable form is:
> >
> > Everyone should get his ham radio license.
> >
>
> Everyone should get her ham radio license.
>

Both are wrong.

Not everyone should have a ham license. Those who have no interest in
the hobby or desire to use it, for one.

<> "Aneth! That's a charming place!" "You've been to Aneth?"
<> "Yes, but not yet." -- The Doctor and Seth, "The Horns of Nimon".
><
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

2828. Callsign project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-06 23:58:58 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5352@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6838

I should comment that, for those who have not sent me their tapes,
it seems to me to be wiser to send them to the post office rather
than my home. I say this because I have received 2 tapes at the
house (maybe 3, I lose count), and both have been left in space
between the screen door and the back door at my townhouse complex.

The tapes are only marginally hidden there.

Fortunately, the dogs in the neighborhood do not wander around too
much, so damage from that sector will be minimal... :-)

Ah, well....

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

2829. What a waste

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 00:05:01 UTC
From: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <3426@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 6839

Jeeez. What a waste of a newsgroup. 60+ messages in a day, and none of them worth my time. bye bye to rec.ham-radio from Dan Meyer, N0KFB!
Remember: " Buffalo never Oink " Seen on a South Dakota travel brocure.
Advertisment: Try the Railway Post Office , a railfan BBS ! (612) 377-2197.
UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!rambler
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!rambler@nosc.mil
INET: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org

2830. The un-net this weekend!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 00:07:23 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5353@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6840

Just to remind everyone about the un-net this weekend:

Remember that, "every weekend" "we" hold an un-net.

What's an un-net? And why did I quote "every weekend" and "we" above?
I'm glad you asked! :-)

The Un-Net is a time, 2 frequencies, and a lot of fun. It is not a
net, given the characteristics of 10m prop. What you do to join it
is to get on one of the 2 frequencies (or as close as you can get)
and call something like "cq usenet". See if you can find any other
usenetters to talk to. (I've managed at least 6 or 7 so far) Keep
it up for as long as you want, but the "major time" range is, as you
can see from my .sig file below, 1700 UTC till 1900 UTC.

Ok, now, why did I quote "every weekend"? Because not everybody gets
on every weekend.

And why did I quote "we"? Because I doubt that many people get on
very regularly. I will finally be active during the un-net this
Saturday (the 10th), having been inactive for about the last 3 or 4
months...

SO, I look forward to "seeing" you this Saturday!

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

2831. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 00:14:11 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1897@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6841

From n8emr!W8PH Fri Oct 19 07:34:43 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iPuDK-0000pQC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Fri, 19 Oct 90 06:49 EDT
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901016/0027z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:10286 Z:43232
R:901015/2355 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:43484 Z:43103
R:901015/1444 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:57796 Z:45387

PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 42 ARLP042
FROM ED TILTON, W1HDQ
WETHERSFIELD CT OCTOBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

DURING THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER THE SOLAR FLUX ROSE AT A FAIRLY
RAPID RATE. AS OF SUNDAY NIGHT THE FLUX HAD REACHED 220, TEN POINTS
ABOVE THE SEPTEMBER PEAK. COMBINED WITH THE EXPECTED IMPROVEMENT IN
PROPAGATION AT THIS TIME OF YEAR, THE SECOND HALF OF THE MONTH
SHOULD BRING IMPROVED DX CONDITIONS, ESPECIALLY ON 28 AND 50 MHZ.

AS TO THE LATTER BAND, WE ALREADY HAVE REPORTS OF TRANSATLANTIC DX
ON 50 MHZ IN RECENT DAYS. THE REST OF THIS YEAR AND THE EARLY
MONTHS OF 1991 SHOULD BE GOOD TIMES FOR USERS OF 21 MHZ AND HIGHER
FREQUENCIES UP THROUGH 50 MHZ. THE PEAK IS LIKELY TO COME IN LATE
NOVEMBER. THE CONDITIONS MOST IMPORTANT TO 50 MHZ ARE THE INCREASED
OCCUPANCY AND THE VASTLY IMPROVED PERFORMANCE OF SOLID STATE GEAR
FOR THIS BAND.

SINCE LATE SEPTEMBER AND THROUGH MOST OF OCTOBER, THE AUTHOR OF
THESE BULLETINS HAS BEEN VISITING FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN
CONNECTICUT AND MASSACHUSETTS. WE EXPECT TO BE BACK IN SPRING HILL,
FLORIDA, BEFORE THE END OF OCTOBER. WE OPERATE MAINLY ON 21 THROUGH
144 MHZ, BUT ARE SET UP FOR ALL BANDS FROM 3.8 TO 432 MHZ. OUR
MAILING ADDRESS IS PO BOX 5529, SPRING HILL, FL 34606.

AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBERS FOR OCTOBER 4 THROUGH 10 WERE 152, 123,
113, 149, 169, 134 AND 152 RESPECTIVELY, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF
141.7. SOLAR FLUX NUMBERS AS REPORTED BY WWV FOR THE SAME TIME
PERIOD WERE 184, 169, 169, 168, 179, 182 AND 192, WITH A MEAN FIGURE
OF 177.6. AR

2832. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 00:14:25 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1898@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6842

Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iPu7D-0000qJC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Fri, 19 Oct 90 06:50 EDT
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901019/0829z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:10372 Z:43232
R:901019/0704 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:44226 Z:43103
R:901102/0647 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:58113 Z:45387
R:901019/0257z @:W8BI.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:18703 Z:45424
R:901019/0158 @:WA8ZWJ.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Union #:20434 Z:45322

DX BULLETIN 42 ARLD042
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT OCTOBER 19, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THANKS TO ALLEN, N2KW, AND THE TRISTATE DX PACKETCLUSTER NETWORK FOR
THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

BANABA, T33. A MAJOR EXPEDITION IS DUE NOVEMBER 7 TO 21 BY AN ALL
STAR TEAM INCLUDING JG2BRI, OH1RY, OH2BH, SM7PKK, AND TF3CW.
SIGNING T33T ON CW AND T33R ON SSB WITH FIVE COMPLETE STATIONS, THEY
WILL BE ACTIVE ON 160 THROUGH 10 METERS. QSL CHORES WILL BE HANDLED
BY OH3GZ.

BENIN, TY. LOOK FOR TY1DX OCTOBER 25 TO NOVEMBER 3, POSSIBLY
SIGNING TY2A IN THE CQWW SSB CONTEST. THEY WILL OPERATE MOSTLY SSB,
WITH SOME CW ON REQUEST. QSL VIA IK6FHG.

TY1PS IS OFTEN ON RTTY AROUND 21088 KHZ AT 2000 UTC.

BRUNEI, V85. BOB, N2OO, RETURNS TO V85 NOVEMBER 12 TO 16, POSSIBLY
AS V85OO. HE WILL WORK MOSTLY CW ON 80 THROUGH 10 METERS.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, VK9X. FRANZ, DJ9ZB WILL JOIN VK2RQ AND VK3DHT FOR
A TWO TO THREE WEEK OPERATION FROM CHRISTMAS ISLAND WHICH IS JUST
ABOUT TO START.

COMOROS, D68. FRANK, DL7FT, WILL OPERATE FROM THE COMOROS THIS
MONTH. HE WILL ALSO ATTEMPT TO GET ON THE AIR FROM 5R8 IF POSSIBLE.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC, 5R8. DL7FT AND THE COLVINS WILL ATTEMPT TO
ACTIVATE THIS ELUSIVE SPOT BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, V63. FOLLOWING THEIR SUCCESSFUL
KC6CQ OUTING, OUR INTREPID CANADIAN FRIENDS ARE DUE AT V63 OCTOBER
16 TO 31. QSL MANAGER VE3JDO WILL BE A VERY BUSY FELLOW NEXT MONTH.

MARSHALL ISLANDS, V73. AFTER THE V63 OPERATION, THE CANADIAN TEAM PLANS TO BE QRV FROM V73 NOVEMBER 1 TO 4.

MOZAMBIQUE, C9. LLOYD AND IRIS COLVIN ARE ON THE AIR FROM MOZAMBIQUE. LOOK FOR C9QL ON THE HIGHEST BAND WITH PROPAGATION STATESIDE. QSL YASME.

NAURU, C21. TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS HAVE CANCELLED THE VK2GJH C21 TRIP. MATS, SM7PKK, SHOULD BE QRV FROM C21NI BY THE END OF NOVEMBER.

QATAR, A7. LOOK FOR AHMED, A71CD, AROUND 28480 KHZ, FROM 1200 TO 1300 UTC.

SAUDI ARABIA, HZ. 7Z1AB WILL BE A 15 METER SINGLE BAND ENTRY IN CQWW SSB. OPERATOR K2ZJ WILL QSL VIA KN2N AT THE ADDRESS LISTED IN 1990 CALLBOOK. 7Z1AB IS REGULARLY ON 21275 KHZ AT 2100 UTC, ACCORDING TO VP2ML. PLEASE REMEMBER THAT 7Z1AB QSL CHORES ARE NORMALLY HANDLED BY WB2WOW. HZ1AB, LOCATED WITHIN A MILITARY DEPOT, IS TEMPORARILY QRT.

SOUTH COOK ISLANDS, ZK1. SIGGI, TF3CW, WILL SIGN ZK1VS IN THE CQWW CW CONTEST. THIS IS HIS WAY TO UNWIND FOLLOWING THE BANABA EXPEDITION NOVEMBER 7 TO 21.

SOUTH GEORGIA, VP8. GORDON, VP8CDJ, HAS BEEN ACTIVE ON 14256 KHZ, MONDAYS AT 2230 UTC. LAST WEEK, THE LIST WAS TAKEN BY VP8BXK, SOUTH ORKNEYS. QSL VP8CDJ VIA GM4KLO. QSL VP8BXK VIA W9ARV.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, CY0. FP5DX AND VE1KM WILL BE ACTIVE ON 160 THROUGH 10 METERS BOTH CW AND SSB, FROM OCTOBER 20 TO 30 SIGNING EITHER CY9SPI, OR CY9DX. RTTY OPERATIONS ON 20 AND 15 METERS ONLY. QSL TO FP5DX.

TUVALU, T2. MATS, SM7PKK, WILL BE QRV FROM TUVALU EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER HIS C21NI OPERATION IN NOVEMBER. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

VANUATU, YJ. OH1RY WILL SIGN YJ0R IN CQWW CW THIS NOVEMBER.

WAKE ISLAND, KH9. THERE IS STILL TIME TO QSO AA4NP/AH9 ON 20 OR 40 METER CW. HE HAS BEEN VERY ACTIVE FROM 1000 TO 1100 UTC, BUT WILL QRT SOON.

WEST KIRIBATI, T30. THE BANABA CREW MAY ACTIVATE TARAWA FIRST. IF THEY DO, IT WILL BE A LIMITED OPERATION FROM NOVEMBER 3 TO 5.

ZAIRE, 9Q. 9T5E IS THE CALLSIGN SIG, 9Q5EE, WILL USE FOR CQWW SSB. QSL BOTH VIA K1RH. RALPH CAN ALSO CONFIRM SU1EE CONTACTS BY SIG.

SPRATLY ISLAND, 1S. DESPITE THE SUPPORT OF INDEXA, ROMEO, 3W3RR, IS STILL LACKING ADEQUATE FUNDS FOR HIS RETURN TO SPRATLY IN DECEMBER. CONTACT NT2X FOR DETAILS. AR

2833. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 00:14:41 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1899@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6843

```
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iPuCG-0000fkC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Fri, 19 Oct 90 06:50 EDT
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901017/0404z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:10317 Z:43232
R:901016/2314 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:43737 Z:43103
R:901016/2236 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:57963 Z:45387

ARRL BULLETIN 39 ARLB039
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT OCTOBER 16, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

PARTICIPANTS IN THE SCOUT JAMBOREE ON THE AIR SHOULD LISTEN FOR
DA0BSA IN GERMANY. AMATEURS THERE HAVE BEEN GRANTED A SPECIAL THIRD
PARTY AGREEMENT TO OPERATE THIS SPECIAL EVENTS STATION JUST FOR JOTA
ON OCTOBER 20 AND 21. THE STATION IS EXPECTED TO BE ACTIVE FROM 1300
TO 1900 UTC BOTH DAYS. AR
```

2834. Re: NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 02:39:19 UTC
From: frank@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <39268@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6844

In article <1990Nov6.134542.2884@santra.uucp>, s36572u@puukko.hut.fi (Karl R. Tigerstedt) writes:
>
> Please send the actual keplerians, since I believe they are of greater
> value to the amateur radio society than the 2-line format description.
Other stuff deleted.

Mr. T.S. Kelso, PLEASE continue the format that you have been using.
Almost ALL Amateur and NON-Amateur programs for tracking satellites that
I know of use both the AMSAT and NASA/NORAD format.

I FOR ONE do not want to cause YOU, Mr. Kelso, any more work than you
already so unselfishly provide to indviduals who use your NASA/NORAD
postings of the NASA/NORAD format of the Keplerian values.

When the 3-line format you post, Sat Name, and 2 lines of Kep data would
NOT be immediately consumed by ORBITS III (Mr. Roy Welsh, a nice program),
I wrote a simple conversion program in BASIC to provide the required
conversion.

I greatly appreciate Mr. Kelso's postings here as they save me a long
distance call to his BBS, which, sadly for me is no longer in Austin.
A long distance call from Finland, I assume, would be MUCH more costly!

I do not know the formulae for deriving the info found in the NASA/NORAD
format that is needed for folks with 'AMSAT ONLY' capable programs.
Perhaps someone who does can post them and that should resolve
Mr. Tigerstedt's problem; and I'd kind of be interested in knowing them
as well. :^)

> "I have only come here seeking knowledge.
...in a format that I can understand?
> *** Karl Tigerstedt , email s36572u@puukko.hut.fi ***

********** MR. Kelso, THANK YOU! ************
frank
--
Frank Abernathy, University of Texas at Austin, frank@ut-emx.utexas.edu
Work: (512)-471-3216 Home: (512)-244-0625 (ans. mach always on...)

2835. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 03:23:46 UTC
From: dana@altair.la.locus.com
Message-ID: <19215@oolong.la.locus.com>
Source record: 6845

In article <20363@crg5.UUCP> washer@crg8.UUCP (Jim Washer) writes:
>Karl, Couldn't find you I the call sign database. Are you licensed?
>>
>>
>>I have a Uniden HR2510, and I had a technician replace the driver, and
>>final transistors. It now does 10 Watts on AM dead key, and 40 Watts on Side
>>Band (all are RMS readings). I still would like more power. Up here in
>>Buffalo, 10 Watts AM, nor 40 Watts on sideband is still not enough to talk some
>>skip.
>>
>>--
>>Karl J. Vesterling vester@klaatu.canisius.edu

License or not (and I'd tend to guess not), Karl should have no problem
"working skip" from buffalo with 40 watts SSB. I've worked many people
using barefoot (i.e. 25W) HR2510s in mobile installations, even some from
upstate New York (Niagra Falls). 10m is one of those bands; when it is
"in", 5W is plenty to work transcontinental. Sometime tune in the CW beacons
from 28.200 to 28.300; you'll hear 2 to 5 W beacons all over the US. Of
course, knowing CW helps one identify which beacon is being received ;-).

/*
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
*/

2836. News From OSCAR-11 06-Nov-90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 03:48:16 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <362@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 6846
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

```
SB NEWS @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $UOSAT.105
News From OSCAR-11 06Nov90

* UOSAT-2 OBC STATUS INFORMATION *

DIARY OPERATING SYSTEM V3.1 SMH MLJM MSH

Today's date is 6 /11 /90 (Tuesday)
Time is 14 :18 :25 UTC
Auto Mode is selected
Spin Period is - 282
Z Mag firings = 0
+ SPIN firings = 11
- SPIN firings = 7
SEU count = 132
RAM WASH pointer at 982
WOD commenced 6 /11 /90 at 0 :0 :10
with channels 50 ,51 ,52 ,57 ,
Last cmnd was 109 to 0 , 0
Attitude control initiated, mode 1

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN 06 November 1990 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** AO-16 / UO-14 BBSs COMMISSIONED **

The Packet Bulletin Board software which has been running in 'beta test'
versions on UoSAT-OSCAR-14 since July has now been loaded to AO-16. This
follows a period of intense development by Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, and Harold
Price, NK6K, getting software ready for hundreds of users expected to access
AO-16 and UO-14.

The programs loaded to the satellites, when combined with several
groundstation client programs, implement the PACSAT communications protocols
proposed by Jeff and Harold in papers presented at the recent ARRL Amateur
Radio Computer Networking Conference. The protocols provide a connected-mode
file transfer facility called FTL0 and a standard broadcast mode for bulletins
and other items of general interest.

When someone is up or downloading in connected mode you will see packets from
the FTL0 server callsign: PACSAT-0 (on AO-16) or UOSAT3-12 (on UO-14).
Bulletins being broadcast will have source callsigns UOSAT3-11 or PACSAT-11.
These packets may contain some ASCII text, although each will begin with a
short binary header.
```

The PACSAT protocol suite requires special groundstation software to interpret binary headers and implement protocol handshakes. Papers in the 9th ARRL Networking Conference proceedings describe the protocols in detail. Software for groundstations with IBM-PC type computers will be made available free by UoS through dial-up bulletin boards and on-line information systems.

The release of the groundstation software, expected around 8 or 9 November, will mark the official opening of UO-14 and AO-16 for communications by any suitably-equipped, licensed radio amateur. With LO-19 following stortly and FO-20 already providing service, the Amateur Satellite Service will soon have a useful and interesting network of store-and-forward satellites.

** RS-14/RUDAK-2

Reliable sources within the Soviet Union indicate that the launch of RS-14/RUDAK-2 is now expected to happen on or about November 24, 1990. UA3CR requests the help of radio amateurs all over the world to collect telemetry and send it via packet radio or via a SSB net to him. The first day's worth of telemetry will transmitted via a CW beacon at 20 WPM on 145.822 or on 145.948 MHz SSB and will be vitally important to ground controllers. Later, after ALL systems are working properly on the RUDAK-2 transponder, PSK/BBS/MODE B operations will begin.

** AO-13

The transponder schedule is as follows:

Mode B : MA 000-095
Mode-JL: MA 095-125
Mode-LS: MA 125-130
Mode-S : MA 130-135
Mode-BS: MA 135-140
Mode-B : MA 140-256
Omnis : MA 220-040

This schedule is expected to continue through 26 Dec 90.
BLON = 180 and BLAT = 0

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.105 for PR BBS use.

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2837. What's the Input Impedance of a Sony 2010?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 04:47:23 UTC
From: mcmahan@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <16366@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 6847
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I'm trying to design some simple front end antennas, filters, and amplifiers
to improve my reception of shortwave broadcasts. The problem I run in to is
that I don't know the input impedance of the Sony 2010 radio I intend to use.
There is nothing in the specification sheet of the radio that tells me what
I need to know. Any ideas? I plan on using the external antenna input jack
to provide the desired signal.

A similar question exists for all radios out there. Is there a standard
impedance for consumer shortwave radios?

-dave

--
Dave McMahan mcmahan@netcom.uucp
{apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!mcmahan

2838. Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 05:19:26 UTC
From: root@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 6848
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <306.27359C32@w8grt.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs, W8GRT) writes:
+
+ > From: chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM (Charles Rissmeyer)
+ > Date: 4 Nov 90 03:38:14 GMT
+ > Organization: StPaul
+ > Message-ID: <691@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
+ > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
+ >
+ > If I modified my IC-745 to transmit on 11 meters (CB band) and kept
+ > the power down to 4 watts out, could I legally use it to transmit on
+ > that band?
+
+If you take it to the FCC lab and get it type accepted, yes.
+

None of the existing Amateur gear could pass..the controls allow for other than fixed-transmit frequencies. The power output is adjustable above the limits, the modulation can be run above limits, most rigs have FM - a mode that is illegal...nope, you couldn't get it type certified; it just won't qualify! The rules were designed to force the manufacturers into selling radios without those capabilities, and of such design that it is difficult to add such capabilities...like why do you think that Dynascan/Cobra keeps on making the Cobra 148GTL??? Because it's *very* easy to modify...and that's why people keep on buying them! Because of the way in which the rules were written, once a design is type certified so long as there are NO CHANGES, the company can keep producing and selling them..if they change something it's a new set of rules! The latest set insists on making it damn near impossible to modify the rig for increased frequency coverage (the '148 can go from 26.965-27.405 to 26.815-28.045 with just 3 silly jumper wires and 3 switches added to the existing PLL!) more power (the '148 can be turned up to almost 20w PEP SSB and 10-12w RMS for AM use!) or additional modulation modes. (again, the '148 can be made to do FM by adding a little kit that costs $20!)

In addition, it's pretty obvious that the manufacturers would rather sell millions of radios than thousands...hence they decided to do both by building units like the HR-2510/2600 - Ham radios...sure! A simple jumper, a cap or a new PLL chip and either of those units can operate on 26.00-30MHZ...presto! ..no type acceptance laws to worry about! It's NOT a CB! Yeah RIGHT!

The FCC hasn't got the time to bust hams for running their gear on 11 meters, and your risk-factor is small PROVIDED:

1) you DO keep it turned down to 3 or 4 watts RMS - otherwise you stick out like a sore thumb! Just like the guys that run linears only cleaner! ..if your antennas are really good on 10 & 11, crank it down more!

2) Watch your modulation % - most stock CB's have 65-70% max...a preamp mic (I use the Cobra Dynamic Plus..) turned DOWN to 2 or 3 will make you sound pretty much like a *verrrryyy clean* CB radio...most amateur mics sound pretty awful on AM..great for SSB but thin or hollow on AM, especially if the people listening to you are listening on CB receivers..which are not the greatest!

3) AVOID THOSE "funny freqs"...lot's of CBers insist on using the band between 27.405 and 28.0 You (as a HAM) should never operate there! You could lose your license in a flash! Most CBers never get caught..but I've know some Hams that have! A word to the wise...if they ask, just be cool..tell 'em you don't have "freqs"! Stick to the 40 channels...plenty of people to talk to there, besides some of the freebanders have been known to use their equipment for illegal acts - something you'd just hate yourself for if the FCC nailed you and decided that you were in on it!

4) You don't cause problems...TVI, RFI and the like, even complaints from other 11 meter users can be the catalyst for a complaint. Remember that most of the people on CB are non-technical, they tend to carry around a lot of misconceptions about the science of radio...don't abuse them for this: TEACH THEM! ONE AT A TIME! INVITE THEM OVER (if you trust them..) AND OFFER TO LET THEM BE A GUEST OPERATOR! YOU'LL BE AMAZED! Some of them will be so jazzed they'll go out and get a Novice ticket with a little encouragement from you! (I'm rather proud of the 12 people I did this with - they're good hams, they wern't bad CBers...)

5) Keep a low profile! The FCC is sooo overworked, and sooo underfunded it's unlikely that they will be doing much about 11 meters any time soon. They'd probably like to just ignore the problems there unless there is a reason to do otherwise...like those clowns that shout obscene remarks into their mics..or run a gallon of power...if you're cool about it, no one will ever know you're running ham gear..unless you tell them! And if someone *does* ask..tell them you're running a Stock Cobra 148GTL with a power mic!...there's millions of those things out there and it won't arouse a bit of interest..

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

2839. T2FD Antenna.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 09:47:50 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <07.Nov.90.09
Source record: 6849

T2FD antenna - it actually stands for 'Tilted Terminated Folded Dipole'.
I dont understand the theory, (its for HF bands - i dont *WANT* to understand
the theory!) but i do have various references to it in some ancient 1950's books
i can dig out; - anybody interested?

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET : PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
Internet : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
RADIO : G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::\PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + Station Road
PHONE : +44 (0)793411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 (0)793411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

2840. NASA Satellite Elements Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 12:03:00 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9011071203.AA00038@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 6850

CEO summary:
A message recently requested that the "actual" Keplerian elements be
posted to the net instead of the "two line format".
I'd like to thank Dr. Kelso for his reliable postings of the latest
elements (along with a format description). It's been several years
since I first started getting Info-Hams and Dr. Kelso has hardly
missed a beat. I believe the two line format is quite sufficient for
two reasons. First, Instant Track software loads it automatically and
second, it takes up less space on the digest than the longer "AMSAT"
format.
Again, thanks to Dr. Kelso for providing a most valuable service.
==========

Peter Simpson, KA1AXY
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837
Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM

2841. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 12:03:31 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <702@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 6851

In article <119@vdbsan.UUCP> brian@vdbsan.UUCP (Brian Bainter) writes:
>allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
>
>>I request *again* reasons why CW *should* be required of *all* hams. Reasons
>>which do not boil down to negative arguments but positive ones saying what
>>specific benefit comes of requiring CW of all hams *and* *proving* *it* ---
>
>First of all I am not saying that I am opposed to no-code, but this quote
>above made me think a little bit. Brandon wants proof. Well, I want proof
>that a no-code license will have the desired effect. In business you do a
>market study before you put a product out.

Check into Europe, or Japan, or about every country other than the USA.
They have no-code licenses. As far as I know, all with positive effect.
In fact, at least in Holland, there are more no-code licenses than
code-full licenses.

This point has been made in the past. Usually, one studies a few months
on the subject before making a decision. Where were you?

73, Geert Jan

2842. re: PRBWON-- still fighting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 12:38:33 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1876.2737b9fa@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 6852

NA4G asks--

>.....if any of this is on electronic media, please
>email such to me. My mailer can handle files larger that 64k.

SEE #5883 rec.ham-radio

73 WA8ZHN

2843. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 12:39:46 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <703@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 6853

In article <5suyR5w161w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
>bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>>
>> The No-Code people are advocating it's elimination from the test, not the
>> banning of CW. The Pro-Code people equate non-testing with forbiding it's
>> use.
>
> The no-code arguments I usually hear involve the creation of a license
>that has no code privileges. This is forbidding the use of code to those
>who have a no-code license, just like techs are forbidden to use voice
>below 6m. Thus, it is most no-code people who want a prohibition on code.
>
> If the guvviment gives you a code privilege, it should test you on it
>to make sure you have rudimentary ability to use it. Just like the
>privilege you get to build your own radios has a test to make sure you
>have a rudimentary knowledge of how to do it. Or at least how to keep
>from burning up a lot of valuable electronic parts in the process.

Why? Myself, I have a no-code license, and yet I am allowed to use CW
if I like. The only requirement is that I ID. However, if my CW is bad
enough not to be copyable, ID in phone is perfectly legal within
my license. Some people use this possibility to study CW after they got
their no-code license and they decide they want a full license after
all (a very popular grow-path).

The need to know technical stuff is because 1. you need to know about
radio to successfully use it within the spectrum of modes the ham license
provides, and more important 2. you need to know about radio to lower
the chance that you cause disturbance to others, especially using
the (e.g. high-power) privileges your ham license provides.
If ham-radio were just low-power FM phone, radio knowledge
would be less required, but at least _you_, being a ham,
should know what your transmissions can do to the operation
of neighbour's stereo :-).
That is why you may use modes what are more likely to cause
disturbance (SSB) and higher output levels.

I guess that if you burn up electonic parts in the experimenting process,
the {FCC, PTT, RTT, DBP, ..} will probably feel sorry for you, but you
probably learned from it in the process. You didn't harm others.
They wouldn't mind you burning some parts.

On the other hand, you should know what to do to make it very unlikely
that your just-built new transmitter doesn't home planes to your backyard

instead of the nearest airport.
Pirate transmitters built by people without radio knowledge tend to have
some nasty side-effects.

> 2. The international treaties governing radio demand it for activity
>below 30 MHz. As all current ham licenses have privileges below 30 MHz,
>it is required for all current ham licenses.

That is why many US pro-coders suggest a no-code [vus]hf-only license.
If only >30 MHz is allowed, morse code tests are not required.

My personal feeling is that these no-code licenses are very useful,
and have proven the concept for at least 30 years here.
I think it is time for the USA to come by to the rest of the world.

73, Geert Jan

PE1HZG [in case you wonder: that's a no-code CEPT class B license]

--8<--nip-nip----------

Geert Jan de Groot, Email: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Philips ICA, ..!hp4nl!philica!geertj
Weisshausstrasse, Ham: PE1HZG
5100 Aachen, West-Germany

phone: +49 241 6003 714 "Programs are like waffles:
fax: +49 241 6003 709 you should always throw the first one out"
[Standard disclaimers apply] - Sutherland

2844. Re: 2m J-pole antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 13:28:56 UTC
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <10625.2737d3d8@rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 6854

In article <308.27361418@w8grt.fidonet.org>, root@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> One way to make a twinead J-pole with greater mechanical strength is to slip
> the sucker inside a 6 ft piece of of PVC pipe and seal the ends.

Ever look inside a fiberglass marine antenna? It's a coaxial J-pole in a
fiberglass tube.

73 de Mark

--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

2845. Re: CW Contests and "artificialaids"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 13:53:40 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <149@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 6855

In article <11334.2736a41c@ecs.umass.edu>, scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
>
> Re: Sweepstakes. There seemed to be lots and lots of cw in the
> RTTY and AMTOR segments. I realize that 14.070 to 14.090 (and similar
> segments in the 15m and 10m bands) are for the digital modes only by
> "gentlemen's agreement" (sorry about gender insensitivity).

10 meters was just as bad. For most of the afternoon, it was virtually impossible to copy packet as the 50 over 9 CW stations completely blanketed the S5 packet stations. Other than the blatant interference that is common during contests, makes you wonder what happened to "use only the power necessary." If CW is so much more efficient, why do CW ops run so much more power than the packet stations??

I wish there were at least one weekend without a contest. There are other uses for the spectrum, and I work all week too.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

2846. Re: Genderless pronoun: na

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 14:09:37 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.090937@ultnix.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 6856

In article <15503@burdvax.PRC.Unisys.COM>, techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM (Technical Pub. Vince Short) writes:
|>
|>Quite frankly, I find the whole topic to be so void of merit, that it taxes my
|>patience. So, now, with the semantics out of the way, can we get down to
|>business and resume the typical informed technical and relevant discussions
|>that make reading this forum such a pleasureable and rewarding experience for
|>all involved?
|>

So are yo usaying that you posted to rec.ham-radio as a mistake?

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

If I was authorized to speak for my employer, I'd be too important to
waste my time on this crap....

2847. Re: Looking for references on CW decoding

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 14:14:59 UTC
From: clavelei@cicb.fr
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.141459.13692@cicb.fr>
Source record: 6857

In article <9010261259.AA18872@ucsd.edu>,houlejm@ireq.hydro.qc.ca (Jean-Marie Houle) writes:
| In article <9010261259.AA18872@ucsd.edu> daniel@SICKKIDS.TORONTO.EDU
| (Daniel Guerin) writes:
| > I am interested in building a morse code decoder for a Macintosh.
| > So I am looking for the following:
| > - schematic for a low cost A/D converter which could send the samples
| > in serial form for capture via the Macintosh serial port
| > - reference to articles on algorithms for morse decoding; I am looking
| for
| > something that could automatically adapt to varying speed etc...
|
| I could suggest using the sound input on the new Macs or an equivalent
| (Mac recorder from Farallon) for the older macs, Then digitally process
| the signal to get the code out of it and then decode the morse.
|

Interesting but the Mac is probably a poor DSP ;-)

| Personnally I would demodulate the audio externally and feed the resulting |digital signal to one of the handshake lines of the serial port and do only the |morse decoding in the mac.
|
| I know nothing on algorithms for morse decoding but would like to have a
| look at that.

I'm experimenting a morse decoder whose harware part is built on a home-made fax demodulator : a tone decoder feed one of the 8 bits of the parallel/serial converter used for the fax signals. The serial words are sent on one of the Mac serial ports

2848. Re: T33X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 14:16:22 UTC
From: andreap@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <andreap.657987382@s.ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 6858

reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert) writes:
I saw a DX posting for this station on the local PacketCluster, last
night.

FYI

Harold, N4FLZ, hgpeach@ca.uky.edu (128.163.192.1)

>According to our PacketCluster (tm), Baldur, DJ6SI, has arrived on Banaba
>and is waiting for the other ops. What else is there to do besides operate?
>Anyway, WFWL.

>jim, AD1C

>=-=-=-

2849. Re: T2FD Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 15:25:01 UTC
From: greenba@gambia.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <GREENBA.90Nov7102501@gambia.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 6859

Regarding the folded dipole with a terminating resistor (T2FD) ...

Remember that a simple 50 ohm resistor will give you a VSWR of 1.000
on all parts of all bands.

Give me an antenna with lousy VSWR. At least, if I tune it a bit,
it will radiate!

NQ2H
--
Ben A. Green, Jr.
Q: What shall we do about ignorance and apathy?
A: I don't know and I don't care.

2850. Hams using Macintoshs **READ THIS**

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 16:14:10 UTC
From: kingdon@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.161410.12917@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 6860
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I am posting this for WD1V, the moderator of Macnet.
Please do NOT respond to this account.

Macnet is FREE and available to all. What WD1V has done is put together,
via packet radio,is a list of hams throughout the world who use Macintoshs, so
that they might converse about Macs and ham radio. He also maintains a
Macintosh public domain software base for ham radio. Currently, the base
is about 10 Megs! The following is his Invitation to Macnet as well as a
list of the public domain software disk names. Send a SASE with a FORMATTED
disk for the Macnet general info and the list of hams which WD1V has compiled.
For each disk you want,send the disk name as well as a FORMATTED disk and SASE.

As soon as you send your stats in, you are a member of Macnet.

I would like to thank John WD1V for his efforts to bring together the Macintosh
Ham community. He has done a very good job.

Please do NOT respond to this account. Contact John WD1V via packet radio at
WD1V@KB4N.NH.USA.NA, or send a letter to the address below.

John Kingdon KA3VJH

INVITATION
>If you are using an Apple Macintosh with your amateur radio, join the ranks
>of Macnet -the consortium of hams with Mac's that share information, software,
>packets, and solutions! To join, simply send a disk (800K) with SASE to:
>
> John D. Seney, WD1V
> 144 Pepperidge Drive
> Manchester, NH 03103
>
>Include a text file and relate your full name, address, city, state,
>zip, call, home BBS, type Mac, type radios, interests, projects, comments,
>questions, software used, etc. We now have more than 180 members!
>
>I'll return your disk with our entire membership's stats, PD software, and
>articles submitted by our members covering a broad range of topics. Armed with
>all our stats, you'll be able to contact any member(s) you like via packet (or
>other modes) and have some great exchanges!
>
>If you've already joined, you may send a disk anytime for a copy of our latest
>roster and news. 73 and Happy Mac'n!
>
>John D. Seney, WD1V@KB4N.NH.USA.NA

>
>--
> MACNET PUBLIC DOMAIN SOFTWARE DISK LIBRARY - 1990 EDITION
>
>Note: Each disk contains the BEST collections to date of PUBLIC DOMAIN and
>SHAREWARE programs donated by Macnet members.
>
>Every disk received is examined both for potential software additions to our
>library as well as potential virus content. Macnet urges all members to be on
>the lookout for viruses - they are the hidden transmitters of the 1990's!
>
>Disk List:
>Diamond5.0 Packing Utility (:)
>DX1
>DX2
>MacContest 3.2 US
>macnet ARRL
>macnet FAX/ATV
>macnet GROUP & INFO
>macnet SATELLITES
>macnet TESTS
>Packet Macs v1.64-110
>
>Send FORMATTED 800K disks and SASE disk mailers with YOUR best and favorite
>PUBLIC DOMAIN contributions to:
>WD1V - John D. Seney, 144 Pepperidge Dr., Manchester, NH 03103 - U.S.A.

2851. Re: CW Contests and "artificialaids"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 16:23:50 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <7120148@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 6861

Well, during the the CQ WW RTTY contest RTTY was in the "AMATOR" band
segment and in the top end of the "CW" band. On 40 meters, the DX
window for RTTY is at 7.03. I have worked European stations there.
The ARRL RTTY Roundup tends to spread out of the "RTTY" band a bit
also. Seems to be some give and take here. Legally CW can be worked in
the entire band.
73's
Jim, WA6SDM
hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

2852. Re: Antenna remote location

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 16:38:50 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.163850.20929@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 6862

In article <950@jetsun.weitek.COM> johnm@jetsun.weitek.COM (John Mcleod) writes:
>
>I have a housing site in the hills which affords the use of hill
>behind the site which is about 4-500 feet higher, which is also part
>of my land. I would like to place my antenna at the top of this hill.
>The horizontal distance is about 200 feet. The problem of course,
>is connecting the radio to the antenna. Cable sounds too expensive.
>Has anyone on the net had any experience or thoughts to relate on
>this problem (radio links, remote transmitters, etc ?). Thanks in
>advance.
>
>- John
>
>

John,
You probably will find that good cable is far cheaper than a remote base.
for example, running a RG213 run of 1000', you can probably buy the cable
in those lengths for 300 to 500 bucks...

I have set up a remote base on 440 MHZ (actaully repeater / remote base, 442.150) and it
controls my antenna selection, rotor heading, tunes up, down, etc.
selects all modes, the whole thing... ok, so how much $$$?
repeater: about 1k, controllers for repeater, remote base, etc. $2K,
antenna for repeater 400 buck, etc. etc. plus a lot of time getting it all
working.

It works great, and others can benefit from it, but I do not think MOST people
would spend that sort of money and effort when a less than 1000' run of low
loss cable would do it...

on VHF/UHF, you may want to look at a nomograph to compare line loss vs. height gain, plus
see the "blind side" of the hill....

If you want more details on the remote base solution, it can be done cheaper;
I have a friend who did his using a c-64, homebrew repeater, etc., and his is
cheaper, but would still be more than the cable, higher time investment,
more maintenance, etc.

even with off the shelf components, it is not a plug in and play solution...

cheers
Dave

--

"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D / 7J1AGO etc.

David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

2853. Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 16:47:41 UTC
From: onder@ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <15565@venera.isi.edu>
Source record: 6863
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM> root@ttidca.TTI.COM (The Root of all Evil) writes:

and 10-12w RMS for AM use!) or additional modulation modes. (again, the
'148 can be made to do FM by adding a little kit that costs $20!)

This may be a dumb question, but is there any reason to modify a CB to
use FM?

Brewster

--
Bruce W. Onder onder@isi.edu

"Sally and Sue, don't be blue/We'll just be gone for years and
years and then/We're shovin' right off for home again!" -- Conrad the Sailor

2854. Re: Abbreviation "QAM"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 17:13:58 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <58879@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 6864

I have no idea what this could mean in the context of German weather broadcasts, but it is an abbreviation for quadrature amplitude modulation.

2855. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 17:47:42 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.174742.10452@xanadu.com>
Source record: 6865

In article <1990Nov6.172134.29539@midway.uchicago.edu> pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>In article <7880341@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>
>>
>>So it seems clear to me that it's an improper REQUIREMENT. Regardless
>>of how easy it is to learn, regardless of how nice or fun or efficient
>>it is, if it's not something you must know to be a successful ham and
>>to contribute to the hobby, it's an improper requirement.
>>
>
>Alan, the unfortunate thing is that it is required by international
>agreement for work on the HF bands. However, what is NOT required by
>that agreement is speed above 5 wpm. Since we HAVE to have code for
>HF, we should test ONLY at 5 wpm. If people think it would be nice to
>show greater proficiency than 5 wpm, let's roll that into the written
>exam process by adding questions to the written. I.e., let's add 5
>code questions to the extra, increasing the questions asked to 55 and
>the passing score to 41. That way, if you fail the five code
>questions, you don't fail the test.
>---------------------------
>Peter B. Hayward N9IZT/AE
>University of Chicago Computing Organizations

Peter, This is the most sensible thing I've heard in the code vs.
no-code debate. Thank you for clarifying the matter about the
international agreement and 5wpm. Now we can finally let the
thread drop. Thanks.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

2856. Re: K1EA Software CT.EXE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 18:08:21 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8236@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 6866

In article <46232@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patricia Winter) writes:
>
>
>Don't let this get around :-), but I also used CT in the contest and liked
>it a lot. So when is someone going to write a similar program for the
>Macintosh?
>
According to the survey in the NCJ last quarter, it was only something like 3%
(I'm trusting my memory here, so be gentle) of the contesters that use Mac's.
Not enough of a market to make it worth anybody's while! I guess individuals
(as opposed to businesses) just object to having to pay Apple 2x the price
they would pay for a clone with the same power. Then there's the business of
getting your mouse cord wrapped around your paddle cable and ending up with
mouse droppings all over the log :-) !

2857. Re: (none) (really: human auditory system and CW vs Voice)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 18:28:40 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <7@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 6867

In article <9011071532.AA08784@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>Pardon me for nit-picking. The auditory system is optimized for the frequency
>range in which speech occurs. The brain does the rest, according to how it's
>trained. For instance, many people understand speech in the English language,
>but can't understand Tagalog any better than they can Morse code.

I was imprecise. The auditory system doesn't include the signal processing
equipment on the back end, so in that sense, you're right. However, our
signal processing equipment is trained for speech and not CW; there may
be a few individuals out there who use CW more than they speak, but I
wouldn't bet the farm on it.

>So one might be able to actually hear both speech and CW frequencies with
>equal ease, but I submit that it is easier to mentally "tune" the auditory
>system for a single frequency under weak signal conditions than it would be to
>tune it for the entire speech frequency band. IMHO this is the analogous to
>peaking a tuned circuit for a single signal instead of flattening it into a
>broad-banded device.

Again, this is probably true for signal DETECTION, but not for DECODING.
First of all, human beings make use of intonation and inflection for some
information, much of which is redundant. More importantly, though, is that
the symbol time for speech is much longer than for CW. This is critical in
a Rayleigh fading environment, where you have short deep fades. Those
short deep fades completely cover one or more CW symbols, but only part of
a word (arguably, part of a phoneme). Above 30 MHz this isn't the case,
since Rayleigh fading does not predominate the way it does at HF. Here
again, CW does have some merit, although much of it is lost in lousy
wide filters.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

2858. Satellite burn ?????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 18:39:23 UTC
From: wim@hlis07.dec.com
Message-ID: <17003@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 6868

Hi,

I posting this for a friend, who has no usenet access.
On the 5 nov. 17.40-17.50 Zulu, moving from North to South direction, a
satellite burning in the athomosfere.

Is there somebody on the net, who can confirm this ?
Did we lose a amateursatellite ?

73's de Wim PA3AGZ

==
Wim Beekman PA3AGZ wim@hlis07.dec.com
Digital Equipment B.V. -- or -- !decwrl!hlis07.dec.com!wim
Utrecht, The Netherlands -- or -- wim%hlis07.dec@decwrl.dec.com

==
"The opinions expressed here are my own and in no way represents the views
of Digital Equipment Corporation "
==

2859. Re: T2FD Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 19:05:21 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <13498@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 6869

In article <GREENBA.90Nov7102501@gambia.crd.ge.com>, greenba@gambia (ben a green) writes:
>Regarding the folded dipole with a terminating resistor (T2FD) ...

>Remember that a simple 50 ohm resistor will give you a VSWR of 1.000
>on all parts of all bands.

>Give me an antenna with lousy VSWR. At least, if I tune it a bit,
>it will radiate!

It also may melt.

I don't know about the t2fd, but if you peruse the ARRL handbook, you
can find nonresonant antennas with 10+ db of gain even after
accounting for loss in the terminating resistor. They are a bit large
to be rotatable, but if they are pointed in the direction you want
they should work well. In some cases they can be remotely switched
from resonant to non-resonant modes just by putting the termination on
a relay.

You might want another antenna for a specific band, but to me it is worth
giving up 2 db in return for something that will load up anywhere from
160 to 10 meters with no hassle.

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2860. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 19:36:36 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.193636.6354@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 6870

This is a test. I have figured out how to use the global KILL file.
I will never read another "code" or "cw" posting again.

2861. Re: T33X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 20:36:39 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3387@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 6871

In article <7120146@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>,
tomg@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Tom Graham) writes...
>
>(about Kiyoko operating from C21NI)

She was heard to have said she was moving to T30 today. Guess I missed
another new one on 10M SSB!

Jim, AD1C

=-=-=-

2862. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 20:40:20 UTC
From: hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <58009@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 6872

In article <1990Nov7.193636.6354@swbatl.sbc.com> ken@swbatl.sbc.com (Ken Gianino 5-9081) writes:
>
> This is a test. I have figured out how to use the global KILL file.
> I will never read another "code" or "cw" posting again.

Great! Could you please post it to the net? I'm sure that there's many others who are not unix wizards who would also like to know how to do this. Let the muttonheads argue among themselves and leave the rest of us alone!

73,
Harry Bloomberg
hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu or
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

2863. Matchbox

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 20:43:47 UTC
From: dem@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1165@larry.sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 6873

I recently purchased an old Johnson Matchbox, Jr. Unfortunately, no manual came with it. Does anyone have a manual for it, or its big brother, or know where to get one? I'd be willing to cover copy costs and provide SASE. Thanks.

Don Michalski
W9IXG
4214 Mohawk Dr.
Madison, WI 53711
dem@sal.wisc.edu

2864. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 21:06:07 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011072106.AA06605@tilde>
Source record: 6874

In <gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)> Gary writes:

(much deleted)

>It won't be easy reversing the image of ham radio as a cliquish bunch of weird
>old men playing with radios. But, with the removal of an archaic obstacle to
>entry, there is a chance that it can be done. With a lot of hard work and
>some smart promotion, the old girl may come back to life yet.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

Well, Ham RADIO is, in fact, old men (young men, old women, young women, even children) playing with radios. That's why it's called amateur RADIO, IMHO. Bob West issued a challenge in a recent posting to define the "new image" of amateur radio. Let's see your idea of how the image ought to be reversed.

Will it be amateur radio, wireless computering, what?

73,
Dube N5PDK

2865. Re: ICOM 2SAT and 24AT Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 21:13:47 UTC
From: lrj@ishtar.cs.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <48052@cornell.UUCP>
Source record: 6875

In article <728@ilpc07> <pyossi@iil.intel.com> writes:
>Both are "opened" for receive as appeared on the net, but both
>have an offset only in 25KHz steps. So for example I cannot program
>them to receive on 145.600 and transmit on 145.010 (580KHz offset).
>Is it a bug on those HTs or it can be solve by some modification?

For what it's worth, I tried the above on my Icom IC-2GAT, serial number 02880. The offset step size can be as low as 5 kHz; the step size when setting it matches the VFO tuning step size. Thus, if your tuning step size is at 25 kHz, your offset step size will be 25 kHz.

Of course, the 2GAT is (as far as I can tell) a totally different creature than the 24AT or 2SAT...

-- Lewis R. Jansen, N2KNV lrj@helios.tn.cornell.edu
LASSP/LNS Systems Manager (607) 255-6065

"You can't fight in here, this is the War Room!"

2866. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 21:21:23 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <17036@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 6876

In article <7880343@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes...
>Somehow, I have trouble swallowing the argument that 5 WPM code keeps
>the brightest minds out of Radio. A truly disciplined mind will
>recognize the CW requirement for what it is ("an interesting, but
>irrelevant baseband modulation example"), spend the 6 hours or whatever
>learning it, and then get on with being brilliant.
>Besides, computer hackers can make more money in their spare time by
>hacking computers than by using _Amateur_ (read "non-profit") Radio.

I repeat a point I made in the past. Morse is a marketing disaster.

I work at an establishment that designs advanced computer networks, including hardware, software, protocols, etc. This place is lousy with EEs. Yet I have met very, very few people interested in getting started in ham radio for the first time. A few have gotten licensed again after years, or after being interested as kids, but few "virgins".

Sometimes people begin to get interested. Then they inevitably ask the question, "Do you still need to know the morse code?" Given that the answer here is still "yes", they immediately lose all interest.

I sometimes say, "But the FCC has indicated that they'll probably drop it soon". They then suggest that they may become interested after that happens.

These aren't spoiled wimps. They just don't want to waste time learning an antiquarian skill as a hazing ritual. If you want to communicate, the Usenet is zillions of times faster and more reliable than ham radio will ever be. They want to hack, but feel that the hazing code makes a fool of them.

And I'm a CW operator, so don't give me any crap about my own lack of effort. I like to _use_ CW. I just don't like to _require_ it.

Fred R. Goldstein k1io Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA
goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com voice: +1 508 486 7388
Do you think anyone else on the planet would share my opinions, let alone a multi-billion dollar corporation?

2867. Satellite WEFAX reception ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 22:20:00 UTC
From: zwirko%v5120.decnet@CFE1.NRL.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011072230.AA27614@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6727

Hi...

I'm posting this question for a hang gliding friend of mine, who has recently become a ham (Dave - N3IBY). PLEASE respond directly to my mailing address, if possible, for I have spotty reception of this mailing list. I will post results/comments, if need be, back on the net.

tnx... andy ka1gd

zwirko%v5120.decnet@ccf.nrl.navy.mil

.....

Is there anyone out there who has received WEFAX off the geosync satellites?

According to the Handbook, there are several satellites which broadcast WEFAX on, or around 1691.0 MHz. Also there seems to be some wx transmissions (WEFAX?) on 137 MHz. Does anyone know the details of any of these transmissions, ie. mode/modulation scheme or hours of operation? Has anyone successfully copied WEFAX on 137 MHz or 1691.0 MHz and if so what receiver/downconverter/radio/ant were used and where might I find more information? I am interested in both kit and off-the-shelf units. I have also seen varying amounts of software for the KAM, PK232 and other all-mode digital boxes, which claim to save and display data on PC's. Does anyone have any experience, or comments regarding these types of products.

Any help would be much appreciated! Thanks.

.....

2868. Re: NASA Satellite Elements Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 22:28:08 UTC
From: s36572u@puukko.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.222808.27649@santra.uucp>
Source record: 6728

I'm sorry, but I believe my message has been completely misunderstood.
I would GREATLY appreciate receiving the keplerians in 2 line format, it's
the FORMAT DISCRIPTION that I believe most people have already seen and
copied(if interested). Maybe there's something wrong with my host computer's
net connection, but the last month I have not received any Keplerians, only
a DISCRIPTION of the 2-line.

In short, it's the 2-line KEPLERIANS I would appreciate receiving.

And, yes, Thanks, Mr. Kelso for the work you've done in providing these
keplerians, I just wish you didn't stop.

"I have only come here seeking knowledge.
Things they would not teach me of in college" - The Police
*** Karl Tigerstedt , email s36572u@puukko.hut.fi ***

2869. Re: K1EA Software CT.EXE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 22:42:54 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <39330@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6729

>>Don't let this get around :-), but I also used CT in the contest and liked
>>it a lot. So when is someone going to write a similar program for the
>>Macintosh?
>>
>According to the survey in the NCJ last quarter, it was only something like 3%
>(I'm trusting my memory here, so be gentle) of the contesters that use Mac's.

Having an opportunity to beta test early versions of K1EA's software was
the #1 reason I bought a PC rather than a Mac.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@sirius.cc.utexas.edu (internet) (512-471-3241)

2870. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 23:35:54 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.233554.19386@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6730

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>Somehow, I have trouble swallowing the argument that 5 WPM code keeps
>the brightest minds out of Radio. A truly disciplined mind will
>recognize the CW requirement for what it is ("an interesting, but
>irrelevant baseband modulation example"), spend the 6 hours or whatever
>learning it, and then get on with being brilliant.

But.... why even have it in the first place?

What does the existance of the requirement tell the brilliant mind about
the attitudes of ham radio?

Which is the worst attitude problem:
1. Not getting into ham radio because of irrelevant requirements.
2. Continuing to have irrelevant requirements

(The question applies ONLY to privileges above 30 MHz)

>If the HF Olde Phartes want to be masochistic, let them. You don't need
>13 or 20 CW for getting the bands needed for some cutting-edge work.

But they are also being sadistic as well, with these requirements.

>My personal opinion is that Hams haven't worked hard enough at promoting
>what the Amateur Service provides to the brilliant minds - a personal
>playground at real power levels and bandwidths. We have not shown how
>computers can "marry" radio, with interesting results.

And when will they? We've had years to do the promoting. I've tried,
and just cannot justify it because of the damned Morse Code requirement
that keeps coming up.

>Besides, computer hackers can make more money in their spare time by
>hacking computers than by using _Amateur_ (read "non-profit") Radio.

This is the perception.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2871. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 23:37:54 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.233754.19549@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6731

tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <1990Nov4.015738.13603@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>, karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>> In article <9294@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
>> > so why should i use more spectrum than is necessary to have a casual
>> > conversation??
>>
>> I agree. I assume you have and use a 24-Hz filter when working CW at
>> 20 wpm?
>>
>> Phil

>Phil has obviously never worked CW outside of the lab, using REAL ham
>gear in the REAL world.

In terms of information to spectrum ratios, CW needs to be that narrow
to justify its low information rate. And it CAN be that narrow. It's
just inconvenient to the human.
--

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2872. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 23:43:37 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.234337.20305@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6732

johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (John P. Shalamskas) writes:
>Argh! Come ON! 5 words per minute is so ridiculously easy to learn...

>America is suffering a decline because too many people are getting
>fat and lazy. It is really no big deal to learn 5 WPM CW. Instead
>of learning it over the course of a few evenings, however, too many
>people spend all kinds of energy trying to lower the standards.

>I say "More is not necessarilly better." Lowering standards that are
>already low is no solution, unless you LIKE Citizens Band.

Less spectrum is also not necessarilly better, either. Ham radio growth
is nowhere near the growth of other services. They need OUR spectrum.

So maybe America *IS* fat and lazy. A Morse Code test isn't going to
change that. The lack of one might. Get someone into ham radio that
would not because of the test, and they might get interested in one of
the technical career areas, and they might start learning and working
on something and quit being fat and lazy.

If 5 WPM is ridiculously easy to learn, what good is the test at all?
--

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<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2873. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 23:47:46 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.234746.21087@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6733

pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
...
>Alan, the unfortunate thing is that it is required by international
>agreement for work on the HF bands. However, what is NOT required by
>that agreement is speed above 5 wpm. Since we HAVE to have code for
>HF, we should test ONLY at 5 wpm. If people think it would be nice to
>show greater proficiency than 5 wpm, let's roll that into the written
>exam process by adding questions to the written. I.e., let's add 5
>code questions to the extra, increasing the questions asked to 55 and
>the passing score to 41. That way, if you fail the five code
>questions, you don't fail the test.
...
>Peter B. Hayward N9IZT/AE
>University of Chicago Computing Organizations

Hey, that makes sense! Pass the minimum 5 WPM for access to HF, and
then toss increased speed into the whole question pool. That way one
who is more technically inclined can upgrade that way, and one who is
more operator inclined can upgrade that way.

But are we allowed to have anything that make sense in ham radio?
--

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<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2874. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-07 23:52:04 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.235204.21760@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6734

jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>For that I'm grateful. At the risk of starting another flame war, I must
>say I find packet the most booooooooooooring mode ever invented. I think
>it was invented by younger hams to kill off all of the old timers by boring
>them to death.

No one says that everyone has to be interested in everything in ham radio.
There is *NO* mode that interests, or should be expected to interest,
everyone with a ham radio license.

But I do know some "old timers" who are into packet radio, such as W9CD.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2875. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 00:01:56 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.000156.23203@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6735

geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:
>Why? Myself, I have a no-code license, and yet I am allowed to use CW
>if I like. The only requirement is that I ID. However, if my CW is bad
>enough not to be copyable, ID in phone is perfectly legal within
>my license. Some people use this possibility to study CW after they got
>their no-code license and they decide they want a full license after
>all (a very popular grow-path).

Maybe you can argue why we should not, but in the USA we ahve subbands
where it is not legal to use voice, and us VHF-er's are proud to sport
(well maybe some of us) the ONLY TWO CW ONLY subbands in all of ham radio
here.

The point is that if your CW is no good, you probably cannot make a
good legal ID unless you do it by machine. But this is just sending
skill. One can probably send a legal ID at 1.2 WPM anyway. I've done
slower than that (in 2m).

>On the other hand, you should know what to do to make it very unlikely
>that your just-built new transmitter doesn't home planes to your backyard
>instead of the nearest airport.
>Pirate transmitters built by people without radio knowledge tend to have
>some nasty side-effects.

As to many part 15 unlicensed devices, computers, and all sorts of other
"high tech" toys.

>My personal feeling is that these no-code licenses are very useful,
>and have proven the concept for at least 30 years here.
>I think it is time for the USA to come by to the rest of the world.

Yeah! But at least HAMS have to some extent, as we don't have a
260 foot band. (80 meters)
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2876. Re: Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 00:07:43 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.000743.23973@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6736

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>You see the trees, but miss the forest. My point is that CW is the one
>modulation method that everyone knows. That, in itself, is a useful
>function.

If by "CW" you mean "continuous wave", a modulation method that can be
used for any binary data, then.....

MAYBE.

If by "CW" you really meant "Morse Code", a particular code popular by
many as a manual means of communication, then.....

ABSOLUTELY NOT TRUE.
--

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<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2877. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 00:14:09 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.001409.25295@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6737

skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders) writes:
>I don't believe that uncontrolled Autopatches are legal.. the rule
>involved is the one regarding THIRD-PARTY traffic, which is not legal
>under automatic control other than the exception for Digital above 50 MHz.

So, are you saying that all automatically controlled 2 meter repeaters
with an autopatch are not legal?

The control would have to be either AUTOMATIC (which you say is not legal)
or would have to be REMOTE, which requires a control link on an AUXILIARY
frequency, which does not include any portion of 2 meters.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2878. ICOM 2SAT and 24AT Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 00:58:08 UTC
From: pyossi@ilpc07.intel.com
Message-ID: <728@ilpc07>
Source record: 6738

I checked this week two ICOM HTs.
2SAT with serial number 7021, and 24AT with serial number 2488.
Both are "opened" for receive as appeared on the net, but both
have an offset only in 25KHz steps. So for example I cannot program
them to receive on 145.600 and transmit on 145.010 (580KHz offset).
Is it a bug on those HTs or it can be solve by some modification?

Yossi 4X6JP

2879. Re: MININEC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 01:46:02 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280026@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 6739

The answer to the mystery is that a dipole 1/2 wave long is not
resonant! The formula for an exact halfwavelength is

halfwavelength = 492/frequency in MHz.

The widely published formula for a dipole antenna is

l = 460/frequency in MHz.

Jim's explaination of the physics is as good as anything I can offer.
The practical result is that the wire must be cut a little shorter to
get zero reactance at the feedpoint. This is even before you do any
adjustments for the real world objects like houses which may be near
your antenna.

Paul AA6PZ

2880. Re: Hams and Public service/mods to HTs etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 02:03:06 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <35726@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 6740

In article <691@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM> chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer) writes:
>If I modified my IC-745 to transmit on 11 meters (CB band) and kept
>the power down to 4 watts out, could I legally use it to transmit on
>that band?
>
>I don't ever intend on doing this, but I was just curious.

I don't think so. I believe you must have a special service license to modify a radio that opperats in the CB spectrum. On the other hand, I think you could modify a CB to work in the 10 meter band, because then it wouldn't be a CB radio anymore. I also think the FCC could care less in either case.

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies in class..I did not see Elvis..I will not call my teacher "Hot Cakes".. Garlic gum is not funny..They are Laughing at me, not with me.....

2881. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 02:24:41 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.212441@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 6741

Tad Cook:
> Phil has obviously never worked CW outside of the lab, using REAL ham
> gear in the REAL world.

How do you think I got my Extra? (Hint #1: I earned it in 1973, well before I had a personal computer. Hint #2: when I was active in Field Day, most of my operation was in - surprise! - CW).

Mark Zenier:
|> And he multiplied where he should have divided.

|> The bandwidth needed to send a 20 WPM Morse signal is about 17 H.

Yeah, looks like I did. But my BW figure of 24 Hz is probably closer to reality since you'll need some "excess bandwidth" over and above the Nyquist requirement in order to time the beginning and end of each symbol accurately. Yes, CW (or any digital signal) can be sent in just the Nyquist bandwidth. But if you do, the intersymbol interference goes to zero at only one instant in the middle of the bit, and there will be a LOT of jitter in the zero crossings between the bits.

Depending on how you recover bit timing at the receiver you may not care; the Coherent CW stuff will work fine with the smaller bandwidth as long as the receiver's bit element clock is properly synchronized to the transmitter's in some other fashion. If you want no jitter at all in your zero crossings, you'll need 100% "excess bandwidth", or twice the Nyquist bandwidth. That's 33 Hz for 20 wpm. Real synchronous digital modems typically operate somewhere between 0 and 100% excess bandwidth, depending on how they recover clock.

And, of course, all this assumes that you have stable, phase-linear filters - which nobody without DSP is likely to have.

Anyway, the original point of all this was to correct - once again - the mistaken notion that CW is somehow more "bandwidth efficient" than any other mode. Whether you use 17 or 33 Hz, both numbers are a lot smaller than the 400 Hz bandwidths of most real CW filters.

Phil

2882. Repeater antennas (Diamond?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 02:28:43 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <32491@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 6742

Has anyone had any experiences, good or bad, with Diamond antennas for repeater use? The repeater is on 440, and from what I can tell in the Diamond catalog, the only 440 antennas they make are actually dual band (2 and 440), but seem to have excellent specs considering the cost when compared to other commercial antennas.

Any other budget-minded suggestions for repeater antennas? Stacked dipoles, homebrew multiple 1/2 wave element collinears, and G6's have already been thought of.

Also, anyone know of a good source of fiberglass tubing for vertical collinear homebrewing?

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

2883. Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 02:43:10 UTC
From: brewer@ace.dec.com
Message-ID: <126@decabo.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 6743
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

```
In article <15565@venera.isi.edu>, onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder) writes...
>In article <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM> root@ttidca.TTI.COM (The Root of all Evil) writes:
>
> and 10-12w RMS for AM use!) or additional modulation modes. (again, the
> '148 can be made to do FM by adding a little kit that costs $20!)
>
>This may be a dumb question, but is there any reason to modify a CB to
>use FM?
>
To demonstrate intermodulation distortion?
73 /john wb5oau
```

2884. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 02:53:34 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4297@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6744

In article <1990Nov8.001409.25295@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>The control would have to be either AUTOMATIC (which you say is not legal)
>or would have to be REMOTE, which requires a control link on an AUXILIARY
>frequency, which does not include any portion of 2 meters.

Minor quibble here: an auxiliary station is only one way of providing remote control. I know of at least one open autopatch on 2 meters that ran with two phone lines, one for the patch and one for remote control...

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

2885. Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 03:15:56 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <320.273897B9@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6745

> From: root@ttidca.TTI.COM (The Root of all Evil)
> Date: 7 Nov 90 05:19:26 GMT
> Organization: Citicorp/TTI, Santa Monica
> Message-ID: <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> +If you take it to the FCC lab and get it type accepted, yes.
> +
>
> None of the existing Amateur gear could pass.

I know. I thought I'd give a positive answer for a change rather than saying,
"No, naughty, naughty!" [:-)

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2886. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 03:50:13 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.035013.29323@informix.com>
Source record: 6746

In article <505@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <2994@canisius.UUCP>, vester@canisius.UUCP (Karl Vesterling) writes:
>>
>> I have a Uniden HR2510, and I had a technician replace the driver, and
> ^^
>> final transistors. It now does 10 Watts on AM dead key, and 40 Watts on Side
>> Band (all are RMS readings). I still would like more power. Up here in
>> Buffalo, 10 Watts AM, nor 40 Watts on sideband is still not enough to
> talk some skip.
>^^^^^^^^
>>
>Ummmm....I hope this isn't rude, but is this guy a licensed ham? Something
>about having a technician modify the radio so he could "talk some skip"
>has me wondering.....

Will 40 watts really allow you to "talk some skip" better than 25 watts?
In my car, I use either an IC-735 (100 watts) or a converted Cobra CB.
(10 watts) It doesn't seem to make much of a difference. Perhaps it
would for local communication, but not when the band is open. Power does
not seem to be as much of a factor on 10M as on other bands.

--

=-=-=-

2887. Re: Antenna remote location

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 04:13:56 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250265@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6747

In rec.ham-radio, reed@mozart.amd.com (David F. Reed) writes:

>In article <950@jetsun.weitek.COM> johnm@jetsun.weitek.COM (John Mcleod) writes:
>>
>>I have a housing site in the hills which affords the use of hill
>>behind the site which is about 4-500 feet higher, which is also part
>>of my land. I would like to place my antenna at the top of this hill.
>>The horizontal distance is about 200 feet. The problem of course,
>>is connecting the radio to the antenna. Cable sounds too expensive.
>>
>John,
>You probably will find that good cable is far cheaper than a remote base.
>for example, running a RG213 run of 1000', you can probably buy the cable
>in those lengths for 300 to 500 bucks...

Open-wire feedline is lower loss, and is cheaper if you make it yourself.
It would require baluns at each end or tuner.

AL N1AL

2888. Re: HAM license, Beginner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 04:17:29 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250266@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6748

FCC no longer gives tests for the ham licenses. This is now done by volunteer examiners who are certified by several national Volunteer Examination Coordinators (ARRL is one.) Best bet is to find a local ham who can help you out. I bet there is a club at UCSD. If you can't find it on your own, write ARRL, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 (the national ham radio society), and they can send you the address of a local ham club.

AL N1AL

2889. Re: need two....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 04:21:31 UTC
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9011080421.AA09353@alf.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 6749

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: need two...
Distribution: usa
References: <11655@hacgate.UUCP>

In <11655@hacgate.UUCP> tony@hacgate.UUCP (Tony Reeves) writes:

>Humm....
>should have said I need three. Anyway, is there anyone on the net located
>in Vermont, Wyoming, or Nevada? I need these three states on 10M for
>WAS award. Yet have not been able to find them. I should be able to hear
>anyone in VT or WY with little trouble. Nevada will be tough. If anyone is
>out there and can help by meeting me on 10M I would really thank you!

>73 Tony N6XQU

Nobody wants Delaware anymore! Could it be that with liberalized
banking laws, Duponts running for President, and no sales tax on ham
gear, that state is no longer a RARE'UN????

Just wondering, back to normal rec.ham-radio.endless-cw-debate BS....

73, Paul, KD3FU

Occasional KD3FU/3 Diamond State Mobile, 3905 CC WAS Net

ps67@umail.umd.edu

2890. Re: Hallicrafters SX-16

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 04:25:27 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250267@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6750

In rec.ham-radio, jimallen@hpcuha.cup.hp.com (Jim Allen) writes:

>I just got a very nice Hallicrafters
>SX-16. It's complete and probably
>working. It is fairly dirty inside.
>The lettering on the outside is kinda
>brown looking.

>I have a couple of questions for
>you collectors out there.

>1. I'm assuming that the lettering
> should be white. Am I correct?

Yes, I think so.

>2. What should the finish look like
> on the inside chassis and the transformers, etc.?

Modern chassis's are made of aluminum, but some antique models use steel
or copper-plated steel. These tend to get badly tarnished.

>3. Whats a quick way to clean the metal
> surfaces inside the cabinet?

The QUICK way is the "total immersion" technique. You remove all the tubes,
plastic parts, dial cords, and other breakable items. Then you dunk the
whole radio into a tub of warm, soapy water and scrub with a brush until
clean. Then you rinse it out VERY thouroughly -- you want to make sure you
don't leave any soap residue inside IF transformers, etc. Then you shake
out all the water you can and bake it in the oven on lowest heat with the
oven door slightly ajar. Leave it in for a long time until you are sure
all the water is evaporated from inside all permeable components.

I have done this before with old radios, and it worked like a charm. I have
heard that there is danger of washing away the lubrication in the bearings
of potentiometers and variable capacitors, but I expect that a radio this
old probably doesn't have much lubrication left anyway. There are lubricants
you can buy for this purpose if it worrys you.

AL N1AL

2891. Flames squared

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 05:22:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011081611.AA29621@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6751

If my usage of this news group was being paid for by anything
but funny money (money allocated by department for computer use
and will be lost if not used) there is no way I would waste it on
these flames on flames of flames. I deeply respect the rights of
individual free speech and all the bill of rights including the
second one. On the Second Amendment I disagree in that I
believe gun control can control crime. You simply make every one
wear one. The gender pronoun flap is ridiculous on this form. If I
wewr to add a few comments about the KKK, ARRL, NAACP, NCAA, Pete
Rose, mother and the American flag, Everyone would have a target
for their flames..

Since we seem unable to restrain our flames I propose the
following FOF (Flaming Old Farts or Flames on Flames) reports
ranging from 10 (absolutely for) to -10 (I'll die before I will).
Just send the subject line delete the rest of the msg and add
your FOF report and call.

FCW 10 I'll fight for cw from the grave.
-10 if every one who ever used cw disappeared from the face
of the earth the world would be a better place.

FSX 10 Women are obviously superior & should be worshiped as
divine goddesses.
-10 Keep 'em pregnant in the summer time and bare foot in
the winter.

F38 10 You can have my gun when you pry it from my cold dead
hand.
-10 Rob me, rape me and kill me I wouldn't dream of
defending myself.

FOF 10 I agree 100 per cent with your opinion and I nominate
you for the FOF hall of flame.
-10 You are obviously retarded, likely harelipped and your
girlfiend probably says baa when she gets a hair cut
at the local CB store.

We can then just average the FOF reports and have a numeric
consensus of the mood of the group on specific subjects.

Please email me your ideas of FOF reports and I will make a final
report of the collection to the news group.

Gordon Couger N5QAQ

2892. Reposted from WX-TALK

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 05:46:47 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.054647.11819@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6752

This is reposted from WX-TALK, a mailing list run from UIUC.
To subscribe, send LISTSERV commands to listserv@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu.

> Newsgroups: uiuc.wx-talk
> Path: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!WX-TALK@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu
> From: AXVSCCN@uicvmc.bitnet (Chris Novy - WA9V)
> Subject: Ham Radio Installations at Airports
> Message-ID: <9011062251.AA15937@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Lines: 36
> Sender: list-admin@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> Original-To: Wx-talk Newsgroup <wx-talk-ml@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Reply-To: WX-TALK@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Distribution: uiuc
> Date: Tue, 6 Nov 90 16:41:10 CDT
> Approved: uiuc.wx-talk@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> Lines: 36
>
> I installed a two-way setup at the NWS office in Paducah, KY (PAH Airport)
> several years ago. The office there was/is a double-wide trailer located
> 50 feet from the ATC tower. To install a 30 foot tower and ham rigs
> I had to file for clearance with:
>
> 1) The airport manager - it's his airport even though the FAA and
> NWS offices were on Federal land.
>
> 2) The Kentucky Airport Zoning Commission - because of the tower.
>
> 3) The FAA Southern Region - to coordinate frequencys, power limits,
> and to make sure our tower would not block the ATC tower's view.
>
> 4) The FCC seeking a general approval. I don't believe there were
> any special forms --we just wrote a letter asking permission.
>
> There is an Amateur Television (ATV) radar setup at the Mount Vernon, IL
> airport (MVN) that is not on a tower and runs very low power. MVN does
> not have a control tower either. I believe this is why they only needed
> permission from the airport manager. I'd suggest doing everything by
> the book tho. You wouldn't want some spurious harmonic interfering with
> navigation aids. I wanted to do a ATV setup here but several of the
> area hams who are influential with the airport and the University have
> stopped me (at least for now) since they fear they will be blamed for
> causing a plane crash. With good commercially-built equipment, proper
> authority, and frequent maintenance, I do not see a problem having

> ham equipment permanently set up at an airport. I just need some way to
> convince some of our local spineless, political, ham-types to see things
> from a different perspective. ..Chris..
> *--*
> Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc
> Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
> Morris Library - Systems Packet: wa9v@wd9ebq FAX: (618) 453-8109
> Carbondale, IL 62901-6632 Phone: (618) 453-1683 or (618) 457-6149
> ICBM: 37.43N 89.12W
> *--*
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2893. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 05:55:13 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.055513.12756@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6753

jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

>>The control would have to be either AUTOMATIC (which you say is not legal)
>>or would have to be REMOTE, which requires a control link on an AUXILIARY
>>frequency, which does not include any portion of 2 meters.

>Minor quibble here: an auxiliary station is only one way of providing remote
>control. I know of at least one open autopatch on 2 meters that ran with two
>phone lines, one for the patch and one for remote control...

If you have remote control, you have a control operator at a control point
(required by 97.109(c)). If the remote control link is by phone line, then
someone has to be there controlling it. This won't work for an unattented
repeater (automatic control) by a user who can't call it up on the phone

Why call the repeater to make an autopatch, just call direct. Or is it
long distance?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2894. Re: No **** license & ** Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 07:05:30 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <4000@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6754

In article <58009@unix.cis.pitt.edu> hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu (Harry P Bloomberg) writes:
>In article <1990Nov7.193636.6354@swbatl.sbc.com> ken@swbatl.sbc.com (Ken Gianino 5-9081) writes:
>>
>> This is a test. I have figured out how to use the global KILL file.

> Great! Could you please post it to the net? I'm sure that there's many

You forgot to alter the subject line, so Ken's kill file would have
omitted your posting request...

2895. Sweepstakes! (Mojo's back)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 08:17:22 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <16434@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 6755

Okay, it's four days later, but I'm still basking in the afterglow. I spent 24 hours working the CW Sweepstakes this weekend, and it felt *good*.

I operated from the West Valley Amateur Radio Assn. club station in the Monte Sereno Red Cross office, using my own call. The equipment was a TS-830S, my ancient AEA CK-1 keyer and bencher paddle, a pair of hi-fi Sony headphones that lost all their foam during the contest, a tribander at 30 feet and a couple of dipoles. Perfect SS station! :)

From Class A, my final tally is 792 QSOs, 76 sections.

Highlights:

Having so many folks say "HI MOJO" and "GUD TO C U ON THE AIR" from people I didn't know (or think I knew)!

Working K1ZZ and W1AW in the first couple of hours.

Spending an hour on the 15 meter novice band running novices steady for 32 QSOs. Hardly a single break! Running 18 wpm on the keyer, and those guys were fun! There were certainly a lot of 2x2 and 2x1 calls among the crowd! It was a fantastic way to spend a slow time on Sunday afternoon.

Being called by WP4IXI during that run to pick up Puerto Rico for my 76th section!

Lowlight:

40 meters was awful from this station! Couldn't be heard worth a darn. Maybe I'll look into the antenna a bit. Any suggestions? Maybe an eastern-pointing sloped dipole?

I'd love to think my 792x76 would be good for a certificate in A class, but I know that the competition in SCV is mighty tough. I'm almost chicken to ask around and find out who beat me. :)

73, Mojo AA4KB
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
mojo@netcom.uucp
netcom!mojo@apple.com
--
mojo@netcom.UUCP Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER

2896. RF attenuation through PVC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 10:25:47 UTC
From: nbb@cel.co.uk
Message-ID: <6960@sun103.cel.co.uk>
Source record: 6756

I am thinking of building a 5/8 over 5/8 2m colinear. I have all the parts
required and am thinking of placing it all in piece of PVC 2 inch diamemter
waste water pipe. This will keep it rigid and will produce a nice looking
design.
I am not sure however on the RF attenuation produced by the plastic pipe.
Would anyone out there mind telling me the attenuation properties of such a
pipe and some discussion of the attenuation properties of plastics at
all frequencies would be interesting. If no-one has the information to hand
could someone please point me in the direction of a book that would.

Thanks in advance.

Nick Bristow, (G1LYX) - Crosfield Electronics Ltd -

Usenet: nbb@cel.co.uk AX25: G1LYX @ GB7BEN
Cix: nbristow @ Cix Telex: 827530 CROSEL G
FAX: 0442 - 232301 Voice: 0442 - 230000

The views expressed above are not those necessarily of my employer and should
be disregarded as the ramblings of a insane mind.

2897. Atari Amateur Software.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 10:28:10 UTC
From: nbb@cel.co.uk
Message-ID: <6961@sun103.cel.co.uk>
Source record: 6757
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I am setting a library of Public Domain Amateur Radio software for the Atari ST range of computers. If you have anything relevant then please mail me. I will supply floppies and postage costs etc for anything worthwhile. I if receive anything from you I will try to send you something interesting in return.

Thanks in advance.

Nick Bristow, (G1LYX) - Crosfield Electronics Ltd -

Usenet: nbb@cel.co.uk AX25: G1LYX @ GB7BEN
Cix: nbristow @ Cix Telex: 827530 CROSEL G
FAX: 0442 - 232301 Voice: 0442 - 230000

The views expressed above are not those necessarily of my employer and should be disregarded as the ramblings of a insane mind.

2898. Re: Simplex

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 13:20:56 UTC
From: bote@csense.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.132056.2298@csense.uucp>
Source record: 6758

From article <27080021@col.hp.com>, by bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte):
>>luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:
>>What's the point in having a dozen repeaters in a
>>questionable QTH (and limited range) in comparison to ONE good
>>repeater in a high (broadcast) tower or similar?
> Capacity. A dozen repeaters with more local coverage may
> support a dozen short range QSOs while the one wide coverage
> repeater would occupy the frequency in the entire geographical
> area while carrying only 1 QSO.
>
> Many areas of US now recognize the need for a mixture of local
> repeaters and wide area repeaters. Users are encouraged to
> use the local machines unless they really need the range
> of the wide area machine.

Too bad the idea of using a repeater is slowly being inculcated
into our collective consciousness. Whatever happened to simplex?

I heard an ongoing conversation on a nearby wide-area coverage
repeater the other day between a regular long-distance (250 miles)
"commuter" and a traveller passing through town. Our commuter
type has a history of tying up wide coverage repeaters for
literally hours at a time, so it came as no suprise that I
was listening to yet another instance of it.

Here, he was separated from the other station with whom
he was conversing by ONE CAR on the highway. They were
20 feet apart and talking through a clear channel repeater
over 20 MILES away!

When he asked what the frequency of the next repeater down the
line would be, I jumped in and sarcastically added "146.52".

He matter-of-factly requested "What's the offset?".

I just reached down and turned the radio off in disgust.

> --
> Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division...
> "There is no such thing as ground."
> --

"There is no such thing as ground, except at that one point" - W4NUA

--
John Boteler bote@csense {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
SkinnyDipper's Hotline: 703 241 BARE | VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

2899. Re: Repeater antennas (Diamond?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 15:48:26 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.154826.4233@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 6759

In article <32491@netnews.upenn.edu> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
>
>Has anyone had any experiences, good or bad, with Diamond antennas for
>repeater use? The repeater is on 440, and from what I can tell in
>the Diamond catalog, the only 440 antennas they make are actually
>dual band (2 and 440), but seem to have excellent specs considering
>the cost when compared to other commercial antennas.
>....

Jeff, on my repeater, I have tried two of them and a dB products...

the HD500M (?) had 8 5/8 wave in phase, and had about the same gain as the
dB products antenna...
I now use a X700M (?) which has 11 elements, 5/8 wave each on 440 MHz, and
it seems to be the superior one (costs about twice as much, etc.)

two complaints about them which the dB products doesn't have...
1) they use UHF connectors; I prefer N types at that frequency...
2) being non- rigid, many users experience fading as it "whips in the wind"
altering the radiation pattern compression.

the average user accessing my repeater prefers the dB products...
so why am I using the others? Wind loading... in a 60mph +++ blast we had this
summer, it loaded my 2", 1/4" wall mast enough to bend it!!! this caused some
tower work to replace the mast, and I figured the "flexing" of the fiberglass
was better than replacing masts... thoughif I had replaced it with a thicker
wall, or a steel mast, it would have been fine I suspect.

If I had a taller tower, and could side-mount the db-products one, I would have
done it.

You mention cost... well, a 8 element db products does cost more new than the
diamonds, but.... I have to admit, I paid about 100 buck more for the x700m
than I did a perfectly good used dB products job...

So, I recommend looking at whether you NEED flexing, less wind load, and then
choos accordinly, not overlooking the possibility of a good used dB products
antenna... many police departments, etc. are replacing their old external
phasing harness ones with the new fiberglass jobs, and they can be had very
reasonably, and are EXCELLENT.

Antennas and coax are the worst place to skimp on in a repeater installation
(mayby not so humble opinion).
good luck

--

"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D / 7J1AGO etc.
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

2900. Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 16:11:25 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <42093@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 6760
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <15565@venera.isi.edu> onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder) writes:
>This may be a dumb question, but is there any reason to modify a CB to
>use FM?

This might be a dumb response, too (I'm not exactly sure what you mean),
but 10 meter FM is a whole lot of fun, especially through repeaters ... it's
a whole different type of QRM and QRN that, to many people's ears, is just
as much fun but without the "SSB Headache" I get after a few hours of
over-used speech processing and tin voices.

I wonder if any of these FM radios allow you to work "splits" for repeaters.
I have heard many stories about eliminating the "skip zone" by using
repeaters - sounds like fun!

Chris/WZ2B

2901. 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 16:16:44 UTC
From: cep@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <42094@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 6761

15 meters is my favorite HF band. (I reserve the right to change my mind about this depending on propagation from month to month :-)).

Why isn't there the equivilent of a 2510 for 15 meters? Or, is there one that I don't know about? Seems to me it wouldn't be that much harder to build than the 10m one, and you could leave off the FM portion and just leave CW, USE, and LSB (packet)

Anybody know anything about NCG attempting this back in the early 80's?

Chris/WZ2B

2902. Re: No code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 16:42:44 UTC
From: jl@newt.sbi.com
Message-ID: <368@chi.newt.sbi.com>
Source record: 6762

In article <7880341@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>It seems to me (based on my experience) that if a code requirement keeps
>even ONE otherwise qualified person from becoming a ham, it is a
^^^^^^^^
I am ONE (at least I was the last time I checked :-) and the code requirement is keeping me from becoming a ham. I'd love to become a ham, I can answer the theorie questions up to Advanced without having to memorize the answers, I used to operate modified ham equipment on the CB band in France, back when provincial French CB was populated with reponsible/technical people, when CBers where invited at the local ham club meetings, etc.. (I am retricting this comment to the small area of France where I lived in at the time. I stopped using CB when it got spoiled by frustrated people) So I think I can be a "qualified person".

I have little time for my hobbies and therefore I am very carefull and selective about what I spend my time on. I do not find any use for CW right now, nor do I have time to learn it (even 5WPM) to get a novice license. However, if I had a no-code license I could someday be interested in CW and learn it "on-line" with friends on the bands and with a meaningfull purpose: TO COMMUNICATE.

I speak 8 languages and always found it easier to learn them while in a communication situation. I did not speak Japanese before going to Japan, after one month, I was getting by (more than 5WPM ;-). I had tried to learn Japanese prior to this experience with no success, because I was not motivated by a COMMUNICATION need. Of course if knowing Japanese was required to enter Japan, I might have never been to Japan, I might have never learned Japanese. A great loss to my Japanese clients.

I felt that I had to add the this already too long thread (count there a vote in favor of rec.ham-radio.tech) because I did not see any comment from the non-ham side, people who would like to become hams but are kept from it because of the code requirement. Sorry if you feel this is a waste of bandwith.

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2903. Re: Repeater antennas (Diamond?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 18:56:12 UTC
From: mleech@bwdlh131.bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.185612.1815@bwdls61.bnr.ca>
Source record: 6763

The experience we've had with the DIAMOND 2M/70CM antenna has been somewhat mixed. Some good, some bad. From an RF point of view this beast is a great antenna--we haven't seen the fading you describe--even in the worst winds.

We had had a *serious* problem with the mechanical arrangements on the thing the *entire* antenna is supported by this 8cm long casting which slides into the aluminum mast mount. The problem is that there's only 1 bolt that attaches the mast-mount to the casting. In even moderate winds, the stress on this 1 bolt is enourmous, with the result that the aluminum mast mount gets chewed to bits. This causes some intermittent RF problems, because the N connector is "grounded" to the casting with the assitance of this single bolt. We're re-drilling the cast with two more holes, tapping them and using another pair of bolts to try to reduce the stress on the mounting system.

COMET makes an antenna similar in electrical characteristics to the DIAMOND. We haven't actually put it up yet, but it seems to have a far superior mounting arrangement.

Marcus Leech, 4Y11 Bell-Northern Research |opinions expressed
mleech@bnr.ca P.O. Box 3511, Stn. C |are my own, and not
VE3MDL@VE3JF.ON.CAN.NA Ottawa, ON, CANADA |necessarily BNRs

2904. Information on European 10M rig

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 18:59:31 UTC
From: jl@newt.sbi.com
Message-ID: <369@chi.newt.sbi.com>
Source record: 6764

I am looking for any information (i.e. schematics, manufacturer address,
mods, etc...) for a BELCOM LS102. I think this equipment was build in europe.
It is a mobile 10M tranceiver AM,FM,USB,CW with 10W output. The local ham shops
have never heard of it.

The equipment has been modified to operate on additional frequencies, however,
when doing so they removed the CW key input, and did other weird things to it. I
need to tune the transmitter (with a dummy load as I don't have a license) and use
it as a receiver untill I get a license that allows me to use it in transmit mode.

Anyone with information should e-mail directly.
Thanks.
--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2905. NEED ENGINEERING DRAWING: Wilson Tower. /PRBWON FIGHT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 20:01:11 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1907.27397337@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 6765

ENGINEERING ASSISTANCE NEEDED:

I am trying to get an engineering drawing for a telescoping tubular
tower manufactured by the now defunct Wilson Systems Inc.
formerly of LasVegas Nevada.

I understand that this was sold to "TRISTAO"something....
but info on them is scarce.

Any ideas? The city is giving me lots of grief on stamped drawings
(in addition to other things) and a drwaing would be alot easier than
sawing off a sample of each tube and paying for metalurgical studies.

TNX de WA8ZHN / PRBWON: still fighting.
QTH (216) 333-2235

2906. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 20:16:57 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011082016.AA00746@tilde>
Source record: 6766

Bob West asked for a definition of tomorrows amateur radio operator. Here's my 2-cents' worth:

Amateur radio will continue to be a RADIO hobby. It will welcome all individuals who have enough interest in radio to learn about it. It is broad enough to accommodate many interests; from CW to spread-spectrum; from 1.8 kHz to 180 Ghz. Amateur radio should not evolve into a group of special-interest factions, each with its own agenda. Instead, it must accept the many broad interests as equal in stature with the rest.

The individual amateur should be knowledgeable about amateur radio, and that means its beginnings as well as its present. Testing will continue to cover all modes and privileges that the amateur radio operator will receive with the granting of his license. There should be but two classes of license: the entry level, and the full-privilege license. Entry level Hams will have a basic knowledge of the hobby and its history; know what the band limits, power restrictions and operating rules and practices are; understand simple electronics principles and electrical safety; and be able to copy the Morse code at 5 WPM. Entry-level licensees will be able to operate any mode that the technical requirements of the exams (TBD) cover, and on any band, with power restricted to 200 watts RF at the transmitter antenna terminal.

The full-privilege class exam will be similar to the old FCC second-class with radar endorsement in complexity, with added provisions for the current modes of operation and state of experimentation. The holder of this license will know something about every aspect of amateur radio. This class of license will also require copying 5 WPM of Morse code. Power limits will be extended to 1.5KW, and an additional segment of each band will be reserved for the full-privilege holders.

An entirely new hobby class should be recognized by the FCC: that of the computer hobbyist whose only tie to radio is to use it as a substitute for wire links between computers. Rules and requirements for this service should be developed by the computer hobbyists, not radio enthusiasts. A portion of each band above 30 Mhz would be set aside for this hobby. The new service would appeal to those who either won't or can't meet the license requirements of amateur radio, but who may be able to contribute to the science of communication in some other way. Current holders of Ham licenses would be required to meet the new license requirements, and vice-versa, if they desired to operate in the other bands would nee(service). Under this concept, a person would need a separate license for each service if they intended to operate in both.

Equipment used would have to meet a TBD set of acceptance standards issued by the FCC if its purpose is to emit RF energy, and the output power is greater than 50 watts. At 50 watts and under, no type-acceptance would be

required, but the user would be responsible for certain technical aspects of the emissions.

I realize that the new hobby class is not amateur radio, but I do think that there should be provisions for this variation of the radio hobby. It would be up to the present computer hobbyists to organize themselves into a national charter, similar perhaps to the ARRL, to define itself and liaison with the FCC to get it in place.

There is room for data-stream transmission in amateur radio, just as there is room for SSB, AM, FM, CW, etc. Practitioners who desire the privileges of a radio hobby should be willing to meet its requirements, regardless of how they plan to communicate. Under the new service, there presumably would be room for FMers and CWers, provided that they were willing to conform to the rules and requirements of that service.

Amateur radio enthusiasts will continue to provide emergency communications on their assigned bands while operating as Hams. They will continue to pursue contesting. They will continue to perform community service functions as before, and they will ALWAYS be ready to help the new, inexperienced person to get into the hobby, and to increase his/her skills once in.

73,
Dube Todd N5PDK

2907. RE: Flames on Flames

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 20:21:17 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <39524@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 6767

This is posted for a friend. I do not claim to agree with my Elmer, or even claim to know what this is all about, since I have not yet received the article which this is in response to.

Diana

From mit-eddie!GANDALF.LL.MIT.EDU!tcs Thu Nov 8 14:55:27 1990
Return-Path: <mit-eddie!GANDALF.LL.MIT.EDU!tcs>
Date: Thu, 8 Nov 90 14:37:05 EST
From: mit-eddie!GANDALF.LL.MIT.EDU!tcs (Tom Sefranek)
Posted-Date: Thu, 8 Nov 90 14:37:05 EST
To: dls@genrad.com

Hi Diana;
I need a favor, I'm unable to post. Can you send this following
to the usenet.

KC1SP de WA1RHP

===== snip snip snip ==========
Hi Gordon;
I enjoyed your posting, understand your drift. But you missed some
vital issues...

Fly 10 With my HAM ticket as authority, I run my TS-440S coupled into the
frame of the aircraft, and to he(ck) with what the pilot or stew thinks!
-10 I wouldn't dream of re-programming my LCD watch while in flight.

Fpz 10 The new interpretations mean I can order Pizza, a six pack, a social
encounter partner, and motel reservations on the repeater auto-patch.
-10 I never use the auto-patch, for fear of the FCC listening.

Ftw 10 With PRB in hand, I can build a tower to just within grazing height of
the OSCARs.
-10 I don't even know what radio is... when my neighbor has fuzzies on TV.

F22 10 The FCC works JUST to protect my hobby, I DESERVE all of the freqs.
-10 I'd be satisfied with whatever freqs. are left after all other users
have picked over what they think they NEED.

SUPER SMILEY FACE!!!

73
Tom
WA1RHP

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-

->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

2908. 10M FM (Was: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 20:27:39 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1710@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 6768

In article <42093@cci632.UUCP> cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op) writes:

In article <15565@venera.isi.edu> onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder) writes:
>This may be a dumb question, but is there any reason to modify a CB to
>use FM?

This might be a dumb response, too (I'm not exactly sure what you mean),
but 10 meter FM is a whole lot of fun, especially through repeaters ... it's
a whole different type of QRM and QRN that, to many people's ears, is just
as much fun but without the "SSB Headache" I get after a few hours of
over-used speech processing and tin voices.

Being a lowly tech I haven't worked 10 FM directly but the Worldnet
repeater system here has a 10 meter node. Through 440 I have worked
many countries and most states either mobil or with an HT.

I want to throw in a plug for the use of PL (CTCSS). There is an ARRL
plan for 10 meter PLs based on the reqion where the repeater is
located. This would reduce significantly the amount of QRM caused by
bringing up 3 or 4 repeaters in different parts of the world and would
allow much better QSOs.

jv <-- trying to learn the morris code again

"Somebody needs to do something--it's just incredibly pathetic that
it has to be *us*." -- Jerry Garcia

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

2909. Re: Questions, questions, questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 20:38:27 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22071@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6769
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <310.273701E0@w8grt.fidonet.org> root@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>I wish to ask a fundamental question. Why are there so many questions on this
>newsgroup (and the Fidonet HAM and PACKET echoes) on "How do I plug in the
>power cord?" or "Why isn't the documentation more specific on whether the
>machine screws tighten clockwise or counter clockwise?"
>
>When I was a baby ham, almost the only documentation was the circuit diagram.
>We studied that. Maybe poked around "The Handbook", and then tried it. If it
>smoked, plunged the whole block into darkness, or made the cat's tail stand up
>straight, we knew we were headed in the wrong direction. If some Old Fart
>said, "There's a lid tuning up on the frequency", we knew it was "getting
>out".

Me too! I also remember the "negative reinforcement" method of
radio education... Like the time I left the 600V power supply open on
the floor of my room, came back from supper (the lights were off),
and _STEPPED_ on the thing in my bare feet! OUCH!

Then there was the time that I learned that with a full-wave
center-tapped rectifier circuit, the ENTIRE PEAK VO
LTAGE of the transformer is across each diode, every half cycle. In
this case it was a 1000V, 1/2 amp supply for my
four-sweep-tubes-in-an-arc5 linear.... One of the diode stacks shorted
out, and every light in the house blinked at a 60Hz rate. Nice
effect, until the house fuse blew....

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

2910. Re: Rules of the MW_RF conference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 20:55:10 UTC
From: G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.205510.16537@massey.ac.nz>
Source record: 6770
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

>>> Re "Microwave and RF Forum as a mailing list/newsgroup

I'd really appreciate it if this were possible. I tried to send some mail to (I think) Jim Grubbs on Fidonet but it was bounced (even using the REPLY command from the Usenet reader :-).

From New Zealand, Fidonet access via phone (I'm guessing - we don't have it here) would be cripplingly expensive - like a choice between reading the group and eating :-), whereas Usenet and Internet mail are already available.

To Summarize: One (informal) "Yes" vote for either a mailing list/newsgroup.

Cheers
Giovanni - ZL2BOI

--

Giovanni Moretti, Consultant | G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz, Pkt-ZL2BOI@ZL2BFJ
Computer Centre, Massey University| Ph 64 63 69099 x8398, FAX 64 63 505607
Palmerston North, New Zealand | QUITTERS NEVER WIN, WINNERS NEVER QUIT

2911. Re: Hallicrafters SX-16

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 21:01:40 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22072@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6771

In article <1250267@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>
>Modern chassis's are made of aluminum, but some antique models use steel
>or copper-plated steel. These tend to get badly tarnished.
There are still plenty of chassis made of steel, which is cheaper
than aluminum, and gives a better ground. Aluminum reacts with the
screws and ground lugs, forming a white dielectric film.
>
>>3. Whats a quick way to clean the metal
>> surfaces inside the cabinet?
>
>The QUICK way is the "total immersion" technique. You remove all the tubes,
>plastic parts, dial cords, and other breakable items. Then you dunk the
>whole radio into a tub of warm, soapy water and scrub with a brush until
>clean. Then you rinse it out VERY thouroughly -- you want to make sure you
>don't leave any soap residue inside IF transformers, etc. Then you shake
>out all the water you can and bake it in the oven on lowest heat with the
>oven door slightly ajar. Leave it in for a long time until you are sure
>all the water is evaporated from inside all permeable components.
>
I have used this technique... with really old and gungy radios it's
really the only way. But I did it without soap, so there was no
residue to worry about. Just take'er out front and have at'er with
the garden hose and a toothbrush....
Then, instead of sticking the poor baby in an oven, I take a
ventilation fan, the kind you put on the floor on a hot day, point it
straight up, and set the radio on top of it. I then leave the radio
drying for about a day. This won't work if you have a power
transformer in there, especially a high-voltage one, as I found out
one day, when I fried a perfectly good DX-40 transmitter. I should
have used the oven on that one. But with the oven, you have to be
quite careful, not to generate enough heat to melt any plastic dials,
etc....

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

2912. Re: Hallicrafters SX-16

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 21:05:37 UTC
From: halbert@crl.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.210537.673@crl.dec.com>
Source record: 6772

>The QUICK way is the "total immersion" technique. You remove all the tubes,
>plastic parts, dial cords, and other breakable items. Then you dunk the
>whole radio into a tub of warm, soapy water and scrub with a brush until
>clean...

One ham I know regularly uses his dishwasher for this purpose, instead of scrubbing by hand. It works very well, he says.

--Dan, KB1RT

2913. Re: Genderless pronoun: na

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 21:18:14 UTC
From: chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <702@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Source record: 6773

In article <Dim9R4w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM (Technical Pub. Vince Short) writes:
>
>> >No, sorry, the only
>> >acceptable form is:
>> > Everyone should get his ham radio license.
>>
>> Everyone should get her ham radio license.

How 'bout: Everyone should get thine ham radio license.

2914. sdsddssssd

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 21:28:22 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.212822.11055@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 6774

this is a test.

--
phil blais N6KXD (ex WD6ETL) ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

2915. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 21:36:28 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880349@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6775

>Or more precisely,
>I don't know Morse code well enough to make any practical use of it.

Next time I hear you on the 115 repeater, I'll send some code. :-)

Perry

2916. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 21:44:14 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880350@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6776

>PuhLEEEZE. I'm over here, a mere Technician, but working on integrating
>TCP/IP into the local packet network to improve packet for everyone including
>straight AX.25 users, and on getting young blood into the hobby, and you call
>me selfish and arrogant for wanting to remove an antiquated communication mode
>from the entry requirements. Of course, my efforts don't count because I
>don't do it all in CW at 35wpm, so I'm not a "real" ham, just a glorified
>CB'er. (heavy sarcasm off)
>
>++Brandon

If anyone on this net really said this crap, there would be the universal
sound of raspberries from all corners. Either you misunderstood, or I
missed something.

TCP/IP on 220 is a noble persuit, and you only had to endure 5 WPM of an
antiquated modulation method to be able to do it. I could be only more
impressed if a Novice was doing it. Go forth and be brilliant.

Perry / KF0CA

2917. Re: NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 22:24:50 UTC
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP
Message-ID: <743@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Source record: 6877

In article <1990Nov6.134542.2884@santra.uucp>, s36572u@puukko.hut.fi (Karl R. Tigerstedt) writes:
>
> Please send the actual keplerians, since I believe they are of greater
> value to the amateur radio society than the 2-line format description.
> Why has the posting of keplerians lately ceased? A couple of months
> ago we still received regular postings...

From comments I've seen, more people actually prefer the 2-line elements. For one they take up WAY less space when trying to exchange them over packet links. Also, most of the current tracking programs have the ability to directly digest the 2-line elements and automatically update your entire satellite database. For those who absolutely need the long-form elements, there is a small program called "eletrans" that converts the 2-line elements into the standard human-readable output.

I also appreciate the postings. I forward them locally to a few packet BBS's and I'm always receiving comments to the effect of "more, more!" :-)

John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. |
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ WB3EAH

2918. Ham Radio Futures

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 22:31:49 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1514@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6878

In article <9011072106.AA06605@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>In <gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)> Gary writes:
>
>(much deleted)
>
>>It won't be easy reversing the image of ham radio as a cliquish bunch of weird
>>old men playing with radios. But, with the removal of an archaic obstacle to
>>entry, there is a chance that it can be done. With a lot of hard work and
>>some smart promotion, the old girl may come back to life yet.
>>
>>Gary KE4ZV
>
>Well, Ham RADIO is, in fact, old men (young men, old women, young women, even
>children) playing with radios. That's why it's called amateur RADIO, IMHO.
>Bob West issued a challenge in a recent posting to define the "new image" of
>amateur radio. Let's see your idea of how the image ought to be reversed.
>
>Will it be amateur radio, wireless computering, what?
>
>73,
>Dube N5PDK

I have a distinct bias towards experimentation rather than contesting or DXing so I may be out of step with a lot of folks on here. I think of amateur radio basically as a place where one can learn through experimentation and self study about electronics and radio. Amateur radio led me directly into my professional work in broadcasting. I would hope for an amateur radio that can lead other young people into technical careers.

The problem with amateur radio today, as I see it, is that the entrance requirements are no longer relevant to the type of electronic communications that people are interested in today. This is the primary reason that I support a no code license. When I was first licensed in 1964, I struggled through the code because it was one of the two major modes of communications in amateur radio. The other mode was AM. AM is mostly gone. Today the code is only one of a multitude of communications methods used in amateur radio and is hardly used at all in the VHF/UHF bands, except by a few DXers. Most of the experimentation with new modes and techniques is happening at VHF/UHF. Packet, fast scan tv, digital voice mailboxes, satellites, radio control, spread spectrum, digital video, and many other techniques are being spawned and being used at VHF/UHF/SHF. To me, this is where the excitment in amateur radio resides.

I believe that amateur radio can have a bright future with many different interests being represented. I expect that digital techniques, of which

today's packet is just a forerunner, will be a major part of amateur radio just as it has become a major part of all electronics. I don't expect it to become the sum of amateur radio however, radio communication is too broad a field for one technique to dominate. I expect to see cellular techniques adapted for mobile amateur use. I expect to see an increasing interest in amateur video including slow scan, fast scan, and new high definition techniques. We have the spectrum to do some groundbreaking experimentation in leading edge techniques. What we must have is the critical mass of people who are excited by these techniques and have the motivation to experiment with them.

I believe we can no longer promote amateur radio as a way to "Work the World". With competition from cheap long distance phone networks and from cellular telephone, working the world doesn't seem the big deal to today's youth as it did to me twenty six years ago. The world no longer seems the mysterious place it did then. Television satellites have made the world a global village with routine live pictures from all over the globe available every night in our living rooms. We must present amateur radio as the place to be to play with all the exciting new toys of the electronic age. One of the most painless and effective ways to get people to learn is to get their interest in doing something up, then they will seek out ways to learn what they need to know to play. Kids who are interested in baseball can spout endless facts and statistics about the game, not because they were required to learn them for a test, but because they were curious and wanted to know. Similarly, if a kid is excited about some facet of radio, he will learn all he can about the subject, not to pass a test, but because he wants to know. I hope we can fasinate these kids with the neat new things we're doing with radio without turning them off with too much historical baggage.

Gary KE4ZV

2919. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 22:40:37 UTC
From: jdm@cadence.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.224037.4086@cadence.com>
Source record: 6879

In article <1990Nov7.234746.21087@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>...
>>Alan, the unfortunate thing is that it is required by international
>>agreement for work on the HF bands. However, what is NOT required by
>>that agreement is speed above 5 wpm. Since we HAVE to have code for
>>HF, we should test ONLY at 5 wpm. If people think it would be nice to
>>show greater proficiency than 5 wpm, let's roll that into the written
>>exam process by adding questions to the written. I.e., let's add 5
>>code questions to the extra, increasing the questions asked to 55 and
>>the passing score to 41. That way, if you fail the five code
>>questions, you don't fail the test.
>...
>>Peter B. Hayward N9IZT/AE
>>University of Chicago Computing Organizations
>
>Hey, that makes sense! Pass the minimum 5 WPM for access to HF, and
>then toss increased speed into the whole question pool. That way one
>who is more technically inclined can upgrade that way, and one who is
>more operator inclined can upgrade that way.
>
>But are we allowed to have anything that make sense in ham radio?
>--
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

I think we should modify the written test in the following way: send the questions in CW at 5 WPM. Then if you can copy, you can answer the questions. Perhaps, for many, this would be the same as a place out in the country we like to call "hell".

Mega smiley :-) *10**6

Joe AA6YD

2920. DSPer's Work Bench ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 22:51:56 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880353@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6880

At first glance, I wanted to flame Phil for his rather arrogant use of Herbi. On the other hand, it's hard to argue with someone who is technically correct. :-)

>From karn@thumper..bellcore.com Sun Oct 28 12:14:42 1990
>
>Herbi,
>
>Points 3, 4 and 5 are personal opinions. Points 1 and 2 are provably false
>assertions. See my Reply Comments on PR Docket 90-55 for the details; I
>posted it here back in early September.
>
>None of your points constitute valid arguments against a codeless license,
>although you are perfectly free to promote voluntary proficiency in or
>use of CW by anyone who will listen.
>
>Phil

I read the Reply Comments and the string that followed. Most technical rebuttals were re-rebutted. However, there were rebuttals that dealt with more practical aspects of the hobby that went unanswered. I'm pursuing one of them here: "DSPs on every Bench".

Phil's love of DSPs makes me want to believe that this may be a magnet we need for this hobby. DSPs bridge the gap between computers and communications, especially radio. If we can get enough of the basement PC hackers to take up DSPs and a Novice license, higher usage of all Amateur frequencies is likely, but especially [vus]hf, which would help the WARC situation.

What I know of DSPs would fit on an index card. How do laymen discover how to use this technology, or is it only for the wizards at Bellcore :-) ? Is there a "DSPers Workbench" ? Are there plug-in cards for my PC ? Are DSPs as easy to program as Apple][Basic ? Do I need a Ph.D.EE to use one effectively :-) ? Given Phil's employer, I suspect that all this comes to him rather naturally. However, the arcane technology and tooling is a barrier to widespread experimentation.

These are the questions, if answered, that could unleash the masses on DSP technology, and maybe (just maybe) one of them might get lucky and invent SSB while the rest of us are puttering with AM.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

2921. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 23:33:45 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880354@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6881

> Next time I hear you on the 115 repeater, I'll send some code. :-)

I didn't understand you the last time you sent DTMF Morse code, either. :-)

2922. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 23:37:51 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880355@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6882

> ...knowing CW helps one identify which beacon is being received ;-).

Nah. "That's the one with the funny beeps at 28.246." :-)

The first time I heard a 10M beacon was the one time I actually wished I remembered my code. :-)

2923. Re: Re: need two....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-08 23:46:13 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880357@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6883

> ...is there anyone on the net located in Vermont, Wyoming, or Nevada?

For the right price I can be located in Wyoming. :-)

Seriously... Fort Collins, Colorado is just a 1/2 hour drive south of the border. Someday if'n I'm bored enough when the band is open, I'll drive up there with my 25W HR2510, mobile, and a stack of postcards. Ought to be fun for a change on the receiving end of the pileups.

Nobody actually LIVES in Wyoming, you understand. It's all barren wilderness.

(Now if someone from Wyoming wasn't going to respond before, I think I probably just got their attention. :-)

Good luck --
Alan, N0MFW

2924. Letter from Yaesu about FT411

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 00:02:03 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880358@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6884

Last June I bought an FT411. In October I wrote a three page letter to Yaesu to share some kudos, gripes, and suggestions about the unit. (Send me mail if you want a copy.) To my surprise I got a very nice, detailed reply from the manager of their public relations department. I'll share some of the highlights.

* Starting with production lot 17, the FT411 is called the FT411E. "The major difference... is improved receiver performance at frequencies far from the amateur band, accomplished not by varactor-tuned filters, but by changing capacitance values in the front end filters..."

* The IF was increased "from 16 to 21MHz". (Curious, I measured mine at 17.3MHz.) The changes to the IF unit are apparently too extensive to retrofit.

* Many of the points I raised "are addressed in new models to be announced soon, such as 15-KHz channel steps, better lamp control (the new models will have both always-on, and 5-second modes), an external 13.8-V jack (new models include a built-in charger!), and simplified keypad locking."

* "...watch for multiple selectable low power steps in new models."

* "The need for a DTMF memory display and better low battery indication are known to the designers, but it is too soon to know..."

* An internal SWR meter is unlikely; perceived need is low.

The reply did not address some of my suggestions:

* How to shift up the center of sensitivity?
* Left side button ergonomics.
* Squelch control too close to antenna.
* Documentation on robustness with high SWR.
* PRI channel locks in unexpectedly.
* More documentation on optimal NiCad use.
* Different beeps going to/from Call channel.

2925. Flames squared

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 00:32:44 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <344.2739E032@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6885

```
> From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
> Date: 8 Nov 90 05:22:00 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9011081611.AA29621@ucsd.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> If my usage of this news group was being paid for by anything
> but funny money (money allocated by department for computer use
> and will be lost if not used) there is no way I would waste it on
> these flames on flames of flames. I deeply respect the rights of
> individual free speech and all the bill of rights including the
> second one.

You're taking it all much too seriously. Flaming should be thought of as a
bloodless form of combat sport. Sort of an electronic paintball, as it were.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

2926. Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 00:59:47 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <590@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6886
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM> root@ttidca.TTI.COM (The Root of all Evil) writes:
> The
>latest set insists on making it damn near impossible to modify the rig for
>increased frequency coverage (the '148 can go from 26.965-27.405 to
>26.815-28.045 with just 3 silly jumper wires and 3 switches added to the
>existing PLL!) more power (the '148 can be turned up to almost 20w PEP SSB
>and 10-12w RMS for AM use!) or additional modulation modes. (again, the
>'148 can be made to do FM by adding a little kit that costs $20!)
>
And they drive me and many other CW OP's off the air on the low end of the
ten meter band.
>
> The FCC hasn't got the time to bust hams for running their gear on 11
>meters, and your risk-factor is small PROVIDED:
>
Provided nothing. There is no way to police the 10 meter band. As long as they
sell the radios the band is lost to hams.
>
> 5) Keep a low profile! The FCC is sooo overworked, and sooo underfunded
> it's unlikely that they will be doing much about 11 meters any time soon.

They won't be doing anything soon. The solution according to a fellow New
Hampshireite in the current administration is to do nothing long enough for the
QRM on HF to get bad enough for the media to notice it. The congress at the
urging of the administration can then step in with public support and pull the
plug on all, and he says ALL HF transmission. Mr HIGH UP in the POWER STRUCTURE
knows I'm a ham and he said with a shrug that there will be no way to clean
all private use of HF off the bands without including hams. The plan is to ban
ALL private transmission. Then they don't have to go after specific violators
they can just swoop around and RDF the easiest violators..by the thousands..
if necessary and pass out big,and he said BIG fines. No jail..no room, but,and
these are his words...."The fine structure will allow a self-sustaining police
action to continue as long as necessary without departmental fiscal impact."
When I brought up the failure of the drug war he laughed and said "drug dealers
are mobile. They are like rats. They hear you coming and can hide. And they
don't have a lifestyle that can be damaged by big fines. You radio
types live in houses and drive cars that can be attached along with your
paychecks. Your lives can be destroyed by being caught on the air by a van
with a couple of guys and the 'probable cause' of RF coming out of your house."
And then because we went to college together and have been friends for a long
time he said,"Sorry Dickie, we need the room, we need the money and the
pressure from the commercial sector is building. You hams did a great job when
we were young but there is nothing you can do now that is so valuable to the

public that they can save you. I'm really sorry".

Then I asked about VHF/UHF and he thought that was really funny.

Porky said it all...."That's all folks"

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

2927. Re: 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 01:02:28 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <16467@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 6887

In article <42094@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
>Why isn't there the equivilent of a 2510 for 15 meters? Or, is there
>one that I don't know about?

My 'umble opinion is that the Uniden/Radio Shack ten meter offerings are an attempt to cash in on one or both of:

* the sunspot cycle

* the ten meter sideband privileges for novice and tech ops.

I'm not going to buy one... I'd rather buy a five bander so I can concentrate on getting my CW up beyond about 7 wpm. However, when the sunspots go away, I hope to see the street prices of these Unidens drop like a stone, and I hope to be able to pick one up (either used or overstock) for a song. Then I stick it on the shelf for the next time old sol does his thing. Opinions?
--
Ed Greenberg WB2GOH/6
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA

2928. Re: Flames squared

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 01:03:52 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <35868@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 6888

?

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not
burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies
in class..I did not see Elvis..I will not call my teacher "Hot Cakes"..
Garlic gum is not funny..They are Laughing at me, not with me.....

2929. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 02:41:29 UTC
From: dhesi%cirrusl@oliveb.ATC.olivetti.com
Message-ID: <2669@cirrusl.UUCP>
Source record: 6889

I think I have the perfect solution.

Access to the CW part of the spectrum should be permitted only to
those who know the Morse code.

Access to other parts of the spectrum should be permitted only to those
who have the appropriate skills. E.g., only people who can speak
should be allowed to use phone, only people with functioning EME
equipment should be allowed to bounce off the moon, etc, only
people with working 2-meter equipment should get to use that
band, etc.

It's silly to require people to learn the Morse code in order to just
be allowed to talk.
--
Rahul Dhesi, AJ1D
dhesi%cirrusl@oliveb.ATC.olivetti.com
UUCP: oliveb!cirrusl!dhesi

2930. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 03:06:42 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <926@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 6890

```
|>>The control would have to be either AUTOMATIC (which you say is not legal)
|>>or would have to be REMOTE, which requires a control link on an AUXILIARY
|>>frequency, which does not include any portion of 2 meters.
|
|>Minor quibble here: an auxiliary station is only one way of providing remote
|>control. I know of at least one open autopatch on 2 meters that ran with two
|>phone lines, one for the patch and one for remote control...
|
|If you have remote control, you have a control operator at a control point
|(required by 97.109(c)). If the remote control link is by phone line, then
|someone has to be there controlling it. This won't work for an unattented
|repeater (automatic control) by a user who can't call it up on the phone
|

Hmmm... you could use the repeater's autopatch to call up the phone line
used as the remote control link....

Rick

--
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Richard Hyde | RaH@btr.com | This space intentionally left blank |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

2931. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 05:55:57 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5379@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6891

In article <1990Nov8.001409.25295@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
]
]So, are you saying that all automatically controlled 2 meter repeaters
]with an autopatch are not legal?

Autopatches carry third party traffic. Thus, they require a control operator. See 97.115 (of revised part 97) - for discussion see page 10-3 of The FCC Rule Book, 1990 (ARRL).

It is not clear to me, under the new regulations, if the user of a repeater operating above 2 meters can be considered the control operator simply due to control on the input frequency. Under the old rules, the control had to be exerted on a different frequency, which somewhat limited that ability of the user to control
it. I see no prohibition under the new rules to controlling on the input frequency, although the requirement to "use an auxiliary station" for radio control may require another frequency. It is clear to me that an autopatch CANNOT be controlled only via a 2 meter frequency - there must be an auxiliary station, and auxiliary stations can only operate above 1.25 meters.

Anyone know a clear interpretation of this confusing mess (ain't "plain english" rules great?)?
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2932. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 06:00:32 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5381@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6892

In article <1990Nov8.055513.12756@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
]>Minor quibble here: an auxiliary station is only one way of providing remote
]>control. I know of at least one open autopatch on 2 meters that ran with two
]>phone lines, one for the patch and one for remote control...

The three open autopatch repeaters in Phoenix, operated by the Arizona Repeater Association, all use telephone control on a separate line than the patch audio line. One of these uses an ACC RC-850 controller, and when we called ACC and asked them about using the second line for patch control, they said they had never heard of anyone doing it. I suspect that most autopatches are illegal and have no control other than on a 2 meter input frequency.

--

John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2933. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 07:23:39 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.072339.25205@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6893

rah@public.BTR.COM (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com) writes:

>|>>The control would have to be either AUTOMATIC (which you say is not legal)
>|>>or would have to be REMOTE, which requires a control link on an AUXILIARY
>|>>frequency, which does not include any portion of 2 meters.
>|
>|>Minor quibble here: an auxiliary station is only one way of providing remote
>|>control. I know of at least one open autopatch on 2 meters that ran with two
>|>phone lines, one for the patch and one for remote control...
>|
>|If you have remote control, you have a control operator at a control point
>|(required by 97.109(c)). If the remote control link is by phone line, then
>|someone has to be there controlling it. This won't work for an unattented
>|repeater (automatic control) by a user who can't call it up on the phone
>|

>Hmmm... you could use the repeater's autopatch to call up the phone line
>used as the remote control link....

>Rick

I don't think the FCC would look upon that as being any different than
a radio remote control, since that *IS* what it is. The AUXILIARY rules
must be followed for it, such as frequency limitations.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2934. Re: Matchbox

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 07:53:21 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <511@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6894

In article <1165@larry.sal.wisc.edu>, dem@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Donald Michalski) writes:
>
> I recently purchased an old Johnson Matchbox, Jr. Unfortunately, no
> manual came with it. Does anyone have a manual for it, or its big
> brother, or know where to get one? I'd be willing to cover copy costs
> and provide SASE. Thanks.
>

The manual for the Matchbox ("all models", it says) is available for
$8.25 from:

Hi Manuals
P.O. Box 802
Council Bluffs, IA 51502

They have manuals for most old ham gear. Their catalog costs $2.
They prefer money orders to personal checks.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

2935. DEUTSCHLAND-RUNDSPRUCH DES DARC NR. 38/90 VOM 09.11.1990

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 09:31:41 UTC
From: bpk@infoac.rmi.de
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.093141.8741@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 6681
Cross-posted to: dnet.ham,rec.ham-radio

DEUTSCHLAND-RUNDSPRUCH DES DARC NR. 38/90 VOM 09.11.1990

NEWINGTON:

Das Diplom-Komitee des amerikanischen Amateurfunkverbandes ARRL hat die DDR mit Wirkung vom 03.10.1990 von der DXCC-Laenderliste gestrichen. Dies meldete die Rundspruchstation W1AW am 07.11. QSL-Karten mit den Landeskennern DM und DT bzw. Y2 bis Y9 werden nur noch fuer die Zeit vom 17.09.1973 bis zum 02.10.1990 fuer die DDR anerkannt. Verbindungen ab dem 03.10.1990 zaehlen fuer Deutschland, das heisst wie DL. Die Demokratische Volksrepublik Jemen, 7O, und die Arabische Republik Jemen, 4W, sind ab 22.05.90 in der DXCC-Laenderliste gestrichen und durch ein neues Land Jemen, 7O, ersetzt. Als fruehester Termin fuer die Einreichung neuer 7O-Karten ist der 17.03.1991 festgesetzt. Damit umfasst die derzeit gueltige DXCC-Laenderliste 322 Laender.

HERNE:

Die AMSAT-NA hat die im Herbst geplanten Termine fuer die naechsten ZRO-Tests ueber den Amateurfunksatelliten OSCAR 13 bekanntgegeben. Nachfolgend sind ausser den Terminen fuer Mitteleuropa jeweils auch die Elevation und der Winkel der Miaweisung der Satellitenantennen - der sogenannte Squint-Winkel - genannt. Guenstige Bedingungen liegen vor bei grosser Elevation und geringem Squint-Winkel. Hier die Termine:
24.11.90 um 17:00 UTC, Mode B, 8 Grad Elevation, 4 Grad Squint
01.12.90 um 20:30 UTC, Mode B, 7 Grad Elevation, 8 Grad Squint
15.12.90 um 16:30 UTC, Mode B, 6 Grad Elevation, 5 Grad Squint
22.12.90 um 05:30 UTC, Mode B, 56 Grad Elevation, 24 Grad Squint
22.12.90 um 06:45 UTC, Mode L, 56 Grad Elevation, 13 Grad Squint
Die naechsten Tests erfolgen erst wieder zwischen April und Juni 1991. Es sollen dann auch mehr Tests in Mode L stattfinden. Der ZRO-Test ist ein wichtiges Hilfsmittel zur Ueberpruefung der eigenen OSCAR-Station. Die Teilnahme kann jedem OSCAR-Benutzer dringend empfohlen werden. Ziel ist das Erkennen von technischen Fehlern der Empfangsanlage und die Optimierung des OSCAR-Empfangs. Bildlich gesprochen geht es also um die Ausrottung von "Krokodilen". So nennt man volkstuemlich Stationen, die aufgrund schlechter Empfangseigenschaften ihre Sendeleistung unnoetig erhoehen. Eine ausfuehrliche Anleitung zur Teilnahme an den ZRO-Tests ist in der cq-DL 8/89, Seite 495, abgedruckt. Die Frequenzen sind 145,840 MHz fuer Mode B und 435,945 MHz fuer Mode L.

KIEL:

Der DARC-Distrikt Schleswig-Holstein betreibt auf 10,144 MHz eine Aurora-Warnbake. Sie wurde von DK4VW erbaut und dient als Indikator fuer Aurora-Bedingungen aufgrund von Empfangsbeobachtungen. Standort ist bei DK4LI noerdlich der Schlei.
Bei normalen Bedingungen wird das Rufzeichen DK0WCY dreimal hintereinander gegeben, gefolgt von einem Dauerstrich von drei Sekunden Laenge. Bei schwacher Aurora in Norddeutschland werden nach dem Rufzeichen etwa 15 kurze Striche gegeben. Eine starke Aurora wird durch einen zehn Sekunden dauernden Strich angezeigt. Es ist geplant, die Bake parallel auf einer anderen Frequenz mit wechselnden Ausbreitungsbedingungen zu betreiben.

HANNOVER:

Am 03./04.11. fand in Hannover die diesjaehrige Interradio statt. Zur Eroeffnung konnte der gastgebende Distriktsvorsitzende, Claus Otte, DL3MC, zahlreiche Ehrengaeste und Besucher begruessen.
Die Veranstaltung stand unter der Schirmherrschaft von Ministerialdirigent Peter Kahl vom Bundesministerium fuer Post und Telekommunikation. In seiner Festansprache stellte Kahl die Probleme des BMPT bei der Vergabe von Frequenzen dar. Eine Garantie fuer die Erhaltung der heutigen Amateurfunkbaender koenne zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt auf lange Sicht nicht gegeben werden. Jedoch sei der DARC aufgefordert, sich weiterhin gespraechsbereit zu zeigen.
Unter den zahlreichen Fachvortraegen dieses Tages war insbesondere der Beitrag von Dr. Lothar Wilke, Y24UK, von allgemeinem Interesse. In einem umfassenden Rueckblick zeichnete Y24UK die Entwicklung des Amateurfunks in der DDR von 1953 bis 1990 nach.
Im Ausstellungsbereich war der DARC mit einem grossflaechigen Informationszentrum vertreten. Am Stand des Jugend- und Ausbildungsreferats beschaeftigten sich zahlreiche, zum Teil sehr junge Interessenten mit dem Bohren und Bestuecken von Platinen. Ein besonderer Anziehungspunkt war wiederum der Flohmarkt.
Am Sonntag begann die Vortragsreihe mit einer Diskussionsrunde unter dem Thema: Funkamateure fragen den Vorstand und den Amateurrats-Sprecher. Zu den Fragen der Besucher nahmen der gesamte Vorstand des DARC, der AR-Sprecher, Hans-Christian Schuett, DL9XN, und der Geschaeftsfuehrer des DARC, Bernd W. Haefner, Stellung. Die Moderation lag bei Dr. Horst Ellgering, DL9MH.
Hauptthemen waren die Interessenvertretung des DARC gegenueber der Post und der Industrie sowie die drohende Bandbeschneidung des 70-cm-Bandes und die Betrachtung dieser Problematik unter dem Blickwinkel des wirtschaftlich-oekonomischen Nutzens der betroffenen Funkdienste.
Weitere Fragen wurden zur Thematik TVI/BCI, Leistungsbeschraenkungen sowie zur Belegung des Sonderkanals S6 gestellt.
Zur Bildung eigenstaendiger Interessengruppen entstand eine laengere Diskussion. Der 1. Vorsitzende, Guenther Matz, DJ8BN, stell-

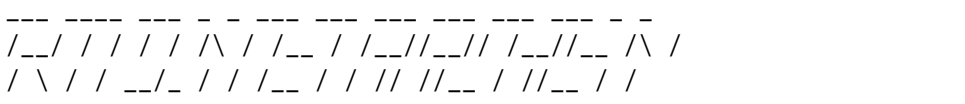
te fest, dass technische Innovationen wichtig seien, um weiterhin den experimentellen Aspekt des Amateurfunks unter Beweis zu stellen. Jede Abspaltung von Interessengruppen sei jedoch ein negatives Ergebnis.
Die Diskussion schloss mit der Erkenntnis, dass diese Runde ein fester Bestandteil der Interradio werden solle.
Mit ueber 11.500 Besuchern hat die Interradio erneut ihre Daseinsberechtigung bewiesen. Dabei wird in den naechsten Jahren sicherlich ein weiterer Anstieg der Besucherzahlen zu erwarten sein.

FUNKWETTERBERICHT: (06.11. von DJ2RE)

Erwartungsgemaess steigen seit Monatsanfang die Tageswerte der Sonnenfleckenzahl und der 10-cm-Strahlung wieder steil an. Nach einer Meldung von Boulder/USA wurden am 04.11. 227 bzw. 156 Einheiten erreicht und am darauffolgenden Tage 266 und 170 Einheiten. Zur gleichen Zeit war die Magnetik auffallend ruhig. Auswirkungen auf die Hoehe der F2-Grenzfrequenz, deren Maximalwerte zur Zeit um 13 MHz schwanken, sind allerdings bisher noch nicht zu erkennen.
Die positive Entwicklung der Sonnenaktivitaet wird voraussichtlich bis Mitte November anhalten. Infolgedessen werden sich im Zusammenwirken mit dem jahreszeitlichen Gang waehrend der zweiten Monatshaelfte die besten Ausbreitungsbedingungen dieses Jahres auf den hoeherfrequenten Baendern einstellen.
Das Niveau des Vorjahres wird vermutlich jedoch nicht erreicht werden, da sehr wahrscheinlich das Maximum des Zyklus 22 - mit einem gleitenden Monatsmittel der Sonnenflecken-Relativzahl von 158,1 - bereits im Juli 1989 auftrat.

Ende des DL-RS Nr. 38/90 vom 09.11.1990

Bearbeitung: DC7XJ @ DB0GR
...-.-

--
****


2936. FTP Site for W0RLI wanted ...\

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 11:53:38 UTC
From: xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au
Message-ID: <15661.273a98c2@levels.sait.edu.au>
Source record: 6895

Can anyone tell me the whereabouts of an UP TO DATE FTP site for W0RLI and
the G8BPQ code and associated utilities.
Pls reply to xtasc@lv.sait.edu.au
thanks in advance .... Rob VK5ZEU

2937. Re: CW Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 14:36:34 UTC
From: greenba@gambia.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <GREENBA.90Nov9093634@gambia.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 6896

Wally Blackburn asks "are there tradeoffs between tighter filters and wider ones ...? "

Yes, Narrow ones get rid of the QRM, but they tend to ring, which makes high speeds hard to copy. I find it easier to learn to ignore the QRM than to copy through the ringing.

Ben
--
Ben A. Green, Jr.
greenba@gambia.crd.ge.com "Nature abhors a physicist."

2938. Satellite Re-entry

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 14:52:37 UTC
From: LANG@unb.ca
Message-ID: <ID2445.D901109.T105239.LANG@unb.ca>
Source record: 6897

Hi:
I saw your posting to rec.ham.radio / info-hams. I have a subscription
to the Spacewarn Bulletin of the World Warning Agency for Satellites.
They list recently decayed satellites in each issue. I'll check the
next issue when it arrives (monthly) and let you know what I find for 5
November (I presume the sighting was in Holland and not in the U.K.
where Guy Fawkes day is celebrated on 5 November with lots of
fireworks).

==
Richard B. Langley BITnet: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Geodetic Research Laboratory Phone: (506) 453-5142
Dept. of Surveying Engineering Telex: 014-46202
University of New Brunswick FAX: (506) 453-4943
Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 5A3
==

2939. Re: T2FD Antenna.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 14:57:28 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410002@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6898

I use a 40M T2Fd now..... Its not perfect, but is a compromise that suits
my current needs

I found it in the ARRL antenna book
73
GM4ZNX

2940. Re: No WX9(whatever) calls?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 15:09:50 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.150950.19148@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 6899

In article <1990Nov8.212110.13726@midway.uchicago.edu> pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>
>In making a discrete call to the FCC about where they were in the last
>of the 2x1 calls for 9 land, I was told that they will issue no WX9a
>or WY9 a calls. Instead they will go from WW9Z to WZ9A.
>
>I checked a coople of ARRL reference works but can't seem to see what
>WX... or WY... is reserved for. Can anyone help or did I just get bad
>information?
>
well, dunno, but look up WX5D, he's in the book, so is WY5F, so it sounds
sort of inconsistent to me...

cheers
(73)

--

"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D / 7J1AGO etc.
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

2941. Y2 multiplier in CQWW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 15:26:28 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3402@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 6900

According KR2Q, a member of the CQ Contest Committee and also a frequenter of the YCCC PacketCluster (tm), Y2 (E. Germany) will tentatively be counted as a separate multiplier for the SSB WW contest *only* (the one just passed). It will not be a separate multiplier in the CW contest at the end of November. Fix those CQWW.CTY files now!

- Jim AD1C

=-=-=-

2942. Re: Antenna remote location

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 15:44:10 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410003@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6901

I'd second the suggestion of open-wire line. Also look at G-LINE if
you want UHF.
It is also a common thing for people to use mast-head preamps and
occasionally masthead poweramps. If you use a remote PA on HF,
you will also need remote control of lowpass filters and perhaps
a remote or automatic ATU. Our local club has an ex-RAF radio site,
dry gas pressurised co-ax went for miles over the hillside. It had
a solid Al outer tube, a helical support membrane and a 1/8 inch
solid copper inner. Unfortunately the forestry comission ploughed
drainage channels so it is all defunct.

73 GM4ZNX

2943. Re: IC-745

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 16:16:32 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410004@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6902

If my memory (grey sludgy type) is OK, I read in an old (1985?) qst
that the ICOM r71 loses its marbles when the lithium cell is shorted
or just plain dead. The writer said that he could not get it re-
programmed in the US, It had to go back to J-land.

No equipment reviews cover this topic. Should we start a listing
here on the net of which sets are at risk ?

In a few years, when the cells begin to fade, some brand names are
going to have a bit of an image problem.

Fortunately for me, I run antiques on VHF and homebrew/surplus on HF, but
other people could become the owners of surprisingly expensive component
collections :-(

How about after-market firmware as a business opportunity :-)

I don't know which brands/models are risky, but I've heard enough
rumours to make me curious. Let's find out so that the odium can be
focussed only on the guilty.

73 de GM4ZNX

2944. IC-229A/H freq. expansion info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 16:20:27 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <18251@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 6903

Here's some info on the IC229A/H, (indirectly) from ICOM:

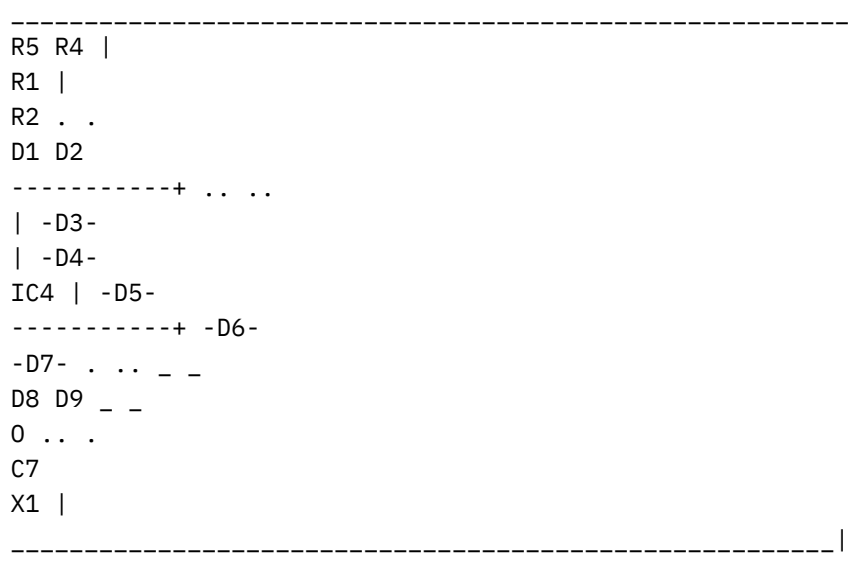
The stock radio has RX: 136 - 174, TX: 140-150, FM only.

When diode D5 (conventional, upright diode on the logic board)
is cut, 118 - 135.995 MHz can be received in AM mode.
[Local reports indicate the audio is acceptable but not as good as,
for example, AM received on a PRO-2004 scanner]

To expand TX to 136 - 174 MHz, locate chip diode D9. Ascertain that
the vertical pair of pads to the right are OPEN. Short the next pair
of vertical pads to the right [with solder, perhaps].

These changes pertain only to the USA model.

Here's some ASCII art to clearify:



--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

2945. Re: Questions, questions, questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 16:47:12 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <58941@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 6904
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Well, Jim, I always thought if it smoked or blacked
out the neighborhood, you were on the RIGHT track! ;->

2946. QUESTION ABOUT NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 16:52:48 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011091152.aa15573@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 6905

I wonder if anybody out in net land can tell me about what
other groups are available in use-net and how I, a resident
of Arpa net can get on them???/

Clark Fishman WA2UNN , an RF man in a digital world

2947. Re: RF attenuation through PVC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 17:02:21 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <70852@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 6906

nbb@cel.co.uk (Nick Bristow, G1LYX) writes:
>I am thinking of building a 5/8 over 5/8 2m colinear. I have all the
>parts required and am thinking of placing it all in piece of PVC 2
>inch diamemter waste water pipe...
> I am not sure however on the RF attenuation produced by the
>plastic pipe. Would anyone out there mind telling me the attenuation
>properties of such a pipe and some discussion of the attenuation
>properties of plastics at all frequencies would be interesting...

I have read in ham magazines that the black variety of PVC is not
suitable for RF applications but the white kind is suitable for
structural use at VHF. One way to test relative RF absorption is to
put samples in a microwave oven and see if they melt.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

2948. Re: 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 17:41:19 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.174119.7188@xanadu.com>
Source record: 6907

In article <42094@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
>15 meters is my favorite HF band. (I reserve the right to change my
>mind about this depending on propagation from month to month :-)).

I like 15 too...when its open. Its not as crowded as 20.
>
>Why isn't there the equivilent of a 2510 for 15 meters? Or, is there
>one that I don't know about? Seems to me it wouldn't be that much
>harder to build than the 10m one, and you could leave off the FM
>portion and just leave CW, USE, and LSB (packet)
>
>Anybody know anything about NCG attempting this back in the early 80's?

That NCG 15m mobile radio is in the CQ Buyer's Guide, so I suppose it is
still on the market.

>
>
>Chris/WZ2B

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

2949. Re: Dead band antennas for an HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 19:01:41 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1722@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 6908

In article <610@nih-csl.nih.gov> gmc@helix.nih.gov (Gordon Charrick) writes:

Hello everyone. I just recently bought an Icom 24AT. It's a great little device, especially when you open up the receive range. Anyway, the reason I'm posting is because the antenna that came with it basically stinks. From inside my house I can't hit any repeaters and the reception outside the ham bands (at least in the 138-170 range) is pretty bad. I can barely pick up the fairly strong 162.55 weather station at all. I went over to the ham store last night to find another antenna and they recommended one from Larsen (rubber duck also). They wouldn't let me try it since it was in a sealed bag. I was wondering if any of you out there have any recommendations for dual band antennas for this critter. Also, do all the 24AT's have such lousy antennas or did I just get a bum steer?

The supplied antenna is just about useless on 2m. The 440 preformance is average. It really loses out of band, like for the wx channel. I noticed this as I put the antenna from my u2 on it and noticed a big difference. The supplied dummy load seems to be as good or better then any of them on 800 MHZ.

The local HRO here let me try them all. The one I ended up with is a Diamond "buggy whip". It has really great performance on 2m, better than the larsen and MFJ(??). The 440 performance on all of them seemed about the same in my crude experiements.

The diamond "buggy whip" seems to be a nice antenna but be warned that it is almost 1.5 feet long. Also, being a Japanese antenna it is made for 2m and *430*, not 440. For an HT this didn't seem to be too much of a problem but be careful buying Diamond antennas for UHF. I know people who have been burned by "bargains" on Diamond dual band antennas for base use.

jv <-- the 24 is the BMW status symbol of HTs

"Honesty without Fear" -- Kelvinator

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

2950. Re: Hallicrafters SX-16

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 19:19:28 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4370@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 6909

In article <22072@mvis1.com> jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor) writes:

> I have used this technique... with really old and gungy radios it's
>really the only way. But I did it without soap, so there was no
>residue to worry about. Just take'er out front and have at'er with
>the garden hose and a toothbrush....

Another way is to remove the racks from your dishwasher and run the chassis
through a cycle or two. Works wonders for me.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

2951. Moving and changing call?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 20:00:45 UTC
From: xdab@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.200045.15459@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 6910

I am posting this for a ham friend who doesn't have net access.
Please repond to me and I will give him the answer.

My friend is currently living in "4 land" and will be moving to
Chicago (9 land) next month. He knows he has to submit a 610 form to
the FCC to change his residence and station address.

Can he check the "change call sign" box on the 610 and get a "9" call
at the same time? (Apparently his "4" call has bad connotations.)

--
X---X
X David Baird xdab@midway.uchicago.edu X
X University Computing Organizations d-baird@uchicago.edu X
X University of Chicago (312) 702-7161 X

2952. Re: Abbreviation "QAM"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 20:11:23 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <33@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 6911

Along the same lines, is there (via anonymous FTP or something?)
an on-line list of all the "Q" (and other) codes? I know this
info is available in printed form (and I'll doubtless see it
when I start studying for the Novice exam), but I was hoping
for an on-line version.

I'm slowly working myself up to trying ham radio, and I miss
a lot of information content in this group by not knowing the
code letters. Are they used only in Morse, or do people actually
use those codes when doing voice also?

By the way: yes, I would be more inclined to get into Ham
if I didn't have to learn Morse (I actually want to use packet
radio mostly, maybe phone patching too-- Ham seems like the
last great communications bargain). Not that I mind learning
Morse mind you (it's a challenge, and 5 wpm seems very easy
to attain)-- I keep thinking of situations where knowing Morse
would be useful:

1) If I'm ever thrown in prison, I can communicate secret
messages with the other inmate who knows Morse.
2) If I'm in a plane with the radio out, I could communicate
to the tower by flashing the plane's lights-- assuming
someone in the tower knows Morse.
3) After a nuclear war (when all our electronics will have
been wiped out by the EMP), I having a fighting chance of
building a Morse-code-only radio (can you say, "spark gap?").
4) I like knowing obscure things.

Please take these last comments as tongue-in-cheek, humorous
ramblings of a deranged person and don't pick me apart.

P.S. One final question: What is the minimum license needed
to do packet radio? I know I can pass Novice, and probably
Technician (but not anything with a higher code rate, *sigh*).

Thanks!

-Eric
--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

2953. ATV Radar (Re: Reposted from WX-TALK)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 20:46:37 UTC
From: slp9m@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.144637.42211@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 6912

```
>> There is an Amateur Television (ATV) radar setup at the Mount Vernon, IL
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Say what? ATV Radar??? What is that supposed to mean?

-Scott WA7VYJ
```

2954. T33T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 20:51:13 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <58957@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 6913

Has anyone worked T33T on CW yet? I caught
him last night at about 0415Z just as 15m was about to
shut down. Nice signal, but I was surprised that there
wasn't a pile-up (worked him on my first call). If you
need QSL info, he said use the 90 callbook address for
OH3GZ.

2955. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 21:30:40 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1900@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6914

From n8emr!W8PH Fri Nov 9 14:34:35 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iXdX6-0000mcC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Fri, 9 Nov 90 13:38 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901109/1812z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:12177 Z:43232
R:901109/1716 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:49309 Z:43103
R:901109/0231 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:60577 Z:45387

DX BULLETIN 45 ARLD045
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 9, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THANKS TO ALLEN, N2KW AND THE TRISTATE DX PACKETCLUSTER NETWORK FOR
THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

AS NOTED IN THE NOVEMBER 2ND ARRL BULLETIN, ARLB044, THE ARRL AWARDS
COMMITTEE HAS ACCEPTED THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DX
ADVISORY COMMITTEE. EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 3, 1990, THE GERMAN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Y0 THROUGH Y9 IS DELETED, BECAUSE THE COUNTRY
WAS ABSORBED BY THE FRG, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, ON THAT DATE.

EFFECTIVE MAY 22, 1990, THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
7O, AND THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, 4W, ARE DELETED. IN THEIR PLACE,
A NEW COUNTRY, YEMEN 7O, IS ADDED EFFECTIVE MAY 22, 1990. MARCH 1,
1991, HAS BEEN SET AS THE EARLIEST DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF CARDS FOR
CREDIT FOR THE NEW YEMEN LISTING.

BANABA, T33. BLADUR, DJ6SI, HAS BEEN ATVE AS T33X. TRY 28025 KHZ
AT 2230 UTC AND 21025 KHZ AT 0000 UTC. T33R HAS BEEN ON 28480 KHZ
AT 2230 UTC AND 14195 KHZ AT 0400 UTC. T33T HAS BEEN ACTIVE ON 21003
KHZ AT 0000 UTC, 7003 KHZ AT 1000 UTC AND 14022 KHZ AT 1300 UTC.
QSL T33R AND T33T VIA OH3GZ. QSL T33X TO DJ6SI AT HIS CALLBOOK QTH.

BANGLADESH, S2. THE S21U JA TEAM HAS NO IMMEDIATE PLANS TO RETURN.
S2VT BY K5VT IS RUMORED FOR FEBRUARY, 1991, THIS TIME WITH RTTY.
VK9N IS PLANNING TRIP TO DACCA FOR A POSSIBLE OPERATION IN
DECEMBER.

BRUNEI, V85. V85OO BY N2OO IS EXPECTED NOVEMBER 12 TO 16.
BOB PLANS 80 THROUGH 10 METER OPERATIONS, MOSTLY CW. QSL VIA N2OO.

CROZET, FT8W. FT4WB WILL BE RELIEVED AT THE END OF NOVEMBER.
FT4WC WILL QSL VIA F6GVH.

EAST MALAYSIA, 9M6. N2OO WILL SIGN 9M6OO NOVEMBER 16 TO 30, INCLUDING THE CQ WW CW CONTEST. 9M6NA IS ALSO A CONTEST EXPEDITION BY JE1JKL. SATY WILL BE QRV NOVEMBER 21 TO 26, WITH EMPHASIS ON LF OUTSIDE THE TEST. 9M8MKS WILL BE ACTIVE NOVEMBER 10 TO 12 FROM THE SEANET CONVENTION.

GLORIOSO, FR/G. FR5ZU/G IS RUMORED FOR DECEMBER. YOU MAY REMEMBER JACQUES FROM TROMELIN, JUAN DE NOVA, OR EUROPA. HE LIKES 14256 KHZ LIST OPERATIONS FROM 0100 UTC.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, CE0Z. CE0ZZZ EXPEDITION IS DUE NOVEMBER 10 TO 18. CW, SSB AND RTTY ON 80 THROUGH 6 METERS PLUS AO13. QSL VIA CE3BFZ.

MARIANA ISLAND, KH0. KH0AM BY JE1CKA WILL BE A SINGLE OPERATOR IN THE CQ WW CW CONTEST. TACK WILL TRY TO WORK 33 KHZ UP FROM THE LOWER BAND EDGES, PLUS 10133, 18073 AND 24903 KHZ OUTSIDE OF THE CONTEST OPERATING TIMES.

MOZAMBIQUE, C9. LLOYD AND IRIS COLVIN MAY EXTEND THEIR C9QL OPERATION UNTIL NOVEMBER 18. QSL VIA YASME.

ROTUMA, 3D2. VK2BCH IS NOW ACTIVE AS 3D2XV. TRY 14222 KHZ AT 0400 UTC.

SAN FELIX, CE0X. XQ0X HAS BEEN REPORTED TO BE THE CALLSIGN FOR A SAN FELIX OPERATION NOVEMBER 15 TO 20. QSL VIA CE3ESS.

VATICAN, HV. HV35SJ WILL BE ACTIVE NOVEMBER 13 TO 18 WITH N6AR AT THE PADDLE. LARRY PLANS MOSTLY CW ON 80 THROUGH 10 METERS. QSL HV3SJ VIA I0DUD.

WEST MALAYSIA, 9M2. 9M2HB WORKS SSB ON 80 THOUGH 10 METERS. TRY 14222 KHZ. ROSS, 9M2AX LIKES CW ON 40, 20 OR 10 METERS AROUND 1200 UTC.

TP5HA. A SPECIAL CALLSIGN CELEBRATING THE MEMBERSHIP OF HUNGARY IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE WILL BE USED NOVEMBER 6 TO 18 ON CW AND NOVEMBER 23 TO 25 ON SSB. QSL TP5HA VIA F6FSQ.

YJ0ARW IS ZL1AMO. LOOK AROUND 1200 UTC ON 20 CW AND 2200 UTC ON 10 CW. QSL VIA ZL1AMO.

THIS BULLETIN WOULD NOT BE COMPLETE WITHOUT OUR CONGRATULATIONS TO THE HK0TU MALPELO TEAM, AND THE LCRA, FOR A VERY SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION. FELICITACIONES Y MUCHISIMAS GRACIAS AMIGAS POR SU TRABAJO ESPLENDIDO.

2956. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 23:13:38 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880359@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6915

>>You see the trees, but miss the forest. My point is that CW is the one
>>modulation method that everyone knows. That, in itself, is a useful
>>function.
>
>If by "CW" you really meant "Morse Code", a particular code popular by
>many as a manual means of communication, then.....
>
>ABSOLUTELY NOT TRUE.
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--

According to International agreement, all HF users must demonstrate proficiency in morse code. Since all US amateurs can use the HF bands, then all US amateurs knew the code at one time or another. This is the "watering hole" I'm talking about. If you've forgotten where the watering hole is, then I hope you never have to talk to anyone there. i.e. I hope the mic and/or speaker on your HT never flake out when you really need it.

I don't think the rules say "proficiency only when the test is given", but I've never tried to split hairs that closely. I don't think the FCC would yank someone's license if they've forgotten their code element. If that's true, there are a lot of OFs with sexy, short calls in serious trouble.

Perry / KF0CA

2957. Packet DX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 23:24:39 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.232439.21818@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6916
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

((While this subject relates to packet, it is crossposted since))
((the nature of the question could impact non-packet operators.))

There are nationally and internationally recognized frequencies for DX purposes for Morse Code (CW) and voice (usually SSB) modes in the VHF and high bands. For example: 432.100, 1296.100, 2304.100 MHz

I'd like to know if there are any specially designated frequencies, or if anyone would like to have some so designated, for DX-ing on VHF and above in packet modes?

Clearly, use of the frequencies for Morse or voice DX won't go over very well as there will be lots of mutual interference, usually with the CW/SSB modes suffering. Using FM simplex calling frequencies is out. Except for some on 2 meters, there doesn't SEEM to be a national (USA) plan for packet simplex that is actually used in all areas (tell me if you know otherwise).

Should a packet DX frequency be designated from within packet subbands or from DX subbands?

Should there be different frequencies for different baud rates?
1200?
2400?
4800?
9600?
19200?
56000?
1544000?
10000000?

Should packet DX-ers coordinate on another voice frequency first as is a common practice by ATV DX-ers who use 144.340 FM to make contact before trying video? Should it be only on certain bands?

Packet DX could be a very interesting form of operating. Packet DX can make use of many of the short band opening propogation modes that usually go missed by manually operated modes such as Morse and voice. Challenges include how much data one can pass through a band opening before it closes again (maybe within seconds).
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2958. Re: RF attenuation through PVC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 23:31:10 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.233110.22798@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6917

commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (BACS Data Communications Group) writes:

>I have read in ham magazines that the black variety of PVC is not
>suitable for RF applications but the white kind is suitable for
>structural use at VHF. One way to test relative RF absorption is to
>put samples in a microwave oven and see if they melt.

Place a cup of water in the oven with the PVC but not touching it.
Some microwave ovens can be damaged by "unloaded" usage, and others
could shutdown the RF when high reflection (no load) occurs.

If the water boils and the PVC doesn't get hot, it should be OK.
If the PVC melts before the water gets hots, don't use that kind.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2959. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 23:31:22 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500038@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6918

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) / 4:33 pm Nov 8, 1990 /
> Next time I hear you on the 115 repeater, I'll send some code. :-)

I didn't understand you the last time you sent DTMF Morse code, either. :-)

That's ok Alan. I know the code (at least my license says I should) and
I also didn't understand Perry the last time he sent some code. :-)

Bill - WA7NWP

2960. Re: Simplex

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 23:36:09 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.233609.23654@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6919

bote@csense.uucp (John Boteler) writes:

>When he asked what the frequency of the next repeater down the
>line would be, I jumped in and sarcastically added "146.52".

>He matter-of-factly requested "What's the offset?".

>I just reached down and turned the radio off in disgust.

While travelling to the Dayton Hamfest, I used to check in on the
145.250 wide area repeater in Indianapolis since it was reachable
for the bulk of the trip. I wanted to just stay on the same
frequency. There were lots of LIDS, too.

I soon discovered that I could use not only 146.52 simplex, but
many of the other frequencies near it (146.46 and 146.58 are popular)
for talking to fellow hams on the way to Dayton. The return trip
is also great for this.

Strange, I was able to keep in contact with them through the WHOLE
trip, not just while near Indianapolis. Seems simplex is a WIDE
AREA frequency. :-)
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2961. Re: Re: need two....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 23:39:41 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500039@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6920

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) / 4:46 pm Nov 8, 1990 /
> ...is there anyone on the net located in Vermont, Wyoming, or Nevada?

For the right price I can be located in Wyoming. :-)

Seriously... Fort Collins, Colorado is just a 1/2 hour drive south of
the border. Someday if'n I'm bored enough when the band is open, I'll
drive up there with my 25W HR2510, mobile, and a stack of postcards.
Ought to be fun for a change on the receiving end of the pileups.

Nobody actually LIVES in Wyoming, you understand. It's all barren
wilderness.

(Now if someone from Wyoming wasn't going to respond before, I think I
probably just got their attention. :-)

Good luck --
Alan, N0MFW

Won't work Alan. I tried it. As soon as I crossed the state line the
wind started blowing about 70 MPH and the signals on 10 all faded out.

Bill - WA7NWP

2962. Re: CQWW Poop From PJ

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 23:40:15 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8253@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 6921

In article <3368@ryn.esg.dec.com> reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert) writes:
}After all the dust settled in PJ:
}
}PJ9W PJ1B
}160 354 43 14 571 49 19
} 1311 92 22 1469 99 24
} 2319 130 31 2166 118 31
} 5440 165 37 5180 180 38
} 5750 165 38 5900 180 38
}10 5400 155 38 5819 180 39
}
} 20574 750 180 21105 806 189
}
}Both duped. PJ9W 40M country count expected to drop to abt 125 (per OH2BAD).
}PJ1B had 13 ops (3 for YCCC) - 65 ops at PJ9W.
}Typical PJ1B ant was stacked C-C Skywalker. PJ9W had B I G antennas.
}Like 3 el yagi on 75, stacked full size on 40, 4X 5el colinear stack on 15.
}
AND PJ1B had operators out chasing multipliers who crossed the boundary from simple aggressiveness into outright rudeness in some of the worst pile-up behavior I've seen since 3Y. I'd like to know how many people failed to get into the DX station's log because the instant the DX station came back to them they get stepped on HARD by having PAPAJULIETONEBRAVO shouted over the top of their exchange. The really irritating thing about it is that PJ1B pulled out ahead because of it: looking at the numbers above, they made their big gain in the multiplier count much more so than by the number of Q's (compare percentages). Yeah, I know--you have to fault the DX station for putting up with it. I heard more than a few that wouldn't, but far too many of them were "nice guys" that let it slide.
AA6KX

2963. Re: 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 23:42:43 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500041@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6922

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op) / 9:16 am Nov 8, 1990 /
15 meters is my favorite HF band. (I reserve the right to change my
mind about this depending on propagation from month to month :-)).

Why isn't there the equivilent of a 2510 for 15 meters? Or, is there
one that I don't know about? Seems to me it wouldn't be that much
harder to build than the 10m one, and you could leave off the FM
portion and just leave CW, USE, and LSB (packet)

Anybody know anything about NCG attempting this back in the early 80's?

Chris/WZ2B

Kantronics sold one a couple years ago. Evidently business wasn't too
great as they gave up on them.

Bill - WA7NWP

2964. Re: Moving and changing call?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-09 23:49:31 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.234931.25833@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6923

xdab@ellis.uchicago.edu (David Baird) writes:

>I am posting this for a ham friend who doesn't have net access.
>Please repond to me and I will give him the answer.

>My friend is currently living in "4 land" and will be moving to
>Chicago (9 land) next month. He knows he has to submit a 610 form to
>the FCC to change his residence and station address.

>Can he check the "change call sign" box on the 610 and get a "9" call
>at the same time? (Apparently his "4" call has bad connotations.)

YES!

Once upon a time the call was changed for a move across call areas
no matter what you wanted and folks like W2NSD/1 just never "moved"
and operated portable for a long, long, time.

If you feel the call you have been assigned is offensive in some way,
but are not moving, just fill out a 610 as if you were getting a
call change for some other reason, and attach a letter explaining
why you believe the call sign is offensive. The rumor I have heard
in more that one place, including here, is that the FCC will just go
ahead and crank it through the system and you will get another call
sign from the assignment sequence for your class and call area.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2965. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 00:30:10 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov10.003010.2089@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6924

john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:

>It is not clear to me, under the new regulations, if the user of a
>repeater operating above 2 meters can be considered the control operator
>simply due to control on the input frequency. Under the old rules, the

Part of the problem in understanding the rules is that the rules don't directly designate what kind of station any particular station is. For instance what do you have to do to make your station into an auxiliary station? Actually NOTHING. If what you are doing REQUIRES that it be done via an auxiliary station, then think of your station as an auxiliary station and FOLLOW THE AUXILIARY RULES (read 97.201(a)-(e)).

>control had to be exerted on a different frequency, which somewhat limited
>that ability of the user to control
>it. I see no prohibition under the new rules to controlling on the
>input frequency, although the requirement to "use an auxiliary
>station" for radio control may require another frequency. It is

Just "BE" an auxiliary station. There is nothing that says the auxiliary station cannot ALSO be feeding the voice or data input to a repeater in addition to controlling the station.

>clear to me that an autopatch CANNOT be controlled only via a 2 meter
>frequency - there must be an auxiliary station, and auxiliary stations
>can only operate above 1.25 meters.

For those too shy to read the FCC rules, or for those don't have a copy (shame shame shame) I will list the auxiliary frequencies:

220.5 MHz to 225 MHz
420 MHz to 431 MHz
433 MHz to 435 MHz
438 MHz and all ham bands above

>Anyone know a clear interpretation of this confusing mess (ain't
>"plain english" rules great?)?

They are not "plain english" rules. That was defeated many years ago when the FCC proposed them. They proposed rules somewhat like what you see in Part 95 now.

To me the clear interpretation is to consider what way a station is operating and if that operation is violating any rules?

If I am remotely controlling another station, then my station MUST be an auxiliary station. 97.201(a)-(e) are rules that affect such a station.

Let me tell you about a setup I am currently planning, and why I believe it is legal. I am planning a full duplex autopatch system that is not a repeater and will not be attached to one in any way. The input frequency will be (tentatively, pending coordination) 445.725 MHz. The output frequency will be (tentatively, pending coordination) 145.725 MHz.

1. The base station that is transmitting on VHF will be an ordinary station that will be under remote control and will be passing third party traffic.

2. The "user" station will be remotely controlling the base station and will be doing so as an auxiliary station on a frequency authorized for auxiliary stations.

3. Third party traffic rules (97.115) place restrictions on the station that passes third party traffic, such as requiring the control operator to be at the control point. Other restrictions include limits on who the third party may be. You cannot call up an amateur whose license was revoked or suspended, for instance.

4. 97.213(a), by virtue of defining a radio link between the control point and the station under control, allows the control point to be remote from that station. Thus the "user" of the autopatch will be the control operator, and the location of his station will be the control point. The radio based control link must use an auxiliary link.

5. 97.113(e) specifically prohibits retransmission of signals from a radio station with certain exceptions that include amateur stations. The fact that the base station retransmits on VHF that which it receives from an amateur station on UHF is simply retransmission. This differs from a repeater station which is automatic (see 97.3(a)(34)) since the autopatch will be under remote control of a control operator. It won't have to prevent the input from coming through the output.

This kind of autopatch will quite useful from dual-band radios since these can usually operate in full duplex mode (transmit on UHF while receive on VHF). Hopefully there will be sufficient net loss of audio from the base receiver to transmitter that feedback will not occur, though a headset type usage would be ideal. Not everyone around here (Urbana-Champaign, Illinois) has dual-band capability yet, but I know of a few who do (ka9wgn, kb9ffk, wb9oih, wb9ykv).

If you happen to believe that above setup is not legal, I would suggest you review the rules solidly before suggesting that it is not, because I have gone over them very thoroughly already for this project. I've also gone over the rules a lot for other purposes (filing codefree petition, etc.).

While I am not a communications lawyer or such, that doesn't keep me from reading the rules that apply to my own operation and making my own decisions (which is ultimately my responsibility anyway even if I do consult a lawyer) for myself.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2966. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 00:32:33 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov10.003233.2484@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6925

john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:

>The three open autopatch repeaters in Phoenix, operated by the Arizona
>Repeater Association, all use telephone control on a separate line than
>the patch audio line. One of these uses an ACC RC-850 controller, and when
>we called ACC and asked them about using the second line for patch control,
>they said they had never heard of anyone doing it. I suspect that most
>autopatches are illegal and have no control other than on a 2 meter input
>frequency.

I tend to believe that MOST hams don't read the rules and in fact may not
even have a copy to follow. Quite many postings I read in this group
indicate a total ignorance of the rules.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2967. Re: 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 01:21:07 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov10.012107.12585@informix.com>
Source record: 6926

In article <42094@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:

>Why isn't there the equivilent of a 2510 for 15 meters? Or, is there
>one that I don't know about? Seems to me it wouldn't be that much
>harder to build than the 10m one, and you could leave off the FM
>portion and just leave CW, USE, and LSB (packet)

25 watts SSB gets you all over the world on 10m, but not so on 15m. Even the
100 watts from my 735 gets stepped on on 15m SSB, particularly when I'm
mobile. This would be my answer: you need more power than a little Uniden
unit would provide.

=-=-=-

2968. Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 01:28:58 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <347.273B177E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6677

> From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier)
> Date: 9 Nov 90 00:59:47 GMT
> Organization: MPL of SIO at UCSD
> Message-ID: <590@chiton.ucsd.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM> root@ttidca.TTI.COM (The Root of all
> Evil) writes:
> > The
> >latest set insists on making it damn near impossible to modify the rig for
>
> They won't be doing anything soon. The solution according to a fellow
> New
> Hampshireite in the current administration is to do nothing long enough

In the absence of any substantiation, I would tend to suspect your friend is
a guppie trying to sound like a shark. Details, please!!

PS -- What's the point to separate newsgroups if everyone posts in all of
them?

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2969. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 01:33:23 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880360@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6678

>>Somehow, I have trouble swallowing the argument that 5 WPM code keeps
>>the brightest minds out of Radio. A truly disciplined mind will
>>recognize the CW requirement for what it is ("an interesting, but
>>irrelevant baseband modulation example"), spend the 6 hours or whatever
>>learning it, and then get on with being brilliant.
>
>I repeat a point I made in the past. Morse is a marketing disaster.

I agree. I think we shoot ourselves in the foot, too.

Here's my modest proposal: provide (small) code-free [vsu]hf subbands.
If they turn into glorified CB bands, then don't give them any more
bandwidth. If they turn into real technology mills, then expand them.

>I work at an establishment that designs advanced computer networks,
>including hardware, software, protocols, etc. This place is lousy with
>EEs. Yet I have met very, very few people interested in getting started
>in ham radio for the first time.

I work in a similar environment. One person here has been a factor in
five people getting licensed. That's ~10% of the organization.

>Sometimes people begin to get interested. Then they inevitably ask the
>question, "Do you still need to know the morse code?" Given that the
>answer here is still "yes", they immediately lose all interest.
>They just don't want to waste time learning
>an antiquarian skill as a hazing ritual.

The answer is "Morse Code is required of US amateurs by international
treaty. Besides, it is so trivial to learn that that you can do it in 2
weeks by studying 1/2 hr/day." While you may acknowledge their
perceptions, you don't have to agree with them. Two guys here knew they
were being hazed, but then got into the challenge so much, they went for
13 WPM !

For anyone who plays Tetris, or any of those video games, Morse Code is
like making it to Level 5, 13, or 20. I've watched my wife spend hours
trying to hit level 10 / height 6. No difference. She could have been
at 13 WPM by now.

>If you want to communicate,
>the Usenet is zillions of times faster and more reliable than ham radio
>will ever be.

Agreed. But the purpose of ham radio is not efficient communications.
(Boy, am I going to get flamed for that.) The purpose is to _develop_
and _test_ efficient communications (like packet, new modulation

techniques, etc).

>And I'm a CW operator, so don't give me any crap about my own lack of
>effort. I like to _use_ CW. I just don't like to _require_ it.

Then we need to create a VHF-and-up license class. But, if that happens,
I want large Communicator-free subbands. If the usage patterns explode
like everyone predicts, then give them more spectrum. If they behave
like cretins, take away some spectrum.

>Fred R. Goldstein k1io Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA

Perry Scott / KF0CA

2970. RADIO-M1: CW-Telemetry Equations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 02:41:07 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <367@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 6679
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

Copied From Amateur Packet Radio:

Msg# TSP Size To @ BBS From Date Time Bid
14664 BN$ 3080 ALL AMSAT DB2OS 901109 1252 02B018DK0MAV
Subject: RADIO-M1: CW-Telemetry Equations

de DB2OS @ DK0MAV

Info from AMSAT-U:

TELEMETRY OF "RADIO-M1"

Radio-M1 transmits Morse code (CW) and digital telemetry.

CW telemetry will start as soon as the bird separates from
the launch vehicle and Radio-M1 equipment will be powered by
main satellite power system.

CW Morse-Code telemetry frame consists of the registration
call RS14 and 8 four-digit lines in the following format:

RS14 1A 1B 1C 1D
2A 2B 2C 2D
3A 3B 3C 3D
4A 4B 4C 4D
5A 5B 5C 5D
6A 6B 6C 6D
7A 7B 7C 7D
8A 8B 8C 8D

The 1A to 7A lines are analog telemetry data. Line 8A is
calibration engineering parameter.

The first digits from 1A to 8A are system status data:
figure 6 means general operating status
figure 2 means command operating status.

The second digits from 1B to 8B (0 to 7) are numbers of
line (channel).

The third and fourth digits from 1C to 8D are analog
telemetry datas.

Table of meaning and decoding parameters

No of Parameter Formula Unit

line

0 Transponder power output 0.05N Watt
1 Transponder PA Temperature N Grad. C
2 +24 V Regulated N Volt
3 +16 V Regulated N Volt
4 +9 V Regulated N Volt
5 +24 V Regulated N Volt
6 Inside Temperature N Grad. C
7 Service N *

Example:

RS14
6080 - 4 Watts - general
6137 - 37 Grad. C - general
6224 - 24 Volts - general
6316 - 16 Volts - general
6409 - 9 Volts - general
2524 - 24 Volts - command
2632 - 32 Grad. C - command
2700 - 0 - command

-EOF-

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2971. Antenna remote location

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 04:01:52 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <195.273C00B5@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 6680

> of my land. I would like to place my antenna at the top of this hill.
> The horizontal distance is about 200 feet. The problem of course,
> is connecting the radio to the antenna. Cable sounds too

Maybe you could try a "passive repeater" setup. This involves
your primary antenna on the hilltop, the cable to the shack, and a
secondary antenna _in_ the shack. A line amplifier somewhere in
between _might_ help, but you would have to find a way to power it.
This type of system is briefly described in the November, 1990
issue of Popular Communications.

--
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG

2972. Kenwood TH-77A -- mods ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 04:40:53 UTC
From: gwalsh@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1990Nov10.044053.13684@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 6682

I've been watching this newsgroup lately and hoping that someone would post mods for this new radio. I just picked one up the other day and so far, so good! The local ham radio store had one on display and they had it modified by someone else to do all the fancy things, including UHF RX to 512MHz and the AM aircraft that Kenwood talks about in their magazine ads. Unfortunately, they don't have the information about how to do this yet. One ham walked into the Kenwood Service Center here and asked them and they said, "TH-77A... That won't be out until next March or April." The ham showed it to the service guy and he couldn't believe it!

Anyway, I'm dying to take advantage of these EXTRA features ASAP, but I still haven't found anyone that knows the mods, so here I am running Pnews today. Has anyone got the answer (yet) ??

Thanks!

Gerald J. Walsh | Internet: gwalsh@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov
Jet Propulsion Laboratory | Phone : (818) 354-3913
RF and Microwave Subsystems Section | Fax : (818) 354-2825
M/S 238-528 |
4800 Oak Grove Drive |
Pasadena, CA 91109 |

2973. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 05:06:11 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880361@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6683

```
>> Next time I hear you on the 115 repeater, I'll send some code. :-)
>
>I didn't understand you the last time you sent DTMF Morse code, either. :-)
>----------
>
>That's ok Alan. I know the code (at least my license says I should) and
>I also didn't understand Perry the last time he sent some code. :-)
>
>Bill - WA7NWP
```

1. Remember, we're tested on code receiving, not on sending. :-)
2. YOU try doing CW on the undersized keypad of your HT ! :-)
3. Last I saw, ICOM doesn't offer a code key for any of their rice rockets.
Does Yaesu ?

[This is awful, guys. We sit less than 50' apart, and they're hearing
this drivel in Australia. Kinda like 10 meters, I guess.]

--*- *** -*-- * -- *- ** *-**

Perry

2974. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 05:16:00 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880362@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6684

> I think we should modify the written test in the following way: send
>the questions in CW at 5 WPM. Then if you can copy, you can answer the
>questions. Perhaps, for many, this would be the same as a place out
>in the country we like to call "hell".
>
> Mega smiley :-) *10**6
>
> Joe AA6YD

:) :) Most assuredly, it would be hell for those that copy 20 WPM,
those that can barely copy 5, and anyone taking the Advanced written
exam.

Real demented, Joe. Go seek professional help. :)

Perry

2975. Re: 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 05:23:30 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880363@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6685

>Why isn't there the equivilent of a 2510 for 15 meters? Or, is there
>one that I don't know about? Seems to me it wouldn't be that much
>harder to build than the 10m one, and you could leave off the FM
>portion and just leave CW, USE, and LSB (packet)

If you *really* gotta have a 2510 for 15 meters, maybe it's time to dust
off the Handbook section on "Transverters". Shouldn't be too tough,
given the 2510's finals are ersatz-QRP (apologies to Bill) .

Perry / KF0CA

2976. Re: Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 07:21:08 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov10.072108.16631@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6686

vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:

>That's ok Alan. I know the code (at least my license says I should) and
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>I also didn't understand Perry the last time he sent some code. :-)

I'm curious where on the license it says this. Mine doesn't say anything
like this. I got my first license in 1986 and it didn't say anything then
so I guess they changed it sometime between when yours and mine were issued.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

2977. req'd license for packet (was Re: Abbreviation "QAM")

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 08:03:32 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov10.080332.17952@xanadu.com>
Source record: 6687

In article <33@bootsie.UUCP> olson@endor.harvard.edu (Eric K. Olson) writes:
>By the way: yes, I would be more inclined to get into Ham
>if I didn't have to learn Morse (I actually want to use packet

[stuff deleted]

>I keep thinking of situations where knowing Morse
>would be useful:
>
>1) If I'm ever thrown in prison, I can communicate secret
> messages with the other inmate who knows Morse.
>2) If I'm in a plane with the radio out, I could communicate
> to the tower by flashing the plane's lights-- assuming
> someone in the tower knows Morse.
>3) After a nuclear war (when all our electronics will have
> been wiped out by the EMP), I having a fighting chance of
> building a Morse-code-only radio (can you say, "spark gap?").
>4) I like knowing obscure things.

In the movie "Young Edison", Edison saves the day by using a train
whistle to signal another train approaching a blown up bridge
that the bridge was out. It turned out that his sister was on
the other train and also knew the "code". She heard her "call",
copied the message (in her head) and told the conductor to pull
the brake line.

Come on, people, if these kids back in those pre-lightbulb
days could do morse, then why can't we today?
>
>Please take these last comments as tongue-in-cheek, humorous
>ramblings of a deranged person and don't pick me apart.
>
>P.S. One final question: What is the minimum license needed
>to do packet radio?

Novice or Tech will do it.
Lots of packet on 2 meters. Thats available to techs, but
not Novices. Novices can get on 220 mhz, 1.2 ghz and 10 meters.
On 220 there are packet bbs' here in california. In fact the
bbs that I use is tied up alot on 2 meters but usually open
on 220. Don't know if there is much packet on 1.2ghz. On 10
meters you can run packet too. On 10 you can also run RTTY
and AMTOR. (I think this is correct.) Those modes are a blast,
especially when working DX. The novice license really is
quite useful.

>I know I can pass Novice, and probably
>Technician (but not anything with a higher code rate, *sigh*).

I know what you mean. After getting my tech I worked some
BBSs, then went for the 13wpm code so I could get on HF and
work amtor and rtty on 20 meters.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

2978. Re: DSPer's Work Bench ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 16:09:35 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <22628@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 6688

In article <7880353@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>What I know of DSPs would fit on an index card. How do laymen discover
>how to use this technology, or is it only for the wizards at Bellcore :-) ?
>Is there a "DSPers Workbench" ? Are there plug-in cards for my PC ?
>Are DSPs as easy to program as Apple][Basic ? Do I need a Ph.D.EE to
>use one effectively :-) ?

There have been DSP kits, and the chips themselves aren't that hard to wire up with a handful of glue I'm told, but most significant is that there will soon be some nice DSP-on-a-PC plug-in cards. AEA and LLGrace are promising one Real Soon Now, and so is TAPR. Each of these is (as I understand it) designed to take the audio output of your receiver and do DSP magic on it. They'll come with some programs to make them act like various kinds of modems, and I'll bet there's a nice subroutine library you can use to make you own.

What I know about DSP is only slightly more than will fit on an index card, but I gained it by going to the library and reading up on it. A pleasant afternoon spent amongst the dusty volumes of knowledge, as it were. When the kits arrive, I'll learn more.

(Warning: gross oversimplifications follow! Those of you who do this for a living just grit your teeth unless I make a real clanger.)

So what's it doing? Well, say perhaps that every 8,000 times a second you measure the voltage coming out of your microphone, then scale that amount into a number between 0 and 255. At the other end, you reverse the process and turn the number into a voltage. That's just simple Analog/Digital/Analog conversion. Your phone and CD player do more than this.

So apply a little bit of DSP cleverness to it: By applying a mathematical formula (a transform) to the stream of numbers, you can convert the numbers from being amplitude-per-unit-time to being amplitude-per-frequency. Then you throw away all the numbers representing frequencies below 300 Hz and above 3,000 Hz, apply the reverse process (an inverse transform), and you've filtered the audio to 300 to 3000 digitally. (There are other ways to do this, of course, but that one's easy to visualize.)

Now say you'd wanted to apply 6db/octave deemphasis while you were at it. All you'd have to do is divide the values in the frequency domain (that's what you got when you applied the Fourier transform) by a number that doubled every time you doubled the frequency.

Sure, it takes some pretty heavy computing - but that's what the chips do for you - it's not like you were entering the numbers into a desk calculator, after all.

Now think about this: you're trying to pick a real weak signal (say, some moonbounce packet) out of noise. Because the signal is digitally created, you know its rate (say it's 1200 baud). Well, you just sample the incoming signal at that rate (or a convenient multiple of it), and look for something that periodically recurs. The noise is essentially random, the man-made signal isn't, so you can just take everything that doesn't correlate with the right rate and pitch it. What you've got left is the proper signal. You can even do this when the noise has peaks that are greater than the desired signal, since you are not discarding them based not on strength, but on periodicity. And if the digital code has any sort of redundancy, you may even be able to restore the bits that were blasted out of existence by the noise peaks. With enough redundancy, you can accurately recover a signal that's completely inaudible to the human ear.

DSP in a nutshell? No, not even. But maybe I've whetted your curiosity? Check out the library! Even the Handbook has some info on DSP.
- Brian

2979. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 16:18:57 UTC
From: emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov10.161857.17982@dhw68k.cts.com>
Source record: 6689

In article <58009@unix.cis.pitt.edu> hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu (Harry P Bloomberg) writes:
>In article <1990Nov7.193636.6354@swbatl.sbc.com> ken@swbatl.sbc.com (Ken Gianino 5-9081) writes:
>>
>> This is a test. I have figured out how to use the global KILL file.
>> I will never read another "code" or "cw" posting again.
>
> Great! Could you please post it to the net? I'm sure that there's many
>others who are not unix wizards who would also like to know how to do this.
>Let the muttonheads argue among themselves and leave the rest of us alone!
>
>73,
>Harry Bloomberg
>hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu or
>hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

You realize, of course, that since you left the words "code" and "CW" in the
title, that this person (Harry) will not see your reply...?

Mark Hartman/N6BMO

--

Mark Hartman
uucp: ...{spsd,zardoz,felix}!dhw68k!emmayche Internet:emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com
CompuServe: >internet:emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com Applelink: N1083

2980. Re: Repeater antennas (Diamond?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 17:24:12 UTC
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <2517@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 6690

In article <32491@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
|>
|> Has anyone had any experiences, good or bad, with Diamond antennas for
|> repeater use? The repeater is on 440, and from what I can tell in
|> the Diamond catalog, the only 440 antennas they make are actually
|> dual band (2 and 440), but seem to have excellent specs considering
|> the cost when compared to other commercial antennas.
|>
|> Any other budget-minded suggestions for repeater antennas? Stacked dipoles,
|> homebrew multiple 1/2 wave element collinears, and G6's have already been
|> thought of.
|>
|> Also, anyone know of a good source of fiberglass tubing for vertical
|> collinear homebrewing?

I own two Diamond antennas for my personal shack use and I love them.
As a trustee for a local repeater, we considered new antenna alternatives. We did not choose Diamond because they would have to be modified for repeater use.
We did not consider mechanical strength or other factors... We did not get that far. The problem with the Diamond or any antenna designed for the "normal" ham is that they do not have a significant amount of down-tilt.

Down-tilt is a term decribing the antennas radiation pattern down rather than up. The problem is that most repeaters are mounted on a tall tower, hill or mountain. If the antenna's radiation pattern does not focus some of the energy down the hill then you could have trouble hearing or activating the repeater when you are under this envelope.

I think this is the most common repeater design failure.

Good Luck,
Phil
KJ6NN

2981. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 19:19:14 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9011101919.AA10173@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 6691

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #769 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90297.12181902 .00000242 00000-0 28031-3 0 3451
2 00424 80.4648 158.9603 0023114 303.7491 56.1455 13.67405298400311
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90310.22246658 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4715
2 03029 13.3823 19.9996 0017217 211.2983 148.5681 1.00272623 84214
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90312.42614289 .00080940 18363-4 41555-3 0 2308
2 04966 51.5060 230.8962 2180187 63.7964 317.0356 11.26156589607794
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90309.06339185 .00000009 00000-0 54872-4 0 1724
2 07646 49.8255 322.6008 0205755 296.2313 61.7560 13.82145498795268
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90308.25786082 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 1716
2 08820 109.8641 43.1002 0044610 208.5852 151.2379 6.38664478 82880
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 90307.22022354 -.00000258 00000-0 99999-4 0 5220
2 10061 8.4055 61.8818 0016382 14.2241 345.8386 1.00278400 50406
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90308.54512947 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 5714
2 10684 63.7864 85.2277 0123185 197.6363 161.9215 2.00555705 78662
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90310.02803457 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2728
2 10893 64.3337 326.0107 0170376 23.7191 337.0955 2.00539873 91510
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90311.53403423 .00000109 00000-0 99999-4 0 01
2 10953 7.2783 64.5593 0012068 71.6494 288.4071 1.00263294 6358
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90311.84219519 .00001064 00000-0 40873-3 0 4251
2 10967 108.0130 256.6911 0002952 308.8761 51.2096 14.35984687647071
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90310.29587495 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 3225
2 11054 63.8470 322.2268 0061243 119.9201 240.7114 2.00569752 88534
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90311.22001831 .00000096 00000-0 11614-3 0 7217
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2 11080 99.1804 212.7985 0009735 62.7838 297.4304 13.83472282607816
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1 11141U 78112 A 90311.40281552 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 747
2 11141 63.7919 85.0035 0058374 314.3269 45.2056 2.00551719 87255
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90309.54906224 .00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 728
2 11690 64.2584 87.2230 0120295 201.9474 157.5153 2.00553413 93075
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90312.34651939 -.00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 2761
2 11783 63.6461 321.6957 0150718 59.7194 301.6729 2.00560870 77211
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90310.39745727 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 9988
2 12472 3.8159 73.7388 0000578 184.9159 174.9353 1.00206370 33655
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90313.11489322 .00085190 00000-0 82572-3 0 9295
2 12887 97.6100 10.5905 0002596 155.5991 204.5639 15.66098848503820
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90312.77545658 .00109241 00000-0 53365-3 0 6342
2 13138 51.6009 284.4764 0003943 81.2079 278.9937 15.81480051487580
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90305.18405170 .00000132 00000-0 14297-3 0 6059
2 13301 82.9327 200.3619 0027655 140.4182 219.8991 13.67857717416403
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90313.15636454 .00000599 00000-0 14281-3 0 5728
2 13367 98.1463 12.7021 0004740 55.0614 305.0984 14.57149351442416
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90311.40673496 .00000396 00000-0 29875-3 0 8725
2 13777 99.0171 145.9489 0013326 357.3865 2.7226 13.98839557 66960
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90303.05457697 .00000154 00000-0 15111-3 0 7453
2 13916 82.9423 272.3464 0039086 122.0581 238.4380 13.74072627381192
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90310.52656610 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 1747
2 13969 4.8139 64.5164 0003687 167.9312 191.9241 1.00278554 777
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90309.46227494 .00000110 00000-0 99999-4 0 3226
2 14050 2.5827 76.4366 0003900 204.7437 155.0260 1.00288330 1563
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90311.38885312 .00000013 00000-0 00000 0 0 6218
2 14129 26.0154 176.3254 5958797 190.4011 147.4868 2.05880027 27684
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90312.28060599 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 8732
2 14189 63.4323 83.3524 0145126 221.7913 137.0820 2.00568827 53653
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90313.18601690 .00000785 00000-0 18405-3 0 4280
2 14780 98.1855 10.9603 0002435 116.8002 243.3453 14.57103249355833
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90312.00369695 .00001405 00000-0 26561-3 0 8744
2 14781 97.9329 359.7518 0012603 147.4844 212.7119 14.65848691357037
GPS-0009
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1 15039U 84 59 A 90310.45786409 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 1254
2 15039 63.1756 82.5593 0023820 223.2559 136.5396 2.00567600 46899
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90306.99309868 .00000122 00000-0 11954-3 0 9961
2 15055 82.9557 319.9907 0026344 299.5820 60.2713 13.73387408319125
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90300.42785139 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 9114
2 15271 63.1496 321.5667 0108641 328.1464 31.2553 2.00560843 43807
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90311.82861483 .00001996 00000-0 26764-3 0 4230
2 15331 82.5369 227.7069 0021042 219.2967 140.6718 14.78788002329316
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90309.99194494 .00000366 00000-0 21861-3 0 6710
2 15427 99.1737 313.1716 0014883 334.6439 25.4011 14.12719327304002
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90312.77545721 .00092676 00000-0 45427-3 0 8276
2 16095 51.5947 284.4839 0003391 85.2190 274.9951 15.81475158487587
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90311.61591894 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 6778
2 16129 63.9562 83.6160 0124740 148.1716 212.5833 2.00564021 37231
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90312.65383912 .00032653 00000-0 40275-3 0 841
2 16609 51.6112 322.8233 0030354 230.8306 129.0480 15.59313453270664
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90311.24940553 .00000610 00000-0 30471-3 0 1770
2 16613 98.7203 23.7446 0001546 113.7487 246.3852 14.20016901 84232
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90313.02522208 .00003825 00000-0 52156-3 0 2279
2 16881 82.5182 285.4848 0019516 233.5003 126.4316 14.78329737230547
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90308.06930136 -.00000008 00000-0 24636-3 0 3226
2 16908 50.0073 185.9661 0011286 189.9705 170.0907 12.44390180192271
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90311.08270537 .00000399 00000-0 19087-3 0 5222
2 16969 98.5869 335.7658 0012842 211.4753 148.5658 14.23787462214946
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90312.67888037 .00000119 00000-0 11370-3 0 7217
2 17527 99.0958 23.2895 0001277 98.1558 261.9196 13.94858461189401
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90309.15929025 -.00000067 00000-0 99999-4 0 6724
2 17561 0.0656 144.3722 0030406 138.3747 76.9262 1.00202240 6984
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90312.39747762 .00053525 00000-0 65387-3 0 3786
2 17845 51.6124 324.1038 0030685 232.3128 127.5259 15.59318537205353
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90313.17179948 .00000172 00000-0 99999-4 0 7740
2 18123 98.8110 141.8305 0014032 333.6167 26.4294 14.14208392174895
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90312.98956630 -.00000531 00000-0 -59069-3 0 4253
2 18129 82.9269 221.5325 0013218 79.6407 280.6181 13.72120722169309
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Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90307.02179524 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 5715
2 18312 82.5593 180.2594 0010977 220.7038 139.3302 13.83697306162189
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90308.26753517 .00000225 00000-0 19108-3 0 4228
2 18820 82.5428 239.0875 0015421 295.0509 64.9051 13.84385969139562
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90313.12731673 .00000426 00000-0 21117-3 0 7219
2 18822 98.6230 189.0016 0006018 205.6769 154.4111 14.21621910143413
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90311.73969443 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 770
2 19163 64.9163 154.3146 0007129 181.3850 178.6701 2.13102533 19202
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90312.26599936 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 788
2 19165 64.8986 154.2995 0003429 346.7333 13.3145 2.13102720 19215
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90307.48932688 -.00000145 00000-0 99999-4 0 2227
2 19216 56.9189 127.7311 7058799 239.4414 33.6795 2.09703007 18328
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90308.00100154 .00002011 00000-0 27715-3 0 9978
2 19274 82.5188 28.8499 0022496 30.0465 330.2117 14.77618985125560
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90306.69468626 .00000069 00000-0 16153-3 0 6714
2 19336 82.5472 179.4423 0017637 331.4392 28.5765 13.16904674109184
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 90312.28557474 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 9755
2 19503 65.3728 33.7551 0006556 190.0291 169.9948 2.13103467 16706
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90308.36038558 .00000728 00000-0 41996-3 0 4242
2 19531 98.9997 256.9354 0011369 248.1858 111.8071 14.11779697108743
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90293.40456092 .00000114 00000-0 99999-4 0 1577
2 19548 0.4230 82.4081 0002990 141.3999 135.9901 1.00275590 1511
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90312.32662028 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 7788
2 19749 64.8557 153.9657 0004968 274.2755 85.7254 2.13102158 14236
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 90311.91560674 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8295
2 19750 64.8730 154.0060 0004858 243.6333 116.3805 2.13102489 14220
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90307.50012030 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2259
2 19802 55.0442 191.8907 0053273 161.8403 198.4158 2.00550719 12547
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90312.98312717 .00023679 00000-0 16091-2 0 8297
2 19822 75.0824 167.5593 4139198 129.0103 275.8742 7.17766480 10177
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90312.90273519 .00000191 00000-0 16196-3 0 3723
2 19851 82.5154 113.1673 0014493 325.4266 34.5937 13.84023415 85580
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 90309.87822950 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1715
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2 19876 0.0696 240.9900 0003781 209.4564 269.9567 1.00274378 2083
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1 19883U 89 21 B 90285.05717295 -.00000236 00000-0 99999-4 0 1576
2 19883 0.4476 83.4923 0002993 155.4629 121.0385 1.00265607 76062
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90294.36031910 -.00000033 00000-0 99999-4 0 1562
2 20061 54.8191 10.6946 0091283 178.5190 181.6270 2.00481862 10028
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90306.71767382 .00000144 00000-0 14190-3 0 2717
2 20103 82.9611 182.8786 0039292 13.1675 347.0488 13.73622917 66730
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 90259.31961858 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1458
2 20185 54.9361 194.7111 0023376 150.4514 209.6604 2.00581297 7896
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 90283.19625304 -.00000044 00000-0 -58444 2 0 1425
2 20302 54.5568 312.3734 0033368 315.2506 44.5297 2.00366014 7178
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90306.98357042 .00000031 00000-0 68631-4 0 2712
2 20305 82.5538 120.1314 0016483 345.8709 14.1964 13.15866439 49209
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90310.56995045 -.00000016 00000-0 95919-6 0 2247
2 20322 99.0241 319.4818 0008752 340.4051 19.6765 14.02908704 49450
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90312.65377318 .00088402 00000-0 10779-2 0 4776
2 20335 51.6190 322.8214 0026008 229.8392 129.6148 15.59322720 54321
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90290.77394681 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 928
2 20361 54.9776 135.4633 0063087 56.8263 303.8533 2.00587873 6181
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90311.00298352 .00000476 00000-0 24135-3 0 4239
2 20436 98.7220 23.5698 0000860 89.6458 270.4737 14.20017065 41014
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90310.69460161 .00000544 00000-0 23203-3 0 2737
2 20437 98.6899 26.3131 0011875 95.9099 264.3412 14.28777691 41218
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90308.22446535 .00000251 00000-0 11631-3 0 1728
2 20438 98.6914 23.8086 0011034 103.1659 257.0758 14.28470811 40854
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1 20439U 90 5 D 90311.09432481 .00000426 00000-0 18497-3 0 1724
2 20439 98.6948 26.9039 0012417 95.0728 265.1867 14.28876195 41279
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1 20440U 90 5 E 90310.66527139 .00000496 00000-0 21215-3 0 1722
2 20440 98.6946 26.4969 0012621 96.8764 263.3834 14.28932206 41216
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 90312.11569607 .00000391 00000-0 17067-3 0 1736
2 20441 98.6941 27.9767 0013294 93.6842 266.5860 14.29015597 41426
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 90309.65116187 .00000493 00000-0 21015-3 0 1723
2 20442 98.6933 25.5523 0013315 99.6043 260.6624 14.29086341 41074
GPS BII-06
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1 20452U 90 8 A 90231.96552739 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 858
2 20452 54.5203 253.3822 0028572 40.8909 319.3724 2.00872044 4126
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90312.63791638 .00000539 00000-0 42698-3 0 4716
2 20478 99.1762 22.1485 0001048 62.9032 297.3429 13.94834801 38271
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 90311.55482641 .00000030 00000-0 96772-4 0 1714
2 20479 99.0257 330.9094 0541485 83.7638 282.4833 12.83163935 35139
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90296.97855528 .00000077 00000-0 22052-3 0 1082
2 20480 99.0259 319.1034 0541648 116.8206 248.9305 12.83151877 33261
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90311.59463366 .00000556 00000-0 10934-2 0 1712
2 20491 99.0275 338.6365 0471413 55.2498 309.2060 13.02778763 35076
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90312.46496225 .00007498 00000-0 43389-3 0 3294
2 20496 43.0958 249.0565 0015993 178.8293 181.2598 15.12545803 40437
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90312.62568674 .00012306 00000-0 30839-3 0 3752
2 20497 43.1059 190.3306 0018899 215.3162 144.6728 15.39841274 41071
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90306.52156307 .00000097 00000-0 97626-4 0 2217
2 20508 82.9526 317.9137 0043781 323.1680 36.6458 13.73243084 33997
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90312.09968196 .00000926 00000-0 13831-3 0 3720
2 20510 82.5245 325.1448 0020179 162.2293 197.9226 14.73707935 37267
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90312.93948254 .00004134 00000-0 28521-3 0 3754
2 20523 28.3427 34.7847 0015640 294.0131 65.9912 15.03141297 36249
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90294.05687607 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 630
2 20533 55.1450 10.8449 0034235 102.6965 257.7562 2.00556242 4124
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90312.37796794 .00007040 00000-0 41568-3 0 3276
2 20546 94.1230 291.7962 0145263 171.5371 188.8546 15.03047141 31729
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 90312.61189795 .00004882 00000-0 53771-3 0 3278
2 20580 28.4715 50.1860 0006172 184.0423 176.0412 14.85441208 29461
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90312.22780464 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2748
2 20619 64.9706 34.0211 0024044 213.0871 146.8032 2.13103149 3695
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90312.34566504 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2773
2 20620 64.9690 34.0116 0005837 39.4177 320.6651 2.13102920 3708
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90311.93495244 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2264
2 20621 64.9804 34.0372 0014413 203.6502 156.3293 2.13102579 3691
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90312.46154918 .00053477 00000-0 65387-3 0 2777
2 20635 51.6114 323.7930 0030157 230.8031 128.9329 15.59318395 25174
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ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 90313.02337551 .00001897 00000-0 17762-3 0 1244
2 20638 52.9872 127.4130 0015699 60.7876 299.4697 14.98703405 23996
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90307.04575456 .00000229 00000-0 19684-3 0 1212
2 20670 82.5504 178.4517 0014597 260.3393 99.6097 13.83874334 17727
BADR-1
1 20685U 90 59 A 90313.00540081 .00570420 -31889-4 54496-3 0 1780
2 20685 28.4873 240.1860 0273713 323.0758 35.3074 15.65600162 17683
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 90303.38280985 .00000725 00000-0 93254-3 0 722
2 20712 18.2079 7.7719 7118602 272.9853 14.9566 2.43509942 2363
Soyuz TM-10
1 20722U 90 67 A 90312.52563483 .00053416 00000-0 65387-3 0 1775
2 20722 51.6120 323.4675 0029578 230.6940 129.0180 15.59309106 15483
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90294.90287514 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 210
2 20724 54.6613 191.1540 0095547 118.2276 242.8347 2.00563041 1585
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 90312.59620739 .00000277 00000-0 20986-3 0 725
2 20788 98.9351 345.8083 0010873 80.5839 279.6299 14.00566807 9320
Progress M5
1 20824U 90 85 A 90312.46155968 .00048753 00000-0 59634-3 0 1277
2 20824 51.6146 323.7916 0030864 230.5355 129.2700 15.59319308 6568
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 90307.03366330 .00000097 00000-0 83687-4 0 717
2 20826 82.5257 117.7520 0012779 148.8067 211.3853 13.83234528 4941
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 90304.91253604 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 146
2 20830 54.8955 133.1703 0078817 116.3747 244.5072 2.00565939 866
1978 100AX
1 20834U 78100 AX 90312.46865052 .00007766 00000-0 23174-2 0 776
2 20834 82.5567 129.8867 1165114 352.1703 6.2420 12.63753354 12807
1974 060F
1 20836U 74 60 F 90309.73646826 -.00000175 00000-0 99999-4 0 746
2 20836 11.9635 39.4256 0021649 202.4387 157.3954 1.00181844 2466
1981 057F
1 20837U 81 57 F 90300.98258313 .00000047 00000-0 99999-4 0 83
2 20837 7.4260 66.0713 0129626 198.7258 161.6099 0.99374850 591
1990 091A
1 20872U 90 91 A 90312.13907943 -.00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 713
2 20872 0.1191 279.1861 0015305 35.8441 45.0887 1.00268392 289
1990 091B
1 20873U 90 91 B 90301.15201296 -.00000148 00000-0 99999-4 0 149
2 20873 0.1093 286.2638 0000623 27.9291 45.8910 1.00274071 202
1990 091C
1 20874U 90 91 C 90311.98301220 .00004767 00000-0 31200-2 0 756
2 20874 7.3338 169.9282 7325928 198.8705 102.8596 2.20355746 575
1990 091D
1 20875U 90 91 D 90307.01997141 .00080223 00000-0 89105-2 0 768

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2 20875 7.1069 170.8283 7307220 196.4564 118.0471 2.26907810 470
1990 081AL
1 20876U 90311.07968503 .00002218 00000-0 13536-2 0 731
2 20876 98.9357 344.5868 0027156 333.2424 26.7289 14.06659213 9129
1990 081AM
1 20877U 90081 AM 90312.54422267 .00002487 00000-0 15527-2 0 779
2 20877 98.9274 346.1052 0045488 66.2027 294.3833 14.04992339 4772
1990 081AN
1 20878U 90081 AN 90311.10324690 .00001074 00000-0 71381-3 0 718
2 20878 98.9227 344.5301 0042757 85.2359 275.3690 14.02640344 4566
1990 081AP
1 20879U 90081 AP 90313.09150871 .00001802 00000-0 16526-2 0 771
2 20879 98.9697 344.6851 0127518 141.7932 219.2298 13.80300174 4765
1990 081AQ
1 20880U 90081 AQ 90311.31336447 .00006176 00000-0 18601-2 0 787
2 20880 98.9315 346.4659 0157290 355.6298 4.3496 14.35992511 4701
1990 081AR
1 20881U 90081 AR 90311.04377671 .00001511 00000-0 96228-3 0 737
2 20881 98.9683 343.9110 0108318 89.8018 271.5538 14.02148956 4555
1990 081AS
1 20882U 90081 AS 90312.99187256 .00004208 00000-0 22538-2 0 773
2 20882 98.9331 346.8464 0053233 11.8801 348.3593 14.12811011 4868
1990 081AT
1 20883U 90081 AT 90312.50425263 .00002033 00000-0 13130-2 0 754
2 20883 98.9397 345.7757 0019265 55.4373 304.8566 14.03695354 4765
1990 081AU
1 20884U 90081 AU 90308.03186187 .00001670 00000-0 13024-2 0 733
2 20884 98.9229 341.0758 0045170 171.3142 188.8821 13.92879437 4101
1990 081AV
1 20885U 90081 AV 90311.54983248 .00000335 00000-0 30885-3 0 739
2 20885 98.9247 344.1143 0069189 179.4093 180.7155 13.86964763 4576
1990 081AW
1 20886U 90081 AW 90311.09009399 .00000447 00000-0 61896-3 0 725
2 20886 98.9935 340.8656 0257657 176.9871 183.2890 13.48950337 4358
1990 081AX
1 20887U 90081 AX 90312.13422672 .00001708 00000-0 10375-2 0 754
2 20887 98.9345 345.6744 0031784 30.8723 329.4227 14.07162596 4682
1990 081AY
1 20888U 90081 AY 90312.56727202 .00003720 00000-0 26693-2 0 766
2 20888 98.9234 344.4862 0324437 249.8225 106.7757 13.75245697 4689
1990 081AZ
1 20889U 90081 AZ 90311.56751670 .00000968 00000-0 83529-3 0 732
2 20889 98.9344 343.9914 0096637 224.0943 135.2464 13.86248021 4547
1990 081BA
1 20890U 90081 BA 90312.04338934 .00000177 00000-0 13881-3 0 716
2 20890 98.9277 345.4057 0015063 76.2389 284.0441 14.02064116 4654
1990 081BB
1 20891U 90081 BB 90309.58401136 .00000549 00000-0 66432-3 0 721
2 20891 99.0057 339.8746 0225138 164.7575 196.0483 13.59386939 4188
1990 081BC
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1 20892U 90081 BC 90312.03869155 .00001528 00000-0 17282-2 0 754
2 20892 98.9597 342.9474 0188783 203.9675 155.2537 13.64224399 4498
1990 081BD
1 20893U 90081 BD 90312.09201314 .00003324 00000-0 21575-2 0 732
2 20893 98.9337 345.3729 0006183 39.0005 321.1592 14.03124662 4636
1990 081BE
1 20894U 90081 BE 90313.05161077 .00001430 00000-0 86826-3 0 750
2 20894 98.9378 346.5618 0027924 353.5941 6.4766 14.07432724 4755
1990 081BF
1 20895U 90081 BF 90310.01122159 .00002721 00000-0 15556-2 0 746
2 20895 98.9425 343.6179 0038913 17.9812 342.2725 14.09881912 4336
1990 081BG
1 20896U 90081 BG 90310.02789244 .00007488 00000-0 42928-2 0 728
2 20896 98.9346 343.7318 0032375 13.6025 346.5984 14.09340791 4328
1990 081BH
1 20897U 90081 BH 90311.09337926 .00013135 00000-0 35266-2 0 759
2 20897 98.9278 346.4895 0172411 3.2541 356.9654 14.39753582 4572
1990 081BJ
1 20898U 90081 BJ 90313.01586516 .00002688 00000-0 13847-2 0 724
2 20898 98.9254 347.0727 0070971 321.8965 37.7181 14.14613630 4778
1990 081BK
1 20899U 90081 BK 90311.99441126 .00002335 00000-0 16577-2 0 785
2 20899 98.9437 345.0168 0015681 201.8379 158.1945 13.98296264 4577
1990 081BL
1 20900U 90081 BL 90312.08136586 .00002898 00000-0 24677-2 0 740
2 20900 98.9010 344.8109 0089205 147.5696 213.0970 13.86002066 4548
1990 081BM
1 20901U 90081 BM 90309.55567932 .00003223 00000-0 15624-2 0 747
2 20901 98.9286 343.7111 0075878 349.8979 10.0009 14.17548395 4292
1990 081BN
1 20902U 90081 BN 90313.04229878 .00001028 00000-0 95187-3 0 756
2 20902 98.9479 344.9788 0092565 184.8649 175.1555 13.82185805 4667
1990 081BP
1 20903U 90081 BP 90310.02558827 .00000567 00000-0 30503-3 0 737
2 20903 98.9079 344.2551 0066776 13.8473 346.4957 14.15396756 4313
1990 081BQ
1 20904U 90081 BQ 90311.99358943 .00002360 00000-0 14976-2 0 763
2 20904 98.9388 345.3329 0043072 283.5759 76.0357 14.04193410 4555
1990 081BR
1 20905U 90081 BR 90313.00767632 .00003682 00000-0 23656-2 0 759
2 20905 98.9327 346.3684 0009895 312.8331 47.1929 14.03597887 4842
1990 081BS
1 20906U 90081 BS 90309.57290157 .00000220 00000-0 23663-3 0 710
2 20906 98.9483 341.5178 0108672 191.4579 168.4093 13.78766447 3770
1990 081BT
1 20907U 90081 BT 90307.60971119 .00002404 00000-0 14866-2 0 739
2 20907 98.9364 341.0872 0020129 26.8481 333.3724 14.05953873 3448
1990 081BU
1 20908U 90081 BU 90313.02774355 .00807504 00000-0 18636 0 0 747
2 20908 98.9216 347.4825 0071810 52.1190 313.1638 14.48135174 3134
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1990 092A
1 20909U 90 92 A 90312.93356195 .00971841 40844-4 28188-3 0 878
2 20909 62.8400 167.5535 0094030 64.0716 297.7726 16.16147330 3739
1989 100U
1 20911U 89100 U 90312.99085151 .01458803 00000-0 15367-1 0 885
2 20911 73.5154 138.9518 0005850 157.5510 202.6104 15.59425146 48118
1990 081BV
1 20912U 90 81 BV 90308.02698750 .00001493 00000-0 92458-3 0 729
2 20912 98.9377 341.5063 0022047 17.5833 342.6104 14.06364643 2608
1990 081BW
1 20913U 90 81 BW 90308.02662158 .00001174 00000-0 78077-3 0 720
2 20913 98.9703 340.8547 0115285 103.6762 257.7265 13.99752048 3253
1990 081BX
1 20914U 90 81 BX 90310.62517525 .00005602 00000-0 10265-2 0 754
2 20914 98.9469 346.4290 0227459 356.5474 3.4069 14.50841167 3714
1990 081BY
1 20915U 90 81 BY 90307.93887306 .00001184 00000-0 68049-3 0 713
2 20915 98.9278 341.7358 0043719 26.1381 334.1986 14.10472531 3687
1990 081BZ
1 20916U 90 81 BZ 90313.09021356 .00245002 00000-0 13863 0 0 767
2 20916 99.0509 346.9463 0080276 258.5484 100.6987 14.06407232 2682
INMARSAT2F1
1 20918U 90 93 A 90308.29982638 .00000042 00000-0 99999-4 0 736
2 20918 2.7000 280.7680 0105900 99.0600 180.5720 0.99052461 00
1990 093B
1 20919U 90 93 B 90308.12291076 .00013600 00000-0 71062-3 0 721
2 20919 24.7543 174.5380 0556823 188.4759 170.5977 14.34560895 604
1990 093C
1 20920U 90 93 C 90312.74586913 .00040274 00000-0 41945-2 0 771
2 20920 23.5892 203.4150 7338204 178.4475 187.7756 2.23171718 207
1990 094A
1 20923U 90 94 A 90312.36489906 -.00000077 00000-0 99999-4 0 94
2 20923 1.4321 271.1249 0027912 229.5311 129.9808 0.99805186 68
1990 094D
1 20926U 90 94 D 90308.37508237 -.00000294 00000-0 99999-4 0 26
2 20926 1.4905 270.0678 0032236 342.6371 17.5665 1.00915567 28
1990 094E
1 20927U 90 94 E 90312.94020161 .00001734 00000-0 19740-2 0 67
2 20927 47.3822 270.3880 7252222 1.4272 359.7192 2.27449197 151
1990 094F
1 20928U 90 94 F 90312.93147162 .00003994 00000-0 19176-2 0 50
2 20928 47.3360 270.3800 7271566 1.4247 359.7249 2.27852833 153
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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2982. * SpaceNews 12-Nov-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 20:05:38 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <368@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 6692
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1112
* SpaceNews 12-Nov-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1112

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* ARIANE LAUNCH *
=================
An Ariane launch on 20-Nov-90 will carry two spacecraft manufactured by
GE Astro Space in New Jersey. The two satellites are Satcom C1 for GE
American Communications and Gstar 4 for GTE Spacenet. Final launch
preparations are taking place. The launch window will extend from 6:15
to 9:30 PM EST.

* PACSATs ON-LINE *
===================
The Packet Bulletin Board software which has been running in 'beta test'
versions on UoSAT-OSCAR-14 since July has now been loaded to AO-16. This
follows a period of intense development by Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, and Harold
Price, NK6K, getting software ready for hundreds of users expected to access
AO-16 and UO-14.

The programs loaded to the satellites, when combined with several ground
station client programs, implement the PACSAT communications protocols
proposed by Jeff and Harold in papers presented at the recent ARRL Amateur
Radio Computer Networking Conference. The protocols provide a connected-mode
file transfer facility called FTL0 and a standard broadcast mode for bulletins
and other items of general interest.

When someone is up or downloading in connected mode you will see packets from
the FTL0 server callsign: PACSAT-0 (on AO-16) or UOSAT3-12 (on UO-14).
Bulletins being broadcast will have source callsigns UOSAT3-11 or PACSAT-11.
These packets may contain some ASCII text, although each will begin with a
short binary header.

The PACSAT protocol suite requires special groundstation software to interpret
binary headers and implement protocol handshakes. Papers in the 9th ARRL
Networking Conference proceedings describe the protocols in detail. Software

for ground stations with IBM-PC type computers will be made available free by UoS through dial-up bulletin boards and on-line information systems.

The release of the ground station software, expected around 8 or 9 November, will mark the official opening of UO-14 and AO-16 for communications by any suitably-equipped, licensed radio amateur. With LO-19 following shortly and FO-20 already providing service, the Amateur Satellite Service will soon have a useful and interesting network of store-and-forward satellites.

* SALYUT-7 NEWS *
==========
The presently unused and long abandoned Soviet space station 'Salyut-7' is tumbling uncontrollably and is predicted to re-enter the Earth's atmosphere in mid-January. Attempts to boost the 60 metric ton structure to a higher orbit have failed. Salyut-7 should produce quite a spectacular light show if it re-enters the atmosphere away from sunlight.

Here is element set 630 for Salyut-7 as released by NASA on 08-Nov-90:

Epoch : 90 310.56350817
Incli : 51.5998
RAAN : 295.9675
Eccn : 3.895E-04
ArgPer : 71.5486
MeanAn : 288.6002
MeanMo : 15.81020057
Decay : 8.7992E-04
Orbit # : 48723

* RS-14/RUDAK-2 NEWS *
==========
Reliable sources within the Soviet Union indicate that the launch of RS-14/RUDAK-2 is now expected to happen on or about November 24, 1990. UA3CR requests the help of radio amateurs all over the world to collect telemetry and send it via packet radio or via a SSB net to him. The first day's worth of telemetry will transmitted via a CW beacon at 20 WPM on 145.822 or on 145.948 MHz SSB and will be vitally important to ground controllers. Later, after ALL systems are working properly on the RUDAK-2 transponder, PSK/BBS/MODE B operations will begin.

* TNX QSL! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

DJ9PE : Bernd Beckmann, Munchen, Germany
K2URZ : Dan Tannenbaum, Cherry Hill, New Jersey, U.S.A.
NM1K : Rusty Hack, Enfield, Connecticut, U.S.A.
N3IKS : John F. Gibson III, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
N4SDW : Chuck Mulligan, Tequesta, Florida, U.S.A.
WB1CKI: Gordon Young, Enfield, Connecticut, U.S.A.
ZL1PK : Phil King, Hamilton, New Zealand

...and e-mail messages:

VE3EAR, KB5HPN, KB6BBZ, KB8FRW, KE8BG, WB9JEJ

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2983. Re: DSP workbench

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 20:07:44 UTC
From: phil@east.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <8734@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 6693

Perry Scott started an interesting thread on DSP, and I wanted to throw in my two cents. By way of background, I'm a grad student in EE here at Berkeley, working in the DSP group.

Perry asked what to me seems like a crucial question for getting people to experiment with DSP: Are DSPs as easy to program as Apple II Basic? The answer to that question today is a strong "no": today's DSPs typically require programming in rather esoteric assembly languages, and require the programmer to have a good theoretical knowledge of signal processing. Although there are libraries for the various processors, the programmer ends up having to write a lot of code by hand.

That's changing, however. DSP C compilers are available today, and, while they're still not very good, they're getting better. More important, in my opinion, is the emergence of "DSP design environments". For example, our group has developed a software system called Gabriel that is a graphical, block-diagram programming language for DSP. You can design a DSP system by connecting blocks (adders, multipliers, filters, FFTs, I/O, etc.) on the screen. Once the blocks are connected, you can simulate your design on the local workstation, or you can generate assembly code for a variety of DSP chips (currently the Motorola DSP56001 and DSP96002). Gabriel comes with a large selection of pre-defined blocks, and you can add your own. Gabriel also supports block diagram hierarchy, allowing you to define new blocks in terms of connections of other, pre-existing ones, much as you can create one subroutine out of other subroutines in a conventional programming language.

While it still isn't as easy to use as Apple II Basic, it's a step in the right direction: it reduces both the amount of signal processing and assembly language knowledge you need, and is faster and easier than cranking out assembly code by hand.

Unfortunately, Gabriel is written in Lisp, and requires something like a Sparc-1 with 16 MB of memory to use. But as hardware prices fall and performance increases, it may not be that long before homebrewers are able to afford that sort of setup.

Phil Lapsley, N6TCT phil@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU ...!ucbvax!phil

2984. Today's un-net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 20:16:57 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5398@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6694

For those who missed it, the un-net happened today,and we had 5
"checkins" that I know of: John, NJ7E; Gary, KE9ZM; Mike, KB9BLY;
Phil, WA4DDE; and myself (N7IKQ). I could hear every one of you
folks, sorry I could only talk to John and Phil... I really MUST
get that license upgrade, followed closely by a linear...

So, no promises that I'll be on next week, but don't let that
stop others from "checking in" to the un-net!

(I suppose most of you were busy with the contest? Eh? Well, ok,
I'll mention that I joined in long enough to get 2 people who were
contesting: OK5R and Y42OK.... I hope that all of you contesters
did better than I in that regard!) :-)

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

2985. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-10 20:27:41 UTC
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <196.273DA12B@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 6695

> The control would have to be either AUTOMATIC (which you say is not legal)
> or would have to be REMOTE, which requires a control link on an AUXILIARY
> frequency, which does not include any portion of 2 meters.

I believe that recent changes in Part 97 have made remote
control on the repeater input legal.

--
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG

2986. WEFAX/APT Satellite

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 03:44:52 UTC
From: crisp@mips.COM
Message-ID: <43043@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 6696

214 394 7438

HOW TO RECEIVE APT PICTURES FROM THE NOAA SATELLITES

So you have decided you want to receive the NOAA and Russian METEOR orbiters and you have a radio that receives 137.500 MHz and a computer. So now what do you do? I hope this short dissertation will steer you in the correct direction.

To display a picture from the orbiting birds you need several things. First you need to 'acquire' the satellite. This means you need the program to calculate its position at any time and determine if you can hear the signals from the 'bird'. The best place to get this program is probably AMSAT-NA an organization dedicated to AMateur SATellites. They have several very good tracking programs for the IBM and also for Commodore and Apple as well. After you have acquired the program and have it running on your computer, you then need the Keplerian Elements for the NOAA satellites. These elements as well as some tracking programs are available from the CELESTIAL RCP/M, run by TS Kelso, at 513-427-0674 (Fairborn,OH) and from the Weather Fax and Remote Imaging DATALINK BBS run by Dr. Jeff Wallach, N5ITU as bulletins for some 80 + sets of satellite data. Another bulletin also tells you to what the printed numbers correspond so you can enter them into the computer program. Use the newest elements you can find as the orbiting satellites are subject to forces which change their orbits. If you use Keplerian Elements more than 3 or 4 weeks old, your chances of hearing the bird are reduced.

Once you are tracking the birds you should hear them on your receiver. They will be on 137.62 (NOAA-11), 137.500 (NOAA-10), 137.850 (Meteor 3-2), 137.4 (Meteor 2-16), 137.3 (Meteor 2-17 and 2-18). Now comes the first thing different about NOAA orbiters. The frequency deviation of the FM transmission is about +/-18-20 kHz. This is 4 times the normal deviation of a police call and 1/3 the deviation of the FM broadcast band FM signal. If you receive the signal on the regular communications width of the scanner the light areas of the picture will be noisy and the signal will sound distorted and the picture will basically be useless. If you use the FM broadcast bandwidth (assuming your scanner will let you), the signal will be weak and there may be too much background noise to see the picture.

So what now ? Well there are two ways to fix the problem, find a receiver with the proper I.F. bandwidth filter of 50 kHz, or modify the I.F. of your scanner to about 50-80 kHz. The simplest mod which has been found to be workable is to remove the narrow communications

I.F. filter and replace it with a 0.01 uFd capacitor. This provides for good Wefax pictures from GOES and pretty fair NOAA orbiter pictures. It can of course result in retuning the radio, voiding the warranty and making the squelch not work properly.

The other characteristic of the NOAA satellite transmissions is THEY ARE WEAK. To get good pictures over a large area we have found a pre-amplifier to be essential. A GaAs-FET type can be obtained from various sources at a reasonable price but still about 50-100 dollars. You can also build one for about 25 dollars from plans for a pre-amp for the 2-meter amateur band and tune it to 137.5 easily.

Lastly, but importantly, the antenna can be of an omni directional, uniform pattern type such as a turnstile antenna similar to those used in the FM broadcast reception business but of course tuned to 137.5 MHz. Mount the pre-amp at the antenna if possible. Crooked coathangers on broomsticks have been known to work, and it is not difficult to build the antenna. Of course 2-meter beams with Az/El tracking will do the job well.

Now that you have a nice audio signal from the satellite, what happens next? The audio tone of 2400 HZ which is the carrier tone that is used to carry the picture information (video), must be detected and the video data converted from analog to digital and then displayed on the computer monitor by the software. The hardware and software to do this is available from several sources with more coming along. Several stand-alone boxes are also available that produce some form of computer output either in printed form or on the display. In addition the people on the DATALINK BBS may also have some data to share with you regarding this equipment.

One of the best sources for information is the WEATHER SATELLITE HANDBOOK available from Dr. Ralph Taggart of Michigan State University at 602 S. Jefferson, Mason, MI 48854 for $15.00. Taggart also writes the monthly WEATHERSAT column which appears in '73 Magazine. A must is THE JOURNAL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SALELLITE AMATEUR USERS' GROUP - JESAUG - which is published quarterly. It is available for $30.00 per year from the editor, Jeff Wallach, PO Box 117088 Carrollton, TX. 75011-7088 Back issues of the JESAUG are also available.

At the present the simplest software for the IBM is the Elmer Schweittek MULTIFAX software. A hardware kit is available from A&A Engineering which includes the video dectector circuit and A/D converter. Input to the PC is via the game port. If you want to build your own, complete documentation to build an interface circuit on an IBM PC prototyping board is available from H. Paul Shuch, N6TX, for $6.00 - FAXBOARD.

The WEPIX(tm) software and hardware is available from Encomm. It will produce pictures of 1200 lines by 800 samples per line displayed at 640 x 350 pixels in 16 shades of gray or 16 colors using an IBM PC with 640kB, EGA card and at least one 360k disk.

'Typical' APT Receiving Station
---

[1] ANTENNA
-
[2] PRE-AMP
-
-
-
- [STAND ALONE UNITS]
-
[3] RECEIVER -----------------> FAX MACHINE ---> PAPER
- WRASSE UNIT ---> MONITOR
- YU3UMV UNIT ---> MONITOR
- - - - VCR
-
-
-
[4] - VIDEO DETECTOR -
- -
- -
[5] - ANALOG/DIGITAL -
- -
- - [SCAN CONVERTERS]
- -
[6] - INTERFACE TO PC - <=======> ROBOT 1200
- - TAGGARTS'S WSH
- - IMAGEWISE
- -
[7] - SOFTWARE - ** SECOND DISPLAY **
- - for weather images
- -
- -
[8] - GRAPHICS ADAPTOR -
-
-
-
-
[9] PC DISPLAY / MONITOR

Display weather images
(or commands for SCAN CONVERTERS)

[10] PC PRINTER / DOT MATRIX / LASER

NOTES:
---

[4] VIDEO DETECTOR, [5] ANALOG/DIGITAL CONVERTER, and
[6] INTERFACE TO PC may be in seperate hardware units
or all on one circuit board.

Sources:

NOAA Data / Keplerian Elements:

DATALINK RBBS, N5ITU, Dr. Jeff Wallach, 214-394-7438,
DALLAS REMOTE IMAGING GROUP ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD
UPDATES ON NOAA BULLETINS, SATELLITE LAUNCHES, FREQUENCIES
DISPLAY PICTURES FROM NOAA SATELLITES ON YOUR OWN P.C.

CELESTIAL RCP/M, TS Kelso, 513-427-0674, NASA Prediction Bulletins |
are online and updated several times weekly |

Satellite Tracking Software:

AMSAT-NA, PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, Software Exchange,
phone 301-589-6062 (voice), N4HY - QUIKTRAK, W0SL - ORBITS II,III,IV
Roy D. Welch, W0SL, 908 Dutch Mill Drive, Manchester, MO 63011,
phone 314-391-1127, ORBITS II-EGA, ORBITS III-EGA, ORBITS IV-VGA |
DATALINK BBS, download SATTRAKx.ARC, SEESATxx.ARC and others
CELESTIAL RCP/M, TS Kelso, 513-427-0674, SATTRAKx.ARC or SEESATxx.ARC |
Astronomical Data Service, Rodger Mansfield, 3922 Leisure Lane,
Colorado Springs, CO 80917-SPACE BIRDS program and Newsletter, $40.

Receivers:

Vanguard Labs, 196-23 Jamaica, Hollis, NY 11423,
phone 718-468-2720
Hamtroincs, Inc.,65-D Moul Road, Hilton, NY 14468-9535
phone 716-392-9430
DARTCOMM, Mr. N. Hearn, DARTCOMM Ferndale, Postbridge, Yelverton, |
Devon PL20 6SY, Great Britain, UK, phone 011 44 0822 88253 |

Crystals:

JAN Crystals, 2400 Crystal Dr, Fort Myers, FL 33906-6017,
phone 1-800-237-3063 or 813-936-2397

Pre-Amps:

THL/Encomm, Inc, 1506 Capital Ave, Plano, TX 75074, phone 214-423-0024
Spectrum International,Inc., Box 1084, Concord MA 01742,
phone 617-263-2145
Vanguard Labs, Hamtronics and GLB for Helical RF Filters for intermod
Ehrler-DuBois Very High Performance LNA for 1500-1750 Mhz, contact |
Greg Ehrler or John DuBois via DATALINK |

Antennas:

ARRL Handbook, 1986, turnstile over ground antenna.
ARRL Satellite Experimenter's Handbook by Martin Davidoff, K2UBC
Modern Electronics, September 1988, Hank Brandli article, page 82,
Receiving Satellite Weather Photos

Hardware Interface to PC:

A&A Engineering, 2521 W. La Palma, Unit K, Anaheim, CA 92801,
phone 714-952-2114 - both AM dectector and A/D converter, input to PC
via game port (4-bits) or parallel I/O Interface (8-bits) - kit is
$50. - assembled and tested unit is $70.
Microcomm, H. Paul Shuch, N6TX, 14908 Sandy Lane, San Jose, CA 95124,
phone 408-377-6137 - FAXBOARD - A Weather Facsimile Display Board for
the IBM PC - Complete documentation to build your own interface
circuit on an IBM PC prototyping board - video and an 8-bit A/D
interface - $6.00

Video Detectors:

RTM Circuit Boards, 205 Elm St.,Van Horne, IA 52346-0400,
video detector (the 'Wilson Board') see QST Magazine, Jan '86 and
Vince Coppola's article in Oct 1988 73 Magazine
QST Magazine, August 1985, Grant Zehr article, page 27, video detector
circuit

A/D Converter & Parallel I/O Interfaces for the IBM PC:

MetraByte, 440 Myles Standish Blvd., Taunton, MA 02780, Model PIO-12
board for the IBM PC, phone 617-880-3000
John Bell Engineering, Inc, 400 Oxford Way, Beimont, CA 94002,
phone 415-592-8411

Sources:

Display Software and Hardware - 'Amateur':

Encomm, Inc. 1506 Capital, Plano, TX 75074, WEPIX(tm) system,
phone 214-423-0024
Multifax, Elmer Schwittek, 2347 Coach House Lane,Naples, FL 33942,
phone 813-434-2268 - Multifax 3.3 for EGA, 2.x for CGA on the IBM-PC |
Clay Abrams Software, 1758 Comstock Lane, San Jose, CA 95124, software
for the ROBOT 1200 - see QST Magazine, Jan '86
Ralph Taggart, 602 S. Jefferson, Mason, MI 48854, Weather Satellite
Handbook Scan Converter - for the Radio Shack CoCo3 - see 73
Magazine, Nov '84 and Dec '84 and Handbook. Ralph Taggart also writes
the WEATHERSAT column for 73 Magazine.
ImageWise Display/Receiver, Circuit Cellar Inc. - Micromint Inc.,
4 Park Street, Vernon, CT 06066, phone 203-875-2751 - BYTE Magazine,
May, Jun, Jul, Aug 1987. JESAUG 88-2 and Oct 1988 73 Magazine have |
information on how to build the video and A/D interface. Ver 2.0 |
software supports VGA graphics and 640 samples per line at 64 gray |
levels. With VGA the ImageWise Display unit is not required. The |
software is available for $29.95 from Vince Coppola, N1VC, 6 Bobbin |
Road, Terryville, CT 06786 |
ASAT: An Apple-based Satellite Imaging System by Grant Zehr, WA9TFB -
QEX Magazine, March '88 - has complete information to build an
excellent unit using the APPLE with a Redshift Ltd graphics card
giving 256 * 256 pixels at a full 256 levels of gray.

AMIGA Imaging Software - Dallas Remote Imaging Group |
PO Box 117088 |
Carrollton, TX 75011-7088 |
Voice 214 394 7325 |
Uses standard Amiga hardware - no special display |
Powerful NASA digital enhancement curves built-in |
Digital image processing capabilities |
Uses A&A Engineering $49 demodulator |
Image saved for use by other graphics programs |
Full histogram analysis |
Full 8 bit data is stored on diskette or hard disk |
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Call for special pricing |

IBM-PC Interface Card and Software - Jim MacLean and Paul Atkinson, |
2112 Parsons Avenue, Melbourne, FL 32901, 407-727-3646 - plug in card |
for IBM XT or AT, 9600 samples/second at 8 bits, automatic |
synchroniztion for NOAA, METEOR and WEFAX, data saved realtime to |
hard disk, supports CGA, EGA, and VGA, $300 for hardware and software |

Complete Systems - Hardware and Software:

Dallas Remote Imaging Group |
P.O. Box 117088 |
Carrollton, Texas 75011-7088 |
214 394 7325 |
Complete Earth-Scan Amiga turnkey system ready to put on air |

YU3UMV Digital Storage and Scan Converter for Weather Satellite
Images, described in VHF Communications Magazine, Winter 4/82 and
Spring 1/83 - Modifications are described in the Satellite Users'
Group Journal - JESAUG - available from Jeff Wallach. Back issues of
VHF Communicatons and the YU3UMV printed circuit boards are available
from Fred Sharp, TimeKit, P.O. Box 22277, Cleveland, OH 44122, phone
216-464-3820.
Loren Johnson, P.O. Box 219, Cleveland, MN 56017, system for the
IBM-PC - $750, phone 507-931-4849
WEATHERTRAC[tm] IBM-PC Based Satellite Image Acquisition and Animation |
System - $1885 for EGA - $3495 for VGA, Fred Bartlett, Softworks, |
Inc, Allentown, PA, phone 215-395-4441 or George Isleib, Lehighton,
PA, phone 717-386-4032
TRUfAX by CompuMAX IBM-PC based facsimile system - $600, Compumax
Corporation, 26 West Boylston Street, West Boylston, MA 01583, phone
617-835-2722

Satellite Meteorology:

Satellite Imagery Interpretation for Forcasters - a 3 volume set |
published in 1985 for NOAA now available from the National Weather |
Association, 4400 Stamp Road, Room 404, Temple Hills, MD 20748, |
301-899-3784, $32 for members, $45 for non-members (Membership is |
$20.) |

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NASA Satellite Prediction Bulletins, NASA-PB.xxx
How to use NASA 2-Line Keplerian Elements
AMSAT Bulletins and Weekly Notes / Orbital Elements
NOAA APT NOTES
NOAA User Bibliography
Summary of Soviet Meteorological Satellites by Grant Zehr
How to Build a Weather Satellite Groundstation (This Primer)
Wrasse Dedicated System Review
GOES VAS Imaging System for the IBM PC, John DuBois W1HDX |
LNA for WEFAX-VAS-HRPT-GPS, John Dubois and Greg Ehrler |
GOES WEFAX Information Note 89-W1 (3/89) |
GOES I-M Converence Summary |
Dallas Remote Imaging Group online Image Files |

Review DATALINK RBBS bulletins for current information ====> 214 394-7438

DALLAS REMOTE IMAGING GROUP - DRIG Voice: 214 394-7325
Data: 214 394-7438
P.O. Box 117088
Carrollton, TX 75011-7088
ATTENTION: Jeff Wallach, Chairman

|
New or Changed Items = |
|

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Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 2-02 (408) 524-8177
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2987. GOES/Satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 04:05:00 UTC
From: Richard_Crisp@f110.n771.z3.fidonet.gen.nz
Message-ID: <9011130535.AA4686@f170.n771.z3.fidonet.gen.nz>
Source record: 6697

Lines: 772
Organization: MIPS Computer Systems, Inc.

I remember someone asking for GOES info. This is something I got
of the Datalink BBS some time back.

A Low Cost GOES VAS Imaging System for PC/XT/AT Host Systems
John L. DuBois W1HDX

One of the sources of the global cloud pictures which we
see transmitted over the WEFAX channel from the GOES satellites
at 1691 megahertz is the VAS instrument (Visible and infrared
spin scan radiometer Atmospheric Sounder) carried on the same
satellites. This instrument was called VISSR (Visible and
Infrared Spin Scan Radiometer) on the earlier GOES 1,2 and 3
satellites and did not have the extended multispectral
capabilities of the current imagers. We do not see the original
images over WEFAX, however. They have been received, processed
and retransmitted at least twice before making it to the WEFAX
channel.

VAS visible light images of the full globe originate as
14560 lines, each with 15288 picture elements which provides
ground resolution of about 1 kilometer. The idea of receiving
these original images, in full detail before any processing, has
fascinated me since first learning about them. As I will show in
a series of articles, it is possible for an amateur weather
satellite hobbyist to assemble equipment to receive them for
about two orders of magnitude less cost than a $500,000
commercial system.

Even though the cost is within reason, building such a
system is not simple and it is not practical to describe in one
or two articles. Therefore my plan is to present the material in
a series of modest size installments. This will not be a detailed
construction guide and some of the material will be quite
technical. Nevertheless,it is a project well within the capbility
of an advanced amateur or engineering student and I will present
sufficient information, circuits and software to allow
duplication.

This first installment will cover some personal history,
an explanation of the data available from the VAS imager, how
this data is transmitted and the requirements for an antenna and

low noise preamplifier (LNA).

In 1977 I became interested in weather pictures from space as an outgrowth of my amateur radio involvement with AMSAT ... the organization of hams who build and operate amateur communication satellites. I had earlier discovered and listened with fascination to ham conversations from OSCAR-7 and to tones on 137 mhz from NOAA-4, the polar orbit weather satellite. I could not wait to jump into both activities. Within a few months a tangle of equipment was working and I could talk through OSCAR-7 while APT watching pictures of the 20 or so minute pass of NOAA-4 over the eastern United States. These pictures, while thrilling, were also puzzling ... up to that time the only satellite weather pictures I had seen were in the newspaper and they showed a neat, centered, view of the continental United States. The NOAA-4 pictures were certainly not the source of what I had seen. Well, in due course I learned about GOES. Of course ... this was the way to get my own version of the newspaper pictures.

There was a few week delay while I figured out how to build an antenna, preamplifier and converter for 1691 megahertz. Finally everything was working and the first picture, from GOES EAST, was on the screen of a small Tektronix storage scope. Now what was wrong ??? ... there was a quarter of the earth in this picture and, although it was indeed the northeast quarter, the only part of the United States visible was part of New England and it was scrunched into a tiny region in the upper left hand corner. Oh well, what I wanted was probably in the northwest quadrant view. A few minutes later, the northwest quadrant was on the screen. @$!##&*. Now the rest of the United States was visible but it was scrunched into the upper right corner and it was barely possible to separate one state from another.... a far cry from the newspaper photos which had set me off on this pursuit !

This experience was the seed of an effort which was to occupy much of my spare hobby time over the next ten years. The next step was to learn just where the clear newspaper weather pictures of the United States were coming from and why there was little, if any, resemblence to what was coming off the WEFAX images from GOES. After hours of phone calls and questions directed all over the country, I finally obtained a good description of the GOES system and found the answer: high resolution digital image data (after a great deal of handling by NOAA) is distributed to users, such as media wire service networks, who format it for their own purposes. Images in these formats never get even close to the WEFAX network ! So .... I wasn't going to be able to get those newspaper type pictures ... or was I ? .... how about receiving the digital data directly ? Lets see what GOES is really transmitting :

A good overview of the current GOES satellites is found in the "GOES D, E, F Data Book" published by NOAA. GOES carries a wide variety of remote sensing and communications equipment. In addition to visible and multispectral infrared imaging, it monitors the earths' magnetic field, high energy particle flux in the vicinity of the satellite, and x-ray emissions from the sun. In addition a transponder system collects data from remote instrument platforms on the earth and retransmits it to central processing points. Also on board is WEFAX, actually just a facsimile picture distribution system. Any document (not necessarily related to weather, as we ocasionally see) put in front of the camera at Suitland Maryland is broadcast. In addition to all this there are several radio channels dedicated to housekeeping and navigation.

The VAS images are created, visible and infrared simultaneously, by light from the earth falling on a vertical scanning mirror. It then passes through a mirror optical system and filters which focus it on the respective visible and infrared sensors. This is a point focus on small sensors representing an individual picture element. Scanning to form the image comes, in the horizontal direction, from the spin of the spacecraft and, in the vertical direction, from stepping of the vertical scan mirror. The spin is 100 revolutions per minute or 600 milliseconds per horizontal scan. After each revolution the vertical mirror is stepped to bring the next "strip" of earth into view of the sensors. There are 1820 steps of this mirror so the whole image takes 18.2 minutes. There are multiple sensors at the focal point of the optical system so that at each sampling instant of the horizontal scan, two infrared and eight visible samples are taken. For the infrared, the optical resolution is such that these two samples represent about the same region on the earth but they are measuring different wavelengths. For the visible, however, the optics are arranged so that the eight simultaneous samples show a vertical strip of image. In this way, eight lines of the visible image are formed for each spin of the satellite.

A digital multiplexer takes the eight visible samples, the two infrared samples and various other samples of telemetry data and formats them into a digital data stream at 28 megabits per second. The data is four-phase modulated (QPSK) on a carrier at 1681.6 megahertz and transmitted to earth through a small 18 db gain parabolic antenna. This antenna is "despun" or fixed in attitude while the rest of the satellite spins under it so that it can be precisely pointed at the earth. This transmission of 28mbps QPSK data at 1681 mhz is quite difficult to receive. So difficult in fact, that it was never planned in the overall GOES mission for direct distribution users to receive it. Instead, a more "user-friendly" signal called SVISSR (Stretched VISSR) was designed into the system. This is essentialy the same data sent at a lower data rate (2.11 mbps) which greatly eases the burden

on direct users. Stretched VISSR, or more correctly now, stretched VAS, is the signal which a handful of professional, government and university users around the world pick up to obtain high resolution digital image data from GOES. SVAS, then, is our objective. If we can find a way to receive and process this signal, we will have the very same data and images which are used to generate WEFAX products as well as many other images for professional weather applications.

The details of how all the image samples are formatted for transmission by SVAS will be described in next article. We must first discuss the radio signal in order to determine the equipment necessary for reception. SVAS is transmitted at 1687.1 megahertz. The data stream is modulated onto the carrier as bi-phase modulation (BPSK), 0 and 180 degrees. The data bit rate is 2.11 megabits per second. The spectrum of this kind of a signal is wide band compared to WEFAX. It consists of a broad spread of power between nulls at the carrier frequency +/- N times the bit rate. Figure 1 shows a typical SVAS spectrum. The broad peak in the middle is from the SVAS signal. Its power spectrum continues on either side of this peak in a series of nulls and additional smaller peaks which are largely hidden in the noise in this picture. (The two sharp peaks on either side of the middle are other transmissions. The one on the right is the WEFAX signal at 1691 MHZ.) There is a barely visible notch at the exact middle of the SVAS spectrum. This is the carrier frequency point but the notch confirms a theoretical property of BPSK modulated signals ... the carrier is absent. This gives BPSK a high efficiency, power is not wasted in a transmitted carrier. (The notch does not go to zero on the spectrum display because of limited resolution.) It is necessary to include at least the central "lobe", which is 4 MHZ wide here, and preferably the first two "side-lobes", which would require 8 MHZ, in the receiver bandpass order to preserve signal quality. Quality, expressed as signal to noise ratio (S/N), is precious in a SVAS system and it must be preserved at every possible point.

So we have a wide band signal at 1687.1 mhz ... how weak is it and what will be needed for a receiver? Well, we must consider the antenna and LNA before the receiver or any data processing. It will turn out that these components will make or break the whole system. We can do a few calculations, look at the requirements they produce and decide to go on or quit right there. The major problems in duplicating a SVAS system are likely to occur here.

Now it is necessary to get technical. The following equations provide the tools to determine whether the space and resources you have will allow SVAS reception. The signal to noise ratio (S/N) at the receiver input is expressed by equation 1.

S/N = (EIRP)*G / (K*T*B*L) 1)

Where: S = unmodulated signal power
EIRP = effective isotropic radiated power from GOES
G = receive antenna gain
L = path loss at channel frequency
K = Boltzman's constant
B = channel bandwidth
T = equivalent receiver input noise temperature

S/N can also be expressed as the the ratio of energy per data bit to noise density by equation 2:

S/N = R*Eb/B*No 2)

Where: R = bit rate
Eb = energy per bit
B = channel bandwidth
No = noise density

We can find published curves for a perfect demodulator which relate Eb/No to the bit error rate. The bit error rate is a better quantity than Eb/No to specify because it describes what we really care about ... data errors. So we will use these curves to get Eb/No for equation 2.

Now set equations 1 and 2 equal, eliminating S/N, to obtain G/T as equation 3. G/T describes the performance required of the system "front end" under a given set of channel and transmitter parameters for the desired bit error rate. Equation 4 converts this to decibel form. An additional term M has been added to equation 4 to account for miscelaneous losses such as feedline, polarization loss, etc.

G/T = (Eb*R*K*L) / (No*EIRP) 3)

G/T = Eb/No db - EIRP dbm - K dbm + L db + 10 log R + M db 4)

Typical values of these parameters for GOES VAS are:

EIRP = 55 dbm
L = 189.3 db at 1687 Mhz
K = 198.6 dbm
Eb/No = 10.6 db for Pe = 10E-6
R = 2,110,360 bits/sec --> 63.25 db
M = 3 db

We plug these numbers into equation 4, and obtain 12.5 db as the required G/T. This may be related to antenna size and LNA performance by making a few realistic assumptions:

a) Antenna noise temperature = 70 K
b) LNA gain and receiver noise temperature are adaquate for the LNA to control overall noise temperature.
c) Antenna feed efficiency = .55

Now we tabulate the results for some common antenna sizes. The "maximum" figures are the largest these quantities can be and still maintain a 10E-6 bit error rate:

Antenna Dia.	Maximum Antenna Gain	Maximum System Noise T	LNA Noise Temp.	LNA Noise Fig.
24 ft.	40 db	562 K	492 K	4.3 db
18	37	282	212	2.4
16	36	224	154	1.8
12	34	141	71	.95
10	32	89	19	.28

The "bottom line" of this table is how good the LNA must be for each antenna size. We can pick the antenna likely to get past our budget, wife, zoning board etc. and then see what is required for an LNA. There is a little, ... very little, padding in the assumptions from the M (miscellaneous) factor but this will disappear fast in connectors, cables, pointing error etc. etc. I can assure you from experience that the table is not just fancy theory. It means what it says, there will be no pictures, or very poor pictures, with a 12 foot antenna if the LNA noise figure is much worse than 1 db !

Fortunately, the television satellite receive only (TVRO) industry, although not as healthy today as it was two years ago, has provided us with a good source of antennas. It is relatively easy to obtain TVRO antennas at modest cost up to 16 feet in diameter. The LNA required for a 10 foot diameter is clearly impractical but 71 degrees, as required for a 12 foot antenna, is within reach of modest cost commercial LNAs. Practical amateur LNA designs would probably fall in the area of 154 degrees and require a 16 foot diameter. Therefore we can conclude that the necessary GOES SVAS antenna size is in the range from 12 to 16 feet diameter. We must watch out for a sneaky assumption in the table, however: the LNA gain must be high enough to control system noise figure. This means that single stage (typically 14 db gain) designs will normally not be adaquate. For example, if the LNA has a noise figure of 1 db (75 deg. K) and a gain of 14 db then when used with a downconverter which alone has a noise figure of 6 db (864 deg. K) the overall noise figure will be 1.4 db (109 deg. K). This is a degradation of 34 degrees K in noise temperature which could make the differnce between good and poor pictures with a 12 foot antenna. A minimum of two stages with about 30 db gain is required for the LNA to control the overall noise figure with most downconverters.

To summarize, you will need a 12 foot diameter dish antenna with a very good LNA (probably not home built) or a 16 foot diameter dish with an LNA which could possibly be home made.

Since GOES is a geostationary satellite, any of the commercial mounts made for TVRO satellites will be quite suitable. The feed horn cannot, of course, be the same as for TVRO but that is no problem. The very same feedhorn designs we have been using for years on WEFAX are inherently wideband designs. They will work as well for for the SVAS signal at 1687 MHZ as for WEFAX at 1691 MHZ. I will give a design in the next article for such a feed horn but these designs have been published many times in the WEFAX literature. Figures 2 and 3 show my antenna system. It is a 13 foot diameter dish made by Hero Corporation in Hileah Florida. The aluminum feed horn is the design I will be presenting next time. The mount is an old azimuth-elevation type made by KLM Corporation for TVRO. It is no longer in production, but az-el is really not necessary, I simply had it on hand.

I will not be giving circuit or construction details for the LNA. It is a difficult, tricky, matter to build a LNA with a true noise figure less than 1 db at 1687 Mhz, even for professionals. It was almost impossible ten years ago, and just hard now. (This fact, by the way, is the reason most literature assumes amateurs will not be building VISSR or VAS receiving systems. Fifteen to twenty years ago when the GOES system was designed, LNAs of the quality possible now did not exist and it was absolutely necessary to use an antenna of 24 feet diameter or larger. It seemed inconceivable that amateurs would build these. Of course there is ham "EME", but that is another story.) Consequently, I would suggest that the best approach is to purchase a suitable LNA. One company, Wilmanco, (19529 Business Center Drive, Northridge California 91324) has available a model 1687LNA for about $700.00. An example of an LNA design which could be home built appears in QST, August 1984, page 65. Another example appears in VHF Communications, Volume 3-1984, pages 130-136. The latter article presents a single stage low noise LNA as well as a two stage design with higher noise. For these designs to be effective, the two separate LNA's should be cascaded ... an approach which could also be used with commercial single stage LNA's such as the Microwave Modules MMG1691. Again, however, building and sucessfuly adjusting a two stage LNA is not recommended unless you have specific experience in this area. The LNA in my system is the Wilmanco and it is mounted in a housing at the rear of the horn feed. The LNA must be mounted here. If you put more than 1 foot of coaxial cable between the antenna feed and the LNA, you will seriously degrade system noise performance and waste money spent for both the antenna and LNA.

Note Added 1 March 1989:

Since these articles were first written, the situation regarding an adaquate home built LNA has changed substantially. A very satisfactory design which can be home made without elaborate

test equipment or great skill appears in the Spring 1989 volume of the JESAUG (Journal of the Environmental Satellite Amateur Users Group). This design is capable of about .6 db noise figure and simultaneous 36 db gain.

Almost any previously published design for a WEFAX feedhorn for 1691 MHZ, such as the one found in Ralph Taggarts' "Weather Satellite Handbook" can be used for VISSR since the bandwidth of these designs is at least 100 MHZ. The reason that I present another design has to do with the horn material. Previous designs, such as Taggarts', suggest using a 1 pound coffee can for the cylinder. While the dimensions of a standard coffee can are fortuitously good, the plated steel material is not unless it is carefully painted to prevent rust. If you do not repaint or if you casually add just a little, I have found them to rust badly in one to three New England winters. A warmer, more arrid, climate will allow much longer service but in case you don't live in such a locale, the aluminum design sidesteps the rust problem and helps preserve precious S/N ratio. The aluminum can needed for this design is a Zero Corporation #ZTR-81B and semi-difficult to obtain in small quantities. Anyone wishing to build this design should contact the author regarding availability of the can.

The LNA should be mounted as close as possible to the probe in the dish feed horn. This means building a weather resistant housing on the back or side of the feed horn to enclose the LNA and running no more than a foot of 50 ohm coax to the probe. A little cable here, with a few tenths of a db loss, may help the stability of a marginal LNA but any more than about half a db will be sorely missed from system S/N ratio. The LNA output, if it is a two stage design with over 25 db of gain, will be able to drive up to about 100 ft. of 50 ohm coax.

The next link in the system is the downconverter. There are a number of options here, both commercial and homebuilt. Noise figure and gain of the downconverter, while less important than those of the LNA, cannot be neglected altogather for VISSR use. The VISSR signal is centered on 1687.1 MHZ and occupies about 6 MHZ of bandwidth. Fortunately most WEFAX downconverters are sufficiently broadband that there is no practical difference in input tuning for the VISSR signal as compared to WEFAX. A typical input bandwidth is at least 50 MHZ and this will cover both signals easily. The output frequency, however, will not be the typical 137.5 MHZ. There is no receiver in the usual sense in a VISSR system. The output of the downconverter is amplified, filtered to limit the noise bandwidth and fed to a phase detector where the data is demodulated. Therefore the choice of output frequency for the downconverter must be suitable for easy amplification, filtering and phase demodulation. There is

considerable lattitude in choosing this frequency, it can range from about 10 MHZ to 100 MHZ, but a very convenient choice is 70 MHZ. This is convenient because it is used by many radar, television and digital data systems. Parts such as filters, ampilfiers and phase demodulator components are more easily obtained for 70 MHZ than for other possible choices. The downconverter must therefore produce a 70 MHZ output for 1687.1 MHZ input. For homebuilt circuits this is not a difficult design change, simply recalculating the crystal and revising the output amplifier coil or transformer to resonate at 70 MHZ, keeping in mind that the Q should be low enough to allow at least a 6 to 8 MHZ bandwidth. One caution should be noted regarding the choice of 70 MHZ, however. Television broadcast channel 4 occupies the slot between 66 MHZ and 72 MHZ with the picture carrier at 68.25 MHZ. To avoid interference from a strong channel 4, all of the wiring and chassis from the downconverter through the IF amplifier and phase demodulator should be well shielded.

Among commercial downconverters, the Microwave Modules MMK1691/xxxx is a suitable choice in the $275 price class (as of 1987). The xxxx in the model number refers to the IF output frequency. It is usually sold as MMK1691/137.5 with a 137.5 MHZ IF. One of these can be readily modified for 70 MHZ output by changing the oscillator crystal to 89.8333 MHZ, rewinding the two IF output stage coils, and retuning. It can also be ordered, at slightly higher cost, as MMK1691/70 with the modifications already made. Either way the resulting downconverter will have a conversion gain of 25 to 30 db and a noise figure of about 3 db which is fine for VISSR use.

Looking again at signal levels, with a 13 foot antenna, a feed horn similar to that described, "dead on" pointing of the antenna and polarization of the feed horn, you can expect a signal at the input to the LNA between -105 dbm and -112 dbm. The uncertainty comes from possible differences in antenna and feed efficiency, and other miscellaneous losses. With a 25 db or more gain LNA such as the Wilmanco, and 50 feet or less of good coaxial cable such as RG213, the input to the downconverter will be about -85 dbm. With a 27 db conversion gain, typical of the MMK1691/70, the signal out will be about -58 dbm, centered on 70 MHZ.

The next block of the system will be a 70 MHZ IF amplifier to filter and bring this level from -58 dbm up to -10 dbm. There must be reserve for level adjustment so the total gain required is about 60 db. The minimum bandwidth of this amplifier is 4 MHZ at +/- 3 db. The maximum bandwidth is not critical but should be less than 10 MHZ since excess bandwidth here will degrade the system S/N ratio which we are trying to preserve or enhance in every cost effective way that we can. There are a number of ways to obtain the IF amplifier. Surplus equipment available at flea

markets will include radar, television distribution, digital radio or TVRO IF strips which can be used with little or no modification. Commercial amplifiers are of course available with appropriate specifications but these can be very expensive. A third way to go is to build the amplifier yourself. At 70 MHZ, parts layout is not exceptionaly sensitive and if you have had a little experience with RF circuits then this approach is practical. Figure 5 gives a suitable design.

This is a high gain RF circuit and must be built with good RF construction practice. This means short leads, a ground plane under the parts, and good decoupling on the 12 volt power supply distribution. The AGC control will be adjusted to provide about -15 dbm output at 70 MHZ to the demodulator. The maximum gain available is about 65 db which should be sufficient for even a low gain downconverter. The bandwidth is about 12 MHZ, which is larger than necessary but the single tuned response produces a smooth low distortion phase slope at the edges.

Assuming that we now have the 70 MHZ signal at about -10 dbm, the next step is a phase demodulator. This circuit is a little tricky. The binary data has been modulated onto the carrier as BPSK, zeros are sent with the carrier phase unchanged while ones are sent with the carrier phase shifted 180 degrees or inverted. In order to build a practical phase detector it is necessary to have a replica of the exact carrier frequency, however the spectrum of the received BPSK signal has no component at the center to define this carrier frequency. An ordinary phase locked loop, for example, cannot be used since there is no carrier for it to lock onto. There are a number of circuits in the literature which have been devised to deal with this problem and all depend on some kind of nonlinear operation on the signal to recover the carrier. For example, squaring will produce a component at twice the carrier frequency which can be divided by two to yield the desired signal. For VISSR use, a good circuit choice is the Costas Loop.

The Costas Loop is a variation on a phase locked loop which compensates for the lack of carrier, or expressed in another way, it compensates for the phase reversals of the carrier. Figure 6 is a block diagram of the Costas Loop. The input signal is split into two channels and mixed (multiplied) by the local voltage controlled oscillator at zero and ninety degrees phase shift. The baseband output of the mixers is filtered by lowpass filters with a cutoff just above the data rate. These filters are the final determination of overall noise bandwidth. The two channels are then multiplied togather and the output fed as correction to the VCO. Demodulated data appears at one of the lowpass filter outputs and frequency error appears at the other. In a crude way the loop operation can be understood by thinking of the data input to the VCO multiplier as reversing the

correction phase at the proper times to be in step with the carrier phase reversals and therefore fooling the VCO into behaving as in an ordinary phase locked loop. At any rate, it does work and the output from this circuit is the VISSR data stream we want, at 2.11 MBPS. Trying to examine this data stream on a scope, by the way, is an exercise in futility unless it is a storage scope. If you trigger on the transitions with a non-storage scope, sucessive lines will overlay and you will not see individual ones and zeros, just their superposition. This is commonly called an "eye" pattern and is very useful anyway in diagnosing signal quality. The degree to which the center part of the eye is clean and free of any out-of-place transitions is a measure of S/N. For sucessful VISSR pictures, the eye must be at least 80% open, hopefully more.

A detailed schematic of the Costas Loop demodulator appears in figures 7A & 7B. The only part of the circuit which requires care in layout and construction is the 70 MHZ voltage controled oscillator and amplifiers. This section should be built above a ground plane with short leads and good power supply decoupling to prevent any parasitic oscillation. The remainder of the circuit is not critical as long as reasonable rf construction practice is followed.

The lock bandwidth of the loop will depend on 70 MHZ input level and should be adjusted to about -15 dbm. The loop is tuned by observing the output on an oscilloscope while adjusting the VCO with the 10K tuning potentiometer. The loop time constant is about 1 second, so the adjustment should be made slowly. As the VCO approaches 70 MHZ, the output will show a beat frequency which will clearly lock at 2.11 MHZ. It may be necessary to tune to the other side of lock and back up as the lock character is not symmetrical around the lock point.

The raw data stream out of the demodulator contains the combined VAS data and clock which have been exclusive or multiplied togather. The quality of the signal can be judged as described above by triggering an oscilloscope on the signal transitions and adjusting sweep speed for about 2 bit times across the screen. It will be normal to see lots of jitter on the edges but the pattern should be free of noise and stray transitions in at least 80% of the middle of each eye.

The next block of the system is the bit synchronizer to separate the clock and data which have been combined into this bit stream. At this point we are recovering a bit stream in which the data and clock have been multiplied togather. This is a very simple, binary, operation done by an exclusive OR cicuit where the data is one input and the clock is the other. It is done to increase the transmission efficiency. Sending the clock on a separate channel would be wasteful since it carries very little

information, only its phase and frequency. Reversing the process to separate data and clock again, however, is not so simple. The problem is that after the multiplication we don't know readily whether a particular transition belongs to the clock or the data. It is only in the longer term (many bit times) that we can be sure that there have been on average, R, clock transitions where R is the clock rate.

This fact, that on average the bit stream carries a constant clock rate, is the clue to clock recovery. In the frequency domain, if we look at the bit stream on a spectrum analyizer, there will be multiple peaks spaced at the clock rate. A straightforward idea for recovery is to feed the bit stream to a phase lock loop and see if it will synchronize to the "hidden" clock. This almost works. The problem is that except for special cases, even though the spectrum peaks are spaced at the clock rate, there are nulls at the actual clock frequency and its multiples. There are a multitude of spectrum lines for the PLL to lock on, but none at exactly the right frequency ! Fortunately the solution is easy for moderate to high signal to noise ratios. If we feed this bit stream to a nonlinear circuit of some kind (almost any kind) we will regenerate spectrum lines at the clock rate and its multiples. By filtering out the fundamental and feeding this to the PLL, we will have recovered the pure clock. The bandwidth of the PLL must be set low enough to suppress phase jitter from the "random" data transitions but this is not a critical parameter.

A suitable circuit for clock recovery appears in figure 1. The first section of this circuit is simply a filter matched closely to the spectrum of the data bit stream in order to remove noise as far as possible without cutting into the information itself. Following this is an edge detector or differentiator which forms short pulses on the edges of the filtered waveform. For a noise free signal this would produce a "spike" at each edge of bit stream. This is the nonlinear operation which regenerates the clock lines in the spectrum. The pulses are then used to synchronize a PLL running at twice the clock rate. The 2 x clock line is strongest in the regenerated spectrum and most reliable for PLL lock. The PLL frequency divided by 2 then yields the 2.11 MHZ clock we need to synchronize further operations.

In order to complete the process of deriving a separate clock and data stream we must account for the NRZ-S coding of data prior to combination with the clock. NRZ-S coding replaces the original data with a transition, either 1 to 0 or 0 to 1 depending on the original state, when the source data is a zero. If the source data is a 1 then the output stays in its original state. For example a continuous data 1 would produce no output transitions while a continuous data 0 would produce a square wave output at the bit rate. In the VAS case it is this NRZ-S coded

data which has been multiplied by the clock. The HC175 and exclusive-OR gate in the circuit of figure 1 strip off this encoding and produce a clean, separated data output. Additional circuitry in figure 1 examines the data stream for coherence between the clock and provides a signal to indicate whether or not there is valid data coming out. If there is, the "BIT SYNC" light comes on. During normal operation this light will blink out during the 50 millisecond period every spin (600 milliseconds) when the VAS transmitter is turned off.

FRAME SYNCHRONIZER

Now we arrive at something of a problem in planning. The current format of VAS data is organized according to a scheme called "Mode AAA". This specifies the exact placement of telemetry data, image data, and synchronizing bits within the overall flow of data and must be used to comb out the images we want. The frame synchronizer is a very specific, dedicated design which uses the format description to arrive, finally, at individual image bytes which can be placed in an image frame buffer to display the pictures. Unfortunately, NOAA is currently in the process of revising this formatting scheme to another version called "GVAR" to be effective with the launch of the next GOES satellite sometime in late 1989 or 1990. As a result my design for the frame synchronizer, while it works fine today and can be duplicated, will only be valid until the next GOES launch. I will be revising the frame synchronizer design to work with GVAR but this won't be completed until late this year or early 1989. Consequently the remainder of this article will be more of an overview of the circuits and process than in previous sections. If any readers do want to duplicate the mode AAA circuitry I will be happy to provide the circuits and more detailed information.

Once the separated clock and data are obtained at the output of the bit synchronizer, the processing becomes entirely digital. However, the high bit rate, 2.11 MBPS, and the requirement to locate specific patterns in the data stream to identify image boundarys precludes feeding the data directly into a personal computer serial data port. Even "turbo" speed PC's would not be able to ingest this data and separate telemetry from image bytes at the required rate. Fortunately the task can be done simply in dedicated hardware and provide organized image data to the PC from memory mapped onto its own data bus.

The basic frame of stretched VAS data is organized as 12 blocks, each lasting 50 milliseconds. This entire frame, which takes 600 milliseconds, is transmitted during one revolution of the satellite spinning at 100 rpm. The beginning of each block is identified by a unique 10,032 bit pattern in the data. The frame synchronizer must identify a fragment (or all) of this pattern

precisely and then use the identification time as a reference point from which to count out bits and words representing the desired images. Several methods exist for identifying this initial block synchronization word. Digital correlation by integrated circuits such as the TRW 1023 is straightforward but expensive. The method used in the present circuit designs compare the ongoing data bit stream with the output of a PN sequence generator which itself produces the synchronizing pattern. If there is a mismatch, the local generator is restarted. Eventually there will be coincidence between the two patterns and when they have run togather to the end of the sequence, a flag is set for other circuits to begin operating. The local generator is allowed to continue running because the data must be multiplied by this sequence to remove a randomizing function imposed at the transmitter.

The organization of data in the 12 blocks of each line is described in the NOAA/NESDIS publication "Operational VAS Mode AAA Format, Specification SFP 002 - Version 2.2". Each block consists of a general information header giving the block number and other details, and an information field containing image documentation and the image data itself. The frame of 12 blocks contains data for 1 line of infrared image in two different spectral bands and data for 8 consecutive lines of visible spectrum image. There are 3822 ten bit image words in the infrared blocks and 15,802 six bit image words in the visible spectrum blocks. The documentation fields of these blocks contain a wealth of information for calibration, gridding, location of the field of view, orbit parameters, and so forth. There is so much information, not to mention so many image words, that the primary design task for a low cost system is deciding what to eliminate. The principle technique for simplifying the reception hardware and lowering its cost is to select a small portion (512 bytes) of the incoming data which is adaquate for the users purposes and saving only that portion in a cache RAM. At the end of the block there is adaquate time to transfer this cache into the associated personal computer. The cache interface hardware is configurable for selection parameters, mainly the number of consequtive image words to skip, so that different geographic coverages can be achieved. By saving only every 30th image word for example, the entire width of the full globe can be displayed in a 512 byte image line. The actual resolution in this image would be quite low, of course, but when smaller geographic areas are desired, fewer image words are omitted and the resolution is approximately matched to the field of view.

The design of the cache RAM and associated timing hardware will be highly specific to the personal computer selected for data handling and display. The present frame synchronizer circuits are intended to work with the common XT class computer. This interface maps the temporary cache storage into the XT

memory space and issues interrupts at the beginning and end of each data block. The beginning interrupt allows identification of the block and a decision on keeping or skipping that block. If it is to be kept, the data is transfered out of the local memory following the subsequent interrupt and directly into the image frame buffer memory for immediate display of the line. This technique avoids any requirement for extended memory on the main computer bus. Timing parameters are set up through several I/O ports on the interface. In addition to image data, the general information telemetry available in the IR blocks 1 and 2 is extracted, displayed and updated on the XT computer screen once per line.

High speed operation of the computer is not a prerequisite, my system operates at the lowest common clock speed, 4.7 MHZ, and adaquate time is available for collecting 512 data bytes per image line and transfering them to the display memory.

FRAME BUFFER

As in the choice of computer, the choice of a frame buffer for video image display is wide. The conventional CGA and EGA display cards are not suitable for the purpose because their resolution and grey scale are too restricted for satisfactory VAS images. Some of the recent VGA displays will provide 640 pixels x 480 lines at 256 colors/grey shades which is adaquate for some uses. A more satisfactory solution, still at moderate cost, is to use an "image processing" type frame buffer card available from several manufacturers for both XT and AT class computers. The minimum configuration of these buffers is 512 pixels x 512 lines at 256 colors/grey shades and a typical example is the AT&T TARGA model M8 in the $2000 price class. This is entirely satisfactory for monochrome VAS image display and allows experimentation with color representation of albedo.

The final consideration in the low cost system assembled around the XT or similar personal computer is longer term storage of the images. The technique described stores the image in the local memory of the frame buffer while it is viewed. If it is to be saved it can be transfered out of the frame buffer onto fixed disk or floppy disk. One 512 x 512 image will require 225K of storage space but this can be reduced by any of the popular "archive" data compression programs to about 150K.

========== DATALINK BULLETIN MENU ==========
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Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 2-02 (408) 524-8177

Sunnyvale, Ca 94086
--- rfmail 0.3.9
* Origin: Fidonet.gen.nz Usenet <====> Fido Gateway. (3:771/170.0)
SEEN-BY: 771/110 170 180 772/20
FSC-Control: PATH: 771/110

2988. GOES/Satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 04:05:26 UTC
From: crisp@mips.COM
Message-ID: <43044@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 6698

I remember someone asking for GOES info. This is something I got
of the Datalink BBS some time back.

A Low Cost GOES VAS Imaging System for PC/XT/AT Host Systems
John L. DuBois W1HDX

One of the sources of the global cloud pictures which we
see transmitted over the WEFAX channel from the GOES satellites
at 1691 megahertz is the VAS instrument (Visible and infrared
spin scan radiometer Atmospheric Sounder) carried on the same
satellites. This instrument was called VISSR (Visible and
Infrared Spin Scan Radiometer) on the earlier GOES 1,2 and 3
satellites and did not have the extended multispectral
capabilities of the current imagers. We do not see the original
images over WEFAX, however. They have been received, processed
and retransmitted at least twice before making it to the WEFAX
channel.

VAS visible light images of the full globe originate as
14560 lines, each with 15288 picture elements which provides
ground resolution of about 1 kilometer. The idea of receiving
these original images, in full detail before any processing, has
fascinated me since first learning about them. As I will show in
a series of articles, it is possible for an amateur weather
satellite hobbyist to assemble equipment to receive them for
about two orders of magnitude less cost than a $500,000
commercial system.

Even though the cost is within reason, building such a
system is not simple and it is not practical to describe in one
or two articles. Therefore my plan is to present the material in
a series of modest size installments. This will not be a detailed
construction guide and some of the material will be quite
technical. Nevertheless,it is a project well within the capbility
of an advanced amateur or engineering student and I will present
sufficient information, circuits and software to allow
duplication.

This first installment will cover some personal history,
an explanation of the data available from the VAS imager, how
this data is transmitted and the requirements for an antenna and
low noise preamplifier (LNA).

In 1977 I became interested in weather pictures from space as an outgrowth of my amateur radio involvement with AMSAT ... the organization of hams who build and operate amateur communication satellites. I had earlier discovered and listened with fascination to ham conversations from OSCAR-7 and to tones on 137 mhz from NOAA-4, the polar orbit weather satellite. I could not wait to jump into both activities. Within a few months a tangle of equipment was working and I could talk through OSCAR-7 while APT watching pictures of the 20 or so minute pass of NOAA-4 over the eastern United States. These pictures, while thrilling, were also puzzling ... up to that time the only satellite weather pictures I had seen were in the newspaper and they showed a neat, centered, view of the continental United States. The NOAA-4 pictures were certainly not the source of what I had seen. Well, in due course I learned about GOES. Of course ... this was the way to get my own version of the newspaper pictures.

There was a few week delay while I figured out how to build an antenna, preamplifier and converter for 1691 megahertz. Finally everything was working and the first picture, from GOES EAST, was on the screen of a small Tektronix storage scope. Now what was wrong ??? ... there was a quarter of the earth in this picture and, although it was indeed the northeast quarter, the only part of the United States visible was part of New England and it was scrunched into a tiny region in the upper left hand corner. Oh well, what I wanted was probably in the northwest quadrant view. A few minutes later, the northwest quadrant was on the screen. @$!##&⋆. Now the rest of the United States was visible but it was scrunched into the upper right corner and it was barely possible to separate one state from another.... a far cry from the newspaper photos which had set me off on this pursuit !

This experience was the seed of an effort which was to occupy much of my spare hobby time over the next ten years. The next step was to learn just where the clear newspaper weather pictures of the United States were coming from and why there was little, if any, resemblence to what was coming off the WEFAX images from GOES. After hours of phone calls and questions directed all over the country, I finally obtained a good description of the GOES system and found the answer: high resolution digital image data (after a great deal of handling by NOAA) is distributed to users, such as media wire service networks, who format it for their own purposes. Images in these formats never get even close to the WEFAX network ! So .... I wasn't going to be able to get those newspaper type pictures ... or was I ? .... how about receiving the digital data directly ? Lets see what GOES is really transmitting :

A good overview of the current GOES satellites is found in the "GOES D, E, F Data Book" published by NOAA. GOES carries a

wide variety of remote sensing and communications equipment. In addition to visible and multispectral infrared imaging, it monitors the earths' magnetic field, high energy particle flux in the vicinity of the satellite, and x-ray emissions from the sun. In addition a transponder system collects data from remote instrument platforms on the earth and retransmits it to central processing points. Also on board is WEFAX, actually just a facsimile picture distribution system. Any document (not necessarily related to weather, as we ocasionally see) put in front of the camera at Suitland Maryland is broadcast. In addition to all this there are several radio channels dedicated to housekeeping and navigation.

The VAS images are created, visible and infrared simultaneously, by light from the earth falling on a vertical scanning mirror. It then passes through a mirror optical system and filters which focus it on the respective visible and infrared sensors. This is a point focus on small sensors representing an individual picture element. Scanning to form the image comes, in the horizontal direction, from the spin of the spacecraft and, in the vertical direction, from stepping of the vertical scan mirror. The spin is 100 revolutions per minute or 600 milliseconds per horizontal scan. After each revolution the vertical mirror is stepped to bring the next "strip" of earth into view of the sensors. There are 1820 steps of this mirror so the whole image takes 18.2 minutes. There are multiple sensors at the focal point of the optical system so that at each sampling instant of the horizontal scan, two infrared and eight visible samples are taken. For the infrared, the optical resolution is such that these two samples represent about the same region on the earth but they are measuring different wavelengths. For the visible, however, the optics are arranged so that the eight simultaneous samples show a vertical strip of image. In this way, eight lines of the visible image are formed for each spin of the satellite.

A digital multiplexer takes the eight visible samples, the two infrared samples and various other samples of telemetry data and formats them into a digital data stream at 28 megabits per second. The data is four-phase modulated (QPSK) on a carrier at 1681.6 megahertz and transmitted to earth through a small 18 db gain parabolic antenna. This antenna is "despun" or fixed in attitude while the rest of the satellite spins under it so that it can be precisely pointed at the earth. This transmission of 28mbps QPSK data at 1681 mhz is quite difficult to receive. So difficult in fact, that it was never planned in the overall GOES mission for direct distribution users to receive it. Instead, a more "user-friendly" signal called SVISSR (Stretched VISSR) was designed into the system. This is essentialy the same data sent at a lower data rate (2.11 mbps) which greatly eases the burden on direct users. Stretched VISSR, or more correctly now,

stretched VAS, is the signal which a handful of professional, government and university users around the world pick up to obtain high resolution digital image data from GOES. SVAS, then, is our objective. If we can find a way to receive and process this signal, we will have the very same data and images which are used to generate WEFAX products as well as many other images for professional weather applications.

The details of how all the image samples are formatted for transmission by SVAS will be described in next article. We must first discuss the radio signal in order to determine the equipment necessary for reception. SVAS is transmitted at 1687.1 megahertz. The data stream is modulated onto the carrier as bi-phase modulation (BPSK), 0 and 180 degrees. The data bit rate is 2.11 megabits per second. The spectrum of this kind of a signal is wide band compared to WEFAX. It consists of a broad spread of power between nulls at the carrier frequency +/- N times the bit rate. Figure 1 shows a typical SVAS spectrum. The broad peak in the middle is from the SVAS signal. Its power spectrum continues on either side of this peak in a series of nulls and additional smaller peaks which are largely hidden in the noise in this picture. (The two sharp peaks on either side of the middle are other transmissions. The one on the right is the WEFAX signal at 1691 MHZ.) There is a barely visible notch at the exact middle of the SVAS spectrum. This is the carrier frequency point but the notch confirms a theoretical property of BPSK modulated signals ... the carrier is absent. This gives BPSK a high efficiency, power is not wasted in a transmitted carrier. (The notch does not go to zero on the spectrum display because of limited resolution.) It is necessary to include at least the central "lobe", which is 4 MHZ wide here, and preferably the first two "side-lobes", which would require 8 MHZ, in the receiver bandpass order to preserve signal quality. Quality, expressed as signal to noise ratio (S/N), is precious in a SVAS system and it must be preserved at every possible point.

So we have a wide band signal at 1687.1 mhz ... how weak is it and what will be needed for a receiver? Well, we must consider the antenna and LNA before the receiver or any data processing. It will turn out that these components will make or break the whole system. We can do a few calculations, look at the requirements they produce and decide to go on or quit right there. The major problems in duplicating a SVAS system are likely to occur here.

Now it is necessary to get technical. The following equations provide the tools to determine whether the space and resources you have will allow SVAS reception. The signal to noise ratio (S/N) at the receiver input is expressed by equation 1.

S/N = (EIRP)*G / (K*T*B*L) 1)

Where: S = unmodulated signal power
EIRP = effective isotropic radiated power from GOES
G = receive antenna gain
L = path loss at channel frequency
K = Boltzman's constant
B = channel bandwidth
T = equivalent receiver input noise temperature

S/N can also be expressed as the the ratio of energy per data bit to noise density by equation 2:

S/N = R*Eb/B*No 2)

Where: R = bit rate
Eb = energy per bit
B = channel bandwidth
No = noise density

We can find published curves for a perfect demodulator which relate Eb/No to the bit error rate. The bit error rate is a better quantity than Eb/No to specify because it describes what we really care about ... data errors. So we will use these curves to get Eb/No for equation 2.

Now set equations 1 and 2 equal, eliminating S/N, to obtain G/T as equation 3. G/T describes the performance required of the system "front end" under a given set of channel and transmitter parameters for the desired bit error rate. Equation 4 converts this to decibel form. An additional term M has been added to equation 4 to account for miscelaneous losses such as feedline, polarization loss, etc.

G/T = (Eb*R*K*L) / (No*EIRP) 3)

G/T = Eb/No db - EIRP dbm - K dbm + L db + 10 log R + M db 4)

Typical values of these parameters for GOES VAS are:

EIRP = 55 dbm
L = 189.3 db at 1687 Mhz
K = 198.6 dbm
Eb/No = 10.6 db for Pe = 10E-6
R = 2,110,360 bits/sec --> 63.25 db
M = 3 db

We plug these numbers into equation 4, and obtain 12.5 db as the required G/T. This may be related to antenna size and LNA performance by making a few realistic assumptions:

a) Antenna noise temperature = 70 K
b) LNA gain and receiver noise temperature are adaquate for the LNA to control overall noise temperature.
c) Antenna feed efficiency = .55

Now we tabulate the results for some common antenna sizes. The "maximum" figures are the largest these quantities can be and still maintain a 10E-6 bit error rate:

Antenna Dia.	Maximum Antenna Gain	Maximum System Noise T	LNA Noise Temp.	LNA Noise Fig.
24 ft.	40 db	562 K	492 K	4.3 db
18	37	282	212	2.4
16	36	224	154	1.8
12	34	141	71	.95
10	32	89	19	.28

The "bottom line" of this table is how good the LNA must be for each antenna size. We can pick the antenna likely to get past our budget, wife, zoning board etc. and then see what is required for an LNA. There is a little, ... very little, padding in the assumptions from the M (miscellaneous) factor but this will disappear fast in connectors, cables, pointing error etc. etc. I can assure you from experience that the table is not just fancy theory. It means what it says, there will be no pictures, or very poor pictures, with a 12 foot antenna if the LNA noise figure is much worse than 1 db !

Fortunately, the television satellite receive only (TVRO) industry, although not as healthy today as it was two years ago, has provided us with a good source of antennas. It is relatively easy to obtain TVRO antennas at modest cost up to 16 feet in diameter. The LNA required for a 10 foot diameter is clearly impractical but 71 degrees, as required for a 12 foot antenna, is within reach of modest cost commercial LNAs. Practical amateur LNA designs would probably fall in the area of 154 degrees and require a 16 foot diameter. Therefore we can conclude that the necessary GOES SVAS antenna size is in the range from 12 to 16 feet diameter. We must watch out for a sneaky assumption in the table, however: the LNA gain must be high enough to control system noise figure. This means that single stage (typically 14 db gain) designs will normally not be adaquate. For example, if the LNA has a noise figure of 1 db (75 deg. K) and a gain of 14 db then when used with a downconverter which alone has a noise figure of 6 db (864 deg. K) the overall noise figure will be 1.4 db (109 deg. K). This is a degradation of 34 degrees K in noise temperature which could make the differnce between good and poor pictures with a 12 foot antenna. A minimum of two stages with about 30 db gain is required for the LNA to control the overall noise figure with most downconverters.

To summarize, you will need a 12 foot diameter dish antenna with a very good LNA (probably not home built) or a 16 foot diameter dish with an LNA which could possibly be home made.

Since GOES is a geostationary satellite, any of the commercial mounts made for TVRO satellites will be quite suitable. The feed horn cannot, of course, be the same as for TVRO but that is no problem. The very same feedhorn designs we have been using for years on WEFAX are inherently wideband designs. They will work as well for for the SVAS signal at 1687 MHZ as for WEFAX at 1691 MHZ. I will give a design in the next article for such a feed horn but these designs have been published many times in the WEFAX literature. Figures 2 and 3 show my antenna system. It is a 13 foot diameter dish made by Hero Corporation in Hileah Florida. The aluminum feed horn is the design I will be presenting next time. The mount is an old azimuth-elevation type made by KLM Corporation for TVRO. It is no longer in production, but az-el is really not necessary, I simply had it on hand.

I will not be giving circuit or construction details for the LNA. It is a difficult, tricky, matter to build a LNA with a true noise figure less than 1 db at 1687 Mhz, even for professionals. It was almost impossible ten years ago, and just hard now. (This fact, by the way, is the reason most literature assumes amateurs will not be building VISSR or VAS receiving systems. Fifteen to twenty years ago when the GOES system was designed, LNAs of the quality possible now did not exist and it was absolutely necessary to use an antenna of 24 feet diameter or larger. It seemed inconceivable that amateurs would build these. Of course there is ham "EME", but that is another story.) Consequently, I would suggest that the best approach is to purchase a suitable LNA. One company, Wilmanco, (19529 Business Center Drive, Northridge California 91324) has available a model 1687LNA for about $700.00. An example of an LNA design which could be home built appears in QST, August 1984, page 65. Another example appears in VHF Communications, Volume 3-1984, pages 130-136. The latter article presents a single stage low noise LNA as well as a two stage design with higher noise. For these designs to be effective, the two separate LNA's should be cascaded ... an approach which could also be used with commercial single stage LNA's such as the Microwave Modules MMG1691. Again, however, building and sucessfuly adjusting a two stage LNA is not recommended unless you have specific experience in this area. The LNA in my system is the Wilmanco and it is mounted in a housing at the rear of the horn feed. The LNA must be mounted here. If you put more than 1 foot of coaxial cable between the antenna feed and the LNA, you will seriously degrade system noise performance and waste money spent for both the antenna and LNA.

Note Added 1 March 1989:

Since these articles were first written, the situation regarding an adaquate home built LNA has changed substantially. A very satisfactory design which can be home made without elaborate

test equipment or great skill appears in the Spring 1989 volume of the JESAUG (Journal of the Environmental Satellite Amateur Users Group). This design is capable of about .6 db noise figure and simultaneous 36 db gain.

Almost any previously published design for a WEFAX feedhorn for 1691 MHZ, such as the one found in Ralph Taggarts' "Weather Satellite Handbook" can be used for VISSR since the bandwidth of these designs is at least 100 MHZ. The reason that I present another design has to do with the horn material. Previous designs, such as Taggarts', suggest using a 1 pound coffee can for the cylinder. While the dimensions of a standard coffee can are fortuitously good, the plated steel material is not unless it is carefully painted to prevent rust. If you do not repaint or if you casually add just a little, I have found them to rust badly in one to three New England winters. A warmer, more arrid, climate will allow much longer service but in case you don't live in such a locale, the aluminum design sidesteps the rust problem and helps preserve precious S/N ratio. The aluminum can needed for this design is a Zero Corporation #ZTR-81B and semi-difficult to obtain in small quantities. Anyone wishing to build this design should contact the author regarding availability of the can.

The LNA should be mounted as close as possible to the probe in the dish feed horn. This means building a weather resistant housing on the back or side of the feed horn to enclose the LNA and running no more than a foot of 50 ohm coax to the probe. A little cable here, with a few tenths of a db loss, may help the stability of a marginal LNA but any more than about half a db will be sorely missed from system S/N ratio. The LNA output, if it is a two stage design with over 25 db of gain, will be able to drive up to about 100 ft. of 50 ohm coax.

The next link in the system is the downconverter. There are a number of options here, both commercial and homebuilt. Noise figure and gain of the downconverter, while less important than those of the LNA, cannot be neglected altogather for VISSR use. The VISSR signal is centered on 1687.1 MHZ and occupies about 6 MHZ of bandwidth. Fortunately most WEFAX downconverters are sufficiently broadband that there is no practical difference in input tuning for the VISSR signal as compared to WEFAX. A typical input bandwidth is at least 50 MHZ and this will cover both signals easily. The output frequency, however, will not be the typical 137.5 MHZ. There is no receiver in the usual sense in a VISSR system. The output of the downconverter is amplified, filtered to limit the noise bandwidth and fed to a phase detector where the data is demodulated. Therefore the choice of output frequency for the downconverter must be suitable for easy amplification, filtering and phase demodulation. There is

considerable lattitude in choosing this frequency, it can range from about 10 MHZ to 100 MHZ, but a very convenient choice is 70 MHZ. This is convenient because it is used by many radar, television and digital data systems. Parts such as filters, ampilfiers and phase demodulator components are more easily obtained for 70 MHZ than for other possible choices. The downconverter must therefore produce a 70 MHZ output for 1687.1 MHZ input. For homebuilt circuits this is not a difficult design change, simply recalculating the crystal and revising the output amplifier coil or transformer to resonate at 70 MHZ, keeping in mind that the Q should be low enough to allow at least a 6 to 8 MHZ bandwidth. One caution should be noted regarding the choice of 70 MHZ, however. Television broadcast channel 4 occupies the slot between 66 MHZ and 72 MHZ with the picture carrier at 68.25 MHZ. To avoid interference from a strong channel 4, all of the wiring and chassis from the downconverter through the IF amplifier and phase demodulator should be well shielded.

Among commercial downconverters, the Microwave Modules MMK1691/xxxx is a suitable choice in the $275 price class (as of 1987). The xxxx in the model number refers to the IF output frequency. It is usually sold as MMK1691/137.5 with a 137.5 MHZ IF. One of these can be readily modified for 70 MHZ output by changing the oscillator crystal to 89.8333 MHZ, rewinding the two IF output stage coils, and retuning. It can also be ordered, at slightly higher cost, as MMK1691/70 with the modifications already made. Either way the resulting downconverter will have a conversion gain of 25 to 30 db and a noise figure of about 3 db which is fine for VISSR use.

Looking again at signal levels, with a 13 foot antenna, a feed horn similar to that described, "dead on" pointing of the antenna and polarization of the feed horn, you can expect a signal at the input to the LNA between -105 dbm and -112 dbm. The uncertainty comes from possible differences in antenna and feed efficiency, and other miscellaneous losses. With a 25 db or more gain LNA such as the Wilmanco, and 50 feet or less of good coaxial cable such as RG213, the input to the downconverter will be about -85 dbm. With a 27 db conversion gain, typical of the MMK1691/70, the signal out will be about -58 dbm, centered on 70 MHZ.

The next block of the system will be a 70 MHZ IF amplifier to filter and bring this level from -58 dbm up to -10 dbm. There must be reserve for level adjustment so the total gain required is about 60 db. The minimum bandwidth of this amplifier is 4 MHZ at +/- 3 db. The maximum bandwidth is not critical but should be less than 10 MHZ since excess bandwidth here will degrade the system S/N ratio which we are trying to preserve or enhance in every cost effective way that we can. There are a number of ways to obtain the IF amplifier. Surplus equipment available at flea

markets will include radar, television distribution, digital radio or TVRO IF strips which can be used with little or no modification. Commercial amplifiers are of course available with appropriate specifications but these can be very expensive. A third way to go is to build the amplifier yourself. At 70 MHZ, parts layout is not exceptionaly sensitive and if you have had a little experience with RF circuits then this approach is practical. Figure 5 gives a suitable design.

This is a high gain RF circuit and must be built with good RF construction practice. This means short leads, a ground plane under the parts, and good decoupling on the 12 volt power supply distribution. The AGC control will be adjusted to provide about -15 dbm output at 70 MHZ to the demodulator. The maximum gain available is about 65 db which should be sufficient for even a low gain downconverter. The bandwidth is about 12 MHZ, which is larger than necessary but the single tuned response produces a smooth low distortion phase slope at the edges.

Assuming that we now have the 70 MHZ signal at about -10 dbm, the next step is a phase demodulator. This circuit is a little tricky. The binary data has been modulated onto the carrier as BPSK, zeros are sent with the carrier phase unchanged while ones are sent with the carrier phase shifted 180 degrees or inverted. In order to build a practical phase detector it is necessary to have a replica of the exact carrier frequency, however the spectrum of the received BPSK signal has no component at the center to define this carrier frequency. An ordinary phase locked loop, for example, cannot be used since there is no carrier for it to lock onto. There are a number of circuits in the literature which have been devised to deal with this problem and all depend on some kind of nonlinear operation on the signal to recover the carrier. For example, squaring will produce a component at twice the carrier frequency which can be divided by two to yield the desired signal. For VISSR use, a good circuit choice is the Costas Loop.

The Costas Loop is a variation on a phase locked loop which compensates for the lack of carrier, or expressed in another way, it compensates for the phase reversals of the carrier. Figure 6 is a block diagram of the Costas Loop. The input signal is split into two channels and mixed (multiplied) by the local voltage controlled oscillator at zero and ninety degrees phase shift. The baseband output of the mixers is filtered by lowpass filters with a cutoff just above the data rate. These filters are the final determination of overall noise bandwidth. The two channels are then multiplied togather and the output fed as correction to the VCO. Demodulated data appears at one of the lowpass filter outputs and frequency error appears at the other. In a crude way the loop operation can be understood by thinking of the data input to the VCO multiplier as reversing the

correction phase at the proper times to be in step with the carrier phase reversals and therefore fooling the VCO into behaving as in an ordinary phase locked loop. At any rate, it does work and the output from this circuit is the VISSR data stream we want, at 2.11 MBPS. Trying to examine this data stream on a scope, by the way, is an exercise in futility unless it is a storage scope. If you trigger on the transitions with a non-storage scope, sucessive lines will overlay and you will not see individual ones and zeros, just their superposition. This is commonly called an "eye" pattern and is very useful anyway in diagnosing signal quality. The degree to which the center part of the eye is clean and free of any out-of-place transitions is a measure of S/N. For sucessful VISSR pictures, the eye must be at least 80% open, hopefully more.

A detailed schematic of the Costas Loop demodulator appears in figures 7A & 7B. The only part of the circuit which requires care in layout and construction is the 70 MHZ voltage controled oscillator and amplifiers. This section should be built above a ground plane with short leads and good power supply decoupling to prevent any parasitic oscillation. The remainder of the circuit is not critical as long as reasonable rf construction practice is followed.

The lock bandwidth of the loop will depend on 70 MHZ input level and should be adjusted to about -15 dbm. The loop is tuned by observing the output on an oscilloscope while adjusting the VCO with the 10K tuning potentiometer. The loop time constant is about 1 second, so the adjustment should be made slowly. As the VCO approaches 70 MHZ, the output will show a beat frequency which will clearly lock at 2.11 MHZ. It may be necessary to tune to the other side of lock and back up as the lock character is not symmetrical around the lock point.

The raw data stream out of the demodulator contains the combined VAS data and clock which have been exclusive or multiplied togather. The quality of the signal can be judged as described above by triggering an oscilloscope on the signal transitions and adjusting sweep speed for about 2 bit times across the screen. It will be normal to see lots of jitter on the edges but the pattern should be free of noise and stray transitions in at least 80% of the middle of each eye.

The next block of the system is the bit synchronizer to separate the clock and data which have been combined into this bit stream. At this point we are recovering a bit stream in which the data and clock have been multiplied togather. This is a very simple, binary, operation done by an exclusive OR cicuit where the data is one input and the clock is the other. It is done to increase the transmission efficiency. Sending the clock on a separate channel would be wasteful since it carries very little

information, only its phase and frequency. Reversing the process to separate data and clock again, however, is not so simple. The problem is that after the multiplication we don't know readily whether a particular transition belongs to the clock or the data. It is only in the longer term (many bit times) that we can be sure that there have been on average, R, clock transitions where R is the clock rate.

This fact, that on average the bit stream carries a constant clock rate, is the clue to clock recovery. In the frequency domain, if we look at the bit stream on a spectrum analyizer, there will be multiple peaks spaced at the clock rate. A straightforward idea for recovery is to feed the bit stream to a phase lock loop and see if it will synchronize to the "hidden" clock. This almost works. The problem is that except for special cases, even though the spectrum peaks are spaced at the clock rate, there are nulls at the actual clock frequency and its multiples. There are a multitude of spectrum lines for the PLL to lock on, but none at exactly the right frequency ! Fortunately the solution is easy for moderate to high signal to noise ratios. If we feed this bit stream to a nonlinear circuit of some kind (almost any kind) we will regenerate spectrum lines at the clock rate and its multiples. By filtering out the fundamental and feeding this to the PLL, we will have recovered the pure clock. The bandwidth of the PLL must be set low enough to suppress phase jitter from the "random" data transitions but this is not a critical parameter.

A suitable circuit for clock recovery appears in figure 1. The first section of this circuit is simply a filter matched closely to the spectrum of the data bit stream in order to remove noise as far as possible without cutting into the information itself. Following this is an edge detector or differentiator which forms short pulses on the edges of the filtered waveform. For a noise free signal this would produce a "spike" at each edge of bit stream. This is the nonlinear operation which regenerates the clock lines in the spectrum. The pulses are then used to synchronize a PLL running at twice the clock rate. The 2 x clock line is strongest in the regenerated spectrum and most reliable for PLL lock. The PLL frequency divided by 2 then yields the 2.11 MHZ clock we need to synchronize further operations.

In order to complete the process of deriving a separate clock and data stream we must account for the NRZ-S coding of data prior to combination with the clock. NRZ-S coding replaces the original data with a transition, either 1 to 0 or 0 to 1 depending on the original state, when the source data is a zero. If the source data is a 1 then the output stays in its original state. For example a continuous data 1 would produce no output transitions while a continuous data 0 would produce a square wave output at the bit rate. In the VAS case it is this NRZ-S coded

data which has been multiplied by the clock. The HC175 and exclusive-OR gate in the circuit of figure 1 strip off this encoding and produce a clean, separated data output. Additional circuitry in figure 1 examines the data stream for coherence between the clock and provides a signal to indicate whether or not there is valid data coming out. If there is, the "BIT SYNC" light comes on. During normal operation this light will blink out during the 50 millisecond period every spin (600 milliseconds) when the VAS transmitter is turned off.

FRAME SYNCHRONIZER

Now we arrive at something of a problem in planning. The current format of VAS data is organized according to a scheme called "Mode AAA". This specifies the exact placement of telemetry data, image data, and synchronizing bits within the overall flow of data and must be used to comb out the images we want. The frame synchronizer is a very specific, dedicated design which uses the format description to arrive, finally, at individual image bytes which can be placed in an image frame buffer to display the pictures. Unfortunately, NOAA is currently in the process of revising this formatting scheme to another version called "GVAR" to be effective with the launch of the next GOES satellite sometime in late 1989 or 1990. As a result my design for the frame synchronizer, while it works fine today and can be duplicated, will only be valid until the next GOES launch. I will be revising the frame synchronizer design to work with GVAR but this won't be completed until late this year or early 1989. Consequently the remainder of this article will be more of an overview of the circuits and process than in previous sections. If any readers do want to duplicate the mode AAA circuitry I will be happy to provide the circuits and more detailed information.

Once the separated clock and data are obtained at the output of the bit synchronizer, the processing becomes entirely digital. However, the high bit rate, 2.11 MBPS, and the requirement to locate specific patterns in the data stream to identify image boundarys precludes feeding the data directly into a personal computer serial data port. Even "turbo" speed PC's would not be able to ingest this data and separate telemetry from image bytes at the required rate. Fortunately the task can be done simply in dedicated hardware and provide organized image data to the PC from memory mapped onto its own data bus.

The basic frame of stretched VAS data is organized as 12 blocks, each lasting 50 milliseconds. This entire frame, which takes 600 milliseconds, is transmitted during one revolution of the satellite spinning at 100 rpm. The beginning of each block is identified by a unique 10,032 bit pattern in the data. The frame synchronizer must identify a fragment (or all) of this pattern

precisely and then use the identification time as a reference point from which to count out bits and words representing the desired images. Several methods exist for identifying this initial block synchronization word. Digital correlation by integrated circuits such as the TRW 1023 is straightforward but expensive. The method used in the present circuit designs compare the ongoing data bit stream with the output of a PN sequence generator which itself produces the synchronizing pattern. If there is a mismatch, the local generator is restarted. Eventually there will be coincidence between the two patterns and when they have run togather to the end of the sequence, a flag is set for other circuits to begin operating. The local generator is allowed to continue running because the data must be multiplied by this sequence to remove a randomizing function imposed at the transmitter.

The organization of data in the 12 blocks of each line is described in the NOAA/NESDIS publication "Operational VAS Mode AAA Format, Specification SFP 002 - Version 2.2". Each block consists of a general information header giving the block number and other details, and an information field containing image documentation and the image data itself. The frame of 12 blocks contains data for 1 line of infrared image in two different spectral bands and data for 8 consecutive lines of visible spectrum image. There are 3822 ten bit image words in the infrared blocks and 15,802 six bit image words in the visible spectrum blocks. The documentation fields of these blocks contain a wealth of information for calibration, gridding, location of the field of view, orbit parameters, and so forth. There is so much information, not to mention so many image words, that the primary design task for a low cost system is deciding what to eliminate. The principle technique for simplifying the reception hardware and lowering its cost is to select a small portion (512 bytes) of the incoming data which is adaquate for the users purposes and saving only that portion in a cache RAM. At the end of the block there is adaquate time to transfer this cache into the associated personal computer. The cache interface hardware is configurable for selection parameters, mainly the number of consequtive image words to skip, so that different geographic coverages can be achieved. By saving only every 30th image word for example, the entire width of the full globe can be displayed in a 512 byte image line. The actual resolution in this image would be quite low, of course, but when smaller geographic areas are desired, fewer image words are omitted and the resolution is approximately matched to the field of view.

The design of the cache RAM and associated timing hardware will be highly specific to the personal computer selected for data handling and display. The present frame synchronizer circuits are intended to work with the common XT class computer. This interface maps the temporary cache storage into the XT

memory space and issues interrupts at the beginning and end of each data block. The beginning interrupt allows identification of the block and a decision on keeping or skipping that block. If it is to be kept, the data is transfered out of the local memory following the subsequent interrupt and directly into the image frame buffer memory for immediate display of the line. This technique avoids any requirement for extended memory on the main computer bus. Timing parameters are set up through several I/O ports on the interface. In addition to image data, the general information telemetry available in the IR blocks 1 and 2 is extracted, displayed and updated on the XT computer screen once per line.

High speed operation of the computer is not a prerequisite, my system operates at the lowest common clock speed, 4.7 MHZ, and adaquate time is available for collecting 512 data bytes per image line and transfering them to the display memory.

FRAME BUFFER

As in the choice of computer, the choice of a frame buffer for video image display is wide. The conventional CGA and EGA display cards are not suitable for the purpose because their resolution and grey scale are too restricted for satisfactory VAS images. Some of the recent VGA displays will provide 640 pixels x 480 lines at 256 colors/grey shades which is adaquate for some uses. A more satisfactory solution, still at moderate cost, is to use an "image processing" type frame buffer card available from several manufacturers for both XT and AT class computers. The minimum configuration of these buffers is 512 pixels x 512 lines at 256 colors/grey shades and a typical example is the AT&T TARGA model M8 in the $2000 price class. This is entirely satisfactory for monochrome VAS image display and allows experimentation with color representation of albedo.

The final consideration in the low cost system assembled around the XT or similar personal computer is longer term storage of the images. The technique described stores the image in the local memory of the frame buffer while it is viewed. If it is to be saved it can be transfered out of the frame buffer onto fixed disk or floppy disk. One 512 x 512 image will require 225K of storage space but this can be reduced by any of the popular "archive" data compression programs to about 150K.

========== DATALINK BULLETIN MENU ==========

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 2-02 (408) 524-8177
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2989. Help with MFJ-1278 needed!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 05:35:55 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <219@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 6699
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,misc.wanted

-=-

Ive just bought a used MFJ-1278 to use at my monitor station and need a
bit of help with it. It came with version 0 of the manual (a yellow color).
This manual is the worst ive ever seen, it does not list half of the commands
available and it has only details on packet. No mention of RTTY, CW, AMTOR,
FAX, or SSTV. So if anyone has a list of the commands with options, or can
supply info on how to use the amtor, fax, or sstv modes - please share them
with me. Ive gotten it to work with RTTY and CW (though CW seems to be a
bit flakey) but ill also accept any help with these modes. Packet, well ive
done some monitoring but the manual covers al I need to know.

Send all replies via e-mail and ill post a summary if the net wants.
--

_____
Dan 'Sneakers' Schein / \ Quote:
Sneakers Computing \/\/ | Those who worked the hardest
2455 McKinley Ave. | (o)(o) are the last to surrender.
West Lawn, PA 19609 C .---_) -= Gary Ward =-
| |.___|
| __/
uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan /_____\ (or) dan%heimat@commodore.com

2990. Re: DSP workbench

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 05:54:09 UTC
From: mcmahan@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <16611@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 6700

In a previous article, phil@east.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Lapsley) writes:
>Perry asked what to me seems like a crucial question for getting people
>to experiment with DSP: Are DSPs as easy to program as Apple II Basic?
>The answer to that question today is a strong "no": today's DSPs
>typically require programming in rather esoteric assembly languages,
>and require the programmer to have a good theoretical knowledge of
>signal processing.

For dedicated DSP applications this is definately true, since the data rate
is so high that only fast hardware will do the job. You would be amazed at
what can be done on a 68000 these days, though. A bit of creativity and some
theory can yield filters, FM demodulators, peak detectors, and other things.
You still have to be able to write code that uses tricks and runs fast, though.
The theoretical knowledge is also required so you can know the limits of what
you want to do. To me, DSP isn't a synonym for "doing lots of math real fast".
It means being able to use a CPU to process a continuous stream of numbers to
yield a desired result. Of course, being able to bang bits at lightspeed is
usually required for all the fun stuff, though.

>Unfortunately, Gabriel is written in Lisp, and requires something like
>a Sparc-1 with 16 MB of memory to use. But as hardware prices fall and
>performance increases, it may not be that long before homebrewers are
>able to afford that sort of setup.

Personally, I like to use MatLab for DSP simulations. It runs on a PC clone
(but requires a math co-processor) and contains built in functions to do
things like FFT's, digital filtering, etc. You can also write your own
functions. Note that this is just a proving ground for your ideas, though.
MatLab isn't designed to do things in real time. It's just an easy platform
to program up an idea and check out the validity. You will still have to
have a good CPU and compiler to implement the concept and handle signals that
are live.

>Phil Lapsley, N6TCT phil@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU ...!ucbvax!phil

-dave

--
Dave McMahan mcmahan@netcom.uucp
{apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!mcmahan

2991. Pwr. Supply Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 09:16:09 UTC
From: neilr@tekgen.BV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6878@tekgen.BV.TEK.COM>
Source record: 6701
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,or.general

Article-I.D.: tekgen.6878
Followup-To: poster
Distribution: or
Organization: Tektronix Inc., Beaverton, Or.
Lines: 23

WANTED WANTED WANTED

I'm looking for a 24 VDC power supply with about 7 to 10 amps.
This will be used by the students at Newberg High School for the
study of motors and robotics. Regulation is not critical.

If you have access to something like this, a donation or loan
would be appreciated. The school has no money for the purchase
of a supply. If you can help, it will make you feel real good
that you're helping these young people learn about science.

Contact: Terry Coss
(503) 537-3171
or
Neil Robin
(503) 629-1516 (w)
neilr@tekgen.bv.TEK.COM.....

Thank You very much for your help.....

2992. Re: Questions, questions, questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 16:55:53 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp
Message-ID: <400.273D4B6D@w8grt.uucp>
Source record: 6702
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
> Date: 10 Nov 90 01:32:17 GMT
> Organization: Informix Software, Inc.
> Message-ID: <1990Nov10.013217.13037@informix.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
>
> In article <22071@mvis1.com> jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor)
> writes:
> >In article <310.273701E0@w8grt.fidonet.org> root@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim
> Grubs) writes:
> >>I wish to ask a fundamental question. Why are there so many questions on
> this
> >>newsgroup (and the Fidonet HAM and PACKET echoes) on "How do I plug in the
>
> >>power cord?" or "Why isn't the documentation more specific on whether the
> >>machine screws tighten clockwise or counter clockwise?
>
> I understand that an experienced ham would get tired of simple
> questions.

That wasn't the intended thrust of my question. I intended to convey this:
"How do people get their licenses without learning enough to answer at least
some of their own questions?"

My own perception is that, for example, anyone with an Extra Class license
really ought to be able to read a circuit diagram well enough to tell which
pin goes where on a mike jack and similarly elementary questions. A Novice?
Maybe not. An Extra? Certainly!

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp
| ,___| _____________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

2993. Mods server on packet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 17:19:41 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <112468@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 6703

copied from packet:

Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
41367 BF 1776 0 09-Nov 2239 WB2COY 50933_WB2COY ALL@NYNET ()
Sb: MODS Server Online at WB2COY

RADIO MODIFICATIONS SERVER AT WB2COY MAILBOX

To look for a mod, send the following:

SP REQFIL @ WB2COY.NY.USA.NA

When asked for the subject title, enter: DM modelnumber
for example, for TS430S, enter
DM TS430S

No message text required. DO NOT use dashes in the model number.
Only one mod request per message is allowed. If you have more
than one request send additional messages to the server.
Example: SP REQFIL @ WB2COY.NY.USA.NA Subject: dm TS430S The
above example will return information stored on the TS430S. Note:
USE REQFIL (REQUEST FILE) TO GET A FILE. DO NOT USE REQDIR
(REQUEST DIRECTORY). -------------------------

To upload a message containing information on a mod:

SP MODS @ WB2COY.NY.USA.NA SUBJECT: (MODEL NUMBER..for example,
TS430S) Message text will be placed into the database. Please keep
individual messages to 1K bytes or less. Split large files into
smaller messages. -------------------------

DISCLAIMER: I DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY OF THESE MODS IN ANY WAY.
THESE MODS ARE A COMPILATION OF MOD BULLETINS SEEN AT THIS BBS AND
THEIR SOURCES HAVE NOT BEEN VERIFIED. PERFORM THESE MODS AT YOUR OWN
RISK. de WB2COY (Mid-Hudson Valley Shadow for the KJ6FY Mods Server)
MODS Database also available at COYnet Landline BBS (914)-485-3393
1200-38400 USR-HST **
eof

One reason that I posted this is that I may not be around to send people mod
files much longer, what with serious rumors of layoffs around here. Also,
someone else with access to the net and packet might want to replace my
unofficial role of net<>packet mods gateway.

73 de WA2ISE

BTW, any company need someone who knows HDTV, regular TV, some DSP, and high
speed logic design? thats me. I also have 11 patents. Any pointers

appreciated. Thanks in advance.

2994. Re: ATV Radar (Re: Reposted from WX-TALK)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 18:11:21 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1516@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6704

In article <1990Nov9.144637.42211@cc.usu.edu> slp9m@cc.usu.edu writes:
>>> There is an Amateur Television (ATV) radar setup at the Mount Vernon, IL
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>Say what? ATV Radar??? What is that supposed to mean?
>
>-Scott WA7VYJ

Probably just what it sounds like. Transmit the picture created by a camera pointing at a radar PPI scope. We did it around here years ago.

Gary KE4ZV

2995. Phone bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 18:23:03 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <39522@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6705

Most phone DXing and contesting is conducted in English (well, most is in Amurrican but we'll overlook that). Suppose you were Japanese, didn't speak English, but got interested in amateur radio and DXing. Do you really think that learning cw in order to do cw DXing would be such a terrible thing when compared with having to learn English in order to do phone DXing?

How many of the licensed Russians (for example) know English well enough to converse over the air, pick out weak calls with non-standard phonetics etc? If you want to work lots of Russians from here, it's a good idea to be able to use cw. Sure, you can work all the oblasts on phone, but the last time I heard of someone doing that it was reported as a "gee whiz" achievement in a DX mag, while nobody ever gets a mention for working them all on cw.

What's my point? Just that the dislike of cw among some of the people on this net is probably conditioned by the fact that speaking English is not a problem for them. If international communications were all either in CW or in Japanese, you would be facing the same sort of choice that many Japanese face in getting on the air. It also means that if you want to work lots of JAs and UAs it is a good idea to stay fluent in cw.

I don't see a lot of difference between the attitudes "they should all learn my language" and "I shouldn't have to learn cw", or, for that matter, "why can't you get a decent hamburger and fries in Burkina Faso?" (sadly, you probably can).

I understand that this is not addressing the current requirement to learn cw in order to make "I'm on my way home, honey" calls on 2 meters, but the no-code thing goes further than that, I think. Most anti-code people would like to see the cw requirement dropped for HF operation, and the next logical step would be opening the cw bands for phone operation. Meanwhile, a good fraction of all the "foreign" stations will still be using cw because it is easier than learning English for many of them.

I also realize that I am equating "HF operation" with "DXing" but I think of them as the same thing. I don't go on 20m in order to talk with people in the same country, although some people obviously do - they need professional help :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2996. Code/Nocode/Headcode/Koff/Koff

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 20:11:04 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp
Message-ID: <401.273D6D08@w8grt.uucp>
Source record: 6706

We are repeating ourselves on the code wars again. We are also totally off on the "Code ain't hard, Father, it's my bother!" tangent, which is totally irrelevant.

I earnestly hope Paul Flaherty will rescue us by re-serializing his brilliant "History" piece.

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--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp
| ,___| _____________________________________________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

2997. Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 20:11:44 UTC
From: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <197.273EFCA2@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 6707

> They won't be doing anything soon. The solution according to a fellow New
> Hampshireite in the current administration is to do nothing long enough for
the
> QRM on HF to get bad enough for the media to notice it. The congress at the
> urging of the administration can then step in with public support and pull
the
> plug on all, and he says ALL HF transmission. Mr HIGH UP in the POWER
STRUCTURE

How about identifying "Mr HIGH UP"? These are serious
allegations. If such a plot exists, it could be short-circuited by a
little "premature" public and media awareness of government
shenanigans. If it cannot be proven, these scare rumors are not
welcome. They do more harm to the hobby than good.

--
Dave.Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!Dave.Stark
INTERNET: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG

2998. Small Unlicensed Xmtrs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 20:43:21 UTC
From: schuster@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <35854@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 6708

I just picked up an interesting little device at a close-out store in NY. It's called SOUND SENDER, and it's one of those devices designed to interface an outboard tape player or CD player to your car's FM radio. Here's the twist: it does not connect to the car radio - it transmits to it.

Opening up the device (which looks like an oversized cigarette lighter plug with a fine tuning knob, and audio cable coming out) I find a single PC board containing some passive parts, a tuneable coil, and a large "antenna" in the foil pattern. It seems to transmit the audio input (in mono) via brute force.

At home it could easily transmit to a stereo receiver across the room. There is no FCC information on the package or device, and no statement of the output power. Is this legal? Or is that why it's being closed out :-)

2999. RadioM1/Rudak2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-11 21:53:19 UTC
From: kwiik@hila.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Nov11.215319.4242@santra.uucp>
Source record: 6709
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

```
SB AMSAT @ ALL < RK3KP $03B004RK3KP
RadioM1/Rudak2
R:901103/0935z @RK3KP [NORD><LINK MOSCOW, TheBox 1.6 OP: RA3APR]

de RK3KP @ RK3KP

RADIO-M1/RUDAK-2
================

The joint work of AMSAT-U and AMSAT-DL for creating the
set of equipment for the satellite RADIO-M1/RUDAK-2 is
completed.

The idea of the cooperation between two groops in the
USSR and Germany appeared in the spring 1989. The discussion
about what and how it is necessary to do lasted till the meeting
of the representatives of two groops in Surrey in July 1989 when
the mutual preliminary agreement about the cooperation was
signed.

The final version of the agreement about the cooperation
was signed in the autumn 1989, when the work over the project
was being done.
According to the mutual agreement the group ORBITA AMSAT-U
develops and makes the linear transponder, command radio link,
telemetry system, power supply system and decides all the
questions with the official organisations about the placing of
the equipment and launching.
The RUDAK group of AMSAT-DL developes and makes the digital
part so called RUDAK-2. This part includes a digipeater and a
mailbox (protocol AX-25).It also provides other possibilitys
for the experiments on the transmitting of the information
using modern digital methods. It also contains input and
output RF circuits.
The complete set for ground command station is developed
by Amsat-U-Orbita and Amsat-U-Sputnik groups.Rudak group
brings special digital part for it.
During the launch and orbital test period ground command
station will be situated in Molodechno at UC1CWA and in
Moscow at RK3KP. The ground command station for Rudak-2
only will be situated near Munchen-DK1YQ and near
Hannover-DB2OS.

The final agreement was signed:
from the side of AMSAT-U-ORBITA the technical director of
```

the project "RADIO-M1" - V.Chepyzhenko - RC2CA;
from the side of AMSAT-DL - the president of it K.Meinzer -
DJ4ZC.
The coordinators of the project are P.Guelzow - DB2OS and
L.Labutin - UA3CR

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE RADIO-M1/RUDAK-2

Mission

Piggy-back onboard the USSR geological research
satellite.

Launch and Orbit

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1. Launch (scheduled)
Time: Late of 1990, day is not fixed.
Launch site: North Cosmodrom Plesetsk

2. Orbit (planned)
slightly elliptical polar orbit
appogee: 1000 km
Inclination: 83 degrees
Period: 105 minutes

Satellite specifications

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1. Dimension and shape
Cylinder of hight about 4 meters
diameter 1.8 meters

2. System configuration
Professional geological research equipment, telemetry
system, command link equipment, transponders and power
supply, thermal control.
Amateur linear and digital transponders, telemetry
system, command link equipment, power supply.

3. Attitude control
Satellite attitude will be maintained by the earth's
gravity field by a rod 9 meters length pointing away
from the earth.

4. Planned service life: 3 years

Radio-M1/Rudak-2 System specifications

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1. System configuration
Two sets of the equipment will be installed aboard the satellite:

Linear transponder #1 mode B and RUDAK-2 with subsystems
Linear transponder #2 mode B with subsystems
The first set is concidered to be the main. The second one is
reserve. It can be taken into operation in the case of
failure of the first one.

2. Commands

Equiped with real-time program command function

3. Beacons and telemetry #1 set
CW telemetry 8 channels 145.822 MHz 0.2 Watts
Digital telemetry 30 channels 145.952 MHz 0.4 Watts
1100 bps,BPSK/FM, deviation 2kHz
Digital telemetry Rudak-2 145.983 MHz 3.0 Watts
BPSK 1200 bps AX.25 (like FO-20)

4. Beacons and telemetry #2 set
CW telemetry 8 channels 145.948 MHz 0.2 Watts
Digital telemetry 30 channels 145.838 MHz 0.4 Watts
1100 bps,BPSK/FM, deviation 2kHz
Digital telemetry 30 channels 145.800 MHz 2.0 Watts
1100 bps BPSK/FM, deviation 2kHz

5. Transponders #1 set

(1) Linear transponder: inversely heterodined translator
Uplink passband 435.102 to 435.022 MHz
Downlink passband 145.852 to 145.932 MHz
Transmitter output max 10 Watts
Bandwith (3db) 80 kHz
Uplink EIRP required about 100 Watts

(2) Digital transponder Rudak-2: digipeater and store&forward
packet communication (AX.25), telecommunications experiment
with digital signal processing up to nearly 20 kHz,
1 MByte RAM disc, four separate uplink channels.

Uplink frequencies: RX-1 435.016 MHz 1200bps,FSK,NRZIC/Biphase-M
RX-2 435.155 MHz (AFC) 2400 bps,BPSK, Biphase-S
RX-3a 435.193 MHz (AFC) 4800 bps,RSM
RX-3b 435.193 MHz (AFC) 9600 bps,RSM
RX-4 435.041 MHz (digital AFC) RX for RTX-DSP

Downlink frequency: 145.983 MHz 3 Watts

The downlink can be switched to the following operating modes:
Mode 1: 1200 bps, BPSK, NRZI,(NRZ-S) (like FO-20)
Mode 2: 400 bps, BPSK, Biphase-S (Oscar-13 beacon)
Mode 3: 2400 bps, BPSK, Biphase-S
Mode 4: 4800 bps, RSM, NRZIC (Biphase-M) (like 4800 bps uplink)
Mode 5: 9600 bps, RSM, NRZI (NRZ-S) +Scrambler (like 9600 bps uplink)
Mode 6: CW keying (only for special events)

Mode 7: FSK (F1 or F2B),e.g. RTTY, SSTV, FAX, etc.(for special events)
Mode 8: FM modulated by D/A signals from DSP-RISC processor (speech)

6. Transponder #2 set

Linear transponder: inversely geterodined translator
Uplink passband 435.123 to 435.043 MHz
Downlink frequencys 145.866 to 145.946 MHz
Transmitter output max 10 Watt max.
Bandwith (3db) 80 kHz
Uplink EIRP required about 100 Watts

7. Antennas

(1) 435 MHz receiving antenna (shared by analog and digital modes):
Helix +3 db max RHCP.

(2) 145 MHz transmitting antenna:
Half wave dipol

8. Power supply

From main power supply system up to 100 Watts
Set #1 consumption 47 Watts
Set #2 consumption 40 Watts

9. Weight

Set #1 approx. 28 kg
Set #2 approx. 22 kg

10. Size: 480x400x300 mm^3 each set.

03.11.90 __ ends____ de UA3CR
/EX

3000. AMSAT News Bulletins, 11/10/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 00:07:04 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <523@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6710
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,aus.radio.amsat

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-314.01
PACSAT BBS TESTING CONTINUES

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 314.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

PACSAT BBS S/W Beta Testing Continues; Expected User S/W Release Nov. 17, 1990

On Sunday evening, Nov. 4, 1990, NK6K commenced the Bulletin Board System (BBS) operations on AO-16. AO-16 now becomes the second satellite to be running G0/K8KA's spacecraft application software, along with UO-14. The first file uploaded to AO-16 was a file which acknowledged all the individuals who have contributed to the MICROSAT program. Next, it was only fitting that NK6K send a congratulatory message to his colleagues at the University of Surrey (UoSat) via AO-16. Later, the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins and Keplerian elements were uploaded and were earmarked to be "broadcast" continuously from AO-16.

For the next few days, G0/K8KA, NK6K and a group of carefully selected "beta" testers will continue to send messages back-and-forth in an attempt to "wring-out" any last minute software bugs which might have been missed. If no major problems are encountered, G0/K8KA's groundstation software and documentation will be release on Nov. 17, 1990. It will be available for downloading from the AMSAT/DRIG BBS at (214) 394-7438 and CompuServe's HAMNET. This software will allow users to upload and download files and allow users to receive files are continuously broadcast, for example, ANS bulletins or Keplerian elements.

The DRIG BBS will have a brand new section in the FILES menu, called MICROSATS ..... Go into FILES section, enter P for Personal download, and download all of the MICROSAT telemetry programs from this special area. This is OPEN to ALL AMSAT members.... Please do a L;MICROSATS to get a listing of all of the programs available to you.**

Although this first version of the groundstation software is not the "all-singing-all-dancing" software that NK6K and G0/K8KA would like for it to be, it will be more than adequate to allow those with an IBM compatible computer to start utilizing the BBS on AO-16, UO-14, and LO-19 as quickly as possible. At a later time, versions for the MacIntosh computers and upgraded IBM PC versions will be available from the AMSAT Software exchange. Look for further announcements next week in the ANS bulletins about the release and availability of the PACSAT groundstation software.
/EX

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-314.02
AO-16 HAS A NEW SOUND

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 314.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

New BBS Software Gives A New Sound To A Young OSCAR

Since the commencement of BBS operations on AO-16 this week, users will find AO-16 sounds quite different from what they remember from the previous weeks. The biggest change AO-16 users will notice is that the 70 cm downlink transmitter is now sending data continuously. But even without the groundstation software, which is planned for a Nov. 17, 1990 release, it is still possible for you to see what is being sent on the downlink. The first thing you need to do is turn TRACE ON on your TNC-2. After doing this you will get a "hex" dump of the raw data frames being received by your TNC-2. Although this technique for receiving packet frames from AO-16 is not the normal way to receive packets, it will allow you to get a peek a what files are being broadcast and other file activity. For those who still wish to digipeat or who want to examine the telemetry, the BBS software will not change these functions, however, telemetry will be sent every 30 seconds as compared to every 10 seconds and digipeating will take more time because of all the other data on the downlink.

The one thing that users who start using the groundstation software will immediately notice is that using AO-16's BBS will be quite different from FO-20's BBS. If you try to connect to AO-16 without the proper groundstation software, after awhile you will be logged off. But when the proper software is used, it will allow users to compose messages off line and upload them very efficiently. If you fail to get the entire message uploaded during a single pass, the ground station software will remember where you were and it is from that point you can continue to upload on the next pass. The same holds for downloading a file; if it doesn't get completely downloaded during a pass, the groundstation software will remember where you were and will pick the file at that particular point on the next pass. The software protocol to perform these very "smart" file transfer operations will greatly facilitate packet traffic handling. It is AMSAT's hope that the PACSATs, ie., AO-16, LO-19, UO-14, will provide another powerful means for communication between radio amateurs worldwide.

[If you have questions on the protocols, you may reach NK6K on CompuServe at 71635,1174 or at nk6k@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov. G0/K8KA can be reached at k8ka@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov.]
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-314.03
BALLOON LAUNCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 314.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Denver ATV Balloon Launch on Nov. 18, 1990 & Illinois Launch Dec. 1, 1990

A local Denver, CO AMSAT group and ATV enthusiasts are busily preparing for their upcoming balloon launch. The launch will be on Sunday, November 18, 1990 at 9:30 A.M. MST with a weather hold backup day of December 2nd again at 9:30 A.M. MST. The balloon should reach an altitude of 100,000 feet and will carry a color ATV camera and transmitter, a 2 meter CW modulated FM beacon and a telemetry package. The telemetry package will encode barometric pressure and inside/outside temperatures on an AFSK signal modulating the TV sound sub-carrier. The ATV frequency will be 426.25 MHz and 2 meter beacon frequency will be 147.555 MHz. Forty meter and two meter nets will be conducted on 7.232 MHz and 146.34/.94 MHz, respectively. AMSAT member Jack Crabtree (AA0P) has put together the enthusiastic team of AMSAT members along with a Denver ATV group called Western Vision Network (WVN). The balloon will use the callsign of the Director of WVN, Tim Armagost (WB0TUB). All AMSAT members and radio amateurs within 500 miles of Denver, CO are encouraged to participate in this "edge of space" experiment.

On Dec. 1, 1990 at 9:30 A.M. CST (weather permitting) a helium balloon with a 1 watt 10 meter beacon transmitter named "Drifter-1" will be launched near Champaign, IL. The beacon, located on 28.866 MHz will be sending the following text at 20 WPM: "DE N9JL/B THIS IS DRIFTER-1, A 1 WATT BALLOON CARRIED BEACON. QSL VIA KA9WWA AR." The period of transmission will be determined by package temperature. A launch and tracking net will be held on 7155 KHz beginning at 8:30 A.M. CST with WE9E serving as NCS. This balloon has the potential to be heard direct up to 350 miles and throughout North America during a band opening. Send your QSL and a s.a.s.e. to receive a QSL for Drifter-1 to:

Drifter-1
c/o Jim Lutz (KA9WWA)
2032 Adams. St.
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

Queries regarding Drifter-1 can be send to KA9SZX @ W9YH.IL.USA.NA. Listen for updates on the weekly 75 meter ATV net on 3871 KHz beginning at 8:00 P.M. EST on Tuesday evenings.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-314.04
ZRO TEST SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 314.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Fall Edition of ZRO Test Announced

The ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program, or just "ZRO Test" has a new schedule through the end of 1990 via AMSAT-OSCAR-13. This activity is a test of operating skill and equipment performance tested by copying signals decreasing in strength in predefined steps. At the beginning of the run, uplink power from the control station is set to match the general beacon downlink strength. This is level "zero". The control operator will send and

repeat a random five-digit number, then lower uplink power by 3 dB (half power) and repeat the procedure with a new random number. This will continue to a level 27 dB below the beacon (level "nine"). A participating listener monitors the downlink signals till they can no longer copy the numbers. Those who can hear the beacon will qualify for the basic award by copying the code group heard at level "zero". The challenge is to improve station performance to a point where the lower-level downlink signals can be copied (levels 6 through 9). This then results in the need for less uplink power for routine communications operation.

The following schedule of Mode "B" and "JL" ZRO tests were chosen for convenient operating times and favorable squint angles. The "B" tests can be heard on 145.840 MHz and the "JL" test on 435.945 MHz.:

Saturday November 24, 1990 at 1700 UTC "B"
Saturday December 1, 1990 at 2030 UTC "B"
Saturday December 15, 1990 at 1630 UTC "B"
Saturday December 22, 1990 at 0530 UTC "B"
Saturday December 22, 1990 at 0645 UTC "JL"

Note that the dates and times are noted in "UTC." The tests on December 22nd occur late Friday night for those in North America. Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets as well as ANS. Recently updated ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with two units of postage. The brochure describes test procedures and means for obtaining certificates and gives some historical background about the program.

All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception. Good luck!
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-314.05
DXCC ON OSCAR 0

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 314.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

First DXCC on the Earth's Original Satellite

On October 27, Dave Blaschke, W5UN, worked VS6BI to complete the world's first two-meter DXCC. Although his DXCC is not the first "Satellite" DXCC, what makes Dave's accomplishment so unique, is that each of his contacts on two-meters was done by bouncing his signal off the moon (a.k.a. OSCAR 0). An article describing Dave's station can be found in January 1989 QST (p. 15).

Dave's station (1.5KW TX power and 32.5 dBi antenna gain) was uniquely equipped to help AMSAT recover DO-17, which suffered from a receiver de-sensing problem last spring. AMSAT Congratulates Dave on this monumental accomplishment.

[ANS thanks Ray Soifer, W2RS, for the information for this bulletin.]
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-314.06
PORTABLE 9.6K PACKET STATION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 314.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Effective, Low-Cost, Portable Packet Satellite Station Operational

Researchers at the University of Surrey took their portable packet satellite station out into the field and put it on the air last week. UoSAT/Microsat Software Developer, Jeff Ward G0/K8KA, used the 9.6KB semi-automated packet station to operate UO-14 from his flat (apartment).

As Jeff describes it, other than the antennas, the station fits in a metal carrying case about the size of a small briefcase. The RF gear (built by G0/VE3LMX in the UoSAT Lab) uses single-channel FM receiver and transmitter strips from Wood & Douglas with minor modifications. The transmitter generates 10W output, and no Doppler compensation is used. The receiver has a daughter board with an automatic frequency control circuit. This AFC sweeps the entire Doppler band until it detects the satellite, allowing for unattended operation.

The transmit/receive equipment costs less than $200. The system also uses a TINY 9600 modem (from Pac Com) which is added to the TNC as a daughter board. The TNC and modem both fit into the standard small extruded TNC case.

The receive antenna used was a 1.5 turn helix sitting on the ground pointed more or less straight up, with a turnstile for the uplink. Jeff's initial attempts with a 1/4 wave groundplane on receive gave little success. So as not to alarm his landlords, he put the antennas very close to the house. They are completely blocked on the south and west, but look fairly clear to the north and west.

On the evening of November 3, during a 60 degree pass east of his location, he managed to a connect to the spacecraft FTL0 BBS server, obtained a directory, uploaded a message and download about 16 kbytes. He then switched to the broadcast protocol, requested and received an AMSAT Keplerian element file. The next morning he was able to download a reply to his message. Jeff feels that he should be able to receive one hundred Kbytes of data on any pass of 10 degrees maximum elevation or better.

This effort shows that, as many people have shown in the past, you don't need lots of money to get into this corner of the hobby.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-314.07
R.I. DXPEDITION A SUCCESS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 314.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

DXpedition Proves to be Interesting on Both Sides of the QSO

AMSAT Volunteer Frank MacKensie-Lamb, NG1I, had been planning a DXpedition to the state of Rhode Island, but was undecided as to where to set it up. The week prior to his planned operation, Frank was contacted by a Ham in Rhode Island who had been interested in seeing an operational satellite station. Rather than have this potential newcomer drive up to Frank's QTH in Massachusetts, Frank decided to take the station down to the interested ham's QTH.

On Saturday, Nov 3rd, Frank drove to Lincoln R.I. and from the side yard of his host's QTH, NG1I/1 operated Mode B on AO-13 for approximately 5 hours. Because of advanced advertisement of his DXpedition in ANS as well as on the bird itself, a number of stations had already made plans to look for Frank that day and a mini-pileup ensued. By the end of his operation, Frank had logged 62 QSOs in 11 countries on 4 continents.

The interested host was extremely impressed by how little it took to get on the air on AO-13. Frank at times had to increase his output power to about 70 watts, due to poor squint angles, but as squint angles improved, he was able to throttle back to 45 watts and still carry on armchair copy QSOs, again proving that you don't need much power to carry on QSOs.

For those stations who did manage to help Frank demo his satellite station, his custom made QSL cards (made special for this DXpedition) can be obtained by mailing your cards to:

NG1I/1 Frank MacKensie-Lamb
P.O. Box 2058
Natick, MA 01760

One European station mentioned to Frank that he needed Wyoming, and he wondered if next weekend NG1I could do a DXpedition out to "0-land" Although Frank had to decline that particular request, it seems that the portable operation bug has bitten Frank, and so you may find additional satellite DXpeditions bearing the call NG1I (most likely they will be in the New England area).
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-314.08
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 314.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule Announced

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times.
Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950.
Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date Phs mode UTC NCS Alt. U.S. day

17 Nov 90 145 B 1300 KA5SMA WB9ANQ Saturday
24 Nov 90 97 J/L 1430 WD0E N5BF Saturday

02 Dec 90 63 B 1530 WB6LLO WA5ZIB Sunday
08 Dec 90 156 B 1300 WB9ANQ KA5SMA Saturday
15 Dec 90 97 J/L 1400 N5BF WD0E Saturday

STS-37 astronaut Jay Apt (N5QWL) will be the featured guest on the 24 November 90 net. Jay will be discussing late plans for his own flight, which is to be flown next spring, and STS-35, which is scheduled for early December. This roundtable/interview session with N5QWL promises to be very interesting.

Nets are scheduled for North American geographic coverage and time zones although other parts of the world are often within the footprint and check-ins from everywhere are welcome. Those who don't have adequate and convenient coverage from this net are encouraged to schedule their own nets via AO-13. Write to AMSAT Headquarters or send a note to N5BF @ WB6YMH with your schedule to have it included in ANS.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-314.09
FALL AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 314.09 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to MA 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to MA 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to MA 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to MA 140
Mode-B : MA 140 to MA 256
Omnis : MA 220 to MA 040

This schedule is expected to continue through 26 Dec 90.

The Command Stations have oriented the spacecraft to an attitude of:

BLON = 180 and BLAT = 0

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 has come out of hibernation and appears to be receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. The transponder may be used, carefully, at all points of the orbit except MA 254 - 006 when eclipses occur. If beacon or transponder signals show signs of FMing, users should cease all transponder use immediately.
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA

Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3001. AMSAT Orbital Elements, 11/10/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 00:13:07 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <524@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6711
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,aus.radio.amsat

```
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-314.O
Orbital Elements 314.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90311.38885312
Element set: 621
Inclination: 26.0154 deg
RA of node: 176.3254 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5958797
Arg of perigee: 190.4011 deg
Mean anomaly: 147.4868 deg
Mean motion: 2.05880027 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.30e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2768

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90312.00369695
Element set: 874
Inclination: 97.9329 deg
RA of node: 359.7518 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012603
Arg of perigee: 147.4844 deg
Mean anomaly: 212.7119 deg
Mean motion: 14.65848691 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.405e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 35703

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 90312.98956630
Element set: 425
Inclination: 82.9269 deg
RA of node: 221.5325 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013218
Arg of perigee: 79.6407 deg
Mean anomaly: 280.6181 deg
Mean motion: 13.72120722 rev/day
Decay rate: -5.31e-06 rev/day^2
```

Epoch rev: 16930

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90307.48932688
Element set: 222
Inclination: 56.9189 deg
RA of node: 127.7311 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7058799
Arg of perigee: 239.4414 deg
Mean anomaly: 33.6795 deg
Mean motion: 2.09703007 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.45e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1832

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90311.55482641
Element set: 171
Inclination: 99.0257 deg
RA of node: 330.9094 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0541485
Arg of perigee: 83.7638 deg
Mean anomaly: 282.4833 deg
Mean motion: 12.83163935 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.00e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3513
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-314.D
Orbital Elements 314.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 90310.69460161
Element set: 273
Inclination: 98.6899 deg
RA of node: 26.3131 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011875
Arg of perigee: 95.9099 deg
Mean anomaly: 264.3412 deg
Mean motion: 14.28777691 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.44e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4121

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90311.09432481
Element set: 172

Inclination: 98.6948 deg
RA of node: 26.9039 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012417
Arg of perigee: 95.0728 deg
Mean anomaly: 265.1867 deg
Mean motion: 14.28876195 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.26e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4127

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 90310.66527139
Element set: 172
Inclination: 98.6946 deg
RA of node: 26.4969 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012621
Arg of perigee: 96.8764 deg
Mean anomaly: 263.3834 deg
Mean motion: 14.28932206 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.96e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4121

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90312.11569607
Element set: 173
Inclination: 98.6941 deg
RA of node: 27.9767 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013294
Arg of perigee: 93.6842 deg
Mean anomaly: 266.5860 deg
Mean motion: 14.29015597 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4142

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90309.65116187
Element set: 172
Inclination: 98.6933 deg
RA of node: 25.5523 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013315
Arg of perigee: 99.6043 deg
Mean anomaly: 260.6624 deg
Mean motion: 14.29086341 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.93e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4107
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-314.M
Orbital Elements 314.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 90312.77545658
Element set: 634
Inclination: 51.6009 deg
RA of node: 284.4764 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0003943
Arg of perigee: 81.2079 deg
Mean anomaly: 278.9937 deg
Mean motion: 15.81480051 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.0924e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 48758

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 90312.65383912
Element set: 84
Inclination: 51.6112 deg
RA of node: 322.8233 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0030354
Arg of perigee: 230.8306 deg
Mean anomaly: 129.0480 deg
Mean motion: 15.59313453 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.2653e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 27066

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 90312.61189795
Element set: 327
Inclination: 28.4715 deg
RA of node: 50.1860 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0006172
Arg of perigee: 184.0423 deg
Mean anomaly: 176.0412 deg
Mean motion: 14.85441208 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.882e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2946

Satellite: BADR-1
Catalog number: 20685
Epoch time: 90313.00540081
Element set: 178
Inclination: 28.4873 deg
RA of node: 240.1860 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0273713
Arg of perigee: 323.0758 deg
Mean anomaly: 35.3074 deg

Mean motion: 15.65600162 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.7042e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1768
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-314.W
Orbital Elements 314.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90309.99194494
Element set: 671
Inclination: 99.1737 deg
RA of node: 313.1716 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014883
Arg of perigee: 334.6439 deg
Mean anomaly: 25.4011 deg
Mean motion: 14.12719327 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.66e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 30400

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 90311.08270537
Element set: 522
Inclination: 98.5869 deg
RA of node: 335.7658 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012842
Arg of perigee: 211.4753 deg
Mean anomaly: 148.5658 deg
Mean motion: 14.23787462 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.99e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 21494

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90308.26753517
Element set: 422
Inclination: 82.5428 deg
RA of node: 239.0875 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015421
Arg of perigee: 295.0509 deg
Mean anomaly: 64.9051 deg
Mean motion: 13.84385969 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.25e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 13956

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336

Epoch time: 90306.69468626
Element set: 671
Inclination: 82.5472 deg
RA of node: 179.4423 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017637
Arg of perigee: 331.4392 deg
Mean anomaly: 28.5765 deg
Mean motion: 13.16904674 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.90e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10918

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90308.36038558
Element set: 424
Inclination: 98.9997 deg
RA of node: 256.9354 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011369
Arg of perigee: 248.1858 deg
Mean anomaly: 111.8071 deg
Mean motion: 14.11779697 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.28e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10874

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 90312.90273519
Element set: 372
Inclination: 82.5154 deg
RA of node: 113.1673 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014493
Arg of perigee: 325.4266 deg
Mean anomaly: 34.5937 deg
Mean motion: 13.84023415 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8558

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90306.98357042
Element set: 271
Inclination: 82.5538 deg
RA of node: 120.1314 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016483
Arg of perigee: 345.8709 deg
Mean anomaly: 14.1964 deg
Mean motion: 13.15866439 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.10e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4920

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90307.04575456
Element set: 121
Inclination: 82.5504 deg
RA of node: 178.4517 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014597
Arg of perigee: 260.3393 deg
Mean anomaly: 99.6097 deg
Mean motion: 13.83874334 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.29e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1772

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 90312.59620739
Element set: 72
Inclination: 98.9351 deg
RA of node: 345.8083 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010873
Arg of perigee: 80.5839 deg
Mean anomaly: 279.6299 deg
Mean motion: 14.00566807 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.77e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 932

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 90307.03366330
Element set: 71
Inclination: 82.5257 deg
RA of node: 117.7520 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012779
Arg of perigee: 148.8067 deg
Mean anomaly: 211.3853 deg
Mean motion: 13.83234528 rev/day
Decay rate: 9.70e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 494
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3002. Dual band antennas for an HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 00:23:36 UTC
From: RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011121913.AA29546@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6712

Gordon Charrick wrote about sorry antenna supplied with IC-24AT. He is absolutely correct, it is sorry, but works great in areas where you have a strong repeater signal and intermod from pager services. It keeps out unwanted signals. But for weak signal work and out of band stuff you need a good antenna. I bought Japanese name brand: Maldol HS-702S from H.C. VanValzah Co. It is probably somewhat like the Diamond antennas others on the net have said they bought. When I put this antenna on the Ic-24AT I own, signals jumped up to full scale when before I couldn"t even hear them with the supplied dual band duck. It works great on all freq (including 870 MHZ and up). This antenna is flexible and 17" long. I Think I paid about $22 for it. I looked at the MFJ (too rigid) and the Larsen (too expensive) but after careful testing with three or four antennas, I decided the best all around was the one I bought. It is probably about the same as the Diamond (the diamond is $2 more). Whatever you do, I would not recommend buying an extended antenna that is not flexible. The first time you hit something with it you'll be resoldering your antenna connector inside the radio (no fun at all).

3003. Help with MFJ-1278 needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 00:34:57 UTC
From: RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011121914.AA29564@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6713

Dan "Sneakers" Schein writes
> I've just bought a MFJ-1278 -- and need a bit of help with it...
Dan, I tried to send direct to you but msg came back undelivered. I'll
post here for you. I recommend you find someone with a manual and copy
it. There are just too many commands to post on this net or to send a
msg about. But here are some basic commands (if you are running MFJ-1284
Terminal Program, version 3.0)
Mode VP (packet)
Mode HP (hf)
Mode VB (VHF RTTY)
Mode HB (HF RTTY)
Mode VA, HA (ASCII RTTY)
Mode FX, FAX(CTRL F7 starts it)
Mode TV, SSTV(ALT F7 starts it)
To quit any mode back to CMD: hit F1.
Receive: K, Transmit: CTRL T (back to receive: CTRL R)
Hope this helps. Try to get a book, you really need it.

3004. Re: Phone bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 00:53:11 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <271@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 6714

In article <39522@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
> Most phone DXing and contesting is conducted in English (well, most is in
> Amurrican but we'll overlook that). Suppose you were Japanese, didn't speak
> English, but got interested in amateur radio and DXing. Do you really think
> that learning cw in order to do cw DXing would be such a terrible thing when
> compared with having to learn English in order to do phone DXing?

Now when I lived in Denmark with my no-code licence I used to
chat to Germans on 2M SSB. Many of them didn't speak English. Many of
them, like me, didn't know Morris. So I learn't how to do the "You're
Fahvenine Copenhagen -QSL?" routine in German. I got so good at it
that sometimes the German station would come back to me and drone on
for hours about the shack, the wife, the kids and the garden with me
understanding about 2% of it.

Despite the problem of sounding too fluent I managed to fill the log
book with Germans. I even crammed a few French stations in as well.
When you get down to it. Knowing Morris QSO speak for the average
contact is no different than knowing German, French, Swedish, Spanish
QSO speak for the average contact. The only thing that ever threw me
was the Swedish OFs that said something that sounded like "Al
Verdanner Op" for CQ. But after hearing it a few times I caught on.

In most languages the CQ amd Q signal stuff is common. Some countries
say "Come" some say "Go" for an over. But a couple of nights
listening and it should become plain.
> How many of the licensed Russians (for example) know English well enough to
> converse over the air, pick out weak calls with non-standard phonetics etc?

Most Ruskies (certainly pre Glasnost) would only give name, sig
report and QTH, with QSL via box 88. So even if you did speak Russian
as some of my friends did, the chance of a "How's the wife?" QSO was
pretty slim.

>
> I don't see a lot of difference between the attitudes "they should all learn
> my language" and "I shouldn't have to learn cw", or, for that matter, "why
> can't you get a decent hamburger and fries in Burkina Faso?" (sadly, you
> probably can).

I certainly believe that you should learn enough of any language,
even Texan, to be able to chat to the natives. If CW is the language
of the HF bands, then a working knowledge will be helpful. And yes, if
you want to work some of the more obscure parts, CW is a distinct
advantage. Chances are, if you really want to know what the fries are
like in the Ouagadougiou Wendy's you will have to ask the Burkina

Faso station in CW. If English is not his language though, he may not
understand the question and reply that it is "Not raining in Tokyo".
>
>
> I also realize that I am equating "HF operation" with "DXing" but I think of
> them as the same thing. I don't go on 20m in order to talk with people in
> the same country, although some people obviously do - they need professional
> help :-)

Now when I lived in Denmark, a whole bunch of local Danes used to
sit on 14.20 and chat amongst themselves in Danish. I believe they
have since moved. Every now and again an Ex-pat would call in and
they would chat in Danish and log one more country. The appearance of
a Danish speaking DX station was always written up - with QSL info -
in the Danish Ham rag. But despite that, yes, HF is for DX and the
local FM repeater is for local chats, unless you also use it as a
phone patch to call foreign countries to set up HF skeds :-)

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

3005. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 01:08:49 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov12.010849.26585@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6715

dhesi%cirrusl@oliveb.ATC.olivetti.com (Rahul Dhesi) writes:

>I think I have the perfect solution.
>
>Access to the CW part of the spectrum should be permitted only to
>those who know the Morse code.
>
>Access to other parts of the spectrum should be permitted only to those
>who have the appropriate skills. E.g., only people who can speak
>should be allowed to use phone, only people with functioning EME
>equipment should be allowed to bounce off the moon, etc, only
>people with working 2-meter equipment should get to use that
>band, etc.
>
>It's silly to require people to learn the Morse code in order to just
>be allowed to talk.

Rahul: these ideas have already been suggested, and in fact are considered
by many to be reasonable and appropriate.

The elaborate idea of testing peole for each type if thing they get into,
which in the opinion of some as simply be unnecessary, just won't fly with
the FCC at all due to bureaucratic limitations (e.g. $$$).

While we still need to require code for access to HF, we don't want to do
this is such a way as to require a lot of classes.

Here's what to do. Design a system of license classes. Make it meet these
requirements:

1. CW required only for access to HF.
2. Specify which new class each currently licensed ham will be grandfathered
into under your system. No one is to lose any privileges they now have.
3. Make sure there is an upgrade path from any class to any other class that
has additional privileges.
4. All non-HF privileges must be earnable w/o being bundled with HF so that
it isn't necessary to learn code to earn unrelated privleges.
5. The number of classes must be the absolute minimum necessary and under
no circumstances more than 6. Fewer is always better.

Also consider:

6. ...no overgranting of new privileges by the grandfathering process unless
there is some describable reason for it.
7. ...some degree of status quo on the HF structure for the purpose of
not mixing up the issue of codeless access to VHF-up and the issue of
abolishing incentive licensing.... if you can.

--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3006. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 01:22:56 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov12.012256.28210@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6716

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>Here's my modest proposal: provide (small) code-free [vsu]hf subbands.
>If they turn into glorified CB bands, then don't give them any more
>bandwidth. If they turn into real technology mills, then expand them.

My argument against this is that small subbands won't produce any usable
results due to:

1. Subbands might be too small.
2. Semi-ghetto effect due to lack of contact with hams on the "main"
subbands.
3. Duplication within these subbands of band planning done elsewhere
and resultant planning/ccordination problems.

Would you set aside part of the repeater subband? The packet subband?
The DX subband? The experimental subband? The ATV subband? All of these?

NIMBY!!

>I work in a similar environment. One person here has been a factor in
>five people getting licensed. That's ~10% of the organization.

Maybe we need more people like that one person.

>>Sometimes people begin to get interested. Then they inevitably ask the
>>question, "Do you still need to know the morse code?" Given that the
>>answer here is still "yes", they immediately lose all interest.
>>They just don't want to waste time learning
>>an antiquarian skill as a hazing ritual.

>The answer is "Morse Code is required of US amateurs by international
>treaty. Besides, it is so trivial to learn that that you can do it in 2
>weeks by studying 1/2 hr/day." While you may acknowledge their
>perceptions, you don't have to agree with them. Two guys here knew they
>were being hazed, but then got into the challenge so much, they went for
>13 WPM !

And what if they had NOT been hazed? Might they be going for 20 or even 35?

The CORRECT answer is "Morse Code is required of ALL amateurs for privileges
on HF frequencies by international treaty. Because the hams who are
interested in HF (and thus have frequent use and need for Morse) know
that learning code is easy, and to a great extent because they spent
a great deal of time learning it (even though it is "easy") they want
all US amateurs to do so, even if the prospective ham has no interest in
HF at all (heresy!)".

>For anyone who plays Tetris, or any of those video games, Morse Code is
>like making it to Level 5, 13, or 20. I've watched my wife spend hours
>trying to hit level 10 / height 6. No difference. She could have been
>at 13 WPM by now.

OK, so when do we see the "Morse Code Game"?

>Agreed. But the purpose of ham radio is not efficient communications.
>(Boy, am I going to get flamed for that.) The purpose is to _develop_
>and _test_ efficient communications (like packet, new modulation
>techniques, etc).

One of them, anyway.

>Then we need to create a VHF-and-up license class. But, if that happens,
>I want large Communicator-free subbands. If the usage patterns explode
>like everyone predicts, then give them more spectrum. If they behave
>like cretins, take away some spectrum.

How large? Where do you divide the spectrum? Specific ideas?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3007. Re: Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 01:31:57 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov12.013157.29119@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6717

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>>>You see the trees, but miss the forest. My point is that CW is the one
>>>modulation method that everyone knows. That, in itself, is a useful
^^^^^
+-----------------------------------^^^^^
|
| >>>function.
| >>
| >>If by "CW" you really meant "Morse Code", a particular code popular by
| >>many as a manual means of communication, then.....
| >>
| >>ABSOLUTELY NOT TRUE.
| >>
| >>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
|
| >According to International agreement, all HF users must demonstrate
| >proficiency in morse code. Since all US amateurs can use the HF bands,
| >then all US amateurs knew the code at one time or another. This is the
| ^^^^
+------------------------^^^^

Big difference in tense here.

>"watering hole" I'm talking about. If you've forgotten where the
>watering hole is, then I hope you never have to talk to anyone there.
>i.e. I hope the mic and/or speaker on your HT never flake out when you
>really need it.

>I don't think the rules say "proficiency only when the test is given",
>but I've never tried to split hairs that closely. I don't think the FCC
>would yank someone's license if they've forgotten their code element.
>If that's true, there are a lot of OFs with sexy, short calls in serious
>trouble.

Also, it would seriously foreshorten the (already threatened) life of the
Amateur Service.

I learned just barely enough code to pass the Novice and didn't need any
more to pass the Tech. I presently have no interest in Morse Code.

I take it that what you mean is that each *HF* amateur that does not now
know Morse Code at least knew it at one time and so could pick it up again.
But of course this does not apply to VHF and above.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3008. Re: Phone bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 02:12:28 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov12.021228.4434@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6718

oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:

>I also realize that I am equating "HF operation" with "DXing" but I think of
>them as the same thing. I don't go on 20m in order to talk with people in
>the same country, although some people obviously do - they need professional
>help :-)

For a country the size of Kuwait, I'd agree. For a country the size of
USSR or USA, HF is needed just to get to the other end. There are other
legitimate amateur uses of HF besides DX and contests.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3009. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 06:44:06 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901111234406.20400438@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 6719

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
November 10 to November 20, 1990

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 04 NOVEMBER TO 10 NOVEMBER.

Solar activity has been low to moderate over the past week. Several
M-class flares have erupted since 04 November. The first M-class flare
activity occurred on 04 November with the eruption of a class M2.1/1B Tenflare
with associated bursts of rich radio emissions. The emissions at 245 MHz
peaked at 11,000 s.f.u., while 10 cm emissions remained confined to 330 s.f.u.
The flare occurred at 17:41 UT from Region 6347 (S21E15 on 04 November). This
flare had no terrestrial impacts. Activity has since fluctuated at low to
moderate levels since 04 November. The most recent moderate activity occurred
on 11 November when a class M2.1/SF flare occurred from Region 6361 (flare
location: N10E18) at 04:36 UT. The duration of this flare was 56 minutes
and did not produce any short wave fades.

Geomagnetic activity was unexpectedly quiet throughout much of the past
week. Effects from a coronal hole never materialized as was expected early in
the week. Perhaps the most noteworthy period of geomagnetic activity was the
inactivity of 05 and 06 November. A-indices were way down on these days. The
A-index values at Boulder Colorado, for example, dropped to a value of 1 for
24 hours during this period. Recently, however, the geomagnetic field has
become more active with periods of active to minor storming being observed at
higher latitudes (as of 11 November).

Auroral activity has been practically non-existent this week over low and
middle latitudes. High latitudes were also void of any auroral activity
throughout most of the week. On 10 November, auroral activity became visible
at high latitude and northerly middle latitude locations, but remained mostly
of low intensity over middle and many high latitude locations.

Radio propagation conditions have been normal to above normal over the
past week, with fair to good propagation over high latitudes earlier this week
and good to very good propagation over middle and low latitudes throughout most
of the week. Propagation became somewhat degraded over middle latitudes on the
evening of 10 November, but has since improved to normal or better conditions
(as of 11 November).

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to remain low to moderate throughout the next week. Region 6361 (N08E04) which has a Beta-Gamma magnetic configuration, is very capable of producing several more M-class flares. This region has been the site for most of the flare activity. It has produced numerous subflares. Most of the activity has been observed to occur just north of the leader spots. This regions' beta-gamma configuration increases the chance of witnessing a major flare. Current flare probabilities for the next 72 hours follow:

Flare Type	24hr	48hr	72hr
Class M:	50%	50%	50%
Class X:	05%	05%	05%
Proton Flare:	05%	05%	05%

The potential for a significant proton flare is small and has not changed the PCA alert condition. No PCA's are expected from the regions currently visible on the solar disk. The 10.7 cm solar radio flux should begin a gradual decline over the next week, barring any significant growth in Regions 6358, 6361 and 6364. The preliminary solar flux peak for this week occurred on 07 November with a peak flux of 215, which was within the predicted range for this solar rotation. The current sunspot number for 11 November is 274, and is also expected to begin a gradual decline over the next week.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain mostly quiet to unsettled over the next 72 hours at least. Activity may become slightly enhanced on 15 or 16 November, but is not expected to reach storm levels. Conditions should remain predominantly quiet to unsettled at low and middle latitudes. High latitudes should remain mostly unsettled throughout the coming week.

Auroral activity will not be visible from low and most middle latitude stations this week. High latitudes may witness periods of low auroral activity, but such activity will not be too common even at high latitudes.

Radio propagation conditions should remain similar to what they have been like over the past week, with normal to above normal propagation over most paths. There is a moderate risk of short wave fades (SWF) and sudden ionospheric disturbances (SIDs) over the coming week on the sunlit hemisphere of the earth. Potential flare activity may produce SWFs and SIDs, particularly if Region 6361 continues to exhibit a beta-gamma configuration.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 11 NOVEMBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6347	S18W89	220	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6349	S16W73	204	0150	HSX	01	001	ALPHA
6350	S23W85	216	0180	HSX	02	001	ALPHA
6353	N15W29	160	0030	BXO	03	009	BETA
6355	N17W89	220	0450	DAO	10	004	BETA
6358	N16W21	152	1260	DHO	09	014	BETA
6359	S19W14	145	0030	BXO	04	006	BETA
6360	S13W07	138	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6361	N08E04	127	0630	EAO	15	033	BETA-GAMMA

6362 N08W21 152 0120 CRO 06 013 BETA
6364 S31E05 126 1080 EKO 14 038 BETA
6365 S23W58 189 0030 BXO 05 004 BETA
6366 S21E30 101 0060 CRO 04 006 BETA
6367 N41E52 079 0030 BXO 04 003 BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 11 NOVEMBER.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6356 S24W71 203
6357 S15W34 165
6363 S08W83 214

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 12 AND 14 NOVEMBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6326 S26 041
6327 N20 030
6331 N19 017

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | * | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | * * *| ** *| * * |*****| NONE |
| UNSETTLED |** *****|********|********|*****| NONE |
| QUIET |********|********|********|*****| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|*****| NONE |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun.| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder,

Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
"Anomaly Intensity" is meant to represent nothing more than a very rough guide to the --potential-- interaction geomagnetic fluctuations --might-- have on earth-based systems sensitive to magnetic fluctuations (ie. electrical power distribution networks, telecommunications networks, etc.).
For radio signal propagation purposes, plot lines are approximately proportional to propagation quality when plot lines are below Minor Storm conditions. Propagation quality may deteriorate rapidly (ie. non-proportionally) when plot lines reach or exceed Minor Storm levels. Complete radio blackout conditions on all short-wave frequencies may occur if plot lines reach or exceed Severe Storm levels.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (11 NOVEMBER - 20 NOVEMBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | | * | * | | | | * | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | * |** | **|***|***|***| * | * |***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
242| | MOD.
235| F = Major Flare(s) | MOD.
227| * | MOD.
220| *** * | MOD.
212| *** * ** | MOD.
205| * F * **** * ** | MOD.
197| ***F**** ****** *F **** *| MOD.
```

```
190|****F***** **********F ******| LOW
182|****F****** * **********F* ******| LOW
175|****F******* ** **********F* ******| LOW
167|****F******* *****************F** *******| LOW
160|****F******** ******************F*** * * *******| LOW
152|****F********* ******************F********** ********| LOW
145|****F**********************************F********** * *********| LOW
137|****F**********************************F**********************| LOW
130|****F**********************************F**********************| LOW
-------------------------------------------------------------
Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: September 13, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained
from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for
that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be
expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F"
represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater
flare).

RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (11 NOVEMBER - 20 NOVEMBER)

High Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| FAIR |* *|* *|* *|* *| *| *|* *|* *| *| *|
| POOR | * | * | * | * |** |** | * | * |** |** |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |* *|* *| *| | | *|* *| | |
| GOOD | * | * |** |***|***|***|** | * |***|***|
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
------------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |* *|* *|* *|* *| *| *|* *|* *| *| *|
| GOOD | * | * | * | * |** |** | * | * |** |** |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
------------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (11 NOVEMBER - 20 NOVEMBER)

High Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | * | | | | | |
| LOW |***| * | * |***|***|***|***| * |***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | * | * | | | * |***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those given above for radio propagation quality. Periods of high auroral activity may be suitable for auroral-propagation. Locally visible moderate auroral activity will almost always cause moderate to strong deterioration in HF signals, while locally visible high auroral activity will render most HF bands useless.

Auroral activity is defined as follows:

NOT VISIBLE: Not visible

LOW: Diffuse, inactive auroral activity visible very near the northern horizon for mid and low latitudes.

MODERATE: Visibly active, but not exceptionally bright auroral activity most visible above the northern horizon for mid to high latitudes. This type of activity usually encompasses torch-like (or beam-like) aurorae mixed with low-intensity curtain aurorae.

HIGH: Visibly very active, with periods of bright, pulsating curtain aurorae possibly mixed with moderate intensity zenith aurorae. Can occur to the north as well as stretching up near the zenith, particularly at middle latitudes. There may be some color fluctuations discernable.

VERY HIGH: Very active, very bright and very colorful auroral activity possibly mixed with intense zenith and curtain aurorae. Visibly strong pulsations with auroral boundaries to the zenith, stretching even partway to the southern hemisphere of the sky.

EXTREMELY HIGH: Rare, incredibly bright auroral activity with rapid color and brightness fluctuations mixed with very strong rapid auroral pulsations visible throughout the entire sky.

There are three plotted lines per day in the auroral activity prediction charts. Each of these three plotted lines represent three periods during the evening/morning when auroral activity can be seen. The first line represents the evening twilight period. The middle line represents the --local-- midnight sector, while the last line of each day represents the morning twilight period.

The auroral activity predictions charts are heavily based on recurrent phenomena and may not be accurate in the longer-term due to unforseen and

unpredictable transient events (ie. such as solar flares).

The visibility of auroral activity depends on your location and the brightness of the sky (which is dependent upon both city lights and lunar phase). These charts do not account for these variations. The charts are based on dark-sky conditions (lunar phase excluded). Aurorae occur independent of sky brightness, so just because auroral activity may not be directly visible (due to lunar phase, for example) does not mean auroral activity isn't in progress.

** End of Report **

3010. Where can I get a Kenwood owner/tech/users manual?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 06:47:51 UTC
From: mcmahan@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <16665@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 6720

As it says in the header, I need to find any and all printed info on the Kenwood R-300 receiver. This radio is a shortwave receiver. I am going to purchase a used one for $75 from a friend of mine, but it comes with no paper. I'm looking for an address or phone number of a place to order every shred of printed matter on this thing, all the way from user's manual to schematic and theory of operation (if such a thing exists). Also, if you know of any user modifications that can be done to this model, please let me know about them.

-dave

--
Dave McMahan mcmahan@netcom.uucp
{apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!mcmahan

3011. Re: Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 13:40:49 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3431.273EDB0F@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6721

>NY
>> The control would have to be either AUTOMATIC (which you say is
>not legal)
>> or would have to be REMOTE, which requires a control link on an
>AUXILIARY
>> frequency, which does not include any portion of 2 meters.
>
> I believe that recent changes in Part 97 have made remote
>
>control on the repeater input legal.
>
>
>--
** End of Quote **
Not entirely true! The RULES still prohibit control of a repeater using the freqs below 220.5Mhz! ONLY 220 and 440 rptrs may be controlled on their inputs! A 2m machine or lower may not be because an auxillary station may not control another station (the rptr) below 220.5....and that hasnt changed.

73
WB5ITT

3012. Re: Repeater antennas (Diamond?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 13:48:25 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3432.273EDB16@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6722

```
** Quoting Phil Graham to All **
>|>
>|> Has anyone had any experiences, good or bad, with Diamond
>antennas for
>|> repeater use? The repeater is on 440, and from what I can
>tell in
>|> the Diamond catalog, the only 440 antennas they make are
>actually
>|> dual band (2 and 440), but seem to have excellent specs
>considering
>|> the cost when compared to other commercial antennas.
>|>
>|> Any other budget-minded suggestions for repeater antennas?
>Stacked dipoles,
>|> homebrew multiple 1/2 wave element collinears, and G6's
>have already been
>|> thought of.
>|>
>|> Also, anyone know of a good source of fiberglass tubing
>for vertical
>|> collinear homebrewing?
>
>I own two Diamond antennas for my personal shack use and I
>love them.
>As a trustee for a local repeater, we considered new antenna
>alternatives. We did not choose Diamond because they would
>have to be
>modified for repeater use.
>We did not consider mechanical strength or other factors...
> We did not
>get that far. The problem with the Diamond or any antenna
>designed for
>the "normal" ham is that they do not have a significant amount
>of down-tilt.
>
>Down-tilt is a term decribing the antennas radiation pattern
>down rather
>than up. The problem is that most repeaters are mounted on
>a tall
>tower, hill or mountain. If the antenna's radiation pattern
>does not
>focus some of the energy down the hill then you could have
>trouble
>hearing or activating the repeater when you are under this
```

>envelope.
>
>I think this is the most common repeater design failure.
>
>Good Luck,
** End of Quote **
The downtilt problem is for those who are on a 1000ft or higher tower/mount, etc and live in the shadow of such...for systems on 500ft or similar towers, no downtilt is necessary....here in Houston several rptrs are using the Diamonds...yes they do make a MONO band UHF antenna (get their lastest catalog!) I would also suggest NCG and the Comet line they carry! Excellent antennas! I am using their short dualbander (2X4FZ) and it is a good performer for the price! (about 120)

73
WB5ITT

3013. FT711 Yaesu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 13:51:09 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3433.273EDB1C@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6723

anyone with mods for the Yaesu FT711RH please get ahold of me either by
Fidonet Matrix or write to my PO Box below...
I am looking to expand coverage down to include the 420 range if possible!
(We just joined here and I assume the rules are similar to the Fido ECHO about
posting mods?) Tnx and 73
WB5ITT

PO Box 3102
Conroe, Texas 77305-3102

FIDONET MATRIX address 1:106/8324

3014. Swap Nets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 14:03:50 UTC
From: dennis@tfsg.UUCP
Message-ID: <840@tfsg.UUCP>
Source record: 6724

I accidentally discovered a swapnet on 3898KHz Friday evening at 0130 UTC. I was wondering if anyone out there knows what the actual hours of operation are for this swapnet and if anyone knows of other frequencies and times of operation for swapnets? I found it very interesting and helpful even though I am not a ham--it seems everyone gave their phone numbers out so that persons without a transmitter could still participate.....

Dennis Gibbs
...uunet!tfsg!dennis
(703) 802-1961

3015. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 14:19:56 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <151@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 6725

I realize that there is no likely hood of this ever getting as far as
the FCC for consideration, but what is wrong with a KISS license plan??

Example:

CLASS (Old Class) Priveledges Requirements
C (Technician) All modes full power No CW -- Comprehensive
above 30 Mhz. technical exam.

B (General) All modes - all bands 5 WPM CW -- Comprehensive
Power restricted to technical exam.
250 watts.

A (Advanced) All modes - all bands Hold a Class B license
Full power. for 2 years.

The way I see it, it keeps the paper-work simple for the FCC, provides an
entry into Amateur radio for both CW and non-CW interests and has only one
down side. By doing away with incentive licensing, there will be no higher
classes to look down their noses and the lowly masses.
One argument I see is that there is no guarantee that a Class B license
holder will use his 2 years to gain the experience that is necessary and
is the only reason for having the restrictions on the Class B anyway. In
fact, if a Class B user does just file his license away and never use it,
I would think it highly unlikely that he would magically develop a renewed
interest when he automatically became a Class A. I also think that the
250 Watt restriction is meaningfull when you consider the avaerage power
of a commercial bare-foot rig today fits that class perfectly.

Any comments?? Should I actually write this up and propose it to the FCC?
Should I don my NOMEX underwear??

bill KB3YV
--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

3016. COMMUNICATIONS QUARTERLY, premier issue

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 14:25:37 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <112@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 6726
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Hello all you in netland,
Terry Northup, editor of COMMUNICATIONS QUARTERLY, has just sent me a list of articles scheduled to appear in the premier issue. The following is a copy of the text of her fax. In my narrow mind :-) this looks to be a real good start for her project. You can contact COMMUNICATIONS QUARTERLY at this address:

CQ Communications, Inc.
COMMUNICATIONS QUARTERLY
Terry Northup, Editor
Main St.
Greenville, NH 03048 USA

Phone (603) 878-1441
FAX (603) 878-1951

If you like what you see, please let Terry and the other people know, the best way would be to send in a subscription.

----------Letter Follows----------

Hi Ron: Here's a list of the articles which will appear in the premier issue of Communications Quarterly. Thanks for your help in getting the word out to other hams who might be interested. The first issue has gone to the printers and first copies should be out by the end of the month.

73,
Terry, KA1STC

Communications Quarterly
Editorial Schedule
1990

NOVEMBER 1990

WD4EUI Interface Your Computer to the "Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer"
N6NWP High Dynamic Range Receiver
WB1ALZ/N2BU A Communications System using Gunnplexer Transceivers
WA1SPI S-Parameters
G2HCG The Enhancement of HF Signals by Polarization Control
W6FR Telephome Susceptibility to RFI
K1FO 432-MHz EME
Carter Super Narrowband Techniques
NU1N DSP: Working in the Frequency Domain
W0JF The 5/4-Wavelength Dipole

K1ZJH Transmitter IMD Measurements on a Utility-Grade
Spectrum Analyzer
KB6IC Error Correction in Data Transmission
W4MB Using MININEC for Antenna Analysis

One thing I have to note after reading this is that there seems to be some good coordination of articles, there is some interrelation of the articles. Note how DSP and narrowband work can work together as can the spectrum analyzer articles. MININEC antenna analysis and the polarization control articles are a nice combination also. The combination of theory and practice is a real good touch.

You can e-mail me your comments, I am going to collect them and forward them to Terry.

73 and happy reading,
Ron Todd, K3FR

disclaimer: I am in no way connected with Communications Quarterly or with CQ Communications, Inc. I am doing this on my own hoping to further the practical exchange of Amateur Radio related technical information.

3017. Re: Genderless pronoun: na

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 15:01:34 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <113@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 6627

Pardon the intrusion, I rarely get into this sort of thing. I have done a lot of canvasing of my friends and it seems that the ENGLISH language in its many variants is the only genderless language. This is to say that nouns have no gender association and that verbs conjugate without gender based rules. As far as I have been able to establish, all other terrestrial languages have gender based structure and rules: Asiatic, African, European, Oceanic and Native American, even classical and most "extinct" languages.

Yes, it is curious that we mantain links to our linguistic roots by referring to automobiles with feminine endearments, fishes and fauna with masculine explative etc. Yes, it is true that much of the language is gender oriented but, in the case of common discussion and general text it is not inappropriate to refer the "common person" as either a masculine or feminine entity. The usage of a singular gender in these cases is NOT an affront to the "common person". What is an insult to the "common person" is that such references are demonstration of insensitivity.

Indeed, any such uncontrolled speech or idea is now taken as lacking in sensitivity. As for me, my sensitivity (minimum detectable signal) has been breeched. Is it not intriguing that this thread of discussion began as a posting of non-ham activities at a convention? I will let you draw your line from that.

Ron, K3FR

3018. Re: Phone bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 15:38:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1518@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6628

In article <39522@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>Most phone DXing and contesting is conducted in English (well, most is in
>Amurrican but we'll overlook that). Suppose you were Japanese, didn't speak
>English, but got interested in amateur radio and DXing. Do you really think
>that learning cw in order to do cw DXing would be such a terrible thing when
>compared with having to learn English in order to do phone DXing?

Let's see "w4xxx this is ja1xxx you're 59. Please QSL. QRZ?". Change the first
callsign and you have the total knowledge of English needed by ja1xxx to work
DX. Nothing else ever changes. It probably won't take a DXer more than four
or five hours to memorize that. Then he's set for life on ham radio.

>What's my point? Just that the dislike of cw among some of the people on
>this net is probably conditioned by the fact that speaking English is not a
>problem for them. If international communications were all either in CW or
>in Japanese, you would be facing the same sort of choice that many Japanese
>face in getting on the air. It also means that if you want to work lots of
>JAs and UAs it is a good idea to stay fluent in cw.

Let's see "W4XXX DE JA1XXX UR 59 PSE QSL QRZ?" The DX exchange still looks
like English in CW, it just takes longer to send. Course you could program
a memory keyer so you could be catching up on your log while the "communication"
is taking place.

>I don't see a lot of difference between the attitudes "they should all learn
>my language" and "I shouldn't have to learn cw", or, for that matter, "why
>can't you get a decent hamburger and fries in Burkina Faso?" (sadly, you
>probably can).
>
>I understand that this is not addressing the current requirement to learn
>cw in order to make "I'm on my way home, honey" calls on 2 meters, but the
>no-code thing goes further than that, I think. Most anti-code people would
>like to see the cw requirement dropped for HF operation, and the next logical
>step would be opening the cw bands for phone operation. Meanwhile, a good
>fraction of all the "foreign" stations will still be using cw because it is
>easier than learning English for many of them.
>
>I also realize that I am equating "HF operation" with "DXing" but I think of
>them as the same thing. I don't go on 20m in order to talk with people in
>the same country, although some people obviously do - they need professional
>help :-)

I agree with Derek that content free contacts can be done as easily with
CW as with phone, it's just slower and more tedious and you have to learn
a manual encoding method to do it. But I believe that real communication
of real ideas is more important than content free DXing. To do real

communication both parties must share a common language of ideas, a natural language, and not just a common encoding method. Real conversations conveying real ideas are possible using Morse encoding, or RTTY encoding, or even voice, but a common natural language is a necessity. The only modulation methods that can convey ideas between people that don't share a common natural language are pictorial (SSTV, FAX, FSTV). And even then visual symbols don't always translate into the same internal natural language ideas.

Derek, if the sum of your HF ham radio experience is limited to DX exchanges, you're missing out on a grand opportunity to learn what the rest of the world thinks and feels. It's worth your time to learn a little conversational Russian, or maybe your college German or high school French will come back to you with a little practice. You know, some parts of the world even speak English, like Australia, New Zealand, the subcontinent of India, South Africa, even England. It's estimated that nearly 80% of the world's population knows at least a little English. Try actually talking with some of them, you might enjoy it.

Gary KE4ZV

3019. Re: Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 15:43:38 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp
Message-ID: <403.273E83A7@w8grt.uucp>
Source record: 6629

```
> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 12 Nov 90 01:31:57 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1990Nov12.013157.29119@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> >I don't think the rules say "proficiency only when the test is
> given",

The ITU Treaty doesn't even say "proficiency". It says "demonstrate a knowledge
of".

> I learned just barely enough code to pass the Novice and didn't need any
> more to pass the Tech. I presently have no interest in Morse Code.

And you're not a CB/LID ruining the ham radio bands??? Hmm, must be a lesson
there....

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) THIS SPACE FOR RENT
| ,___| _____________Request rate list._____________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

3020. 900 MHZ TX on 24AT (Was Dual band antennas for an HT)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 15:54:11 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1725@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 6630

In article <2451@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@darla.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:

What I did was to buy the Diamond dual bander (yes I know - $$$, but then
the 24AT isn't peanuts either!). Its around 15 inches long and actually has
a GAIN rather than the loss you see with a "duck". Only disadvantages are
the price (around $75 as I recall) and the size which makes it hard to

I think they go for about 1/2 of that. I have one and I don't
remember paying that for an antenna.

Remember you ae losing two ways with the ICOM "rubber duck" - its shortened
AND its dual band. Should still hit the stronger repeaters around though.

I don't believe that there is anything inherently bad with a dual band
antenna. The makers frequently make compromises but there is no
reason that a dual band antenna has to be worse.

To change the subject slightly, I have heard two rumors now that there
is a mod for the 24 to allow real out of band TX, like 900 meg!!! I
have performed all the mods I know about and although the freq range
was greatly extended it did not include 900 meg for tx. Has anyone
found this mod and tried it?

jv

"Said the spike, to the tomato:
said the curry, to the corpse: `I got the hots for you'" -- RH

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

3021. On-Line International Callbook?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 16:15:29 UTC
From: andreap@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <andreap.658426529@s.ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 6631

I am aware of the On-line US callbook that can be accessed via Internet.
Does anyone know of a similar database for international calls? How
about an international callbook on CD ROM?

Harold Peach, N4FLZ, Internet: hgpeach@ca.uky.edu
Please reply to the account listed above. This is my wife's account.

3022. Re: RF attenuation through PVC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 16:23:52 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov12.112155@koning.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 6632

As a data point: I believe Austin Custom Antennas uses PVC pipe in several of its designs, as the "radome" outer covering. One comment was that it stands up to certain types of harsh weather (sandstorms? Bright sun? I don't remember...) better than fiberglass.

So you should be in good shape with that approach, provided the piece of PVC in question passes the microwave oven test.

paul, ni1d

3023. 8mm. camcorders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 16:52:49 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp
Message-ID: <405.273E8DF4@w8grt.uucp>
Source record: 6633
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Sorry to digress, but I'm looking for information for a friend who wants to get a camcorder for baby pictures. She's torn between 8 mm and VHS. Anybody know of a newsgroup or mail list where I can find out more about the pros and cons of each?

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) THIS SPACE FOR RENT
| ,___| _____________Request rate list._____________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

3024. Re: Swap Nets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 17:05:33 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov12.170533.19021@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 6634

In article <840@tfsg.UUCP> dennis@tfsg.UUCP (Dennis Gibbs) writes:
>I accidentally discovered a swapnet on 3898KHz Friday evening at 0130 UTC. I
>was wondering if anyone out there knows what the actual hours of operation are
>for this swapnet and if anyone knows of other frequencies and times of
>operation for swapnets? I found it very interesting and helpful even though
>I am not a ham--it seems everyone gave their phone numbers out so that persons
>without a transmitter could still participate.....

I suspect the reason for the phone numbers was so that the "business" aspects
like "How many $$$?" and such could take place off the air, where most hams
believe they belong.

Many local repeaters also have a swap net on a weekend night (ours is sunday)
and go through "Have" and "Want" lists, updating them... yes, phone numbers
here too...

You may want to inquire locally about such a net on 2 meters, and try that as
well.

73

C
C
You may want to inquire locally about such a net, as it is easy to
--

"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D / 7J1AGO etc.
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

3025. RF and PVC pipe.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 17:12:43 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <12.Nov.90.17
Source record: 6635

Yes PVC pipe is sometimes quite lossy (depends what the manufacturer uses as a 'filler' material). I once wound an ATU coil on some PVC pipe, it made a fine dummy-load.
Polypropylene pipe (as used for domestic plumbing, as opposed to rainwater) is probably a better bet; i have used the small-bore stuff for antenna loading coils in the past (make up end-plugs out of short lengths of alloy rod to take the whip elements). Only problem is, in long lengths the pipe is quite flexible. Maybe this would be an advantage in windy locations?

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

3026. Atari software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 17:31:51 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"12-Nov-90..9:31:51.PST".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 6636

Sorry for the distribution to the whole net, but was unsuccessful with direct.

To: Nick Bristow, G1LYX

Hi Nick,

I see that you mentioned ST stuff. Are you also interested in Atari 8-bit stuff? If so, I have written a few programs in BASIC for electronics/ham and have many other programs on electronics on disk.

I would be happy to supply them to the library.

73

Hugh Wells
W6WTU
1411 18th St
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

3027. *sigh* another urbane legend

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 17:38:56 UTC
From: pardo@CS.WASHINGTON.EDU
Message-ID: <9011121738.AA18033@june.cs.washington.edu>
Source record: 6637

Recently there was a notice saying

Craig Shergold ... is a seven year old boy with an inoperable
tumor on his brain. He has not been given a very long time to
live and it is Craig's ambition to enter the Guiness Book of
World Records for the largest number of get well cards ever
received by an individual.

Please send your card to: ...

The story is almost certainly an urban legend. There is a reasonably
good chance that Craig Shergold does not exist. If he does exist,
there is a very good chance that he doesn't want a jillion postcards
raining down on him.

As has been widely documented, (see e.g., Brunvand's books on urban
legends; I don't remember which one has ``the story of David''), there
are a long series of stories just like this, usually about a young male
child named `David'. `David' is allegedly dying of an inoperable brain
tumor whose ambition it is to get the largest number of postcards and
make it in to Guiness before he dies. `David' usually lives in Florida.

Usually, there is no such child. In one case, there was such a child,
he was not dying of a brain tumor (or anything else), and he was
royally pissed off at getting thousands of unsolicited and unwanted
postcards.

The legend is pervasive enough that it requests for postcards have
shown up in newspapers and on radio. There have been several such net
postings for postcards. One was so widespread that the moderators of
``news.announce.important'' (which goes to all sites in the world and
has only a few articles a year) had a request to please ignore the
rumors.

What should you do? Two things. First, don't send a postcard.
Second, tell everybody that you've told -- and everybody who told you
about the card request -- that this is an urban legend and not a real
story.

;-D on (Now about this bridge with a tumor...) Pardo

---- Original:

Return-Path: bicycles-request@fred.bbn.com
Received: from FRED.BBN.COM by june.cs.washington.edu (5.64/7.0jh)
id AA14874; Mon, 12 Nov 90 07:58:08 -0800
Received: from fred by FRED.BBN.COM id aa13870; 12 Nov 90 10:33 EST

Received: from BBN.COM by FRED.BBN.COM id aa13866; 12 Nov 90 10:30 EST
Received: from talcott.harvard.edu by BBN.COM id aa11216; 12 Nov 90 10:27 EST
Received: from lg.Wellfleet.Com by wellfleet.com (3.2/SMI-3.2)
id AA11711; Mon, 12 Nov 90 09:59:13 EST
Received: by lg.Wellfleet.Com (3.2/SMI-3.2)
id AA06709; Mon, 12 Nov 90 09:55:23 EST
Date: Mon, 12 Nov 90 09:55:23 EST
From: Larry Gerbick <lgerbick@wellfleet.com>
Message-Id: <9011121455.AA06709@lg.Wellfleet.Com>
To: CDREQUEST@cisco.nosc.mil, bicycles@BBN.COM,
drankin%westford.ccur.com@relay.cs.net

Subject:
Cc:

Hello everyone,
Thought you might like to send this kid a card.
Thanks
Larry

----- Begin Forwarded Message -----

Date: 10 Nov 90 20:36:46 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!caen!kuhub.cc.ukans.edu!petrino@ucsd.edu
Subject: humanitarian request
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Dear NetFolks,

We would appreciate your responding to the request of Craig Shergold who
is a seven year old boy with an inoperable tumor on his brain.

He has not been given a very long time to live and it is Craig's ambition
to enter the Guiness Book of World Records for the largest number of get
well cards ever received by an individual.

Please send your card to:

Craig Shergold
% Children's Make-A-Wish Foundation
32 Parimeter Center East
Atlanta, Georgia 30346

==========--

Letters similar to this have been sent out by traditional mail to large
organizations all across the U.S. on Craigs behalf. Instead of passing
it on by land-mail, I thought the net would be a great way of getting
the word out to as many people as possible in as short a time as possible.

Please pitch-in & send Craig a get well card, and by all means feel free
to circulate this letter to local businesses/organizations, or other
BBS's you may belong to. All your help and effort will certainly be
appreciated! Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jack Petrino

==
Jack Petrino (DRAGON) int: PETRINO@KUHUB.CC.UKANS.EDU
Systems Testing bit: PETRINO@UKANVAX
University of Kansas vox: (913)864-0443
Computer Center fax: (913)864-0485
==-

PS - I apologize for the possible redundancy of posting this net-wide. I hope everyone can understand the necessity/urgency of the situation.

----- End Forwarded Message -----

3028. Public Serv Freqs Wanted: Texas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 17:48:16 UTC
From: RISK@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <90316.124816RISK@MAINE.BITNET>
Source record: 6638
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I'm moving to Nacogdoches, Texas the first of December and
would like to get a listing of public service agency freqs
(police, fire, ambulance, etc.) statewide and for East TX.
<RISK@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>

Dr. Paul H. Risk, Assoc. Prof. /|c
Parks, Recreation & Tourism / | c
College of Forest Resources / | c
University of Maine / | c
Orono, Maine 04401 /---|---c
(207) 947-4496 (home) |
(207) 581-2882 (office)
N1DJD @ K1RQG.ME.USA.NA

73... Paul, N1DJD

3029. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 17:53:40 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8266@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 6639

In article <58009@unix.cis.pitt.edu> hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu (Harry P Bloomberg) writes:
]In article <1990Nov7.193636.6354@swbatl.sbc.com> ken@swbatl.sbc.com (Ken Gianino 5-9081) writes:
]>
]> This is a test. I have figured out how to use the global KILL file.
]> I will never read another "code" or "cw" posting again.
]
] Great! Could you please post it to the net? I'm sure that there's many
]others who are not unix wizards who would also like to know how to do this.
]Let the muttonheads argue among themselves and leave the rest of us alone!
]
It's easy: just scan for uicu.edu in the sender's address and you'll get rid
of 99% of the mindless drivel.

3030. Re: Phone bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 17:54:24 UTC
From: Warren_Tuiskula@es.UUCP
Message-ID: <9011121254.3BD00D01F145@es.office>
Source record: 6640

Response to: Phone bashing (Derek Wills)

> What's my point? Just that the dislike of cw among some of the people on
> this net is probably conditioned by the fact that speaking English is not a
> problem for them. If international communications were all either in CW or
> in Japanese, you would be facing the same sort of choice that many Japanese
> face in getting on the air. It also means that if you want to work lots of
> JAs and UAs it is a good idea to stay fluent in cw.

If you stick to Q-codes and RST reports, CW is a universal language. CW does not, however, magically translate Japanese into English (a popular misconception).

> I don't see a lot of difference between the attitudes "they should all learn
> my language" and "I shouldn't have to learn cw", or, for that matter, "why
> can't you get a decent hamburger and fries in Burkina Faso?" (sadly, you
> probably can).

So why NOT learn their language?

I started to work towards 20 WPM after passing the Extra written test 2 years ago. A year later, I could copy around 10 WPM, and credit for the written portion expired. I don't work CW by choice, and I find tapes, computer generated code, W1AW too boring to stick with.

Instead of code, my current project is to try to recover some of the foreign language knowledge I had in high school and college. I've ordered the Amateur radio phrase book form the Finnish Amateur Radio League, and I'm listening to QSOs in other languages while I'm waiting. Why bring this up? I think that it would do wonders for "International Goodwill" if English-speaking hams could say even a sentence or two in the language of their contacts.

> Meanwhile, a good fraction of all the "foreign" stations will still be using
> cw because it is easier than learning English for many of them.

If all they want to do is exchange callsigns and signal reports.

Warren KA1JL
warren_tuiskula@stratus.com

3031. female hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 17:57:29 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <39578@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6641

rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (=Ron Todd) says:

Summary: Genderless Language

..... Is it not intriguing that this thread of discussion
began as a posting of non-ham activities at a convention? I will let
you draw your line from that.

Ron, K3FR

Actually, that's not true. The only link is that I initiated both subjects.
I posted something about non-ham activities at a hamfest being entirely for
women, and I later posted something about DXing certificates referring to
"his station" etc. There are not many women in ham radio, and I think both
of these situations perpetuate the idea that hamming is an all-male hobby.
It's not only in this country, either - all I have to do is to send my call
at someone in response to a CQ, to get "GE OM, tnx fer call" - and you can't
tell me that women and men sound different on cw. People even have QSL cards
printed with "tnx for QSO OM". Not all hams are middle-aged white males with
beer bellies and baseball caps. Changing the wording on certificates seems a
minor thing to do, yet I've seen many postings from people who tell us that
"his" means "his or her" and it's perfectly OK to refer to "his station" on a
certificate awarded to a female ham. Am I just unusually enlightened or some-
thing? ...

BTW, the above is not meant as an attack on the poster - I read his posting
a few times and still don't understand what he was saying :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3032. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 18:14:20 UTC
From: chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <703@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Source record: 6642

Argue all you want about the merits of testing for CW as a prerequisite for getting a HAM license, but there's something missing if you don't know and use it.

I passed my General CW portion on a wing and prayer, and I never intended upon using CW since I love computers and digital modes. But, have you ever noticed how educated and truly noble many of the CW operators are? They are very courteous and most love to help Hams develop their CW skills. CW operators are getting statistically older as younger Hams opt for the easier modes. I love talking to these older guys. They have such a wealth of knowledge and experience that is unique to CW. Many of them only use CW. I could listen to their old stories for hours.

I want to meet more of these Hams before they leave the hobby, for whatever reasons. So, if I have to learn CW (25 wpm) do it, I'm gonna. And I know I'll be glad I did. Extra class, look out!

I hope CW never dies and that CW operators continue to epitomize what's good and fascinating about Amateur Radio.

--
Chuck Rissmeyer - c.rissmeyer@StPaul.NCR.COM
KE0VG - KE0VG @ WB0GDB.mn.usa.na.earth
MENSA - Minnesota (1129142)

3033. Name that tune.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 18:27:54 UTC
From: slp9m@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov12.122754.42251@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 6643

Several years ago I heard an unidentified piece of music which piqued my curiosity and I since then I have wondered about just who it can be attributed to as well as any background on it. Let's see what those of you who provided so much information on YYZ last summer (as well as any others) can come up with on this one.

The recording starts up with the sound of atmospherics and several hissing (no BFO) CW signals. It sounds like a receiver with a wide IF and an AM detector parked in the CW portion of one of the HF marine bands (8 MHz for example). Then a female voice comes in reading what sounds like a marine weather report only to drowned out by the band.

Throughout the whole song the lead guitar cranks out SOS in Morse.

My memory of the lyrics is sketchy, but I do remember that the word "stranded" is used heavily, probably more frequently than any other. Another line I recall is "better get the breakdown squad out, to get me rollin' on", or something like that.

The piece ends much like it began, except in reverse order. The weather report fades into the CW through an AM detector and noise and this then fades into silence.

I heard this music on a cassette which belonged to a young man who was several thousand miles from home at the time. He said that he had recorded the tape from an album belonging to his brother and that he had no idea what who the artist was or what the name of the slelection was.

Does anyone on the net recognize this piece, know its name or who the artist is? If so, can anyone offer any further background. Its been nearly eight years now and I still don't have a clue.

73, Scott

###
Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ # INTERNET: SLP9M@cc.usu.edu
Center for Atmospheric & Space Sciences # Twisted pair: (801) 750-2975
Utah State University # Home: (801) 753-3924
Logan, UT 84322-4405 #
###

3034. Re: Phone bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 18:58:40 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <4014@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6644

CW is : a) a language
b) a representation of an alphabet
c) a source of ineffectual trivial debates

Choose most correct answer.

3035. Re: 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 20:05:11 UTC
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com
Message-ID: <19405@oolong.la.locus.com>
Source record: 6645

In article <42094@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
>Why isn't there the equivilent of a 2510 for 15 meters? Or, is there
>one that I don't know about? Seems to me it wouldn't be that much
>harder to build than the 10m one, and you could leave off the FM
>portion and just leave CW, USE, and LSB (packet)
^^^^^^^^^^^^

Does it really matter which mode (USB vs LSB) one uses for
packet? Using LSB vs USB could invert the tones (mark vs. space), but
that shouldn't matter given the NRZI encoding of packet data (NRZI encodes
data in transitions, not absolute mark vs. space). On 2m, I've seen stations
which have the tones flipped with respect to each other; it doesn't make
a difference there (as one would expect).

Then again, I've never used HF packet :-)

/*
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
*/

3036. Extra Class ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 20:17:10 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <17190@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 6646

Should we continue to issue Extra Class licenses in the current
manner ?

Should we not reserve this class for those who can really
demonstrate the capabilities beyond the norm that we see
today and have done so maybe for the last 10 or 20 years.

N1HZH

3037. Re: Old Radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 20:33:50 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250269@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6647

In rec.ham-radio, schuster@cup.portal.com (Michael Alan Schuster) writes:

>Anyone know of places that restore old radios, or sell parts/chassis
>for them. A friend is restoring an old house, and he found the case of
>what he described as a "1926 DeWald" radio in the attic. It has no
>chassis; he'd like to add the original electronics, or perhaps a modern
>chassis that would fit inside (as a last resort). Any clues?

Antique Electronic Supply has an excellent catalog full of parts, manuals,
and books for restoring antique radios:

Antique Electronic Supply
6221 S. Maple Ave.
Tempe, AZ 85283

AL N1AL

3038. Re: *sigh* another urbane legend

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 21:58:58 UTC
From: perley@trub.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <13685@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 6648

In article <9011121738.AA18033@june.cs.washington.edu> pardo@CS.WASHINGTON.EDU (pardo@cs.washington.edu) writes:
> He has not been given a very long time to
> live and it is Craig's ambition to enter the Guiness Book of
> World Records for the largest number of get well cards ever
> received by an individual.
>

Bunk or not, I don't see the ham radio connection, unless he wants to set the record for received radio-grams. We could merge 2 legends by sending a batch of cookies made from Mrs. Field's secret recipe.

-don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

3039. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 22:25:45 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1901@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6649

From n8emr!W8PH Mon Nov 12 15:34:42 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iYjpZ-0000cjC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Mon, 12 Nov 90 14:33 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901112/1846z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:12434 Z:43232
R:901112/1800z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:5490 Z:43229
R:901112/1712 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:50059 Z:43103
R:901112/1632 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:60734 Z:45387

PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 46 ARLP046
FROM ED TILTON, W1HDQ
SPRING HILL FL NOVEMBER 12, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF NOVEMBER THE SOLAR FLUX ROSE FROM A LOW OF
140 TO A HIGH OF 215. IT THEN DROPPED BACK TO 193 ON THE 10TH BUT
RECOVERED TO 197 THE NEXT DAY. SO FAR THIS MONTH CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN
GENERALLY GOOD, EVEN UP THROUGH 50 MHZ, WHICH WAS QUITE BUSY THIS
PAST WEEKEND.

FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING NOVEMBER 6, THE FLUX HAD REACHED 190 OR
HIGHER WITH A PEAK OF 215 ON THE 7TH. IN NOVEMBER THIS IS HIGH
ENOUGH FOR 50 MHZ DX AND FINE FOR WORLDWIDE WORK ON 28 MHZ. IT IS
NOT TOO HIGH FOR MOST OTHER DX ACTIVITY. THE MUF MIGHT FALL BACK
SOME DURING DECEMBER, BUT THE DX PICTURE SHOULD REMAIN GENERALLY
GOOD THROUGH EARLY SPRING.

FOR MORE ON THE DX PICTURE WE RECOMMEND USE OF THE CHARTS THAT
APPEAR IN EVERY ISSUE OF QST, USUALLY NEAR THE DX COLUMN. THE SIZE
OF THIS FEATURE HAS BEEN REDUCED BECAUSE SURVEYS HAVE SHOWN THAT FEW
AMATEURS MAKE GOOD USE OF IT. THIS MAY COME TO A, "USE IT OR LOSE
IT," SITUATION IF EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT MANY READERS CONTINUE TO PASS
IT BY.

AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBERS FOR NOVEMBER 1 THROUGH 7 WERE 71, 96, 113,
136, 158, 161 AND 198 RESPECTIVELY, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 133.3.
SOLAR FLUX NUMBERS AS REPORTED BY WWV FOR THE SAME TIME PERIOD WERE
145, 140, 151, 156, 170, 198 AND 215, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 167.9.

3040. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 22:36:53 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011122236.AA18329@tilde>
Source record: 6650

Re: Re: need two....

In <ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein)> Alan sez:

>> ...is there anyone on the net located in Vermont, Wyoming, or Nevada?
>
>For the right price I can be located in Wyoming. :-)
>
>Seriously... Fort Collins, Colorado is just a 1/2 hour drive south of
>the border. Someday if'n I'm bored enough when the band is open, I'll
>drive up there with my 25W HR2510, mobile, and a stack of postcards.
>Ought to be fun for a change on the receiving end of the pileups.
>
>Nobody actually LIVES in Wyoming, you understand. It's all barren
>wilderness.

I know a guy from Wyoming, and he doesn't know what amateur radio is.

I've been trying for months to QSO the state for WAS CW. Could I get
a waiver due to inactivity on the bands up there? How about a
DXpedition to Cheyenne?
>
>(Now if someone from Wyoming wasn't going to respond before, I think I
>probably just got their attention. :-)

Ditto.......

>Good luck --
>Alan, N0MFW

73,
Dube N5PDK

3041. Re: KILL files

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 22:51:49 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <22842@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 6651

Per requests, my 'rn' KILL file for rec.ham-radio:

```
/: .*CW/:j
/: *tad@ssc/h:j
/: *david.stark@/h:j
/: *dave.stark@/h:j
/: *jim.grubs@/h:j
/: *phil@ux1/h:j
/: *brian@uscd/h:j
```

The first entry kills (i.e., does not display to you) any posting with 'CW' anywhere in the subject line.

All the rest suppress display of articles written by the referenced authors.

'rn' users can edit their kill files by simply entering control-K whilst reading any article in the appropriate newsgroup.
- Brian

3042. QSO content

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 23:09:03 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <39603@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6652

gary@ke4zv.UUCP Mon Nov 12 09:38:39 1990 says:

>>Derek, if the sum of your HF ham radio experience is limited to DX
>>exchanges, you're missing out on a grand opportunity to learn what
>>the rest of the world thinks and feels. It's worth your time to
>>learn a little conversational Russian, or maybe your college German or
>>high school French will come back to you with a little practice. You
>>know, some parts of the world even speak English, like Australia, New
>>Zealand, the subcontinent of India, South Africa, even England. It's
>>estimated that nearly 80% of the world's population knows at least a
>>little English. Try actually talking with some of them, you might
>>enjoy it.

>>Gary KE4ZV

Hey, I didn't say that I was guilty of this attitude, did I? I've used
French over the air in working some African and European countries - the
most recent occasion was with a Belgian, who pretended not to understand
because he was from the "wrong" part of the country (bit of a faux pas
there, I suppose). I have ragchewed (by which I mean spent more than
5 mins on a QSO :-)) with stations in all continents. I was the only
participant to make an admittedly short speech in Chinese at a conference
in Beijing (nobody really understood it, including the BYs, but I tried).
I use the Chinese words for 'hello' and 'thank you' when working BYs on
phone or cw. I've sent foot in all the countries you mention above (except
for South Africa) and conversed with the natives. So I'm not as parochial
as you might be implying. I'm even married to a foreigner (well, a VK3).
Heck, I've even corresponded in French over e-mail (right, Patrice N6BIS?).

However, my point in the original posting was that having to learn a small
amount of a foreign language is at least as difficult as having to copy cw
at a measly 5 words per minute. All the postings I've seen in response have
agreed that learning said smattering is easy and rewarding and helps one make
contacts with 'foreigners'. I agree completely and think the same can be said
for learning cw, except that 5 wpm doesn't get you very far in any language,
including cw (as Julian N6ARE said in a posting, or perhaps it was in e-mail,
it's like trying to hold a conversation by looking up one word at a time in a
dictionary).

I guess I'm saying that "I don't have time to learn 5 wpm cw" is just like
"I don't have time to learn the French for 'please', 'thankyou' or '73' ",
whereas in both cases a little effort can repay enormous rewards in what you
can achieve in international communications.

Now I suppose we'll get flames from those who can speak fluent Serbo-Croatian and Mongolian, but just can't handle dots and dashes :-) [and to forestall the expected, yes, I know that learning the basics of a foreign language is not required for a ham license while 5 wpm cw is...].

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3043. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 23:37:54 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011122337.AA20923@tilde>
Source record: 6653

In <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)> Phile opines:

(lotsa stuff ref <rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier)> deleted)

>Now here's something you can flame me for...

I wasn't going to get into this again, but I couldn't turn down the invite.

>(pro-coders are) selfish and arrogant.

No-coders are selfish and arrogant.

>You want to keep ham radio stuck in the way of the past that will doom it.

Did this come to you in a divine revelation, or isn't it just your opinion?

>You may have the best of intentions, but I don't think you
>know and understand what the future of the hobby has going for it in the next
>fifty years.

I don't think you do, either.

>The loss of valuable spectrum we can see each time the FCC says
>something is a direct result of the lack of growth because of efforts to keep
>out anyone not willing to become like you.

"Lack of growth" is due to a large variety of things, chief of which is the
TV, "Nintendo" games, and computers. I don't buy your argument that the
need to copy Morse at 5 WPM is the direct cause.

>So what conclusions can I draw?

The wrong ones, IMHO.

>I work VHF, UHF, and planning to go digital, and am also interested in VHF
>thru SHF SSB and CW and I am appalled by what I hear. How can I not associate
>a "stick to traditions only" thrust with a knife in the heart of the Amateur
>Radio Service.

If a "stick to tradition" attitude is a knife in the heart of amateur radio now,
why was it not so in earlier years? Why, oh why, must we be constantly be
propagandized with the idea that tradition is bad? Progress has been, and will
continue to be, made while holding to traditions.

>I hope I'm wrong. I hope I'm just paranoide. But why do I
>keep spinning the dial down to the HF bands and hear people who make me feel
>bad instead of feeling profoundly proud?

Why do I keep spinning the dials up to the VHF and UHF bands and hear people who make me feel bad instead of feeling profoundly proud? There are bad attitudes and rotten apples all over, that's why; and I certainly can't see a no-code license improving THAT.

The point is, that none of the foregoing hyperbole is selling no-code, (or, for that matter, pro-code) and few people seriously believe that no-code is the panacea that will rescue amateur radio from (moot) death.

73,
Dube N5PDK

3044. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 23:53:51 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp
Message-ID: <407.273EF137@w8grt.uucp>
Source record: 6654
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
> Date: 12 Nov 90 14:19:56 GMT
> Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
> Message-ID: <151@platypus.uofs.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> I realize that there is no likely hood of this ever getting as far as
> the FCC for consideration, but what is wrong with a KISS license plan??
>
> Example:
>
> CLASS (Old Class) Priveledges Requirements
> C (Technician) All modes full power No CW --
> Comprehensive
> above 30 Mhz. technical exam.
>
> B (General) All modes - all bands 5 WPM CW --
> Comprehensive
> Power restricted to technical exam.
> 250 watts.
>
> A (Advanced) All modes - all bands Hold a Class B
> license
> Full power. for 2 years.

How comprehensive is "comprehensive"? I would hate to see Novice level entry eliminated altogether. On the surface, it looks like your plan would do just that.

Also, I would reduce maximum power to 200 watts for everyone. There's no earthly need for more than that and hasn't been since hams quit operating on 600 or 700 meters with rotary spark gap transmitters.

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) THIS SPACE FOR RENT
| ,___| _____________Request rate list._____________
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

3045. Realistic PRO-2006

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-12 23:57:05 UTC
From: root@raider.raidernet.com
Message-ID: <19@raider.raidernet.com>
Source record: 6655

I recently purchased a Realistic Pro-2006 scanner and am very pleased with it. Now I want to combine it with my other hobby - computing. Is there any way this unit could be interfaced to a computer ? Does anyone make a kit, or has someone out there done it before ?

In particular, it would be nice to let the radio scan and have the computer log active frequencies for later research. Scanning is great fun, but it seems to be a perfect place for automation !

On another note, anyone have a list of mods for this radio they could mail to me - I've heard of a few possibilities that are supposed to exist, but have no particulars.

Thanks for any help !

Bob
AB4SU
--
* RaiderNet Public Access *Middle Tenn's Unix Gateway* Murfreesboro, TN *
* Data:(615)896-8716 896-7905 Voice:(615)849-4390 Mail:PO Box 2371 Zip 37133 *
* Domain: root@raider.RAIDERNET.COM UUCP: uunet!mjbtn!raider!root HAM: AB4SU *
* Shell Accounts, Mail/USENET UUCP Links Available -- Send Mail for Details *

3046. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 00:11:28 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880364@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6656

>I think I have the perfect solution.
>
>Access to the CW part of the spectrum should be permitted only to
>those who know the Morse code.

The CW part of the spectrum is also commonly used for other modes, such as RTTY, HF packet, FAX,... Fragmenting the spectrum for a CW-only band (where no other modes are allowed) would be a waste of a shared resource.

>Access to other parts of the spectrum should be permitted only to those
>who have the appropriate skills. E.g., only people who can speak
>should be allowed to use phone, only people with functioning EME
>equipment should be allowed to bounce off the moon, etc,

Is this a variation of "if you can buy the equipment, you can use the resource" ? That idea sounds like elitism, although it does somewhat reflect the current reality.

"Appropriate skills" sounds like a variation for multiple operating test elements to replace the code element. That would drive the VECs buggy, and/or make it difficult for a prospective ham to find a VEC that could test him on his favorite mode.

>It's silly to require people to learn the Morse code in order to just
>be allowed to talk.

Tell it to the WARC - they're the ones that require Morse of HF users.

Perry / KF0CA

3047. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 00:22:18 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880365@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6657

Re: Is he licensed ?

Good question ! What is your call sign, Karl ? If you don't have a license, come clean. A little study will yield a Novice or Tech ticket, and then you can do this legally on less-crowded frequencies. It's really worth it. Just some friendly advice from an ex-freebander.

Re: Will 40 watts really allow you to "talk some skip" better than 25 watts?

Karl, save yourself some $$$, and forget about the extra 15 watts. It will raise your transmitted signal less than one S unit. 10*log10(40/25) ain't much.

I've used 400 watts (vs 100) on 10 meters. Presumably, it should account for 6 dB more signal, but it's a waste on 10 meters. 10 meter propogation is a binary affair - either you do or don't, and no (reasonable) amount of extra power will help if you don't.

Perry / KF0CA

3048. Phone patch by automatic repeater NOT LEGAL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 01:06:08 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.010608.8311@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6658

97.205(e) Ancillary functions of a repeater that are available to
users on the input channel are not considered remotely
controlled functions of the station. Limiting the use
of a repeater to only certain user stations is permissible.

Now the question is how to interpret the first part of this rule.
One important question is what this rule means with regard to the
autopatch functions of a 2 meter repeater. What is not clear is
whether or not SOME control is still required, and if so, what kind
of control that must be. We need to look elsewhere to resolve this.

97.201(d) An auxiliary station may be automatically controlled
only when it is part of a system that includes a
repeater station also being automatically controlled.

While this should easily allow for auxiliary links to other repeaters
and to access a phone line remote from the repeater itself, it might
not apply well to a case of the phone line attached to the repeater.

97.115(b) The third party may participate in state the message where:

97.115(b)(1) The control operator is present at the control point and
is continously monitoring and supervising the third party's
participation; and

97.115(b)(2) [restrictions on who may be third party]

This rule effectively requires a live, breathing, and licensed, human
being to monitor the third party traffic. A phone line could be used
as a control link to the transmitter, but only if the person at the
other end of it is being the control operator. This is usually not
the case and would fall under third party traffic.

So we can operate a repeater (and its associated auxiliary links) under
automatic control, but we still need a real control operator if the
repeater station is originating third party traffic. Even though
97.205(e) does not require the user be operating an auxiliary station
just to use features of the repeater, 97.115(b)(1) still requires that
a control operator be present somewhere.

97.109(e) No station may be automatically controlled while transmitting
third-party communications, except a station retransmitting
digital packet radio communications on the 6 m and shorter
wavelength bands. Such stations must be using the American
Radio Relay League, Inc. AX.25 Amateur Packet-Radio Link-Layer
Protocol, Version 2.0, October 1984 (or compatible). The
retransmitted messages must originate at a station that is

being locally or remotely controlled.

Well, that seems to completely exclude the possibility of an autopatch on an automatic repeater being legal. The automatic control aspect a repeater is usually operating under cannot be used to pass third party traffic. There must be a station who is the control operator (can shut down the station) who is monitoring the third party traffic. It is not control of the repeater that is at issue, but control of the third party traffic. The last part of 97.109(e) also indicates that even for packet, a real live control operator needs to be monitoring the introduction of messages into the packet network; a philosophy indicated in the rules that is consistent with the repeater situation.

The ARRL License Manual (which every ham who does not have any other copy of the current FCC rules owns, right? :-) talks about phone patches on pages 13-16 and 13-17 (8th edition). In the entirety of that discussion no mention is made of a phone patch being done via an automatic repeater. However on page 10-3 they do refer to control of a repeater, quoting:

Only a digipeater operating at 50 MHz or higher can be automatically controlled when it is passing third-party traffic. A third party participates in amateur communications when you make a phone call with a repeater autopatch. This means that a voice repeater must be locally or remotely controlled and a control operator must be present at the local or remote site when the repeater autopatch is active.

So, I am not the first person to come to this conclusion. I'd have expected the ARRL to figure this out well before me since they have the "inside track" and a lawyer or two to go over it all.

Now of course the user of the "repeater" can become the control operator and take on the duties specified in 97.115(b)(1) but to be the control operator, a wireline (hard to do portable) or a radio remote control is needed. 97.205(e) simply means you don't have to be remotely controlling the actual functions of a repeater to use them. You can turn ON the phone patch and say something INTO it, and that much would be OK. But as soon as someone on the phone end says something, it becomes third party traffic. You have to become the control operator of the repeater, not just merely be the user of it, to allow third party traffic. Alternatively someone else can be the control operator. If the control operator is using a radio link to effect the control, that radio link must be an auxiliary station. If the user is doubling as a control operator, his control must be by means of an auxiliary station operating under the rules of an auxiliary station including the limitation of being on the following frequencies:

220.5-225 MHz, 420-431 MHz, 433-435 MHz, 438-above MHz

If the repeater input is on one of the above frequencies, I see no reason it cannot double as being the control link. Provision would have to be made to make sure the user of such an input can hear the third party traffic at all times that it is being passed. That might mean that the

phone connection is cut off during the time the user/control-op is sending. That would be a convenience in the repeater that makes it easier for the control operator to meet his legal obligations without full duplex capability.

Sorry folks, but thems the rules. Interpret them as you see fit, since in the end, that's your responsibility, and it is your license. The above is just how I interpret them for my own purposes. My autopatch control link will be on an auxiliary frequency only.

If you think the rules need to be changed, you can petition the FCC to change them. I personally feel they should be changed, but am not sure just yet exactly how. I welcome contact about this matter.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3049. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 01:22:21 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.012221.10819@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6659

bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>I realize that there is no likely hood of this ever getting as far as
>the FCC for consideration, but what is wrong with a KISS license plan??
>
>Example:
>
>CLASS (Old Class) Priveledges Requirements
> C (Technician) All modes full power No CW -- Comprehensive
> above 30 Mhz. technical exam.
>
> B (General) All modes - all bands 5 WPM CW -- Comprehensive
> Power restricted to technical exam.
> 250 watts.
>
> A (Advanced) All modes - all bands Hold a Class B license
> Full power. for 2 years.

A couple of questions:

1. Do you mean to restrict the power for ALL bands for class B or just
for the HF bands?

2. Why do you choose 250 watts instead of the 200 watts Novices and Techs
now have as power limits (and everyone has on 30m)?

>Any comments?? Should I actually write this up and propose it to the FCC?
>Should I don my NOMEX underwear??

I'd have chosen 150 watts if a change was necessary. That makes for a nice
round ratio of 1:10 for power between A and B.

The NOMEX might be a reasonable precaution. There are a lot of people
out there that want to hold on to their (H)igh (A)am (M)ighty status. :-)
--- --- ---
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3050. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 01:23:40 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.012340.11199@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6660

sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:

>It's easy: just scan for uicu.edu in the sender's address and you'll get rid
^^^^

>of 99% of the mindless drivel.

Gee, who is really without their mind here today?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3051. Re: KILL files

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 01:30:30 UTC
From: phil@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.013030.12348@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6661

```
brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Per requests, my 'rn' KILL file for rec.ham-radio:

> /: .*CW/:j
> /: *tad@ssc/h:j
> /: *david.stark@/h:j
> /: *dave.stark@/h:j
> /: *jim.grubs@/h:j
> /: *phil@ux1/h:j
^^^
-----------------^^^

> /: *brian@uscd/h:j

Sorry, Brian, I could NOT resist the temptation. :-)
--

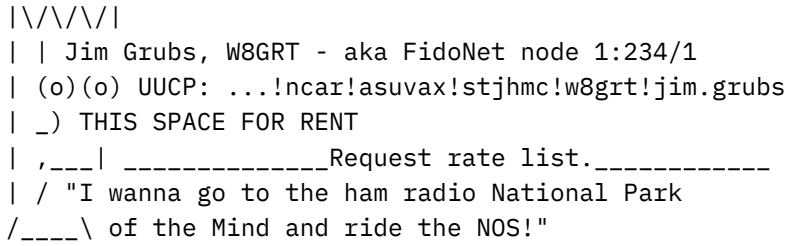
--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.
```

3052. CB to ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 01:31:38 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp
Message-ID: <409.273F0FFE@w8grt.uucp>
Source record: 6662

> From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor)
> Date: 12 Nov 90 15:46:08 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1990Nov12.154608.25717@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> Next question. Does anyone know of a mfg. or article that converts
> (transverter preferably solid state) a CB output to LOWER freqencies,
> particularly the MARS frequencies around 4.5 MHZ?

Ask AFF3M.

--

|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) THIS SPACE FOR RENT
| ,___| _____Request rate list._____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

3053. Re: Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 01:36:22 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.013622.13494@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6663

jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> > I learned just barely enough code to pass the Novice and didn't need any
> > more to pass the Tech. I presently have no interest in Morse Code.

>And you're not a CB/LID ruining the ham radio bands??? Hmm, must be a lesson
>there....

Yeah.... give everyone USENET access to vent their flames :-)
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3054. RTTY DX Notes 11/9/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 02:22:02 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1902@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6664

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1109
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 11/9/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 9th November 1990
BID: $RTDX1109
Part 1 of 3.

Last week I made mention about reading books to see what AMTOR was all
about. There are several good books to read. There is one written by
G3PLX, Peter Martinez, which explains the protocol between stations,
and some of the commands. But for the actual working of the AMTOR
system it is suggested that you read and study CCIR Recommendation
476-4. That tells you nothing about commands (each system has its own
series of commands) but it will tell you how the AMTOR system works in
detail. Its worth reading if you are not just a black box basher.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW, DL8AAM, I5FLN, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT,
VK2EG, W2JGR, W2UP, and the Tristate DX Packet Cluster Network.
Thank you all for your assistance and news.

Bandpass:

Friday 2:
PJ2/OH2BGD 14086 at 0434Z QSL
UC2OF 14085 at 0856Z
UI9ABV 21092 at 1507Z
ZB2IY 28085 at 1513Z
YI1BGD 14075 at 1827Z FEC
5N0ETP 21080 at 2105Z
5Z4BI 21083 at 2127Z

Saturday 3:
HK0TU 21085 at 0300Z QSL
HC8VB 14087 at 0415Z
UA3FZ 14087 at 0653Z
UB4HQ 21091 at 1329Z
UQ2HO 21085 at 1747Z
ZD9BV 21085 at 1822Z
9Q5UN 28087 at 2000Z
EA8GS 28089 at 2005Z
PJ2/OH2BGD 14089 at 2035Z
```

V51P 21085 at 2055Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1109A
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 11/9/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 9th November 1990
BID: $RTDX1109A
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 4:
J88BP 14086 at 0100Z
HK0TU 7085 at 0207Z
HC8VB 14082 at 0458Z
UI9WK 14090 at 0504Z
UC2OCJ 28098 at 0827Z QSL
5N0ETP 21092 at 0841Z
UM8MFU 21092 at 0845Z
TU2BB 21076 at 0850Z
5B4XA 28086 at 1111Z
KP2BH 28091 at 1155Z
JX7DFA 14082 at 1325Z
V51P 21084 at 1423Z
3X1SG 21086 at 1915Z
TR8JH 21085 at 2011Z

Monday 5:
HI8EL 21086 at 0025Z
J73WA 21085 at 0045Z QSL
VP8BFH 21086 at 0101Z
PJ2/OH2BGD 14087 at 0342Z
HK0TU 28085 at 0421Z
ZK1AP 14074 at 0716Z ARQ
9J2BO 28090 at 1422Z

Tuesday 6:
PJ2/OH2BGD 14092 at 0207Z
TU2BB 14074 at 0225Z ARQ
HC8VB 14081 at 0420Z
V73AS 14082 at 0421Z
ZS1PS 14082 at 0429Z
HK0TU 14084 at 0609Z
ZK1AP 14074 at 0722Z ARQ
CN15AMV 28085 at 1130Z QSL/Note
KP2BH 28095 at 1451Z
TA2CNB 14094 at 1824Z
5B4XA 14086 at 1837Z
5N0ETP 14085 at 1925Z
6Y5EW 21074 at 1941Z ARQ
JX7FDA 14086 at 2303Z

Wednesday 5:
PJ2/OH2BGD 14087 at 0422Z
HC8VB 14082 at 0516Z
ZK1AP 14074 at 0613Z ARQ
TY1PS 21074 at 2150Z ARQ
ZD9CO 28090 at 1904Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1109B
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 11/9/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 9th November 1990
BID: $RTDX1109B
Part 3 of 3.

Thursday 8:
UI9ABV 14083 at 0450Z
P29BT 14084 at 1411Z QSL

QSL Information:

PJ2/OH2BGD will QSL via his home call.

HK0TU says to QSL via HK3DDD.

UC2OCJ collects his cards from Box 68, Gomel, Byelorussia 246027 USSR.

J73WA is Wayne Abraham, 1430 Rodney St., Portsmouth, Commonwealth Of Dominica, West Indies.

CN15AMV will QSL via Box 299, Rabat, Morocco.

Notes of Interest:

Banaba T33 should be active now, but nothing heard so far.

Juan Fernandez. CE0ZZZ should be active this week. QSL via CE3BFZ.

You can stop holding your breath: cards for YV0AA have started to appear. One wonders how long before other cards for the April period of operation will take to appear?

Angola. There are some rumors around that there may be activity from this area in the near future. We hope for the best.

3W3RR states that he hopes to operate from Spratley in December for a ten day period. But, he needs donations, which may be sent to NT2X, Ed Kritsky, Box 300715, Brooklyn, NY 11230 USA. In case of cancellation all donations will be refunded.

CN15AMV was operating from the capital of Western Sahara. Does this count as Western Sahara (SO) or CN8? If it counts as CN Morocco then we have two countries with the same QTH? Or something.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG).

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX

3055. ARRL Letter - 02-Nov-90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 02:39:44 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1904@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6665

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================
```

The ARRL Letter Volume 9 Number 22 November 2, 1990 - Part 1 of 4

LEAGUE PROTESTS COMMENT DEADLINE TO FCC

The ARRL has filed a an "Application for Review" with the FCC, requesting the commissioners overrule a staff decision. The League seeks more time to respond to proposals for new Morse code testing procedures for disabled persons.

This is the latest episode in PR Docket 90-356, which began with a public announcement by the FCC in early August and culminated in the FCC's denial, on Sept. 28, of the League's request for more time--until Nov. 15--to comment.

The League has from the very beginning stressed that, since new procedures were implemented for disabled applicants immediately upon the August announcement--and some other accommodations have been in effect for years--there is no urgency in formalizing them through rule-making.

The League maintains that because of the unusually short time frame between public announcement and comment deadline, ARRL found it nearly impossible to study the proposal, seek comment from individual examiners to gain from their experience, and formulate comments on the proposal.

Because of "the significance of the proposal to the Amateur Radio Service," the Application said, the League felt additional comment time was a necessity, not a luxury.

The League pointed out that the main sources of information available to amateurs--the monthly magazines--simply were unable to publicize the matter in time for examiners and the disabled themselves to comment.

Furthermore, the Commission broke with tradition in this matter. In the past, proposals likely to have strong impact on the Amateur Service always have been afforded a reasonable comment period.

"This proceeding is not merely a simple matter of attempting to accommodate the needs of the handicapped by waiving an inconsequential examination element," The Application for Review said. "It is, rather, a reversal of stated policy, and an action which stands to jeopardize

the integrity of the volunteer amateur radio examination program."

The Application went on to again point out that procedures already in place for accommodating disabilities are producing applications for waivers, some of them frivilous. The list of disabilities (from the Disabled Americans Act of 1990) is overly broad, many of the disabilities listed having no bearing on someone's ability to use Morse.

As a result of the August announcement, one waiver application--with a letter from an optometrist--sought relief from the Morse requirement for an applicant with a vision problem. A problem correctable with eyeglasses.

The League also noted again that the FCC, in 1982, held that "(s)electing a particular group of license applications for favorable treatment in terms of less stringent amateur operator requirements would not be sound licensing policy...if such a policy were instituted, the Commission ultimately could find itself in the untenable position of deciding which applicants actually qualified for telegraphy exemptions and which did not. Commission personnel clearly are not trained to make such judgments..."

And so it is that the FCC now proposes to turn what, in 1982, was "not sound licensing policy" into a rule eight years later.

The Application for Review asks for an additional 48 days for comments to be accepted by the FCC.

RINALDO IN EUROPE FOR WARC

The technical foundations for WARC-92 are being laid at a series of meetings under the auspices of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR). The CCIR is the part of the ITU structure responsible for making recommendations on technical and operating matters relating to radio communication. The meetings ultimately will result in a concise reference document that will be used as a basis for decision making at WARC-92.

A CCIR Joint Interim Working Party meeting was held in Geneva Oct. 22-25 to draft the section of the report dealing with the compatibility of various high-frequency (below 30 MHz) radio services. This section of the report is important to amateurs because of the different regional allocations to the broadcasting and amateur services at 7 MHz, and because broadcasting expansion may result in increased sharing of HF spectrum between other services.

ARRL Technical Development Manager Paul Rinaldo, W4RI, attended the meeting as a member of the U.S. delegation. Participating as an observer for the International Amateur Radio Union was IARU Region 1 Vice Chairman Wojceich Nietyksza, SP5FM.

with the mobile and mobile-satellite services and their present and
Another important CCIR Interim Working Party meeting, this one dealing
potential sharing partners (including the amateur and amateur-satellite
observers) will open in Helsinki Nov. 12. Rinaldo is on the U.S.
delegation to this meeting; representing IARU will be Capt. Charles
Dorian, W3JPT.

The outputs of these and other CCIR Interim Working Parties will be
fed, for final review and approval, to a special "JIWP WARC-92," which
is scheduled to meet in Geneva in March 1991. The objective of ARRL and
IARU participation in the work of the CCIR is to ensure that the report
adopted at that meeting adequately reflects the continuing spectrum
needs of the amateur and amateur-satellite services.

OFFERS HOPE TO DISABLED

People with severe physical disabilities are now able to communicate
using a Morse code-based system developed at the State University of
New York at Buffalo (UB). People unable to speak or to move their limbs
can communicate with an Apple computer by sending CW to the
computer--by moving their heads from side to side, closing
switches--according to UB Today, a publication of the university.

Develoed by S. David Farr, associate dean of the school's graduate
school of education and director of its Learning Technologies
Laboratories, the system's CW input to the computer replaces the
computer mouse. Farr initiated the project, called Morse Writer, in
1985, for Matthew Stein, now 13, who has had cerebral palsy since birth
and is a severely-involved paraplegic, according to UB Today.

Matthew uses the system in two ways. "Message mode" is a form of
shorthand in which, for example, sending the letter "z" produces "thank
you," and "o" means "hello." Used in free-typing mode the Apple
on the computer screen, produce printouts, and speak via a voice
synthesizer.

MacIntosh becomes a word processor. Matthew's system can display type
Many people have seen the physicist Stephen Hawking, the author of "A
Brief History of Time," use a similar device. Hawking, who suffers
from Lou Gehrig's disease and is unable to speak, types commands into a
computer, which activates a voice synthesizeb.

Closer to home was the late Cliff Corne, K9EAB, who for years was
confined to an iron lung and sent CW using his mouth to operate a keyer
paddle. This was in the 1960s, before the microcomputer.

Today, sophisticated hams using computers and digital voice keyers are
able to operate on voice modes without ever speaking a word.

AMATEUR RANKS CONTINUE GROWTH

Both new Amateur Radio licensees and license upgrades showed a healthy
increase in the past year. FCC statistics for the fiscal year ended
Oct. 1 have been released (statistics actually were compiled through

1990 1989 1988 1987 1986 1985

Sept. 25) and are shown below along with the five-year trend.

New 26,134 23,065 21,080 24,338 20,979 17,373
Upgrades 29,699 26,789 26,342 23,814 22,228 16,184

The total number of amateur operator licensees grew 6.1 per cent, from 464,800 to 493,292. Here is the breakdown by license class:

Total

Extra 52,847
Advanced 104,365
General 119,158
Technician 125,217
Novice 91,705
Total 493,292

PANELIST SCORES FCC METHODS

FCC Commissioner Ervin Duggan has called for sweeping reforms to disperse the "concentrated" power of the FCC chairman and restore "truly collegial decision making" at the agency.

The Commission has evolved into "a top-down, one-option process of deliberation, a frustrating and often stultifying parody of collegiality," Duggan told a meeting of the Federal Communications Bar Association.

Duggan's recommendations include:

[] Reform of the post-Watergate "Sunshine Act," which prohibits more than two commissioners from meeting in private.

[] Restore independence to bureau chiefs.

[] Require bureaus and offices to work with all commissioners, not just with the chairman.

[] And, encourage staff in other bureaus or offices to present "associate or companion" items in proceedings to develop alternative solutions.

The other three FCC commissioners, Sherrie Marshall, Andrew Barrett, and James Quello, who also attended the meeting, were generally supportive of Duggan's ideas. Quello, however, noted that "It's Congress, not the FCBA," that will have to make any changes in the way the FCC conducts its business.

Last May nine members of the Harvard Wireless Club (W1AF) travelled
HARVARD CLUB HOSTS SOVIETS

6,000 miles to Leningrad and operated for 10 days from club stations UZ1AWT and UZ1AWX. Working alongside Soviet operators under the call

sign US1A, the group made some 21,000 contacts and many new Amateur Radio friends. The event was hosted by the Leningrad Institute of Aircraft Instrumentation.

Immediately upon his return W1AF trustee Mike Manafo, K3UOC, resumed planning for a reciprocal visit by the Soviet club members. "An event like this is not to be taken lightly," Manafo said. "It was six months of very hard work.

"This also was probably the most significant happening of my life," he added.

In mid-October seven Leningraders arrived in Boston for Part Two of this exchange. Although the long-awaited U.S.-USSR reciprocal operating agreement failed to materialize, the Soviets were able to participate in Amateur Radio at W1AF under third- party rules.

On Oct. 23 the Soviet club members visited ARRL Headquarters, with hosts K3UOC and NZ1W. Following a tour of the lab, the QSL Bureau ("Box 88, Newington"), and W1AW ("It's a pileup!" one of the Soviets exclaimed), the group exchanged mememtos with ARRL Executive Vice President Dave Sumner, K1ZZ, and W1AW manager Eddy Pollock, W6LC.

Back in Cambridge, five of the Soviet club members battled the language barrier to become U.S.-licensed hams. They were: Dmitry Samrin, UA1CFL (Novice); Vladimir Alexandrov, UA1AIU (Novice); Sergei Hrapenok, UA1ABR Ivliev, UA1ALZ (Advanced).

(Technician); Victor Stroganov, UV1AA (Technician); and Alexandr
The Leningraders' U.S. visit coincided with a rebuilding program at the HWC station--which now includes new HF gear and antennas donated by several Harvard alumni--and with the *CQ* Worldwide SSB DX Contest. The Soviets joined eight U.S. operators for a multi-single contest entry.

"The computerized operation, including both contest software and the PacketCluster spotting network, was pretty daunting for the Russians," Manafo said. (It's daunting for *anybody* using it for the first time--ed). "But they loved it," Manafo said. The W1AF operation netted three-and-a-half million points.

Following the contest, the group visited several expatriate Leningraders in the New York City area, and were scheduled to return to the Soviet Union Nov. 1.

OHIO AMATEUR BATTLES ORDINANCE

Another municipality has found federal law to be on the side of Amateur Radio operators. Rocky River, Ohio attempted to apply three separate ordinances to keep the 30-foot tower of James D. MacMillan, WA8ZHN, on the ground, after his application was rejected by both the building commissioner and the board of zoning appeals.

The town held that the proposed tower would decrease real estate values, was too close to the side lot line, and that certain technical

information was missing from MacMillan's application.

According to MacMillan, "the problem with the zoning code is not the 60 foot height limit, but (rather) a provision that the neighbors have a right to protest because they don't like the tower for whatever reason."

This ordinance represented "discrimination under the color of law," MacMillan said. The city "can arbitrarily discriminate based on the whims of the neighbors."

In overturning the town's rejection of MacMillan's application, Judge Frank J. Battisti held that the city did not apply the zoning laws in such a way as to provide for reasonable accommodation of amateur communications. The court said there was no violation of the height ordinance with respect to the distance from the side lot line because the city has interpreted it incorrectly. The federal court also refused the city's request to relinquish jurisdiction to the state courts.

MacMillan was represented by ARRL Volunteer Counsel Robert M. Winston, W2THU, who has won several other tower cases in the Cleveland area. "We have won the battle, but not yet the war," Winston said, because the a tower."

BRIEFS

court has not yet ordered that Rocky River issue a permit to construct [] A special effort to reduce a sizable backlog in DXCC submissions has begun at HQ. Coordinated by Business Manager Barry Shelley, staff throughout the building are helping with routine processing of applications.

Ganging up to produce the backlog were the the addition of several new DXCC countries, the peak of the solar cycle, and new band endorsements for Amateur Radio's most popular award. For more background read "It Seems to Us," in November *QST*.

[] At The Front: The New Bern (NC) Amateur Radio Club will sponsor a Novice licensing class using ARRL materials. Not news? The news is the class will be conducted in Saudi Arabia, under the direction of U.S. Marine Mark Bitterlich, WA3JPY. Bitterlich, 37, has asked the club to send the study materials "to relieve the boredom and inactivity of those serving in 'the sand pile.'" The club's next step is to get accreditation for a volunteer examiner team.

[] The Queen Mary is back on the air. After a year of inactivity the ship's Amateur Radio station--W6RO, the club call sign of the Associated Radio Amateurs of Long Beach--once again provides a look at the hobby to visitors (as well as an opportunity to operate for visiting hams). Nate Brightman, K6OSC, is radio room manager.

[] The Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation has honored two HQ staff members. At their Oct. 20 banquet AMSAT recognized laboratory

supervisor Jon Bloom, KE3Z, and educational activities coordinator Rosalie White, WA1STO, with plaques for their work with SAREX. Bloom was the original HQ liaison for the SAREX working group; White has been a member of the group since early 1989. Some 25 AMSAT volunteers also received plaques.

[] Richard A. Burton, formerly WB6JAC, has been fined $2,000 and placed on probation for 12 months, for transmitting without a license through a Los Angeles 2-meter repeater. Burton was convicted of the charge July 20 in federal court. In the early 1980s Burton's license was revoked for Part 97 violations. After his appeals were turned down he was ordered off the air, but he continued to operate. Following appeals Burton was jailed for seven months and then served five years on probation.

[] Nominations are solicited for the 1990 ARRL Herb S. Brier Instructor of the Year awards and should be sent to your Section Manager by January 31, 1991. These awards, recognizing classroom instruction in Amateur radio by both professionals and volunteers, went (in 1989) to Lyle Aufranc, AA6DJ, and Gerald Kasselmann, KD4QA.

3056. Re: Satellite burn ?????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 03:33:34 UTC
From: LANG@unb.CA
Message-ID: <ID5576.D901112.T233334.LANG@unb.ca>
Source record: 6666

>I posting this for a friend, who has no usenet access.
>On the 5 nov. 17.40-17.50 Zulu, moving from North to South direction, a
>satellite burning in the athomosfere.

According to the Associated Press, mysterious lights observed by
thousands of people in the night sky over France on the evening of
5 November came from pieces of a Soviet rocket re-entering the
atmosphere. Quoting French and U.S. space agencies, AP stated that
the rocket had been used to launch a telecommunications satellite on
3 October.

==
Richard B. Langley BITnet: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Geodetic Research Laboratory Phone: (506) 453-5142
Dept. of Surveying Engineering Telex: 014-46202
University of New Brunswick FAX: (506) 453-4943
Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 5A3
==

3057. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 03:51:53 UTC
From: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <199.27404439@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 6667

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
>
> In article <1990Nov6.174655.244@midway.uchicago.edu>,
> pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
> > In article <20363@crg5.UUCP> washer@crg8.UUCP (Jim Washer) writes:
> > 1) This posting from Jim questioning Karl's right to be on the air
> > belongs in email rather than in rec.ham-radio.
>
> I feel that the question was appropriate. Karl got on here saying
> that he had paid a technician to replace the finals in his HR2510,
> and wanted to run more power so he could "talk some skip."
> He then asked for assistance in boosting the power. Under the
> circumstances, I think the question was reasonable.

I agree wholeheartedly with Tad. I had the same thoughts but
kept my fingers from the keyboard in order to prevent the inevitable
flame war from the usual quarters.

--
Dave.Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!Dave.Stark
INTERNET: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG

3058. Re: 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 04:20:31 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.042031.3681@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 6668

Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B writes:
>Why isn't there the equivilent of a 2510 for 15 meters? Or, is there
>one that I don't know about?

Page 62 of the 1990 CQ Buyer's Guide shows a 15m mobile made?/sold
by NCG.

NCG
1275 N. Grove St.
Anaheim, CA 92806
714-630-4541

I have no clue as to whether these are worth the metal they are made
of, so your on your own there....

--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

3059. Re: DSPer's Work Bench ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 04:21:23 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov12.222123@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 6669

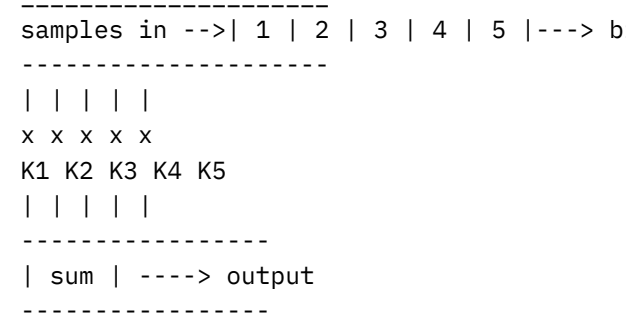
Brian Kantor gives a good nutshell intro to DSP. The method he describes for filtering is only one of perhaps three different ways of doing it in DSP; I think it's called "transform filtering".

Two other ways that are actually much more used in practice are called "Infinite Impulse Response" (IIR) and "Finite Impulse Response" (FIR). The names come from the fact that you can send an impulse (a "spike") into an IIR filter and have the effects reverberate in the output forever, while an FIR filter will always settle down if you wait long enough.

The difference is that IIR filters have internal feedback, while FIR filters do not. IIR filters consist of stages of registers and multiply/add operations that often closely resemble in structure what you would build in analog hardware. Performance is very similar too, except that you don't have the component tolerance problems you usually have with analog filters.

An FIR filter consists of a long shift register that is clocked at the "sample rate" (the rate at which you feed new input signal voltage measurements into the system). (Actually, since each sample is typically 8 or 16 bits, you need 8 or 16 shift registers in parallel, one for each bit of the sample.) A sampling clock pulse causes the value in each register stage to move down one stage toward the end; when a sample "drops off" the end it is discarded. After each clock pulse, all of the register stages are read out in parallel. Each value is multiplied by a constant unique to that stage, and the results of these multiplies are all added together. This becomes the filter output for this clock pulse. When the clock ticks, a new sample goes in the front, the oldest sample is clocked out into the bit bucket, and the multiply/sum operations are done all over again.

Here's what an FIR filter of length 5 would look like. If the samples are 8 bits wide, then each stage of the shift register has to hold one 8-bit sample in parallel.



You can see why this is called a "finite impulse response" filter. No matter what constants you use, the effect of any input signal will not continue past the point where it "drops off" the end of the shift register. But by choosing an appropriate constant for each stage in the chain, you can make an impulse at the input produce any waveform you want at the output, as long as the chain of registers is long enough.

Being able to produce an arbitrarily-shaped response to an impulse input is equivalent to being able to produce any filter shape (in frequency) that you want; again, you are limited only by the length of the shift register. In a long register, you have a LOT of "tweaks" to play with, so you can produce some pretty bizarre filters if you like.

Filter lengths of 256 stages are common in real systems. Programs exist that will determine all those constants for you. You tell them the (arbitrary) frequency response curve you want, along with various constraints on the system (e.g., the maximum length of the shift register, the desired tolerance in meeting your response function, etc). Out comes a list of constants plus a plot of what the actual response will look like. (The longer the shift register, the closer this will be to your desired response. Some filters, e.g., perfect lowpass, cannot be realized without an infinite number of stages. This is not a limitation of DSP - you can't build a perfect analog lowpass filter without an infinite number of components either.)

The most useful FIR filters have symmetrical constants; in my example, K1 = K5 and K2 = K4. This produces filters with flat "group delay" (aka "linear phase"). That means that all frequency components in the input will pass through the filter with the same time delay (if they make it through at all, that is). This feature is an extremely useful one in modems, but it is VERY hard to provide economically in either analog hardware or IIR DSP. This is perhaps the main reason why FIR filters are so popular, despite their needing many more shift register stages and arithmetic operations than IIR filters with the same frequency response curves.

Now that you understand how a FIR filter operates you can see why regular CPUs are usually inadequate to build serious filters, and why the "multiply/accumulate" instruction in a DSP chip is always so heavily optimized: the FIR structure is simple, but computationally very demanding.

The multiply/accumulate instruction takes two values from memory, multiplies them together, and adds the result to the accumulator. Many chips do it in one or two CPU clock cycles. (The shift register is usually implemented in memory. Instead of actually copying the data on each clock pulse, you create a circular buffer and just increment some registers to keep track of where the beginning and end are.)

As these chips get faster, you can build longer FIR filters (or run shorter filters at higher sample rates) and do more complex systems on a single chip. It is now no big deal to do a complete 9600 bps phone

modem, with multiple FIR filters, phase locked loops, data descramblers, etc, all implemented as sections of one big program that a single DSP chip completely executes once per sample.

Phil

3060. Re: Foreign Phrase Book for Hams?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 05:01:23 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080023@col.hp.com>
Source record: 6670

>Warren_Tuiskula@es.UUCP / 6:45 am Nov 5, 1990 /
>
>Does anyone have information on where I can obtain a copy of the foreign
>language phrase book for hams that was written by a Finnish amateur? This
>----------

"The Radio Amateur's Conversation Guide" is available
from Transelectro-America, 2301 Canehill Ave, Long Beach, CA 90815
for $11.00, postpaid. Audio tapes are also available.

I just bought the book. It wasn't quite as good as I had hoped, but
still it seems worth the money.

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"Gracias, Frauline, das ist mucho bueno."

3061. Re: Phone bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 05:02:58 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.000258@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 6671

In article <39522@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
|> Most phone DXing and contesting is conducted in English (well, most is in
|> Amurrican but we'll overlook that). Suppose you were Japanese, didn't speak
|> English, but got interested in amateur radio and DXing. Do you really think
|> that learning cw in order to do cw DXing would be such a terrible thing when
|> compared with having to learn English in order to do phone DXing?

Derek,

How does knowing CW help me converse with people who don't speak
English, assuming, of course, that I can't speak *their* native
language either?

English is a natural language. CW (or more precisely, the
International Morse Code) is a *CHARACTER SET*, nothing more. Knowing
a character set does not mean you know the natural language that uses
it, as anyone who has studied Russian (or Japanese) can tell you.

Oh, you're referring to "conversations" like "FB OM UR 599 HR CUL 73 QRZ..."?
Never mind...

Phil

3062. Re: 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 05:45:54 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov12.234554@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 6672

In article <19405@oolong.la.locus.com>, dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
|> Does it really matter which mode (USB vs LSB) one uses for
|> packet?

Dana,

You're quite right - in theory it shouldn't matter which sideband you use for packet. In practice, however, sometimes it can make a difference because of the non-symmetric response (amplitude or phase) of the crystal filter in your radio. In this case, one sideband or the other may give better results. N4HY and I have both noticed that LSB works better than USB when receiving PSK from the Microsats on our IC-471s.

Phil

3063. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 06:03:33 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.060333.19916@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6673

dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>>You may have the best of intentions, but I don't think you
>>know and understand what the future of the hobby has going for it in the next
>>fifty years.
>
>I don't think you do, either.

No, but I know it is NOT going to be like it was in the past...
...if there is anything at all.

>"Lack of growth" is due to a large variety of things, chief of which is the
>TV, "Nintendo" games, and computers. I don't buy your argument that the
>need to copy Morse at 5 WPM is the direct cause.

In such a world, do you think requiring someone to do something that is
clearly (to them, not to many hams) irrelevant is going to cut through it?

Most kids today COULD learn Morse Code, and probably better than anyone.
But why don't they? Because we have failed to impress them with anything
that it is useful for. Mere challenge for the sake of challenge is not
why most existing hams learned Morse Code.

>If a "stick to tradition" attitude is a knife in the heart of amateur radio now,
>why was it not so in earlier years? Why, oh why, must we be constantly be
>propagandized with the idea that tradition is bad? Progress has been, and will
>continue to be, made while holding to traditions.

Things were different back then. When ham radio first got started, there
was no tradition to look back to, so the issue just never came up. Code
was the only way to operate, and if you didn't learn it, there just wasn't
anything to do. It was required for a license simply because you just had
to learn it anyway.

But things change. If people themselves want to live in the past, let them.
But let ham radio go free to find its niche in the future. Don't tie it
down to the past.

>Why do I keep spinning the dials up to the VHF and UHF bands and hear people
>who make me feel bad instead of feeling profoundly proud? There are bad
>attitudes and rotten apples all over, that's why; and I certainly can't see
>a no-code license improving THAT.

I'm not saying it will. But a code test hasn't improved it. It's bad now.
The question is if a code test is preventing it from getting worse. This is
something we cannot know the answer to (many of us believe something).

These problems are the result of society and government. People have so
little respect for government these days. It's rather obvious when the FCC
cannot afford to enforce existing laws. And now we have this crazy drug war
that is doomed to failure. Government has no respect any more.

>The point is, that none of the foregoing hyperbole is selling no-code, (or, for
>that matter, pro-code) and few people seriously believe that no-code is the
>panacea that will rescue amateur radio from (moot) death.

No, "no code" won't save ham radio. Marketing the hobby will, but we can't
do that until we are out from under the code requirement that is stiffling
the product.

You can't sell a product people won't buy.
Once you have the product, then you have to SELL SELL SELL!
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3064. Spanish Time Stations ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 07:10:45 UTC
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.071045.21754@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 6674
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

On a recent trip to Florida I noticed an interesting time signal
at several spots across the broadcast band.

It had ticks at one second intervals and a tone at the exact minite,
followed by a high pitched RR in code about 2 seconds later.

All through this in Spanish a man and woman rambel on.

The signals were quite strong with the minuite beep sometimes copyable
over the Miami 740kHz news station even in Miami Beach. The other two
chanells were around 590 KHz and 950 kHz (?? I seem to have lost my notes)
The voice program seemed identical between all 3.

Any one know who runs this service?

What the format is ? ie how is the time actually stated (ascii on the RR?)
What the commintators were rambeling about (mabey advertising?)

I probably should have had someone who spoke Spanish listen while I was down there
but didn't get a chance, and I do not seem to be able to copy it up here.

73 Steve F
W1GSL

3065. Marine Band radio Frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 07:41:36 UTC
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.074136.22295@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 6675
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

My question is about the odd order that channel numbers are displayed
on the 2 digit LED display.

The following are sequencially displayed as the selector knob is rotated;

1 2 3 9 --- transmitter will not key on these

o6 o7 o8 o9 10 11 12 13 14 16 18 22 24 25 26 27 28

68 69 70 71 72 78 79 84 88

The rig makes about 15 W into a dummy load on all chanels except
13 where it seems stuck at 1 W.

Any thoughts on the odd channel number spacing ?
Why ch 1 2 3 and 9 are RX only ?
Is the display operating properly?

In a few min of tunning (at 2AM :-)) I was only able to hear one
conversation on ch 18, then again there was almost no antenna !

73 Steve F
W1GSL

%%*%

3066. Re: Spanish Time Stations ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 10:10:04 UTC
From: gpvos@cs.vu.nl
Message-ID: <8223@star.cs.vu.nl>
Source record: 6676
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

w1gsl@athena.mit.edu (Steven L. Finberg) writes:
>On a recent trip to Florida I noticed an interesting time signal
>at several spots across the broadcast band.
>It had ticks at one second intervals and a tone at the exact minite,
>followed by a high pitched RR in code about 2 seconds later.
>All through this in Spanish a man and woman rambel on.

I remember having seen several stations called "Radio Reloy" when reading through the WRTH, all located in the Caribbean (dunno exactly where, maybe Cuba, maybe there are several countries using the same name and/or format for their news program).
They are described as news and talk stations, with second ticks and a signal, identification "Radio Reloy" and time announcement on every minute.

Can't tell you more from my memory, but this should be something.

- Gerben.
--
--- Gerben Vos - Aconet: {BBCBBS,BIGBEN}!Gerben Vos - Internet: gpvos@cs.vu.nl
---- Definition of intelligence: Anything a human does better than a computer
--
--- Gerben Vos - Aconet: {BBCBBS,BIGBEN}!Gerben Vos - Internet: gpvos@cs.vu.nl
---- Definition of intelligence: Anything a human does better than a computer

3067. Re: RF attenuation through PVC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 11:40:12 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410005@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6577

I think that the PVC drain pipe available in the US is similar to that in the UK and is actually referred to as UPVC - meaning unplasticised PVC.

In the best tradition of jargon generation unplasticised does not mean that plasticiser has been removed, but that none was ever added in the first place !

This is reckoned to increase the PVC's resistance to UV

Quite a large number of local homes have been fitted with UPVC window frames, which have to meet UK regs for life expectancy and environmental exposure. Although we are justly famous for our minimal UV levels, these people are gambling around $15000. Perhaps an antenna sleeve in a sunnier clime is a comparable risk :-)

The better quality 1/2 inch co-ax cable (UR67) has a non-plasticised outer and is reckoned to have longer life out doors. It is noticably les flexible than the inferior stuff. Opaque black pigmentation is used to decrease sunlight penetration thus also increasing life expectancy.

carbon has sometimes been used as the pigment- should make a nice RF screen ....

73 de GM4ZNX

3068. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 12:05:07 UTC
From: ean@PRC.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <15565@burdvax.PRC.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 6578

In article <9011122236.AA18329@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>Re: Re: need two....
>
>In <ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein)> Alan sez:
>
>>> ...is there anyone on the net located in Vermont, Wyoming, or Nevada?
>>
>>For the right price I can be located in Wyoming. :-)
>>
>>Nobody actually LIVES in Wyoming, you understand. It's all barren
>>wilderness.
>
I sure wish I could get back to Wyoming. (And there are probably
some out there that would be willing to donate to the cause.) It
was very enjoyable back in 1962-1963 operating 80 and 75 meters from
Sundance, Wyoming, the County Seat of Crook County. I also gave
contacts mobile from North and South Dakota and Montana while working
there.

Ed, W3BNR Packet address W3BNR@N3LA.#epa.PA.USA.NA

3069. GOES/Satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 12:22:52 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9011131222.AA00024@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 6579

CEO summary:
Kudos to Richard Crisp for reprinting this most interesting and
informative article. Just thought I should give him some positive
feedback before he's inundated with flames for wasting net bandwidth
;-)
Good job, Richard...
==========
Peter Simpson, KA1AXY
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837
Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM

3070. Re: 8mm. camcorders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 13:38:28 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 6580
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Just have her pick up a VHS camcorder and then an 8mm camcorder. Regardless of technical merit, 8mm is a big plus in weight. In addition, the 8mm cameras all seem to use those little tiny batteries available at Radio Shack for $30, not the mucho-bucks of the big camcorder batteries.

You can get super VHS, or super-Beta camcorders, but 8mm gives as good a picture as your likely to see with home recording, and the sound is not linear on the tape. I bought a cheap 8mm and they do cost a lot more than most VHS stuff, but just have her TRY one, and you won't want anything else.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

3071. Software for self learning Morse code.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 14:56:21 UTC
From: AVIM@BGUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <747AVIM@BGUVM>
Source record: 6581

I would be very grateful if I could get a software for self learning Morse code for Macintosh, I have to learn Morse code to get my hem. radio licence I live in the wilderness so I can't learn it no other way.
please e-mail your answer

Thanks, Avi

3072. "Used" motorola equipment

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 14:56:37 UTC
From: v6dy@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.105637.978@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 6582
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio

Within the last 2-weeks, a Tompkins county deputy sherriff lost(or had stolen) his Motorola Sabre III. Though this incident is not of World-wide import, I would like to remind people that used Motorola equipment isn't always Legit.

3073. Re: *sigh* another urbane legend

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 15:27:42 UTC
From: postmaster@w8grt.uucp
Message-ID: <414.273FD6E6@w8grt.uucp>
Source record: 6583

> From: perley@trub.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley)
> Date: 12 Nov 90 21:58:58 GMT
> Organization: GE Corp. R & D, Schenectady, NY 12345
> Message-ID: <13685@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <9011121738.AA18033@june.cs.washington.edu>
> pardo@CS.WASHINGTON.EDU (pardo@cs.washington.edu) writes:
> > He has not been given a very long time to
> > live and it is Craig's ambition to enter the Guiness Book of
> > World Records for the largest number of get well cards ever
> > received by an individual.
> >
>
> Bunk or not, I don't see the ham radio connection, unless he wants

Before we all get too sophisticated and debunk all of these stories as urban legends, at least one of them recently was on the level, CNN even had pix of the kid.

--
postmaster - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!postmaster

3074. Re: KILL files

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 15:30:35 UTC
From: postmaster@w8grt.uucp
Message-ID: <415.273FD6EB@w8grt.uucp>
Source record: 6584

> From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
> Date: 12 Nov 90 22:51:49 GMT
> Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
> Message-ID: <22842@ucsd.Edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Per requests, my 'rn' KILL file for rec.ham-radio:
>
> /: .*CW/:j
> /: *tad@ssc/h:j
> /: *david.stark@/h:j
> /: *dave.stark@/h:j
> /: *jim.grubs@/h:j
> /: *phil@ux1/h:j
> /: *brian@uscd/h:j
>
> The first entry kills (i.e., does not display to you) any posting with
> 'CW' anywhere in the subject line.
>
> All the rest suppress display of articles written by the referenced
> authors.

Being so superior must be a terrible burden. You have my heartfelt sympathy.

--
postmaster - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!postmaster

3075. QRP HF Radios.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 15:41:15 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <13.Nov.90.15
Source record: 6585

There have been various discussions on small HF radios; nobody has mentioned the Mizuho 'MX' series; Only 2 watts o/p, but SSB (and CW for the diehards) available on 80, 40 and 20 meters (different radios for different bands!). Use VXO control (so you only get 25 or 50KHz per xtal). Has IRT, noiseblanker, s-meter etc. Lovely and small! (66 millimeters by 39 millimeters by 142 mm) Runs off nicads or external supply.
The radios cost 189 pounds sterling each, but thats after all the execrable taxes thrust upon us Britishers by the Government and the European Community bureaucracy;- Statesiders or anyone going to Japan should get significant discounts, we just pay through the nose :-((
I wonder how far 2 watts will go on these bands - could we be seeing the emergence of the 'HF Handie-talkie' ???

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

3076. Comdel hdr202 ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 15:57:00 UTC
From: aaa33750@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <56500005@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6586

I have a Comdel HDR 202 rf amplifier. It takes 20 VDC at 80 ma.
If anyone has any information, please e-mail.
Thanks,
kb9fko@uiuc.edu

3077. Re: QSO content

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 16:20:32 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22078@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6587

In article <39603@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>
>
>However, my point in the original posting was that having to learn a small
>amount of a foreign language is at least as difficult as having to copy cw
>at a measly 5 words per minute.
*** Hey, why not _combine_ the two activities? Yes, I'm talking
about..... CW in foreign languages! Now, on phone, if some foreigner
gets the mistaken notion that you speak his language, he can overwhelm
you with chatter! Not so in CW. If your high-school whatever isn't
too rusty, you can probably read what you copied on the paper, no
problem. Much easier than understanding foreign language voice.

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

3078. Re: Spanish Time Stations ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 16:55:51 UTC
From: wbrs@BINAH.CC.BRANDEIS.EDU
Message-ID: <0093FA66.EB22C8C0@BINAH.CC.BRANDEIS.EDU>
Source record: 6588
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

What you heard was Cuba's "Radio Reloj," literally translated
as "Radio Watch." It's a nationwide network, heard on multiple
MW freqs across Cuba. The Spanish speech over the time signals is
news broadcasting. If it helps, imagine WWV with news superimposed
on it :)

Radio Reloj seems to be a fairly common format in the Caribbean; a
quick flip through WRTH shows stations in several countries, including
Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, with similar formats.
Cuba's is especially noticeable because it's on so many high
powered MWs. The 570 kHz freq is supposed to be particularly
strong. Hope that helps.

DISCLAIMER: I don't even speak Spanish. Why should you
trust _me_?

Scott Fybush -- News Director -- WBRS-FM Waltham MA USA
WBRS@binah.cc.brandeis.edu WBRS@brandeis.bitnet

3079. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 17:02:06 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <592@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6589

In article <7880348@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>
>That sounds cynical, so let me be clear, I'm not *proud* of not knowing
>it any more, or anything like that. I just don't find it necessary or
>useful to know it. So naturally it has slipped away.

And your chance to use lots of HF spectrum to meet many new friends around the
world has also slipped away.

Why give up so easily?

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

3080. Calling Moscow

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 17:52:35 UTC
From: esrmm@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.175235.27345@warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 6590

I am mailing this for a friend Simon Browne,G0GWA, I shall however "bounce" any messages to him on his mainframe
(we are having difficulties with it just now)

3081. Re: Calling Moscow

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 18:07:51 UTC
From: esrmm@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.180751.27929@warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 6591

I wonder if there is anybody in Moscow who reads this net , particularly
at Moscow Telecommunications Institute , as it would be extremely
useful to be able to send e-mail to some hams there.

I am mailing this for a friend Simon Browne,G0GWA, I shall however
"bounce" any messages to him on his mainframe
(we are having difficulties with it just now)

3082. Is my IC-745 Doomed?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 18:19:29 UTC
From: chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <706@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Source record: 6592

I'v been reading some articles lately about certain types of
ham radios having their brains scrambled when their lithium
batteries run out. I was wondering if my ICOM IC-745 is
doomed to suffer from that type of disaster. Is there anything
I can do to prevent it? Is it going to lose all it's brains, or
will a new battery after the old one fails bring it back to life?

If it going to be a disaster, how much will it cost to fix?

Any ideas?

--
Chuck Rissmeyer - c.rissmeyer@StPaul.NCR.COM
KE0VG - KE0VG @ WB0GDB.mn.usa.na.earth
MENSA - Minnesota (1129142)

3083. Re: QRP HF Radios.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 18:27:26 UTC
From: brewer@ace.dec.com
Message-ID: <128@decabo.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 6593

In article <13.Nov.90.15:45:16.GMT.#9838@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes...
>There have been various discussions on small HF radios; nobody has mentioned
>the Mizuho 'MX' series; Only 2 watts o/p, but SSB (and CW for the diehards)
.....
> Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

Does anyone know of a US distributor of these?

/john wb5oau

3084. Re: Swap Nets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 18:43:35 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22079@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6594

There used to be a west-coast swap net that met at or around 7265 kHz on saturdays & sundays at 1:00 in the afternoon. Does anybody know if this one's still around? I listened for it a couple months ago and nothing heard. Maybe it's moved? Or maybe 40 was just in the dumps that day? Help! The foothill College swap meets have closed for the winter, and I need my electronics junk fix!

- Jerry Kaidor

3085. Re: 8mm. camcorders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 18:54:54 UTC
From: biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov
Message-ID: <8050@dog.ee.lbl.gov>
Source record: 6595
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com> yetsko@interlan.interlan.com writes:
>Just have her pick up a VHS camcorder and then an 8mm camcorder. Regardless
>of technical merit, 8mm is a big plus in weight. In addition, the 8mm cameras
>all seem to use those little tiny batteries available at Radio Shack for
>$30, not the mucho-bucks of the big camcorder batteries.

Picking a camcorder isn't as easy as choosing the lightest unit. There are many tradeoffs and due to the significance of the investment it is worthwhile to do some investigation. The 8mm units are small and light but overpriced due to the manufacturer's monopoly on the format. Their tapes cannot be played back in the home vcr. They use nicad batteries that have very limited capacity, easily develop memory, and self-discharge rapidly (which means that when you pick up the camera after not using it for a month the batteries are half-dead and will expire just as junior blows out the candles). The cameras are small and due to their design the weight must be borne completely by the hand rather than resting on the shoulder as the larger units do. They tend to bob around alot when handheld because of the way they are held. The resulting movies are hard to watch. The larger VHS units are easier to hold steady, especially for long periods. They cost much less than 8mm for the same features. VHS Tape is much cheaper and plays directly in the home vcr. The batteries are gelled lead-acid and don't develop memory or self-discharge quickly. They are much cheaper (for a given capacity). One inexpensive GE VHS camcorder I looked at recently would run for 3+ hours on one battery. The 8mm units generally poop out in way under an hour. The VHS batteries are generally available for around $40. The large capacity batteries the 8mm units need to run even one hour cost closer to $100 and stick way out the back of the camera and make it much heavier than it was with the stock battery.

Still, the 8mm may be the best for her -- but some thorough investigations are warranted.

>You can get super VHS, or super-Beta camcorders, but 8mm gives as good
>a picture as your likely to see with home recording, and the sound is
>not linear on the tape. I bought a cheap 8mm and they do cost a lot
>more than most VHS stuff, but just have her TRY one, and you won't
>want anything else.

If I remember correctly the original post was for info on a newsgroup that might have more info on picking a camcorder, try rec.video.

Alan K Biocca
WB6ZQZ

3086. PUFF Microstrip Program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 19:27:26 UTC
From: reichert@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4489@cocoa46.UUCP>
Source record: 6596

Andy....The Puff MicroStrip Program plus Manual was originally free from Prof David Rutledge at California Institute of Technology, Dept of Engr'ing Pasadena, CA. 91125 or Call 818-356-2137.

Since the Grant to supply these has run out, he's asking somewhere around $10 now for the upgraded version. I've used the first version and it seems to work out just fine as a functional as well as educational program. I have'nt used the plotting routine yet (no plotter) but you can make proto boards from the artwork.

Chuck Reichert KD9JQ ye old homebrewer!

3087. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 19:29:26 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500042@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6597

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) / 12:21 am Nov 10, 1990 /
vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:

>That's ok Alan. I know the code (at least my license says I should) and
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>I also didn't understand Perry the last time he sent some code. :-)

I'm curious where on the license it says this. Mine doesn't say anything like this. I got my first license in 1986 and it didn't say anything then so I guess they changed it sometime between when yours and mine were issued.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

My current license (which I obtained in 1984 at the Seattle FCC office) required that I pass a 20 w.p.m. code test. Therefore the implication of holding the license is that I have passed the test and thus should know the code.

If you hold a X class license - it should be fair to assume that (at one time) you knew the code well enough to pass the test to acquire that license. The only alternative is that you cheated.

I know of some cases where folks holding a "conditional" class license were required to show up for re-examination. This license was the same as the current general class - only it was given by a single volunteer examiner. Needless to say, folks cheated. (i.e. Bring over a bottle of booze and we'll take your test.)

Back in the early 70's it was a renewal requirement that you sign a statement saying you had spent some trivial amount of time operating and that you still knew the code.

Bill - WA7NWP "almost an O.F."

3088. REVISED: engineering drawing--TOWER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 19:48:21 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1967.274007b5@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 6598

ENGINEERING ASSISTANCE NEEDED:

I am trying to get an engineering drawing for a telescoping tubular
tower manufactured by the now defunct Wilson Systems Inc.
formerly of LasVegas Nevada.

I understand that this was sold to "TRISTAO"something....
but info on them is scarce.

Any ideas? The city is giving me lots of grief on stamped drawings
(in addition to other things) and a drawing would be alot easier than
sawing off a sample of each tube and paying for metallurgical studies.

TNX de WA8ZHN / PRBWON: still fighting.
Jim MacMillan
2760 Gibson Dr.
Rocky River, OH 44116

WORK (216) 646-3208 8 - 4 core time EST / beware of voice mail
FAX (216) 646-3437 (ALLEN BRADLEY)
If you leave voice mail, I will probably call back
at logical noon (11:15) EST

QTH (216) 333-2235 6-11p.m. EST
rev 11-13-90

3089. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 19:49:48 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500043@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6599

>/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) / 5:22 pm Nov 12, 1990 /
>
>Re: Will 40 watts really allow you to "talk some skip" better than 25 watts?
>
>Karl, save yourself some $$$, and forget about the extra 15 watts. It
>will raise your transmitted signal less than one S unit. 10*log10(40/25)
>ain't much.

There was an article in 73 magazine describing how to replace the 2510
finals and get the output up in the 60..70 watt area. That's
10*log10(70/25) = 4.5 db. Still less that 1 S unit (6 db) but a noticeable
improvement.

Personally - my 2510 works just fine at 25 watts. No need to mess with
it. I worked two new states in the big pizza contest and Sweden before
work this morning. My biggest complaint with it is the lack of a low power
button like the Radio Shack version has.

>
>I've used 400 watts (vs 100) on 10 meters. Presumably, it should
>account for 6 dB more signal, but it's a waste on 10 meters. 10 meter
>propogation is a binary affair - either you do or don't, and no
>(reasonable) amount of extra power will help if you don't.

Picture Bart Simpson after school writing the following 1000 times
on the chalk board:

"I will not give Perry a bad time about his antenna."
"I will not give Perry a bad time about his antenna."
"I will not give Perry a bad time about his antenna."
"I will not give Perry a bad time about his antenna."
.
.
.

>
>Perry / KF0CA
>----------

Bill - WA7NWP

3090. Re: *sigh* another urbane legend

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 20:09:59 UTC
From: bill@videovax.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <6143@videovax.tv.tek.com>
Source record: 6600

In article <9011121738.AA18033@june.cs.washington.edu> pardo@CS.WASHINGTON.EDU (pardo@cs.washington.edu) writes:
->As has been widely documented, (see e.g., Brunvand's books on urban
->legends; I don't remember which one has ``the story of David''), there
->are a long series of stories just like this, usually about a young male
->child named `David'.

The book is "Curses! Broiled Again! The Hottest Urban Legends Going," by Jan Harold Brunvand, University of Utah. The story appears on pages 227-232 as "Postcards for Little Buddy."

--
Bill McFadden Tektronix, Inc. P.O. Box 500 MS 58-639 Beaverton, OR 97077
bill@videovax.tv.tek.com, {hplabs,uw-beaver,decvax}!tektronix!videovax!bill
Phone: (503) 627-6920 "The biggest difference between developing a missle component and a toy is the 'cost constraint.'" -- John Anderson, Engineer, TI

3091. Re: Marine Band radio Frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 20:13:37 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250270@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6601

In rec.ham-radio, w1gsl@athena.mit.edu (Steven L. Finberg) writes:

>Any thoughts on the odd channel number spacing ?
>Why ch 1 2 3 and 9 are RX only ?
>Is the display operating properly?

When I designed the channel selector circuit in the Drake MRT-55 way back when, I remember that the channel numbers were not sequential (in frequency), and I seem to recall some of the channels were receive only. My memory if foggy on this, tho. (It has been 15 years.)

AL N1AL

3092. Re: Giving up on Northgate OmniKey Plus

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 20:20:04 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3462@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 6602
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.ibm.pc.hardware,rec.ham-radio

In article <marshall.658513864@wind55>,
marshall@wind55.seri.gov (Marshall L. Buhl) writes...
>
>I saw a NorthGate OmniKey Plus in an ad this summer and I loved the
>layout.
>...
>I was really excited the day it arrived. I hooked it up and went to
>work. I couldn't believe the racket! Wow was it loud.

I like the feel, but never noticed the sound problem until I tried to use one in a voice ham radio contest. Every time I typed a key, it would trip off the VOX (voice-operated relay) and I'd miss part of what I was trying to copy down. Fortunately, I found a quieter keyboard to use for the European runs the next morning.

- Jim AD1C

=-=-=-

3093. Re: 8mm. camcorders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 20:23:23 UTC
From: lrj@ishtar.cs.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <48293@cornell.UUCP>
Source record: 6603
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> [lots of stuff deleted...]

What does all this have to do with rec.radio.shrotwave,
rec.ham-radio.packet, rec.ham-radio, and rec.ham-radio.swap???

PEOPLE, PLEASE check the Followup-To: and Newsgroups: lines before
you blindly post! Even better, email direct unless what you have to
say is really of general interest!

sigh

(Yes, I know I'm guilty of adding to the noise, but wading through
all this junk gets tiring!)

-- Lewis R. Jansen, N2KNV lrj@helios.tn.cornell.edu
LASSP/LNS Systems Manager (607) 255-6065

"You can't fight in here, this is the War Room!"

3094. Re: AMSAT Nets??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 21:11:45 UTC
From: robg@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530030@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 6604

The AMSAT HF Nets can be found at 3.840 MHz every Tuesday night at
8 PM local time. There are three nets, one each for the East,
Central, and West time zones.

Rob Gibson (AA6IE) (208) 323-3642

3095. MOTOROLA HAM CLUB JACKET PURCHASE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 21:44:20 UTC
From: sagerian@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <5248@ash44.UUCP>
Source record: 6605

Attention...members of the Motorola Amateur Radio Club....

MOTOROLA AMATEUR RADIO CLUB JACKET ORDERING TIME IS NOW AT HAND...

The jacket will be (like last years model only newer..) the windbreaker
style, royal blue in color with lining and white lettering printed
on the back (with the
Motorola ARC logo) and your name and callsign Stitched in white thread
on the front. The call sign will be in block letters and the name is
in script font. The price below includes everything..tax, printing,stitching
and delivery. The Deadline to order is 14 December 1990.

Sizes and cost...
S,M,L,XL (these are normal sizes) $29.03
XXL $32.74
3XL $36.03
4XL $40.03

Checks only, made out to the Motorola Amateur Radio Club

Contact Steve Sagerian @ 2-4614

Limited offer, void where prohibited, operators are standing by..

3096. Re: KILL files

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 22:04:50 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4375@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 6606

In article <1990Nov13.013030.12348@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard) writes:
|brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> /: *phil@ux1/h:j
| ^^^
|-----------------^^^
|
|> /: *brian@uscd/h:j
|
|Sorry, Brian, I could NOT resist the temptation. :-)

You might as well have resisted, since he won't see your article...

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

3097. Wanted: Belcom FS-1007P

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 22:23:17 UTC
From: lee@tosspot
Message-ID: <iPiLs1w163w@tosspot>
Source record: 6607

Looking for a Belcom FS-1007P (for purely sentimental reasons).

Anyone out there (probably in JA land or Europe) got one they'd
like to sell??

Lee
(603)924-0042

3098. Swap Nets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 22:58:40 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9011132259.AA15673@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6608

Last time I listened to the 40M west-coast swap it was on or around
7.240.

3099. QRP HF Radios.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 23:02:00 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9011132304.AA16176@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6609

The Mizuho 'MX" series, 6 and 10M versions, were sold by AEA for a while as the "DX Handy", as far as I can tell.
They seem to have closed them out, and there's a surplus place that still has some 10M units left. Look in the latest isssue of CQ, I think.
I need a manual, and antenna for a 10M unit, if anyone knows where I might get them.

3100. Re: Phone patch by automatic repeater NOT LEGAL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 23:04:35 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <12@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 6610

The problem with that interpretation is that it fails to survive Occam's Razor: Why should operation of a repeater / patch be different on 220 and up than on 10, 6 and 2m? Clearly, the law is not logically consistent...

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

3101. Re: 8mm. camcorders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 23:27:51 UTC
From: jim.grubs@W8GRT.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <421.2740422D@W8GRT.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 6611

> From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko)
> Date: 13 Nov 90 13:38:28 GMT
> Organization: Racal InterLan, Inc., Boxborough, MA (1-800-LAN-TALK)
> Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> Just have her pick up a VHS camcorder and then an 8mm camcorder.

Thanks to you and all the others who answered with good advice. I'll pass it on. Kids are little such a painfully short time.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@W8GRT.FIDONET.ORG

3102. Re: WSJ article on the future of communications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 23:39:23 UTC
From: jim.grubs@W8GRT.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <422.27404233@W8GRT.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 6612

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 13 Nov 90 06:00:02 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <528@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave
>
>
>
> I think the reporter got the quotes mixed up. I suspect that the fellow
> who was talking about building one with "$30 in parts from Radio Shack"
> was really talking about conventional phone tapping.

Whilst we're on the subject, I wonder how thrilled the CELTEL folks were with
all the news reports over the weekend about the Irish member of parliament
who got into hot water because someone with a scanner recorded and published
his CELTEL conversation in which he called British Prime Minister Thatcher a
"fat cow"?

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@W8GRT.FIDONET.ORG

3103. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-13 23:47:43 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1906@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6613

```
From n8emr!W8PH Tue Nov 13 10:35:09 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iZ1kA-0000SHC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Tue, 13 Nov 90 09:39 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901113/1347z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:12495 Z:43232
R:901113/1130 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:50292 Z:43103
R:901113/0741 @:WB8ICL.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:60822 Z:45387
R:901110/0238 @:W8BI.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:20243 Z:45424
R:901110/0234 @:NC8Q.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:11404 Z:45419

ARRL BULLETIN 45 ARLB045
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 10, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATE}RS

A NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING LOOKING TOWARD VARIOUS MINOR CHANGES
TO AMATEUR RULES WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY FCC. THE NPRM IN PRIVATE
RADIO DOCKET 90-561 RESPONDS TO PETITIONS BY ARRL AND THREE
INDIVIDUALS. THE NEWS RELEASE MENTIONS SOME OF THE ITEMS IN THE
REQUESTS, BUT DOES NOT IDENTIFY WHICH SUBJECTS ARE ACTUALLY BEING
PROPOSED. THE COMMISSION SEEKS COMMENTS ON SOME OF THE IDEAS, BUT
DISMISSES OTHERS AS REPETITIOUS OR NOT WARRANTING CHANGE. THE FCC
PREDICTS THAT THE TEXT OF THE NPRM WILL BE RELEASED ABOUT NOVEMBER
19. COMMENT DEADLINE IS LIKELY TO BE IN LATE JANUARY, AND REPLY
DEADLINE LIKELY TO BE IN EARLY MARCH. PLEASE WATCH FOR A FURTHER
INFORMATION BULLETIN IN TEN DAYS OR SO.
```

3104. Homebrew UHF SWR meter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 00:00:12 UTC
From: pault@mlacus.oz
Message-ID: <680@mlacus.oz>
Source record: 6614

Dear fellow homebrewers,

I want to build a simple SWR meter which still works at VHF and UHF.
Specifically, I want it to set up a 70cm antenna. I don't need absolute
accuracy, simple relative F/B comparisons are all I need to resonate the d.e.

It should be easy to reproduce (eg. stripline on PCB), and it must not use
any of those isolationist US components which do not exist anywhere
else in the world (ie. there must be NO references to an inductor with a
footnote which says "available from USA-Q Inductors, 1119888 USA Rd. USAtown).

Can someone give me a reference to a construction article in a technical
magazine (eg. HR, QST, Handbooks)?

Any help leading to a successfully procured article will be greatly appreciated
and will add another satellite user from VK to the bird!

--

Paul Taylor (VK3BLY), Australian Centre for Unisys Software (ACUS).
pault@mlacus.oz

3105. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 00:01:32 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880366@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6615

>>Here's my modest proposal: provide (small) code-free [vsu]hf subbands.
>>If they turn into glorified CB bands, then don't give them any more
>>bandwidth. If they turn into real technology mills, then expand them.
>
>My argument against this is that small subbands won't produce any usable
>results due to:
>
>1. Subbands might be too small.

NIMBY is just what I had in mind. Define some proportionately-sized
subbands. I don't want all of >30 MHz turned over to to these new
licenses until they can prove they can behave themselves. I used to be
a CBer, good buddy, and NIMBY essential for me to support a codeless
license that (presumably) will attract the masses.

>2. Semi-ghetto effect due to lack of contact with hams on the "main"
> subbands.
>3. Duplication within these subbands of band planning done elsewhere
> and resultant planning/ccordination problems.

This is provably false. Look at the current incentive-induced Novice
ghettos, and tell me that you still belive this. Gentlemen's agreements
for DX, ATV, packet, et.al. grow from the allocation. That will be
the first test - can the NoCoders be Gentlemen ?

>>Two guys here knew they
>>were being hazed, but then got into the challenge so much, they went for
>>13 WPM !
>
>And what if they had NOT been hazed? Might they be going for 20 or even 35?

Well, I'm one of them, and I'm at 20 seconds of solid copy at 18 WPM. I
see it as a challenge, and much more real-world than watching TV,
playing computer games, working DX, or any of the other Great American
TimeSinks.

>>For anyone who plays Tetris, or any of those video games, Morse Code is
>>like making it to Level 5, 13, or 20. I've watched my wife spend hours
>>trying to hit level 10 / height 6. No difference. She could have been
>>at 13 WPM by now.
>
>OK, so when do we see the "Morse Code Game"?

It's currently playing on cassette players across the country. Sigh, no
blinkenlights or whizzengrafics.

Attitude, my friend, it's all in the attitude. It is a game if _you_ define it to be (just like life, but I wax philosophical). The problem is that Morse is an audio training exercise, and any video is a distraction. Pretty low tech, I'm afraid.

>>Agreed. But the purpose of ham radio is not efficient communications.
>>(Boy, am I going to get flamed for that.) The purpose is to _develop_
>>and _test_ efficient communications (like packet, new modulation
>>techniques, etc).
>
>One of them, anyway.

Right. We occasionally do public service and other stuff.

>>Then we need to create a VHF-and-up license class. But, if that happens,
>>I want large Communicator-free subbands. If the usage patterns explode
>>like everyone predicts, then give them more spectrum. If they behave
>>like cretins, take away some spectrum.
>
>How large? Where do you divide the spectrum? Specific ideas?

Hey, I don't know ! If I did, I'd have some specific suggestions. My off-the-cuff impulse is to make Communicator a sub-band within the Novice subband on >30 MHz. If the subband doesn't exist, create one like that found on HF. I'd suggest an initial allocation of 10-20% of the (sub)band. I think we have enough on 1200 MHz and up to allocate a couple ATV channels.

>> Perry
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
Perry / KF0CA

3106. Re: Extra Class ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 00:02:33 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1133@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 6616

In article <17190@shlump.nac.dec.com> magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
-
- Should we continue to issue Extra Class licenses in the current
- manner ?
-
- Should we not reserve this class for those who can really
- demonstrate the capabilities beyond the norm that we see
- today and have done so maybe for the last 10 or 20 years.

I've only been a licensed ham for about one year now, but I've been interested in the hobby and have listened in for about 10 years. After hearing some of the absolutely moronic and obnoxious things done by extras (not to mention watching one blow out the finals of a radio 'cause "He was an extra and knows how to tune a radio") I'd have to agree with you. I'd like to see a license class or endorsement the translated into real respect for _proving_ that you possess the _spirit_ of amateur radio, not just the ability to memorize a multiple-guess question pool.

--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

3107. WANTED: 1296 gear

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 01:30:30 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <59077@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 6617
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio

THIS A POSTING FOR WM7A, Jimmy, please contact him @ 206-927-7088.

WANTED: 1296 MHz gear

either
IC-1271A
or,
SSB LT-23-S

****

3108. Listing of Packet BBS's wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 01:50:04 UTC
From: thomas@mvac23.UUCP
Message-ID: <399.UUL1.3#5131@mvac23.UUCP>
Source record: 6618

Does anyone know if there is a listing of packet BBS's which also
have a connection to the internet via the ampr.org domain? I
would be interested in a copy if there is one online somewhere.

thanks,
- tom
--
internet : mvac23!thomas@udel.edu or thomas%mvac23@udel.edu (home)
: 4398613@mcimail.com (work)
uucp : {ucbvax,mcvax,psuvax1,uunet}!udel!mvac23!thomas
Location : Newark, DE, USA
Advise: : Be slow to anger, and quick to praise

--
The UUCP Mailer

3109. Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 03:37:04 UTC
From: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <203.27419CCE@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 6619

> From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
>
> > Message-ID: <590@chiton.ucsd.edu>
> > Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> > rec.ham-radio
> [text of other person's message omitted for space]
> PS -- What's the point to separate newsgroups if everyone posts
> in all of them?

Hear, hear!

--
Dave.Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!Dave.Stark
INTERNET: Dave.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG

3110. ARF ENDS BOYCOTT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 03:37:44 UTC
From: arf@ddsw1.MCS.COM
Message-ID: <1990Nov14.033744.9490@ddsw1.MCS.COM>
Source record: 6620
Cross-posted to: talk.politics.mideast,talk.politics.misc,misc.headlines,rec.ham-radio,rec.redio.shortwave

Article 10475 (5 more) in talk.politics.mideast:
From: endelman@wellworld.Sun.COM (Aaron Endelman)
Subject: Re: ARF ENDS BOYCOTT

>ARF is Schmidling's "Amateur Radio Forum". I read
rec.ham-radio and it seems that he uses the 40 meter (7 MHz)
ham band to preach his political gospel, which is
probabilistic given FCC restrictions on the content of
amateur transmissions.

ARF says:

Interesting word, probabilistic. If you are questioning the
legality of ARF, give up. The Forum is not only well within
the legal constraints of amateur radio, it is very popular
and probably the only worthwhile and constructive use
currently being made of the amateur frequency allocations.

> The ham who commented about it in rec.ham-radio found it a
dubious and annoying use of bandwidth and that it was pretty
much only Jack doing his thing and didn't involve other
hams.

ARF says:

I hate to burst your bubble, but I stopped keeping records
when the "roll call" reached 1000. That's 1000 different
hams actually participating in the discussions, not to
mention those that just listen, in addition to tens of
thousands of shortwave listeners. I receive cards and
letters from listeners all over the world.

In addition to our own discussions, I frequently interview
guests and field questions and comments for them. Among the
notable guests:

Jerry Levin former hostage, CNN bureau chief
Rob Sherman American Atheists
Paul Findley former congressman
Wayne Heimbach Amnesty International
Rashid Khalide Prof U of Chi
Jay Miller ACLU
Dr Ron Pine taxonomist, Field Museum
Dr Louise Cainkar Pal Human Rights Info Center
Mark Bruzonski Jewish Committee on Mideast
Abdul Wali Mohammad Nation of Islam

It is typical strategy of your type to belittle what you can
not deal with in any other way but for the benefit of those
who really care, the schedule for ARF is:

Thursday at 9:PM Local time in Chicago.

The frequency is 3.950 MHZ, LSB.

Unfortunately, you must have a short wave receiver capable
of single sideband reception.

.....

If you have had it with the "best congress money can buy",
e-mail to arf and I will send you info on how to do
something about it. DO IT NOW!

****

If you have received the info, email to arf for the
current..... ARF ALERT. Specify "Alert Only"

ARFNET: A Network of concerned Americans utilizing
computer and ham radio communication links.

Unix: arf@ddsw1
Amateur Radio Forum (ARF) NR9Q
Thurs 09:PM CST 3950 KHZ

NEVER VOTE FOR THE INCUMBENT!
.....

*** SUPPORT SENDING TROOPS TO DEFEND ISRAEL ***

3111. Packet DX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 12:16:32 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011141324.AA07007@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6621

In a recent posting, Phil Howard asked about a separate VHF
sub-band or channel for packet DX. Astonishingly, I agree with
Phil. Packet DX can be a load of fun. During an Es opening
a couple of years ago, my packet logger overflowed with W5s
in about 5 minutes - quite a bit faster than I would have
been able to work them manually. Luckily, I live in an
area where loacl packet activity was low at that time, otherwise
no DX could have overcome local QRM.

A separate packet band, well removed from the weak-signal areas of
the VHF bands, would be ideal. Perhaps the region just above the
beacon bands on 144 MHz and up? You'd only need about 25 KHz, I think.

The trick, of course, will be in keeping these channels free of local
traffic. We've been fighting that battle on the SSB calling frequencies
and the 6-meter DX window for a long time...

3112. Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard) now available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 12:52:41 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <39651@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 6622

This is just to let you know that I've finally updated the Ham Stacks to the latest question pools. It has been a long hard battle, since I have been unable to GET the latest question pools until just recently. My thanks to Stan and Peter and ARRL and W5YI (and others) who helped point me in the right direction.

Anyway, here's the scoop. I've created 5 Hypercard stacks which allow you to test yourselves realistically for that upcoming license upgrade. Each of the stacks has the entire question pool in it and it will automatically generate a pseudo-random test of the correct length (for example, 30 for the Novice) AND the right subdivision question mix at the beginning of each test. Each will automatically score you (and even clap hands if you get 90 or above) at the end of each test and will tell you which questions you missed and give you the option of reviewing these missed questions.

There are other features as well. You can print a "test" to be given to others. It even prints the question key. Be aware, though, printing a "test" takes a LONG time, but it does work. You can also print just the score sheet (along with the question key) if you wish to keep track of how you're progressing. You can set the test to provide automatic feedback of question correctness, or to only tell you which you missed at the end of the test. This makes it QUITE nice for using the Novice test to ACTUALLY test prospective Novices and it IS legal (I have spoken with some VE's about this). There are some extra, slightly manual, hooks that I've placed into the Novice test, to facilitate giving these tests to Novices (these hooks are NOT documented, since I'm still playing with them).

These stacks are only available for Macintosh computers, so please don't ask me if you can use them on an IBM.....you can't. These stacks also require that you already have HyperCard which is a software tool which is shipped with Macintoshes nowadays. I will not send you HyperCard; if you don't have it, speak to your local Macintosh dealer. Note that HyperCard requires at least 1Megabyte RAM and PREFERABLY a hard disk drive.

The latest version of stacks are as follows:
Novice Ham Stack v3.0
Technician Ham Stack v3.0
General Ham Stack v2.0
Advanced Ham Stack v2.0
Extra Ham Stack v2.0

These may be obtained directly from me by sending a SASE (self-addressed stamped envelope) and 800K diskette (be sure the SASE is suitable for the diskette). The stacks are shipped in a compressed format, but the decompresser is also provided on the diskette. In unpacking them (onto another diskette or hard drive), my only recommendation is : BE PATIENT. The unpacker is SLOW and doesn't provide any feedback that it's doing anything for about 2 minutes, but it does work.

Evenutally, these stacks will be available via anonymous ftp thru Patty Winter (winter@apple.com) or her associates. I do NOT have the ability to send these via email or anonymous ftp, so don't ask. Other bulletin boards may also have these available (for example, the one in New Hampshire thru WD1V), and I have no objection to anyone making them available to other people. This software is PUBLIC DOMAIN and may not be sold by ANYONE except me, and I'm not selling it.

If you're interested, my address is:

Diana L. Syriac
49A Meadow Pond Drive
Leominster, Ma. 01453

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

3113. Silent Key worthy of note

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 13:52:27 UTC
From: mrb1@cbnewsh.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov14.135227.12627@cbnewsh.att.com>
Source record: 6623

Excerpted from "Broadcasting" magazine of 11/12/90 (without permission):

Floyd N. Lantzer, 84, engineer, died of kidney and heart failure October 27 at Bethesda North Hospital in Cincinnati. Joining WSAI(AM) Cincinnati in late 1920's as engineer, Lantzer later joined Crosley Radio Co.'s co-owned WLW(AM) in Mason, Ohio.

Credited as engineer who gave WLW around-the-world reception with 500,000 watts in 1934-38, Lantzer retired in 1968 after 40 years with station.

Lantzer was also amateur radio operator for 60 years.

There are few radio enthusiasts who have not heard WLW, even at its present 50,000 watt power level. The stories about the 500,000 watt operations are legendary, and Mr. Lantzer must have been quite a person.

Just thought that his passing should not go unmentioned. Perhaps some other rec.ham-radio readers knew him personally, and could share some details of his work. As a former broadcast engineer, I'd sure be interested.

M. Baker
WA3ZXO
AT&T Bell Labs, Holmdel
homxc!jj1028 -or- jj1028 at homxc.att.com

3114. PRB-WON... G A M E P O I N T !!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 14:55:44 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1979.274114a0@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 6624

G A M E P O I N T ! ! ! ! ! ! !

ROCKY RIVER, OHIO

P R B W O N ! ! ! ! !

NOVEMBER 14, 1990, WA8ZHN HAS BEEN AWARDED RECOVERY OF LEGAL
FEES BY THE FEDERAL COURT IN CLEVELAND, OH.

MORE TO COME,

ATTENTION MR WEBSTER... THERE IS A NEW DEFINITION FOR

CLOUT >>>> PRB-WON

3115. Re: MOTOROLA HAM CLUB JACKET PURCHASE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 15:45:43 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2464@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 6625

In article <5248@ash44.UUCP> sagerian@motcid.UUCP (Steve M. Sagerian) writes:
{Attention...members of the Motorola Amateur Radio Club....
{
{MOTOROLA AMATEUR RADIO CLUB JACKET ORDERING TIME IS NOW AT HAND...

Not sure why, but my mail to you just bounced.

Is this open to ALL Motorola Clubs or just Shaumburg?

If we (AZ) can get these jackets, please send me info by company mail so I
can share it at the next club meeting:

Mike Waters, Phoenix Patent Dept., MD CS44, Bldg AZ24
Phone (602) 952-4704

Save a 3XL for me BTW!

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

There is no right way to do wrong.

3116. Re: Homebrew UHF SWR meter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 15:53:11 UTC
From: rustyh@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov14.155311.12411@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 6626

In article <680@mlacus.oz> pault@mlacus.oz (Paul Taylor) writes:
>Dear fellow homebrewers,
>
>I want to build a simple SWR meter which still works at VHF and UHF.
>Specifically, I want it to set up a 70cm antenna.

Try page 11.9 of the RSGB's excellent book "VHF/UHF handbook" (probably
available from the WIA (or even Dick Smith)).
There is a description of a precision-type reflectometer and a general
purpose directional coupler.

>
>It should be easy to reproduce (eg. stripline on PCB), and it must not use
>any of those isolationist US components which do not exist anywhere
>else in the world (ie. there must be NO references to an inductor with a
>footnote which says "available from USA-Q Inductors, 1119888 USA Rd. USAtown).
>

Over here in the good old us of a directional couplers are almost always
to be had at ham-fests (of which there are many over the summer), but
alas in Oz there are very few (and very little gear available)

--
Michael Katzmann ..uunet!opel!arinc!vk2bea!michael
VK2BEA / NV3Z / G4NYV
Broadcast Sports Technology Crofton, MD.

--
Rusty Haddock o {uunet,att,rutgers}!mimsy.umd.edu!fe2o3!rusty
Laurel, Maryland o "IBM sucks silicon!" -- PC Banana Jr, "Bloom County"

3117. CE0ZZZ on AO-13 and AO-10

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 16:15:08 UTC
From: dr_who@yoko.stat.orst.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov14.161508.1044@scion.CS.ORST.EDU>
Source record: 6477

Hello Oscar users -----

Just a reminder - CE0ZZZ [Juan Fernandez Is.] is on AO-13 and AO-10
on a downlink of 145.890, until This Sunday. QSL via KL7GRF for
satellite contacts only -- No QSL via the bureau.

They are also on the HF bands, but I don't know what freq. Just look for
the Pile-up's.

Hope to see you on the Birds --

Ron K7HDK

stillinger@stat.orst.edu

-- or --

dr_who@stat.orst.edu

3118. ICOM receivers: R9000 or R71A and R7000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 16:24:40 UTC
From: jl@newt.sbi.com
Message-ID: <378@chi.newt.sbi.com>
Source record: 6478

I would appreciate receiving e-mail discussing the following
question. I will post the results if they are of general
interest.

I am looking for the ultimate quality in a general coverage
receiving system (i.e. .1Mhz to 200Mhz or better) capable of
receiving all modes in use (AM/FM/USB/LSB/CW/RTTY/FAX/etc.).
I need very good sensitivity and selectivity to
DX distant weak signals. Assume that I will have access to an antenna
farm. I will interface to a PC. The question is:
Do I buy the ICOM R71A (.1Mhz to 30Mhz) and the R7000
(25Mhz to 2000Mhz) cost ~$1600
or do I buy a second hand ICOM R9000 (AUG 89) (.1Mhz to 2000Mhz)
with a CRIS 6000 for $4,200
Obviously there is a difference in price, but the R9000
has also plenty of good stuff (i.e. spectrum analyser)

I anyone using an R9000 ? What is your impression ?
I anyone using an R7000 ? What is your impression ?
I anyone using an R71A ? What is your impression ?

Again, I am looking for very good selectivity and
sensitivity.

May be someone will suggest a different setup
(Yaesu, Kenwood, etc.)
Someone suggested the AOR 3000 scanner but I am ruling
it out because of its poor signal separation and the
lower quality of its SW portion.

Tahnks for the replies

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3119. PBBS addresses that go with calls.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 16:32:30 UTC
From: anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011141632.AA22834@tilde>
Source record: 6479

Is there a list maintained anywhere that shows what PBBS address a particular amateur uses as his main PBBS.

This type of information would be good in the callbook, but I don't recall seeing it there.

I have been compiling a list of calls I see here, that have PBBS addresses associated with them. Has anyone else done a similar thing and have it online somewhere or is interested in such.

--
John H. Anderson, N5OPY
anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
N5OPY@N5LDD.TX.USA.NA

3120. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 16:44:56 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1531@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6480
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <407.273EF137@w8grt.uucp> jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>Also, I would reduce maximum power to 200 watts for everyone. There's no
>earthly need for more than that and hasn't been since hams quit operating on
>600 or 700 meters with rotary spark gap transmitters.

Don't forget the moonbouncers, they still need the power for that path unless
they use truely monsterous antenna arrays and/or lots of DSP. And when they
have the monster arrays and lots of DSP the truly wacko will want to try
Mars bounce. :-)

Even at HF in the late summer when atmospheric noise is at maximum, extra
power is sometimes needed on 160 and 80 to make the circuit work. Power
is not evil, misuse of power is evil.

Gary KE4ZV

3121. Re: Extra Class ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 16:51:30 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <16819@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 6481

davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
> I'd like to see a license
>class or endorsement the translated into real respect for _proving_ that you
>possess the _spirit_ of amateur radio, not just the ability to memorize a
>multiple-guess question pool.

It can't be done because it can't be done objectively. What you're left with
is a clique, a club of good-ol-boys, who are the only ones able to judge who
is the true "keeper of the flame" for the future. Personalities will get
involved. Feelings will be hurt and flames fanned.

Do you have something else in mind? :)

Mojo AA4KB
(A1-Op ... how's this?)

--
mojo@netcom.UUCP Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

3122. Re: 8mm. camcorders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 16:55:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1532@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6482
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com> yetsko@interlan.interlan.com writes:
>Just have her pick up a VHS camcorder and then an 8mm camcorder. Regardless
>of technical merit, 8mm is a big plus in weight. In addition, the 8mm cameras
>all seem to use those little tiny batteries available at Radio Shack for
>$30, not the mucho-bucks of the big camcorder batteries.
>
>You can get super VHS, or super-Beta camcorders, but 8mm gives as good
>a picture as your likely to see with home recording, and the sound is
>not linear on the tape. I bought a cheap 8mm and they do cost a lot
>more than most VHS stuff, but just have her TRY one, and you won't
>want anything else.
>
>Mike Yetsko
>N1DVJ

A comment by someone who uses cameras professionally. In broadcast news gathering, we find that the home cameras are too small and light to be used properly. The major thing that differentiates the amateur and the professional TV photographer is the steadiness and smoothness of the professional's pictures. The very small, very light home cameras are nearly impossible to operate steadily and smoothly. Our people prefer a camera that weighs at least 15 pounds and is balanced to be carried on the shoulder. Some of the latest professional cameras are considered to be too light by many of our people and you will see extra batteries taped to their cameras to regain the mass needed for steady work. So beware the tiny cameras, the shaky results may disapoint you. The picture quality is pretty good though.

Gary KE4ZV

3123. Re: ATV Radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 16:56:26 UTC
From: jpedley@RIA-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011141654.AA19790@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6533

We have an ATV repeater here (Davenport, Iowa) where one channel is a direct weather radar feed from the National Weather Service, courtesy of the TV station where the repeater is located. Works very well and is used a great deal by the weather spotters and county EOC.

John Pedley
N0IPO

3124. Re: 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 17:33:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1533@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6534

In article <19405@oolong.la.locus.com> dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>In article <42094@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
>>Why isn't there the equivilent of a 2510 for 15 meters? Or, is there
>>one that I don't know about? Seems to me it wouldn't be that much
>>harder to build than the 10m one, and you could leave off the FM
>>portion and just leave CW, USE, and LSB (packet)
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
> Does it really matter which mode (USB vs LSB) one uses for
>packet? Using LSB vs USB could invert the tones (mark vs. space), but
>that shouldn't matter given the NRZI encoding of packet data (NRZI encodes
>data in transitions, not absolute mark vs. space). On 2m, I've seen stations
>which have the tones flipped with respect to each other; it doesn't make
>a difference there (as one would expect).
>
> Then again, I've never used HF packet :-)

It only matters as a convention for meeting a station on a specific
frequency. If you agree to meet a station on 14.103 and he's using
LSB and you use USB the two of you will be transmitting about 3khz
apart and will not link up. If you understand this problem and adjust
your frequency to allow for it all is well. But if both of you understand
the problem, and both of you compensate for it, you're back to being
3khz apart again. Specifying a convention helps prevent this confusion.

Gary KE4ZV

3125. Re: Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard) now available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 17:44:05 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov14.174405.10634@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 6535

In article <39651@genrad.UUCP> dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes:

>This is just to let you know that I've finally updated the Ham Stacks to
>the latest question pools. It has been a long hard battle, since I have been
>unable to GET the latest question pools until just recently.
> (data on how to get them)

I wish there was some way the Mac-based ham community could truly reward
Diana for these stacks. I used her earlier sets to go from nothing to Extra
in just over a year. Of course, I read the books, but the ability to have hypercard test me over and over again helped me realize where I needed more studying (and helped me with the famous exam nerves syndrome.)

So, Diana, for all of us: Thanks so much!!!

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT/AE
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

3126. Help!! Need mods for Icom 3210A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 18:00:08 UTC
From: JWJ2047@RIGEL.TAMU.EDU
Message-ID: <901114120008.20213892@RIGEL.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 6536

Hi!
I am looking for mods for the Icom 3210A. I have managed to get more out
of band receiving from 400-480 Mhz so I have made some progress. If you
know of any, kindly drop me mail
Joe Jurecka N5PYK

Bitnet JWJ2047@tamvenus
Internet JWJ2047@venus.tamu.edu
Thenet venus::jwj2047
packet n5pyk @ w5ac.tx.na

Tnx

3127. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 18:12:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1534@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6537

In article <592@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>In article <7880348@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>>
>>That sounds cynical, so let me be clear, I'm not *proud* of not knowing
>>it any more, or anything like that. I just don't find it necessary or
>>useful to know it. So naturally it has slipped away.
>
>And your chance to use lots of HF spectrum to meet many new friends around the
>world has also slipped away.

Ah, here's the rub, if you want to use the HF CW spectrum you gotta know
Morse. It doesn't matter whether you were required to pass a test or not,
if you don't really know Morse you can't use Morse. If you don't want to use
CW, it doesn't matter whether you passed a test on Morse or not. Of course to
get a license you must pass a Morse test, but that's irrelevant to actually
operating Morse. You know even a dyslexic, tone deaf person like me passed
a 13wpm test after months of generally wasted effort, but I still don't do
Morse well enough to enjoy operating HF CW. This certainly makes the Morse
exam seem irrelevent to me.

Gary KE4ZV

3128. *** Special Events Station Announcement ***

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 18:18:07 UTC
From: JWJ2047@RIGEL.TAMU.EDU
Message-ID: <901114121807.20213892@RIGEL.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 6538

Howdy all!
This year on November 29, The Texas A&M Amateur Radio Club will be running
a special events station. We call it CQ Bonfire.
We will be operating mostly on 10 and 15 meters under the club call
W5AC from about 11am cst to 6pm cst. Contacts locally may be made on
the 146.82 repeater pl 88.5 or dtmf 21.
These are the most likely bands for operation but we will be happy to sked
on any of the following other bands.
80m
40m
20m
15m
10m
6m
2m
70cm
See you there
for additional info send to
jwj2047@tamvnus
correction
jwj2047@tamvenus
jwj2047@venus.tamu.edu
n5pyk@w5ac.tx.na
73

3129. Re: Move earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 18:37:57 UTC
From: jsb@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500044@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6539

As I was going through the TV channels the other night, I came across the scene. It was an interesting camera angle and shot paused there for a moment with the plate in clear view.

The plate is listed to:

Frank Lewis KE6HK
Westwood, CA

He's probably part of the crew...

--... ...-- --... ...-- -.. . .-- --- ----- .---
Jeff Beauprez WO0J

Hewlett-Packard CICD R&D jsb@hpfijsb.HP.COM
3400 E. Harmony Rd (303)229-3964
Ft. Collins, CO 80525
--.- .-. .--. .. -. - .... . .-. --- -.-. -.- .. . ...

3130. Re: RF attenuation through PVC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 19:01:59 UTC
From: svec@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <5205@feldspar2.UUCP>
Source record: 6540

Build your PVC antenna the height of a typical flagpole,
ground mount it with a few flowers around... tack on
your US Flag (UK for you G-landers) and you may have beaten antenna ordinance!
--
Larry Svec - KD9OF
home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -3741 UHF: 443.575+
"I know everything... even some things that are true!"

3131. Re: Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard) now available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 19:03:55 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <46576@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6541

In article <39651@genrad.UUCP> dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes:
>This is just to let you know that I've finally updated the Ham Stacks
>
>Evenutally, these stacks will be available via anonymous ftp thru Patty Winter
>(winter@apple.com) or her associates.

The stacks will be in the /pub/ham-radio directory. I'm not doing the
posting, so I'm not sure exactly when the new ones will be there, but
it should be soon.

I believe that several other FTP sites and BBSs carry the stacks, also.
Perhaps people from those sites could post the details.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

3132. Re: Move earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 19:07:08 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230048@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 6542

>Did anyone catch the call plates in the NBC miniseries LA EarthQuake?
>Call plates for NE6HK were shown on a car under a pile rubble.

Try KE6HK. I'm certain that the call began with "K", and reasonably sure
of the suffix. I think that NE6HK would not currently be a valid call.

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

3133. Re: ATV Radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 20:01:20 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <11623@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 6543

jpedley@RIA-EMH2.ARMY.MIL ("John Pedley, AMSMC-DSP-L") writes:

>We have an ATV repeater here (Davenport, Iowa) where one channel is a direct
>weather radar feed from the National Weather Service, courtesy of the TV
>station where the repeater is located. Works very well and is used a great
>deal by the weather spotters and county EOC.
>
>John Pedley
>N0IPO
>

In the upstate of SC, they are starting to install an ATV radar link for
the county EOC offices (whose communications are usually handled thru
hams who are members of the CD/EP organization). According to the
plans, it will be kept controlled, with a 2m control link being used (a
DTMF key sequence required to activate the ATV transmission)... I don't
think they are planning to give access to weather spotter groups, but
with the strong support spotters have received from the local NWS WO,
I wouldn't be surprised it that was changed after an initial period.

73 de BJ, KM4RB

--
BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON.BITNET | "There are a great many
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | people in this country
Clemson Univ. Division of | {...}!emory!hubcap!bjb | who, through no fault of
Comp. & Info. Technology | All usual disclaimers | own, are sane."

3134. Re: Extra Class ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 20:12:59 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <39722@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6544

In article <1133@tsdiag.ccur.com> davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
>I've only been a licensed ham for about one year now, but I've been interested
>in the hobby and have listened in for about 10 years. After hearing some of
>the absolutely moronic and obnoxious things done by extras (not to mention
>watching one blow out the finals of a radio 'cause "He was an extra and knows
>how to tune a radio") I'd have to agree with you.

I've noticed that many new hams (and non-hams) seem fixated on the issue
of license class. I realize the following must be obvious, but let me
say it anyhow: "There is no correlation between a person's license class and
their mastery of the radio arts."

Evidently, a number of people consider the matter of license class to be
an esteem issue as well. I consider this an unrealistic way of looking at
things.

When the Amateur Extra class first came out, a few people ran out and took
the test as a geewhiz kind of thing. Then the "higher class license -> more
spectrum" thing came along and a bunch of people upgraded because of the
"incentive." It wasn't really a matter of oneupsmanship.

I got my license after the current scheme was pretty well established
and I upgraded for pretty much this same reason. I was getting frustrated
by my lack of access to certain parts of the spectrum (7.000-7.025 and
3.500-3.525 in my particular case), so I changed that by going to Houston
and taking a test. It wasn't a showoff type thing -- it was a matter of
doing something for myself to get more out of the pursuit (and life in general,
I suppose).

If I had become a VHF/UHF nut from the start, I might have never made it
past Technician Class, because I could do everything I needed to do and
becuase I percieve the geewhiz value of upgrading as very small (compared
to the geewhiz value of wireless communication).

Then the Volunteer Examiner program came along (making amateur radio
more accessable, which is probably a very good thing). I would guess
this provided the impetus for most of the local non-hf people to upgrade
to Extra. Holding any lesser class license would hinder these people
from being completely effective as VEs. Once again, it wasn't a "ha ha
-- I'm smarter than you" exercise.

A lot of these people still don't know much about hf, or DSP, or packet
or whatever. If judgements of individuals must be made, they should be
made on the capabilities of the individuals, not on license class held.

I would like to see people get a little less emotional (defensive?) about
a particular class of license someone holds. There has been a lot of

emotional talk in this group about restructuring the current system and the future of ham radio and so forth. Go ahead and get emotional about these issues. These are *not* the issues I am talking about. I am specifically addressing the mistaken notion that there is a meaningful relationship between the license class someone holds and the amount of skill or knowledge he or she has.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@sirius.cc.utexas.edu (internet) (512-471-3241)

3135. Re: ARF ENDS BOYCOTT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 20:17:34 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <16@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 6545
Cross-posted to: talk.politics.mideast,talk.politics.misc,misc.headlines,rec.ham-radio,rec.redio.shortwave

In article <1990Nov14.033744.9490@ddsw1.MCS.COM> arf@ddsw1.MCS.COM (Jack Schmidling) writes:
> Interesting word, probabilistic. If you are questioning the
> legality of ARF, give up. The Forum is not only well within
> the legal constraints of amateur radio, it is very popular

I'm afraid that the FCC doesn't agree with you. I can't comment on the specifics. But I would generally encourage people to call their local FCC field office, as it does make a difference in these sorts of matters.

> and probably the only worthwhile and constructive use
> currently being made of the amateur frequency allocations.

Clearly not true. Although nearly every faction in ham radio thinks that their little niche is the most important, it is the collective that keeps the spectrum open.

> I hate to burst your bubble, but I stopped keeping records
> when the "roll call" reached 1000. That's 1000 different
> hams actually participating in the discussions, not to
> mention those that just listen, in addition to tens of
> thousands of shortwave listeners. I receive cards and
> letters from listeners all over the world.

Not suprising, since ARF is austensibly a broadcast operation. Your claimed figures clearly bely your motives. By your own admission, ARF is 90% broadcasting and 10% ham radio.

You really should look into getting a broadcasting license. If nothing else, you can run all the power you like. If the audience is as big and as devoted as you claim, you should have little problem raising the money for the license and the type-accepted transmitter.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

3136. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 20:35:48 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500045@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6546

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM / 11:14 am Nov 12, 1990 /

I passed my General CW portion on a wing and prayer, and I never
intended upon using CW since I love computers and digital modes.

--
Chuck Rissmeyer - c.rissmeyer@StPaul.NCR.COM
KE0VG - KE0VG @ WB0GDB.mn.usa.na.earth
MENSA - Minnesota (1129142)

As I've been reading this (yet another) CW discussion I've been getting
this idea.....

Isn't CW one of the simplest digital modes? What better introduction to
learning communications theory and basic digital communications is there.
Especially since it's one mode that can actually be run using the in-born
bio-computer.

I suggest that the Amateur galaxy could be enhanced in two directions.

1.) Consider CW as a digital mode. It should be taught in comparison with
some of the other simpler modulation methods. Let's start showing how
the bandwidths compare and B.E.R.'s and S/N power requirements.

2.) While CW can be run by a human - there's no reason it has to be. How
fast can a couple PC's communicate using CW on the HF bands? Are there
optimizations to the spacings that improve the performance. What if
CW was sent in packets - complete with ACKs or NAKs? Are there any
BBS's on the air using CW? How about putting Phil's TCP/IP on CW?
You can't ask for a simpler computer-to-radio interface.

3137. packet radio overview

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 21:07:44 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1400@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 6547
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics,alt.bbs.ads

An Amateur Packet Radio Overview

by

Rich Bono (NM1D)

October, 1990
(revision 1.2)

The following is the result of a non-amateur asking some basic questions about amateur packet radio. Several of us thought that this information would be useful to others who are interested in amateur packet operations. Thanks to Tim Dayger for asking the right questions, and to Patty Winter (N6BIS) for her editing skills. I hope that this will be of help to many others. You may reproduce and distribute this as long as my credits remain.

Rich Bono (NM1D)

Our potential amateur packet radio operator asks:
I've used networks, on-line services, and bulletin board systems (BBS) for years, but I've never really paid much attention to amateur packet radio. I'm starting from scratch, and need to have some idea of where to begin.

Just what IS amateur packet radio?

Amateur packet radio is (yet another) digital transmission method available for use via amateur radio. It provides 'error free' transmission and reception of messages (information/data/etc.) between two stations. This error-free capability is a prime consideration. Error free in this context does not mean that your typing or spelling mistakes will be fixed, but that all transmitted 'data' will be received 100% intact, as sent. In fact, if the data cannot be delivered 100% intact, the transmission is eventually aborted and the user is informed that there is no longer a connection between the two stations.

The 'packet' in 'packet radio' comes from the method of transmitting your information over the air. Your data is broken up into packets (or blocks) that are transmitted. Each packet contains the sending and the receiving station call-signs and some optional routing information. A packet can contain from 0 to 256 data (or information) bytes. The users normally do not need to be concerned with this 'packetizing' of their messages. Each packet is sent and then acknowledged by the receiver when received. If a packet is not received correctly, then it is automatically re-transmitted (up to a maximum number of times). You normally don't have to know about all this to use packet radio. The 'packetizing' happens automatically, without any thought or actions required by you.

One of the more popular protocols used for amateur packet radio is known as AX.25. This is somewhat similar to the commercial X.25 standard. There is also a growing TCP/IP user base. If you are not network oriented, then the details of these protocols are not important to you as an operator of a packet radio station.

Be aware that most packet radio operation at this time is at 1200 baud. This will seem slow when compared to what it happening on networks, and on telephone BBSs.... but what is gained is world-wide access, for NO COST. Once you have your equipment, and your license, there are no fees (except for the electricity that your computer and other equipment use). There are a growing number of amateurs who are experimenting with 2400 and even 9600 (or higher) baud operation, so it shouldn't be too long before these faster rates become very popular!

What kind of equipment do I need, and how do I use it with my PC?

Since you own a PC, you already own the most expensive part of an amateur packet radio station. The other piece of equipment that you need is the TNC (terminal node controller). The TNC contains all the software and special hardware that you need. It actually contains the modem (to interface with your radio) and (usually) a microprocessor with the packet software contained in EPROM. You interface your PC (or even a simple dumb ASCII terminal) with the TNC via serial RS-232. Use your favorite terminal emulation software on your PC (the same software that you use with your telephone modem will probably work fine). This is just as easy as connecting your computer to a modem. If you don't want to use the serial port of your computer, there are TNCs available that will plug directly into the bus.

If you don't have a PC (personal computer), then almost any RS-232 ASCII terminal will work with most of todays TNCs.

The most popular packet frequencies in the USA are in the two-meter band (144-148 MHz). Check out the following frequencies (they may be different in your area; ask a local amateur if you don't hear anything). Even the typical 'police scanner' can be used to listen to these frequencies:

145.01, 145.03, 145.05, 145.07, 145.09 MHz

If the above are busy, many areas also use:
144.91, 144.93, 144.95, 144.97, 144.99 MHz

Yes, this is with an average FM transceiver set for SIMPLEX operation (transmitting and receiving on the same frequency).

If there are packet radio transmissions you should hear a sound like:

BBBBbbbbbrrrrraaaaaaappppppp

How much technical or hardware proficiency is required to use a packet radio system?

If you can plug an RS-232 cable into a modem, and wire the TNC to your radio, then you have all the ability that you need. I am sure that there are hams in your area who would be glad to help you if you are not

comfortable with wiring a microphone connector. Most TNCs connect to the microphone plug of an FM transceiver, normally only needing push-to-talk and transmit audio connections, and a connection to the speaker audio output from the FM receiver. This consists of about five wires, and can usually be done without removing the covers of the radio (these are normally external connections).

Installation really is very simple, and once it is done, there is virtually no maintenance. Just plug in your TNC in place of your microphone and external speaker, and you're on the air... to return to voice operation, plug in your microphone. If you like, build a simple switch box to allow easy changing between your TNC and voice operation. I don't recommend it, but some people wire the TNC and microphone in parallel, so that they don't need to change the plugs, or switch anything at all.

What's out there for me to access via packet radio and what potential is there for growth?

This is the interesting part! I believe that packet radio is still in its infancy. It seems like every day a new application for packet radio is announced... some are good ideas... others not. By the time you read this, a lot of the information presented here will probably be out of date; yes this technology is progressing!!!

Here is a *simple* list that barely highlights some of the available uses of amateur packet radio.. I am SURE that I have forgotten something and left it off the list:

EMAIL:
At this time we have world-wide email (electronic mail) distribution. I personally have received email from a few continents, and from all over the USA. Of course, this is limited by the amateur radio rules and regulations, so there cannot be any commercial messages.

Local networks:
Here in New England we have connectivity over most of the region. I can connect to other stations from the following areas consistently: Canada (Montreal), Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York. I should note that I am located about 10 miles north of the MA/NH border (in Derry, NH).

Of course, on the HF (high frequency) bands there can be world-wide connectivity, depending on many factors.

PacketCluster-DX spotting:
This is a specialized system that allows a couple of hundred users to be connected to the same system at one time. It is used by those amateur operators who seek contacts with rare stations throughout the world. When any one user 'finds' a rare station on the air, he simply types the information (call-sign, frequency and mode) into his terminal, and within a minute or so, all of the other users are informed of the rare station!!! So-called "DXers" (people who like to hunt these rare stations) LOVE this system. These users can be spread

over a wide area. Our local packet cluster system has connectees
from Maine to New York.

DOSGATE:
A system that allows you to execute programs remotely. A DOSGATE
system may have many programs for you to use over the air. You
don't need to download the programs to use them; you are actually
running programs remotely. DOSGATE allows those who don't have a
computer to run programs via packet radio.

For example, my DOSGATE system has the following programs available
for use by remote packet users:

AUTOEXAM: Take sample amateur exams from Novice to Extra. You can
use AUTOEXAM as a study guide, or to see if you are ready for
a certain license exam.

SeeSats: Real time satellite tracking. Informs you of where the
current OSCAR (and other) satellites are located.

AUTOCALL: On-line amateur radio USA call-sign lookup database.
Simply enter the call-sign of any amateur radio operator in
the USA and it will print out the name, address, license class
and previous call-sign (if any).

GAMES: Several adventure-style games that can be played on-line.

Repeater database: A database of many of the repeaters in the area.

Gateways:
Even though you may not own any HF or UHF equipment (many packet
radio operators only use a simple hand-held VHF transceiver), you can
gain access to other bands and operating modes by using a gateway. A
gateway allows connectivity between two normally non-connectable
communication technologies.

In many areas not only are there major BBSs on the standard two-
meter Technician class frequencies and the 222 MHz Novice class
sub-band, but there are cross-band gateways available as well. A
Novice on the 222 MHz band can connect to a station on the 145 MHz
band by going through a gateway and be able to communicate with
many other amateurs.

Public Service:
Many packet stations are used to help out with sending messages
during disasters. Amateur radio operators help out whenever they
can, and many hams have their packet stations ready for portable
operation to help when needed. There are many training exercises
during each year to help practice and test the readiness of the
emergency stations.

OSCAR Satellites:
OSCAR stands for Orbital Satellites Carrying Amateur Radio. We have
our OWN satellites in orbit that are dedicated for amateur radio use.

There are some satellites that are dedicated to packet radio (sometimes called "PACSATS"). These are for 'store-and-forward' operations to help distribute packet traffic around the world.

Bulletin boards:
These carry postings similar to the stuff on Usenet (or telephone BBSs) and often have archives of useful files (such as local ham license testing sites). These are usually the same packet nodes that transport email.

File transfers:
Better at 56 Kbaud (as some hams are doing), but feasible at 1200 baud. On TCP/IP, you just start it and forget it, so you can do it overnight or at some other time when you don't care whether it takes a while.

Databases:
In some areas there are HAZMAT (hazardous materials), call-sign, and repeater databases accessible via the network.

Station-Station:
I almost forgot.. many people simply enjoy chatting with their neighbors.... This could be with people across the street... or in the next state... or half-way around the world!

I am sure that I have missed something. You asked about potential... as I mentioned at the beginning, we are just getting started!!! Many people are just finding out about packet radio. I believe that the only limitation is our imagination!! We could have a world-wide network (we do currently have a 'slow-speed' world-wide network) in the near future... It just takes a little imagination...

How much will a packet radio set-up cost me? How COST EFFECTIVE is packet radio?

Well, if you own the PC already... TNCs can be purchased from about $120.00 on up. There are a few for less money, and several that provide for operating on many digital modes in addition to packet radio (i.e., the Kantronix KAM will provide for packet (HF:300 baud/VHF:1200 baud), AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII, NAVTEX, WEFAX, CW (Morse code),...).

If you already own an amateur FM transceiver (or an HF SSB transceiver) then you have all the equipment needed. If not, a two-meter FM transceiver can be purchased for used from $100-250.00, new from $300.00 on up.

Cost effective.... Hmmm, well first be aware that amateur radio cannot be used for any commercial or business purposes... But where else can one get hours (years) of enjoyment and service out of $470.00 ($350 for a radio and $120 for a TNC, assuming you already have the computer or terminal). Note: This stuff can be contagious.... be forewarned!!

What legal issues do I need to consider regarding packet radio? Do I need a license?

Yes, you need a valid amateur radio license. There is (in the southern New Hampshire area) packet radio activity on the Novice bands. But if you want access to the mainstream of packet radio, you will want at least a Technician amateur radio license. (Although, as mentioned earlier, some areas have an active packet radio network that is accessible with the Novice amateur radio license.)

I've tried reading about amateur packet radio, but a lot of it is Greek to me. Please suggest some reading materials such as books and magazines that my campus or local libraries might carry.

There are a few books, etc... but I have found that most assume that you already know about amateur radio. You need to find what we call (ready for another term?) an "Elmer". An "Elmer" is a friendly, helping amateur radio operator who will take you under his/her wing to help and guide you as much as you need. I hope that you can find someone to help you... it takes a special kind of person to be an 'Elmer' (gosh I hate that term).

Good luck with your packet radio activities. If you find this information helpful, I would be glad to hear from you.... How? Simply send me a message via the amateur packet network, NM1D@WB1DSW.NH.USA.NA from anywhere in the world!

/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/
--
/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

3138. Re: DSPer's Work Bench ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 22:06:25 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <593@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6548

In article <22628@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
>DSP in a nutshell? No, not even. But maybe I've whetted your curiosity?
>Check out the library! Even the Handbook has some info on DSP.

A good book on the math behind what Brian has described is "Signals and Systems", by Oppenheim and Willsky. Prentice Hall. If you really want your mind bent "Digital Signal Processing", by Oppenheim and Schafer, Prentice Hall, has been the basic text for the past decade. There are newer texts out today and they are coming out faster now that the field is heating up. Be prepared for some heavy math-o-matiks if you get into the theory but as hardware comes on line cookbook solutions for the Amateur will become more available.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

3139. Re: COMMUNICATIONS QUARTERLY, premier issue

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 23:20:11 UTC
From: halbert@crl.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov14.232011.17736@crl.dec.com>
Source record: 6549
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I was able to subscribe to Communications Quarterly by calling the CQ (ex-Ham Radio) Bookstore in New Hampshire. I was ordering some books and the clerk mentioned the magazine. For some reason, the price was unclear to both of us, so don't ask me.

Call (800) 457-7373. They answered the phone "CQ North".

--Dan, KB1RT

3140. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 23:53:02 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov14.235302.27386@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6550

chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM writes:

>Argue all you want about the merits of testing for CW as a
>prerequisite for getting a HAM license, but there's something missing
>if you don't know and use it.

But as long as you don't consider me any less of a ham for not knowing
it and not using it, then I'll just live with half my life missing :-)

>I hope CW never dies and that CW operators continue to epitomize
>what's good and fascinating about Amateur Radio.

With no-code, only the really dedicated will learn code.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3141. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-14 23:57:09 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov14.235709.28010@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6551

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>>I think I have the perfect solution.
>>
>>Access to the CW part of the spectrum should be permitted only to
>>those who know the Morse code.

>The CW part of the spectrum is also commonly used for other modes, such
>as RTTY, HF packet, FAX,... Fragmenting the spectrum for a CW-only
>band (where no other modes are allowed) would be a waste of a shared
>resource.

Except for the two CW ONLY subbands on 50.0-50.1 and 144.0-144.1.

>>Access to other parts of the spectrum should be permitted only to those
>>who have the appropriate skills. E.g., only people who can speak
>>should be allowed to use phone, only people with functioning EME
>>equipment should be allowed to bounce off the moon, etc,

Only people who have Morse encoding and decoding equipment should be
allowed to use Morse code (biotechnology permitted).

>Is this a variation of "if you can buy the equipment, you can use the
>resource" ? That idea sounds like elitism, although it does somewhat
>reflect the current reality.

Unfortunately it is reality. But one CAN buy or build equipment to do
all the Morse Code operating if they want.

>"Appropriate skills" sounds like a variation for multiple operating test
>elements to replace the code element. That would drive the VECs buggy,
>and/or make it difficult for a prospective ham to find a VEC that could
>test him on his favorite mode.

It would also increase the paperwork load on the FCC, and push license
processing into the 12-18 month category.

>>It's silly to require people to learn the Morse code in order to just
>>be allowed to talk.

>Tell it to the WARC - they're the ones that require Morse of HF users.

Hey, there is one coming up soon.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3142. Re: Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 00:01:44 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov15.000144.28803@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6552

vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:

>My current license (which I obtained in 1984 at the Seattle FCC office)
>required that I pass a 20 w.p.m. code test. Therefore the implication of
>holding the license is that I have passed the test and thus should know
>the code.

That only means you once knew it. It says nothing for certain about the
present.

>If you hold a X class license - it should be fair to assume that (at one time)
>you knew the code well enough to pass the test to acquire that license. The
>only alternative is that you cheated.

Yes, at one time.

>I know of some cases where folks holding a "conditional" class license were
>required to show up for re-examination. This license was the same as the
>current general class - only it was given by a single volunteer examiner.
>Needless to say, folks cheated. (i.e. Bring over a bottle of booze and we'll
>take your test.)

These are no longer issued.

>Back in the early 70's it was a renewal requirement that you sign a statement
>saying you had spent some trivial amount of time operating and that you
>still knew the code.

They were wise to remove that requirement. Continuing to know code is no
more relevant to voice and packet modes than is learning it once is.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3143. Re: 8mm. camcorders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 01:31:04 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <439.2741AAB7@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6553
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: lrj@ishtar.cs.cornell.edu (Lew Jansen)
> Date: 13 Nov 90 20:23:23 GMT
> Organization: Lab of Atomic and Solid State Physics, Cornell University
> Message-ID: <48293@cornell.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
>
> > [lots of stuff deleted...]
>
> What does all this have to do with rec.radio.shrotwave,
> rec.ham-radio.packet, rec.ham-radio, and rec.ham-radio.swap???

Well, I'm not convinced that it has no relevance to amateur TV and/or Novice training tapes, but in any event my question has been answered, and I'm grateful to all who offered suggestions.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3144. gender pronouns ad nauseum

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 01:53:51 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011150153.AA21800@tilde>
Source record: 6554

Perhaps we can declare "him", "her", "his", and "hers" non-words in Ham radio. That should solve the (supposed) problem.

73,
Dube N5PDK

3145. Re: Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard) now available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 05:46:19 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <993@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 6555

In article <1990Nov14.174405.10634@midway.uchicago.edu> pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
|In article <39651@genrad.UUCP> dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes:
|
|>This is just to let you know that I've finally updated the Ham Stacks to
|>the latest question pools. It has been a long hard battle, since I have been
|>unable to GET the latest question pools until just recently.
|> (data on how to get them)
|
|I wish there was some way the Mac-based ham community could truly reward
|Diana for these stacks. I used her earlier sets to go from nothing to Extra
|in just over a year. Of course, I read the books, but the ability to have hypercard test me over and over again helped me realize where I needed more studying (and helped me with the famous exam nerves syndrome.)
|
|So, Diana, for all of us: Thanks so much!!!

Hear, Hear!

I used Diana's stacks to pass my Technician test with flying colors!
Couldn't have done it without her. Thanks Diana!!

--

| Richard Hyde | RaH@btr.com | This space intentionally left blank |

3146. Re: Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 09:22:45 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov15.092245.17145@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6556

One does not need to actually know Morse Code to work Morse Code. You just need the appropriate encoding and decoding equipment in such a case. That's not to say manual Morse Code is not enjoyable, its just that there really are other ways to do it.

Someday I'd like to get involved in DSP processing for EME contacts using Morse Code and packet.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3147. DSP Article.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 11:16:23 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <15.Nov.90.11
Source record: 6557

Anyone who has access to the UK edition of 'Personal Computer World'
for December 1990 should take a look at the introduction to DSP article
(page 218).
It is part 1 of a 2-parter, and gives a good description of the evolution of
DSP, architecture etc.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

3148. Re: RF attenuation through PVC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 12:24:11 UTC
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <10794.274250ab@rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 6558

I've used the US standard white PVC for winding coils & never had any indication of RF burning or melting it. This was the core of a 40-80 dipole. As a matter of fact, the PVC even held up when the antenna took a lightning hit at Field Day!

PVC is also used as the body of several antenna, as well as casings for some radar units.
I doubt if you will find much absorbtion of RF by the white PVC.

BTW, when you get the antenna working, would you mind posting the design on the net? A PVC housed gain antenna could be very useful, especially in apartment/condo installations. I can imagine alot of cases where you could get away with installing a PVC "drain pipe" or "electrical conduit" in no antenna subdivisions. As a matter of fact, something like that may work in the place that I'm about to move into.

73 de Mark

--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

3149. Re: Where can I get a Kenwood owner/tech/users manual?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 13:37:09 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3519.27433B8C@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6559

Call Kenwood in Calif....they will have it in stock, Im sure...

73
WB5ITT

3150. PRB-WON Game Point ; partial text of COURT ORDER # 2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 14:16:51 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <2020.27425d03@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 6560

The following is a portion of the order from the second order from the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

WHICH WAS FILED NOV-13-90 / JUDGE FRANK J. BATTISTI

START OF QUOTE:
Defendants make the alarming allegation that the new review " is consistant with and is not a material alteration of previous consideration of PRB-1 by ROCKY RIVER." This statement is followed by a citations to the transcript of the prior review which indicates that PRB-1 and technical data were submitted for consideration. The defendants ought not to think that they will comply with this courts order by going through the motions of denying Mr. MacMillan another permit. Any decision to disregard the federal interests raised in PRB-1 must be based upon substantial justification and explained in the record. Defendants should keep in mind that after this litigation that it may be more difficult to support a claim for qualified immunity if they once again fail to sufficiently consider the federal interests involved.

Plaintiff's motion for section 1988 attorney's fees is GRANTED.

END OF QUOTE: THIS ORDER CONSISTED OF SEVEN PAGES. WILL BE POSTED HERE SOON.

DE WA8ZHN / JIM (216) 333-2235 - QTH
W2THU BOB WINSTON esq. days (216) 771-3314 / League counsel

3151. Re: Extra Class ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 15:20:12 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1134@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 6561

In article <16819@netcom.UUCP> mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones) writes:
-davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
-> I'd like to see a license
->class or endorsement the translated into real respect for _proving_ that you
->possess the _spirit_ of amateur radio, not just the ability to memorize a
->multiple-guess question pool.
-
-It can't be done because it can't be done objectively. What you're left with
-is a clique, a club of good-ol-boys, who are the only ones able to judge who
-is the true "keeper of the flame" for the future. Personalities will get
-involved. Feelings will be hurt and flames fanned.
-
-Do you have something else in mind? :)
-
-Mojo AA4KB

Well I certainly don't intend for it to become a clique. I didn't intend
for it to be given by hams (although I fully support the VE program!). I'd
like to see either the FCC or ARRL sponsor quarterly tests instead of VE's.
I guess what I'd like to see is something similar to the work (but not the $$$)
needed to get a pilot's license. You must show conclusively that you
understand all of the principles involved, and you must also demontrate that
knowledge. They also publish their question pool (I strongly disagree with
this practice), but in addition to their written test, they also must show
their prowess as pilots. It's extremely hard to get a pilot's license without
actually understanding and being able to apply the material, but memorizing
the answers to a question pool for the extra exam is easy without having in-
depth knowledge. I agree, though, that if it can't be objective, it shouldn't
be done. Thank you for your comments.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

3152. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 15:27:19 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <443.274275E2@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6562

> From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
> Date: 14 Nov 90 16:44:56 GMT
> Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
> Message-ID: <1531@ke4zv.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <407.273EF137@w8grt.uucp> jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp (Jim Grubs)
> writes:
> >
> >Also, I would reduce maximum power to 200 watts for everyone. There's no
> >earthly need for more than that and hasn't been since hams quit operating
> on
> >600 or 700 meters with rotary spark gap transmitters.
>
> Don't forget the moonbouncers, they still need the power for that path
> unless
> they use truely monsterous antenna arrays and/or lots of DSP. And when
> they
> have the monster arrays and lots of DSP the truly wacko will want to try
> Mars bounce. :-)

Well, make that 200 watts for HF and non-moonbounce. But if you're going to make an exception for EME, why stop at ONE KW? Why not 20? One wonders what ingenious work with antennas, DSP, etc., would have been tried and perfected if the KW was not available. Mars? Hmmm, lessee what's the pathloss for that...

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3153. Re: Extra Class ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 15:30:21 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1135@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 6563

In article <39722@ut-emx.uucp> trey@ut-emx.uucp (Trey Garlough) writes:
-In article <1133@tsdiag.ccur.com> davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
->I've only been a licensed ham for about one year now, but I've been interested
->in the hobby and have listened in for about 10 years. After hearing some of
->the absolutely moronic and obnoxious things done by extras (not to mention
->watching one blow out the finals of a radio 'cause "He was an extra and knows
->how to tune a radio") I'd have to agree with you.
-
-I've noticed that many new hams (and non-hams) seem fixated on the issue
-of license class. I realize the following must be obvious, but let me
-say it anyhow: "There is no correlation between a person's license class and
-their mastery of the radio arts."

In this, Trey, you are absolutely right. That is why I'd like to see a
way to prove one's "mastery of the radio arts" instead of one's ability
to memorize question pools and decipher beep-beeps. I see many extra
class operators around here who have a very (very!) holier than thou
attitude, and claim that they can't be wrong 'cause they're extras. I may
be a lowly tech, but when I can point to a reference in several books that
show the extras ideas to be faulty and they still stick to 'well obviously
the book is wrong," or, "why that doesn't apply to this situation," it bugs
me. I would like to see a test that would truly separate the people who
actually understand radio and those whose egos think they understand radio.
Thanks for your comments.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

3154. Re: 8mm. camcorders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 15:30:38 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <444.274275E7@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6564

> From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
> Date: 14 Nov 90 16:55:40 GMT
> Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
> Message-ID: <1532@ke4zv.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> A comment by someone who uses cameras professionally. In broadcast news
> gathering, we find that the home cameras are too small and light to be
> used properly.

Hmm, that's a point I hadn't considered. But when you're stalking a toddler,
it's rather like combat photography. The amazing thing is you get it done at
all. [:-)

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3155. Re: ICOM receivers: R9000 or R71A and R7000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 15:35:48 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410006@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6565

If you really are serious about that antenna farm, you won't be
using low gain-wide band antennas. May I suggest that you treat
each of your VHF yagis to its own personal band-specific converter.
Switch the converter outputs and your HF antennas into into a good
quality HF receiver. You can add antennas and converters as you
want to extend your coverage. HF gear tends to have much more serious
performance (eg. intermod) and facilities (eg. filters) than is
usually to be found in VHF gear. The top VHF contesters and moonbounce
people still use transverters and HF rigs for these reasons. You probably
may want to use band-specific, switched pre-amps mounted at the antenna.

suppliers:
try MuTek , Microwave modules, Datong etc for amplifiers and converters

The JRC NRD525 and ICOM R71 are generally thought of as about the best
nippon offerings. There were doubts expressed in QST some time ago about
the R71 losing its internal software when its lithium battery runs down.
if you want to go the whole hog, some very good professional receivers
(eg RACAL RA1771/RA1772) are appearing on the surplus market.

If you want fancy memory and scanning facilities, dont compromise your
choice of receiver, use a seperate computer as a controller.

Dont be seduced by toy spectrum analysers, a real one would cost more
than your entire installation. Much of their cost lies in their need
for excellent screening and filters. Opening up the width of roofing filters
to permit a usefilly wide spectrum display compromises a receivers signal
rejection. Lots of whizzo microprocessors and speeping oscillators can
mask small signals with their RFI. Real screening costs big money.

Apologies for a long posting, but I got the impression that you were
more interested in hearing things than in hypnotising visitors with
flashing lights.
All my own opinions, of course.....

have fun GM4ZNX

3156. Re: Marine Band radio Frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 15:36:28 UTC
From: svec@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <5217@feldspar2.UUCP>
Source record: 6566
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

The marine freqs are as follows... maybe that answers your question? Note that some are repeaters for ship to shore phone calls with an 'ch#A' counterpart that is simplex...

Ch#	Input..	Output.	Ch#	Input..	Output.
1	156.050	160.650	62	156.125	160.725
2	156.100	160.700	63	156.175	160.775
3	156.150	160.750	64	156.225	160.825
4	156.200	160.800	65	156.275	160.875
5	156.250	160.850	65A	156.275	156.275
6	156.300	156.300	66	156.325	160.925
7	156.350	160.950	66A	156.325	156.325
7A	156.350	156.350	67	156.375	156.375
8	156.400	156.400	68	156.425	156.425
9	156.450	156.450	69	156.475	156.475
10	156.500	156.500	70	156.525	156.525
11	156.550	156.550	71	156.575	156.575
12	156.600	156.600	72	156.625	156.625
13	156.650	156.650	73	156.675	156.675
14	156.700	156.700	74	156.725	157.725
15	156.750	77	156.875	156.875	
16	156.800	156.800	78	156.925	161.525
17	156.850	156.850	78A	156.925	156.925
18	156.900	161.500	79	156.975	161.575
18A	156.900	156.900	79A	156.975	156.975
19	156.950	161.550	80	157.025	161.625
19A	156.950	156.950	80A	157.025	157.025
20	157.000	161.600	81	157.075	161.675
21	157.050	161.650	82	157.125	161.725
21A	157.050	157.050	83	157.175	161.775
22	157.100	161.700	83A	157.175	157.175
22A	157.100	157.100	84	157.225	161.825
23	157.150	161.750	85	157.275	161.875
23A	157.150	157.150	86	157.325	161.925
24	157.200	161.800	87	157.375	161.975
25	157.250	161.850	88	157.425	162.025
26	157.300	161.900	88A	157.425	157.425
27	157.350	161.950	WX1	162.550	
28	157.400	162.000	WX2	162.400	
60	156.025	160.625	WX3	162.475	
61	156.075	160.675			

--
Larry Svec - KD9OF

home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -3741 UHF: 443.575+
"I know everything... even some things that are true!"

3157. Globe Scout transmitter.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 15:47:00 UTC
From: bob%50781.decnet@P2.AMS.WPAFB.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9011151353.AA13403@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6567

Howdy netland,
A friend of mine purchased (for $25) a Globe Scout Model 65A transmitter and assorted other bits and pieces of radios. The only documentation he has is a schematic and a tattered copy of an article in the December 1954 issue of Radio and Television News.

Does anyone out there have any info on this rig? Where could I find a reprint of the magazine article?

Bob, N5GNA

3158. Cheap Packet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 16:28:38 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <22083@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6568

Followup-To:
Distribution: usa
Organization: SynOptics Communications Inc. Santa Clara, Ca.
Disclaimer: Sender is *solely* responsible for the contents of message
Keywords:

Does anybody out there know of any program, running on the PC, that implements the AX.25 protocols? Such a program would possibly interface to a little board plugged into the PC bus with a modem on it. Or is the AX.25 protocol too fast and complicated for a mere '286 to deal with? Maybe there's something in one of the ham magazines? I'd appreciate any leads. The complicated part here would be the software, and even though I'm a systems programmer by trade, I really don't have the time to reinvent the wheel... Have any of the ham magazines ever published sample source code for a TNC?

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

3159. PVC enclosed antennas...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 16:56:11 UTC
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <259@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 6569

I've been reading the traffic about PVC enclosed antennas... and everyone seems to be discussing RF absorbtion by the PVC.. isn't there also a velocity factor of the PVC to be considered? I've built several "twin-lead j-poles" and tuned them up outside the 3/4" PVC pipe... when they are slid inside the pipe, they completely detune. There is a definite shortening affect (ie, make the antenna shorter) when putting it inside PVC...

A while back I asked the net for the velocity factor of schedule-40 PVC (the white, plumbing stuff) so that you could anticipate the shortening affect... but I wasn't able to come up with a number...

--Chris

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF
elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com

3160. Re: Homebrew UHF SWR meter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 17:22:44 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720084@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6570

>/ hplsla:rec.ham-radio / pault@mlacus.oz (Paul Taylor) /
>Dear fellow homebrewers,
>
>I want to build a simple SWR meter which still works at VHF and UHF.
>Specifically, I want it to set up a 70cm antenna. I don't need absolute
>--
>
How about an SWR BRIDGE? I built one loosely based on one in the
"Radio Handbook", by Bill Orr W6SAI, pg 30.34. It's simplicity in
itself. For greatest accuracy use 1% resistors, or hand match them.
keep the lead lengths as short as possible, build it in a small metal
box, and shield the detected output from the rf. For a detector diode,
be sure and use a low-C switching diode, Germanium or Schottky is best,
if you can get one.

Of course a bridge like this can't handle much power, but if you're
going to be tweaking an antenna with power applied, you don't want
to be standing in a strong rf field. I have used this sort of bridge quite
successfully at 440 MHz.

OK, OK, I'll fake a schematic:

```
R.F. input >---o---------o
| |
R1 R2
| |
Reference >---o---R3----o----<To antenna
Load (50ohms) | |
C1 C2
| |
o---CR1---o (orientation of CR1 affects polarity
| | of D.C. output)
R4 R5
| |
GND o---C3---<To Voltmeter
|
R6
|
GND
```

R1, R2: 47 to 51 ohms, non-inductive, match as close as possible.
R3: 51 ohms
R4,R5: 10k
R6: 100k
C1,C2: 1000pF ceramic

C3 1000pF feedthrough
CR1: switching diode. (i.e. 1N34, 1N82, 1N914, etc.)
Reference Load: As close to 50.0 ohms of pure resistance as you can get.

You can calibrate this with some known resistors on the antenna
connector.

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (domain: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

3161. Re: PBBS addresses that go with calls.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 17:48:23 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov15.174823.9536@xanadu.com>
Source record: 6571

In article <9011141632.AA22834@tilde>
anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com (John H. Anderson N5OPY) writes:
>Is there a list maintained anywhere that shows what PBBS address a
>particular amateur uses as his main PBBS.
>
>This type of information would be good in the callbook, but I
>don't recall seeing it there.
>
>I have been compiling a list of calls I see here, that
>have PBBS addresses associated with them. Has anyone else
>done a similar thing and have it online somewhere or is
>interested in such.
>
On the PBBS that I use, there is a service called "White Pages".
I send a request containing someones callsign and it sends me
back a message containing his home BBS. I've used it but I
don`t recall the format of the requests.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

3162. Re: Extra Class?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 17:53:43 UTC
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9011151753.AA04988@alf.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 6572

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: Extra Class ?
References: <17190@shlump.nac.dec.com> <1133@tsdiag.ccur.com> <16819@netcom.UUCP>

In <16819@netcom.UUCP> mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones) writes:

>davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
>> I'd like to see a license
>>class or endorsement the translated into real respect for _proving_ that you
>>possess the _spirit_ of amateur radio, not just the ability to memorize a
>>multiple-guess question pool.

>It can't be done because it can't be done objectively. What you're left with
>is a clique, a club of good-ol-boys, who are the only ones able to judge who
>is the true "keeper of the flame" for the future. Personalities will get
>involved. Feelings will be hurt and flames fanned.

>Do you have something else in mind? :)

I believe I posted a thread on this subject where I argued that the ARRL
should step in and put more resources of its publishing empire towards
more agressive home study in electronics and communications.

The basic license is almost a RIGHT, if it's not handed out objectively,
those left out will probably scream bloody murder in federal court.

One need only witness the ongoing waiver question for handicapped
applicants (which I have no problem with, but in a less VAGUELY WORDED
form) to see the kind of legal force someone shut out of ham radio can
muster.

A best case scenario is where a ham takes the basic memorizable, but
objective, test to get the Form 610, and then takes home-study courses
for honorary accredidation in additional technical subjects. These
additional endorsements would be like awards or code proficiency
certificates, they would carry no legal authority or give more operating
privileges. However, like awards, they would be a source of pride for
Joe Ham and would upgrade the technical proficiency of the ham community
at large.

One only has to look at the widespread interest in and energy expended
at the WAS, DXCC, and code proficiency awards to see that something like
this would be in great demand, and would not step into an arena that
should best be left to the federal government.

I know KE3Z from the ARRL reads this newsgroup, perhaps he would like to
comment......

>(A1-Op ... how's this?)

sure, as long as noone is denied privileges for not having it.

>--
>mojo@netcom.UUCP Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
>Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
>Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER
>AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu

3163. Impedance of 10'whip at 100 KHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 18:42:43 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <4196@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 6573

Can someone give me a rough estimate of the feedpoint impedance
of a 10' vertical whip antenna (over ground plane) at 100 KHz? It should
be a fairly high number. If someone has Mininec perhaps they
could give me an answer.

Thanks in advance,

Charlie Thompson
WB4HVD

3164. RFI from plasma displays

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 18:58:46 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011151900.AA05904@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6574

The recent discussions of RF interference sources like the infamous "touch" lamps prompts this query:

I've always assumed that those "plasma display" toys -- the ones Radio Shack sells as "Lightning Fury" and "Illuma-Storm Light Display", and other places sell under similar names, were *terrible* sources of RFI -- that they would act like Tesla coils and generate vast amounts of wideband hash across the spectrum. But I must admit that this has been just an assumption on my part, based mostly on the fact that a Tesla-coil sort of device I have that is used for testing glass for leaks and demonstrating corona discharge does produce such interference. So I am asking -- do these glass-globed electrical-discharge displays actually produce major RFI, or are they actually less offensive than I had thought?

Regards, Will
wmartin@st-louis-emh2.army.mil OR wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil

3165. Re: PBBS addresses that go with calls.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 18:59:36 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <537@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6575

In article <9011141632.AA22834@tilde>, anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com (John H. Anderson N5OPY) writes:
> Is there a list maintained anywhere that shows what PBBS address a
> particular amateur uses as his main PBBS.

There is a service called the White Pages server that does this. You send a message with a list of calls, and it automatically sends back their packet addresses.

For example, to find out the packet address for K7SS and KT7H, use this format:

SP WP @ AD8I.OH.USA.NA
QUERY
K7SS QTH?
KT7H QTH?
/EX

Make sure that you do this only from the BBS where you normally receive mail, as it looks at your origin on the header to generate the reply. This list is maintained automatically. It gets it's data from messages that are automatically generated each time you check into a packet BBS for the first time, and it queries your home BBS.

When I put on the Digital Suite for rec.ham-radio at Dayton this year, I entered the calls on the sign-in sheet into messages formatted like this. I got a bunch of packet addresses back, which I used to send packet thank-you notes to the attendees!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3166. Re: Is my IC-745 Doomed?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 19:30:43 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280027@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 6576

In article <706@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM> chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM (Charles Rissmeyer) writes:

> I've been reading some articles lately about certain types of
^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> ham radios having their brains scrambled when their lithium
> batteries run out. I was wondering if my [radio] is doomed to
> suffer from that type of disaster. Is there anything . . .

Please publish the types of radio that have this problem, I certainly wouldn't want to buy from a supplier that plants time-bombs like this in their equipment.

Henry Black (G4NOC,KK6JR) +1 415 857 6655
Views expressed above are purely my personal views, not those of HP.

3167. Re: packet radio overview

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 20:07:06 UTC
From: carmijo@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250271@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6483

In rec.ham-radio, rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:

An Amateur Packet Radio Overview

by

Rich Bono (NM1D)
.....

Excellent article, Rich!!!

This was a one of the most concise, clearly written articles that I've
seen on the net. Good job.

Chris "still learning about hamming" Armijo

3168. Re: re Code & Other requirements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 20:11:47 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880367@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6484

> ...your chance to use lots of HF spectrum to meet many new friends
> around the world has also slipped away.

Alas. Life is like that. No :-)

> Why give up so easily?

Who's giving up? It's more a matter of: who has time? I don't find as much time as I'd like even for HF SSB right now. I simply have no need of code. If others want to use it, fine!

3169. G3ZCZ logbook program.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 20:14:19 UTC
From: wim@hlis07.dec.com
Message-ID: <17340@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 6485

Hello to all,

Sometime ago, I received a copy of Joe Kasser's logbook program.
I would like to know, if he's still reachable on USENET ?
Does someone have his adress ?

'73 s de Wim

P.S. Please reply direct to me..

==
Wim Beekman PA3AGZ wim@hlis07.dec.com
Digital Equipment B.V. -- or -- !decwrl!hlis07.dec.com!wim
Utrecht, The Netherlands -- or -- wim%hlis07.dec@decwrl.dec.com

==
"The opinions expressed here are my own and in no way represents the views
of Digital Equipment Corporation "
==

3170. Re: gender pronouns ad nauseum

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 20:23:01 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <7120149@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 6486

Well if we did that we could not argue and flame each other about the subject and we would have to go back to code/nocode/phonepatch-pizza wars. ;-)
Jim,WA6SDM
jholly.hpcup.cup.hp.com

3171. Re: Impedance of 10'whip at 100 KHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 22:24:06 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <46614@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6487

charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:

>Can someone give me a rough estimate of the feedpoint impedance
>of a 10' vertical whip antenna (over ground plane) at 100 KHz? It should
>be a fairly high number. If someone has Mininec perhaps they
>could give me an answer.

Hi, Charlie,

It is the *opposite* of what you think -- if it is 100 kHz you are talking about. At that relative size, the equation for an elemental dipole (limiting case of an electric dipole as length approaches zero) will model what you want pretty well. The radiation resistance of the animal is

R = 80.(pi^2).(L/lambda)^2

L is length of the dipole element, lambda is wavelength. For the monopole you are asking about, the radiation resistance is half of this. I think a 3m monopole at 3 km wavelength comes to something like 400 microohms, no?

I suspect you are going to have more ohmic resistance than radiation resistance in the an antenna that size even if you silverplate the sucker. Don't expect very high efficiencies.

Now, if you are really looking for physically-small aerials with high radiation resistance, you might want to look at using slot antennas. [I am currently experimenting with annular slots and comparing them with their duals (physically small loops), to see if I can overcome the ohmic loss problems of the physically-small loops.]

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

3172. "Talking houses", Infra-red broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 23:09:00 UTC
From: BA01@SWTEXAS.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011160009.AA04827@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6488

Hi folks. I ran into some different broadcast technologies recently that you might find interesting.

1. "Talking Houses"

From American Public Radio's "Marketplace" business show, I heard about a Re-Max real estate dealer in Newton, MA who has set-up low-power commercial AM transmitters in his houses to broadcast taped information to prospective buyers driving by. A sign nearby tells you to "tune to AM 1190" and has a little rack of promotional pamphlets attached to it.

People can turn on their car radio and hear a description of a house, e.g. "This lovely 2-story Victorian features 6 rooms..." etc., etc.
Apparently the agent has sold all 9 houses where he used the transmitters.

Is this something requiring an FCC license? Who sells such equipment?
Is there a sub-band of AM freqs set up specifically for stuff like this and for airport information transmitters, etc?

2. Infra-red transmission

On a trip to Minneapolis, we went to a production at the Guthrie Theater. They had listening devices for rent that amplified signals broadcast in the infra-red frequencies. All I could get from the person at the booth was that the listening devices "decoded" the signals from the transmitter. Can anyone elaborate?

Thanks and 73's.
Bernie, N5PQY

ba01@swtexas.bitnet
ba01%swtexas.bitnet@ricevm1.rice.edu

Bernie Asher "Happiness is having a big, warm, caring,
Administrative Data Processing close-knit family...in another city."
Southwest Texas State University - George Burns
San Marcos, Texas 78666
512-245-2271

The views expressed by me are not necessarily those of my employer.

3173. Packet Test - Volunteers wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-15 23:45:55 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <538@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6489
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Do you have access to both Usenet and your local VHF packet BBS?

Can you help me with a little experiment?

I need several packet stations who can do a couple of tests for me, which involve listing some bulletins off of their local VHF packet BBS, and then e-mailing the listings to me on Usenet. This is just a short term experiment, and quite easy.

I need folks in several areas across the MIDDLE of the USA, like in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and possibly Chicago, Atlanta, Nashville and New Orleans.

I DO NOT need anyone on the West Coast, in Texas, Minnesota, Ohio, Florida or New York/New Jersey.

If you think you can help, contact me and let me tell you what I need.

Thanks!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3174. Re: DSPer's Work Bench ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 03:43:30 UTC
From: fritz@mit-caf.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <5353@mit-caf.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 6490

In article <593@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:

> ... If you really want your
>mind bent "Digital Signal Processing", by Oppenheim and Schafer,
>Prentice Hall, has been the basic text for the past decade. ...

They changed the title with the last edition, now "Discrete Time Signal Processing," but you can still find both on the shelf.

- Frederick P. Herrmann
fritz@caf.mit.edu

3175. Re: HR2510 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 04:08:11 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880368@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6491

Re: 400 watts on 10 meters.

>Picture Bart Simpson after school writing the following 1000 times
>on the chalk board:
>
>"I will not give Perry a bad time about his antenna."
> .
> .
>
>>
>>Perry / KF0CA
>
>Bill - WA7NWP

Bill misconceptions about my antenna system notwithstanding, this was an experiment to see if 6 dB (1 S unit) more power on 10 meters lets you work more stations. The results tend to indicate that more power is not useful from a communications standpoint, and tends to get into your neighbor's appliances 4 times more loudly. :-o

This effectively answered my questions regarding the efficacy of 11 meter linear amplifiers that I've had since my bootleg CB days; it's an expensive way to heat the outside.

Perry / KF0CA

3176. Re: RFI from plasma displays

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 05:09:55 UTC
From: mcmahan@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <16918@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 6492

In a previous article, wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin) writes:
>I've always assumed that those "plasma display" toys -- the ones Radio
>Shack sells as "Lightning Fury" and "Illuma-Storm Light Display", and
>other places sell under similar names, were *terrible* sources of RFI --
>that they would act like Tesla coils and generate vast amounts of
>wideband hash across the spectrum.
>I am
>asking -- do these glass-globed electrical-discharge displays actually
>produce major RFI, or are they actually less offensive than I had thought?

Yes, they do. It is especially bad in the low bands. It will mess up you
TV if you have a weak signal. It also is bad for FM radio and a weak signal.

>Regards, Will
>wmartin@st-louis-emh2.army.mil OR wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil

-dave

--
Dave McMahan mcmahan@netcom.uucp
{apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!mcmahan

3177. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 05:13:04 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov16.051304.2800@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6493

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>>2. Semi-ghetto effect due to lack of contact with hams on the "main"
>> subbands.
>>3. Duplication within these subbands of band planning done elsewhere
>> and resultant planning/ccordination problems.

>This is provably false. Look at the current incentive-induced Novice
>ghettos, and tell me that you still belive this. Gentlemen's agreements
>for DX, ATV, packet, et.al. grow from the allocation. That will be
>the first test - can the NoCoders be Gentlemen ?

Not applicable. The Novices got the entire FM repeater subband on 220 MHz
according to the ARRL suggested national band plan (yes, I know some regions
expanded it). In big cities, Novices are NOT in a ghetto and Communicators
would not be either. The rural areas where EVERYONE is on 2m are another
story.

If the subbands are just tiny portions, such as 10%, then there will become
a mainstream of the other 90%.

>Well, I'm one of them, and I'm at 20 seconds of solid copy at 18 WPM. I
>see it as a challenge, and much more real-world than watching TV,
>playing computer games, working DX, or any of the other Great American
>TimeSinks.

And to think I once taught a computer to send Morse Code for everything it
typed out in the normal course of programming. Oh well.

>It's currently playing on cassette players across the country. Sigh, no
>blinkenlights or whizzengrafics.

That's unfortunate (the lack of the "blinkenlights or whizzengrafics").
Gotta do something about that.

>Attitude, my friend, it's all in the attitude. It is a game if _you_
>define it to be (just like life, but I wax philosophical). The problem
>is that Morse is an audio training exercise, and any video is a
>distraction. Pretty low tech, I'm afraid.

Using them blinkenlights.

>Hey, I don't know ! If I did, I'd have some specific suggestions. My
>off-the-cuff impulse is to make Communicator a sub-band within the
>Novice subband on >30 MHz. If the subband doesn't exist, create one
>like that found on HF. I'd suggest an initial allocation of 10-20% of
>the (sub)band. I think we have enough on 1200 MHz and up to allocate a
>couple ATV channels.

The Novice subbands are not enough to deal with Communicator. I won't be able (and won't bother to try) to recruit new hams if they get stuck in just the Novice subbands.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3178. Re: No code license & CW Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 05:19:41 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov16.051941.3576@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6494

vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:

>Isn't CW one of the simplest digital modes? What better introduction to
>learning communications theory and basic digital communications is there.
>Especially since it's one mode that can actually be run using the in-born
>bio-computer.

It's pretty simple. It's interesting that it is a code that people and
computers COULD communicate with each other with (if slow enough, computers
CAN do stuff like 1200 WPM).

>2.) While CW can be run by a human - there's no reason it has to be. How
> fast can a couple PC's communicate using CW on the HF bands? Are there
> optimizations to the spacings that improve the performance. What if
> CW was sent in packets - complete with ACKs or NAKs? Are there any
> BBS's on the air using CW? How about putting Phil's TCP/IP on CW?
> You can't ask for a simpler computer-to-radio interface.

If by TCP/IP on CW you mean to encode an IP packet into a stream of Morse
Code symbols, then you lose the ability for humans to directly deal with it.

I believe there are some CW BBS's on the air. If someone releases a really
good Morse decoder program that can handle a wide range of speed variation
and "fist", then these things could become more popular.

We are rapidly approaching a level of technology where what is "simple"
might instead be to just let a robot whip out an instant chip to do it,
and discrete parts as we know it will be in museums.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3179. Usenet UnNet-be there! / 24AT & HF mobile antennas /Intense Mag Mounts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 08:04:40 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov16.080440.8625@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 6495

****

Don't forget about the Usenet un-net this (and every) Saturday Nov 17,90
1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz. Basically, call "CQ Usenet".

Pretty bad turnout last week - but I'll be there. And, I'll be taking
names of everyone NOT there.... and sending out negative-QSL cards !
So be there... or suffer the consequences....

****

Here's some other stuff...

==> HT Antennas...

There was alot of discussion about antennas for HT - specifically for the
ICOM 24AT. Well, my own independent tests show that stock ICOM antenna
on the 24AT is about 3 S-units down on recieve over the Larson rubber duck.
It similarly does badly on transmit as I was unable to bring up some distant
repeaters with the stock antenna compared to the Larson.

My choice for a replacement antenna for the 24AT was the Smiley dual-band
tuned whip antenna. The claim for the Smiley is as follows:

2m 1/4 wave (all sections up) 1.2 swr
440 5/8 wave (2 sect. down) 1.2 swr
440 1/4 wave (all sects down) 1.4 sw

The smiley is an 8-section whip thats about 24in when extended and equal
in size to the rubber duck when its collasped.

I was unable to thoroughly test the Larson against the Smiley. But the
Smiley collapsed gave equal receive signal strength with the Larson. We
were unable to thoroughly test transmit performance.

The price of the Larson and Smiley is about the same - $20. I'd go for the
Smiley given that its is "configurable" as described above... and, I
think that just on theoretical grounds (if that counts) the whip should
outperform a rubber duck - if performance is what you need. The Smiley
is not at all flexible ... so its logistically more difficult to deal with.

In any case, if you've got a 24AT with the stock antenna... get rid of it.
I don't understand why ICOM put such a terrible antenna on such a nice
radio. Also, I don't know ICOM doesn't advertise its "extended receive".
This would be a buying decision for some people.

==> HF Mobile Antennas

I've just recently started using HF rig in my car (Kenwood TS-440S). I've
been using Hustler antennas getting pretty good results. Made a couple of
DX contacts today on 10m. Got 5x7 signal reports from Northern Ireland and
the U.K. (Newcastle). This was using the special (shortened) RMX 10m
Hustler antenna (about 57in long).

I have 2 questions.
1) The instructions that come with the Hustler tell you nothing
about these antennas. The RMX antenna is about 57in long. The "standard"
Hustler mast with resonator is about 8ft tall.
Are these cut for 1/4 or 1/2 wave, or what ? If its only 1/4 wave
it means I need a good ground-plane to make it work. If its 1/2 wave I
don't (thats my understanding, at least). The RMX and the "standard"
mast are very different in length but they *appear* to use identical
resonators. So, I don;t know what to make of this.

2) Mounting. As mentioned I kinda like going mobile with the TS-440.
But, as usual the HF antenna is a problem. If there antennas are cut for
1/4 wave then its necessary for these to be mounted over a metal surface
for best performance. If they are 1/2 wave they don't need a ground plane
and could probably be mounted "anywhere".
I've got a IROC Z-28 Camaro and I don't want to "cut it up" too bad
to get a HF mobile antenna on it. Any suggestions?

==> Intense Mag Mount ...

And, I'll just pass this along. If you're looking for a really "intense"
mag mount base... go to your local CB store and get a K-40 mag mount base.

These mag mounts are "industrial strength". Mag mounting the RMX 10m HF
antenna is NOT recommended by Hustler. But, most Ham mag mounts are wimps.
In fact, the Larson PO-MM can't really hold my VHF/UHF Diamond NR-790A.

In fact, the K-40 mag mount is strong enough to hold the Hustler RMX mast
& resonator on the roof of my car @ 70 mph without problem. Basically,
I use a HLM Hustler mount on the K-40 base. It all works out ok and I,
so far, have not had to "cut" my car to add a permanent HF mounting base.

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

3180. Warning: Failed mail to VMS host

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 11:20:11 UTC
From: mail-support%cernvax.cern.ch@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9011161120.AA27756@dxmint.cern.ch>
Source record: 6496

Your message to <@DxMINT.cern.ch:FIRE%VAXFI.decnet.cern.ch@CERNVAX> could not be delivered.
The error message was:

Deferred: Connect failed, node unreachable

This message is equivalent to the DECnet-VAX error message:

SYSTEM-F-UNREACHABLE, remote node is not currently reachable

The reason why your message could not be delivered is that the remote DECnet node is unreachable at the moment, either because DECnet is not running at the remote node or because the link to the remote node is down.

The mail system will try to deliver your original message to the recipient. If this is not possible within a reasonable time period the message will be returned to you.

====== The start of Your original message ======

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 14 Nov 90 Volume 90 : Issue 421

Today's Topics:
15 meter monobanders
ARF ENDS BOYCOTT
ATV Radar
Callsign project cartridge tapes
Code & Other requirements
COMMUNICATIONS QUARTERLY, premier issue
DSPer's Work Bench ?
Extra Class ?
gender pronouns ad nauseum
Giving up on Northgate OmniKey Plus
Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters
KILL files
New ARRL RFI book: authors needed
No code license & CW Bashing (2 msgs)
Opinions on a Yaesu FT-301
re Code & Other requirements
RF attenuation through PVC

3181. Info on Yaesu FT-202R HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 12:07:18 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <39681@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 6497

Dear netters (how's that for genderless? :-),

I am in need of any available information for a Yaesu FT-202R Handy Talky. This is an older 2 meter HT which is crystal driven, so rather limited in its use. HOWEVER, these are ideal for Civil Air Patrol usage (which only uses a couple of frequencies) and we have acquired 3 of these radios.....unfortunately, all of them are broken, and we'd like to repair them. I could use schematics, operator's manual, and any other data which may be available for them, including an address of where we might buy crystals for this radio (one of them does not have the correct crystal for CAP frequencies).

Please email me if you have any information on these.

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

3182. Communications Quarterly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 12:31:48 UTC
From: harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov16.123148.7121@dg-rtp.dg.com>
Source record: 6498

In response to the previous post about Communications Quarterly, I called the indicated number. I was very surprised to find that they are just about to go to print.

I had been waiting (being a former HR subscriber, CQ adoptee, and recent ex CQ subscriber) to get the promo in the mail. The gal didn't know why alot of people didn't get the promo literature - somebody probably put a <not> in the wrong place in an awk script.

In any event, I just wanted to emphasize that if you want to get in on Communications Quarterly then you had better call them. NOW. Don't wait for promo info.

The charter subscription provides for an initial cost of $24.95 with the premier issue being free. The regular rate will be $29.95.

Call 1-800-457-7373. Have your credit card ready as I don't know if they'll accept "bill me" subscriptions.

73,
Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation {world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

3183. Re: Marine Band radio Frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 13:25:35 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov16.132535.2228@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 6499
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

As a distraction to the marine radio discussion, most of the inexpensive radios have a 10.7MHz IF, probably with low side injection. If you swap the transmit and receive synthesizer RF the radio should operate on 2 meters. For instance, the calling channel 156.800 would become 146.100. Anybody ever tried this?
Ken - WB0QNA

3184. Re: Impedance of 10'whip at 100 KHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 13:50:46 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3524.27443601@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6500

** Quoting Charlie Thompson to All **
>Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>Can someone give me a rough estimate of the feedpoint impedance
>of a 10' vertical whip antenna (over ground plane) at 100 KHz?
> It should
>be a fairly high number. If someone has Mininec perhaps they
>
>could give me an answer.
** End of Quote **
HIGH number????? A 10 ft whip at 100KHZ will be a LOW impeadance on the order of 1-5 ohms!!!! A 10ft whip is a SMALL part of the wavelength at 100Khz and therefore doesnt even get close to double digits!!

73
WB5ITT

3185. Re: 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 14:44:22 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <452.2743D5CF@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6501

> From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
> Date: 14 Nov 90 17:33:42 GMT
> Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
> Message-ID: <1533@ke4zv.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> >which have the tones flipped with respect to each other; it doesn't make
> >a difference there (as one would expect).
> >
> > Then again, I've never used HF packet :-)
>
> It only matters as a convention for meeting a station on a specific
> frequency. If you agree to meet a station on 14.103 and he's using
> LSB and you use USB the two of you will be transmitting about 3khz
> apart and will not link up. If you understand this problem and adjust
> your frequency to allow for it all is well.

I always liked the government/military method of frequency designation. They assigned frequencies on the basis of the channel center. Hence, for FSK, being assigned to 7709 khz meant your mark and space tones were space equidistant above and below 7709. Similarly, 4595 khz USB on a 3 khz wide channel called for placing the suppressed carrier down 1.5 khz or 4593.5 khz.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3186. Re: "Talking houses", Infra-red broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 15:52:51 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <17388@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 6502

In article <9011160009.AA04827@ucsd.edu>, BA01@SWTEXAS.BITNET writes...
>Hi folks. I ran into some different broadcast technologies recently that you
>might find interesting.
>From American Public Radio's "Marketplace" business show, I heard about a
>Re-Max real estate dealer in Newton, MA who has set-up low-power commercial
>AM transmitters in his houses to broadcast taped information to prospective
>buyers driving by. A sign nearby tells you to "tune to AM 1190" and has a
>little rack of promotional pamphlets attached to it.
>Is this something requiring an FCC license? Who sells such equipment?
>Is there a sub-band of AM freqs set up specifically for stuff like this and
>for airport information transmitters, etc?

It's our old friend Part 15, intentional low-power radiation devices.
If you keep the power low enough, the whole AM band is open to this sort
of stuff. A variation is carrier-current, where you feed the power
lines which leak a little to the buildings they feed.

LPB Corp. (in Pennsylvania, someplace, I think, but it's been a while)
makes low-power AM transmitters, mainly for carrier-current, tunnels,
etc. There may be some others too.

Fred R. Goldstein k1io Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA
goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com voice: +1 508 486 7388
Do you think anyone else on the planet would share my opinions, let
alone a multi-billion dollar corporation?

3187. DOCUMENTATION NEEDED -- Yaesu FRG-7

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 16:16:42 UTC
From: marshall@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720085@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6503

Forgive me if this is the incorrect group for my request.....

I just purchased a used Yaesu FRG-7 (circa 1982?). The unit works very well, and I think I have figured out just about all the controls.

However, it didn't come with documentation and I was wondering if any of you folks had a copy of the documentation, and if I could pay for a xerox copy? I am interested in both the user's and the service manuals.

Please e-mail directly to me.

Thank You for your help,

Marshall Lollis


```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| |
| Marshall Lollis Mail Stop: 110 Column: UR9 |
| Hewlett-Packard Company AT&T: (206) 335-2153 Telnet: 335-2153 |
| Lake Stevens Instrument Division UUCP: hplabs!hplsla!marshall |
| 8600 Soper Hill Road HPDESK: Marshall_Lollis@HPA100 |
| Everett, WA 98205-1298 DOMAIN: marshall@hplsla.lsid.hp.com |
|_____________________________________________________________________________|
```

3188. Mobile HF antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 16:19:51 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <22085@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6504

Followup-To:
Distribution: world
Organization: SynOptics Communications Inc. Santa Clara, Ca.
Disclaimer: Sender is *solely* responsible for the contents of message
Keywords:

I'd like to tap into the net.wisdom here. It seems that I've just acquired a lengthy commute(merrily we drone along...), and I would like to put an HF station in my car. I already have a suitable radio (Atlas 210X), and my main concern is antennas. The car is a '76 VW bus. The body is fairly ratty, and I have complete freedom as far as drilling holes is concerned. But I have questions about antenna placement. I have a hustler mobile whip and a Webster band-spanner. The bus is shaped like a tall box, so there is no "trunk lid" to bolt the antenna to, like there would be in a sedan. The easiest thing would be a bumper clamp. But then the whole bottom section of the antenna will parallel the side of the bus. I think that the bus will shield off the antenna from that direction of radiation. Not only that, but a good deal of RF has _GOT_ to be capacitively coupled to the body of the bus. Has anyone had experience with such an install-ation?
If I mount the antenna on _TOP_ of the bus, the whole mess will be way too high for internal parking structures, etc. Heck, it might even ding the bottoms of freeway overpasses. Sure would work well, though. How about mounting the antenna _HORIZONTALLY_ a few feet above the bus roof? Still bad for parking, but freeway overpasses would be okay...

So, does anybody have a solution to mounting HF antennas on busses, vans, etc? Has anybody tried bumper mounts? Do they work as bad as I suspect they might? How about alternate antennas? Maybe a shortened dipole stretched across the roof, with a pole on the rear bumper and another pole on the front? This bored commuter wants to know!

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

3189. Re: Marine Band radio Frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 16:41:25 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov16.164125.26104@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 6505
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Wow! THE Marine Corp Band on Radio? Tell me the frequencies! They are great! Sousa never had it better! What Brass!!!!!

(Sorry. Couldn't resist ;-})

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK skaggs@nssl.gcn.uoknor.edu DOC/NOAA/ARL/ERL/NSSL

"The correct way to punctuate a sentence that starts: 'Of course it is none of my business, but...' is to place a period after the word 'but'. Don't use excessive force in supplying such a moron with a period. Cutting his throat is only a momentary pleasure and is bound to get you talked about."
---Lazarus Long, "Time Enough for Love"

3190. Re: Mobile HF antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 17:34:41 UTC
From: feg@moss.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1990Nov16.173441.29268@cbnewsl.att.com>
Source record: 6506

In article <22085@mvis1.com> jkaidor@ (Jerome Kaidor) writes:
>Followup-To:
>Distribution: world
>Organization: SynOptics Communications Inc. Santa Clara, Ca.
>Disclaimer: Sender is *solely* responsible for the contents of message
>Keywords:
>
> So, does anybody have a solution to mounting HF antennas on
>busses, vans, etc? Has anybody tried bumper mounts? Do they work as
>bad as I suspect they might? How about alternate antennas? Maybe a
>shortened dipole stretched across the roof, with a pole on the rear
>bumper and another pole on the front? This bored commuter wants to
>know!

The ideal solution would be to mount the antenna on the center
of the roof top. A way around the problem of height would be
to use a shortened antenna with a top hat. But now we get to
the chosen frequency. You didn't mention that.

A shortened whip with top hat for 14 MHz could be made to be
about 3 or 4 feet high and the top hat would have to be about
2 feet in diameter. To get the height scrunched down that
much you would also have to use an inductance between the
vertical section and the tophat. This all results in some
losses but local ham whom I helped design such a beast
runs a KW to it and gets all over the world with it.

Don't know if the height I mentioned would still be too
high, though, when mounted atop a VW bus. My friend runs
it on one of the rails of his pickup.

Forrest Gehrke feg@moss.att.com k2bt

3191. The Big One (was Move earthquake)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 17:35:45 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <59127@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 6507

I saw that ham plate in the earthquake show and looked it up in an earlier callbook. The guy was in there, in one of the L.A. suburbs. Not a good move on the producer's part.

3192. Re: Extra Class ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 17:41:03 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1548@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6508

In article <1134@tsdiag.ccur.com> davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
>In article <16819@netcom.UUCP> mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones) writes:
>-davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
>-> I'd like to see a license
>->class or endorsement the translated into real respect for _proving_ that you
>->possess the _spirit_ of amateur radio, not just the ability to memorize a
>->multiple-guess question pool.
>-
>-It can't be done because it can't be done objectively. What you're left with
>-is a clique, a club of good-ol-boys, who are the only ones able to judge who
>-is the true "keeper of the flame" for the future. Personalities will get
>-involved. Feelings will be hurt and flames fanned.
>-
>-Do you have something else in mind? :)
>-
>-Mojo AA4KB
>
>Well I certainly don't intend for it to become a clique. I didn't intend
>for it to be given by hams (although I fully support the VE program!). I'd
>like to see either the FCC or ARRL sponsor quarterly tests instead of VE's.
>I guess what I'd like to see is something similar to the work (but not the $$$)
>needed to get a pilot's license. You must show conclusively that you
>understand all of the principles involved, and you must also demontrate that
>knowledge. They also publish their question pool (I strongly disagree with
>this practice), but in addition to their written test, they also must show
>their prowess as pilots. It's extremely hard to get a pilot's license without
>actually understanding and being able to apply the material, but memorizing
>the answers to a question pool for the extra exam is easy without having in-
>depth knowledge. I agree, though, that if it can't be objective, it shouldn't
>be done. Thank you for your comments.

Do it like the automotive training competitions. Present the applicant with
a carefully broken radio and score him on how quickly he locates and repairs
the trouble. Deduct points for replacing good components or for damaging
good components in the course of troubleshooting. I have some fiendishly
intermittant parts I'd be happy to surface mount in your HT for the exam.
:-)

Gary KE4ZV

3193. Re: T33T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 18:13:52 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <808@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 6509

From article <58957@microsoft.UUCP>, by mikemr@microsoft.UUCP (Michael MRAZ):
> Has anyone worked T33T on CW yet? I caught
> him last night at about 0415Z just as 15m was about to
> shut down. Nice signal, but I was surprised that there
> wasn't a pile-up (worked him on my first call). If you
> need QSL info, he said use the 90 callbook address for
> OH3GZ.

I worked him on 28.021 last week. The person is a good CW operator and
copied my peanut whistle (gave me 539 for 40 watts to a vertical just
as the band was closing) at 30 wpm. A very good clean fist.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

3194. Re: Is my IC-745 Doomed?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 18:15:16 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410007@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6510

I seem to recall a piece in QST, perhaps 1985-1986 about a bloke
with an R71 RX. He had dismantled the set and had accidentally placed the
CPU board ontop of tools on his bench. This had caused the battery
backed RAM to be cleared. I believe he said that reprogramming could
not be done in the US - it had to be returned to J-land.

I know that I personally have nothing at risk, but some people
are going to spontaneously acquire surprisingly expensive component
collections.

Some manufacturers, and I dont know which, have got themselves a nice
little time-bomb ticking away out there in the field. Short of free
replacement sets or a full-price buyback scheme it is now too late for
them to do anything about it.

No reviews seem to have covered this matter

this must be the best place to share information as the equipment
starts to die. The ARRL and RSGB etc presumably will not risk
their advertising revenue.

73 GM4ZNX

3195. Re: DSPer's Work Bench ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 18:23:59 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <809@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 6511

From article <7880353@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, by perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott):
>>
>>Herbi,
>>
>>Points 3, 4 and 5 are personal opinions. Points 1 and 2 are provably false
>>assertions. See my Reply Comments on PR Docket 90-55 for the details; I
>>posted it here back in early September.
>>
>>None of your points constitute valid arguments against a codeless license,
>>although you are perfectly free to promote voluntary proficiency in or
>>use of CW by anyone who will listen.
>>
>>Phil
>
>
> Phil's love of DSPs makes me want to believe that this may be a magnet
> we need for this hobby. DSPs bridge the gap between computers and
> the WARC situation.
>
> What I know of DSPs would fit on an index card. How do laymen discover
> how to use this technology, or is it only for the wizards at Bellcore :-) ?
> Is there a "DSPers Workbench" ? Are there plug-in cards for my PC ?
> Are DSPs as easy to program as Apple][Basic ? Do I need a Ph.D.EE to
>
> These are the questions, if answered, that could unleash the masses
> on DSP technology, and maybe (just maybe) one of them might get lucky
> and invent SSB while the rest of us are puttering with AM.
>

AMEN Brother, where do I sign up. Just kidding. The DSP'ers workbench
if being put together for two different products at this time. The DSP-X232
by AEA and the TAPR/AMSAT DSP plug in communications board. This will be
libraries, source, programming models, example modems, FFT's for spectra,
and much more with design tools written by me. There is another offering
for amateur radio, this is LL Grace's advertised DSP-12 as seen in several
magazines. CAVEAT EMPTOR. Today is Friday Nov.16 and as of last weekend

(1) The DSP-12 HAS NEVER HAD A MODEM RUN IN IT ON THE AIR
(2) HARDWARE ISSUES ARE <<<_STILL_>>> being worked on and
(3) Contrary to LAW, the unit is being marketed WITHOUT FCC type acceptance.

To the best of my ability to find out, the unit has not been submitted for
FCC type acceptance since it DOES NOT YET WORK. 40 modems is to say the
least, an exaggeration.

Truth-in-advertising: I am the founder/leader of both the TAPR/AMSAT
and AEA projects. The former is joint with W3IWI,WA7GXD. The first
of each units are now in the hands of Alpha/ Beta testers for TAPR/AMSAT
and AEA respectively. AEA will ship more to the ALREADY CHOSEN Beta
testers over the next couple of weeks. The most onerous task of providing
a manual for thing is now joined in earnest. It is FINALLY the time
to get ready for DSP to make a true impact on ham radio.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

3196. Re: Impedance of 10'whip at 100 KHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 18:24:05 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250272@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6512

Charlie,

I think it is a pretty small number too. I don't remember the details very clearly but maybe someone from NIST can comment on WWVB's (60 KHz) antenna farm. I seem to remember it being a 200' tower with heavy duty capactive hat loading. Even combined with a large room basically full of matching network (I think you can stand up inside the inductor which is no doubt silver plated) the overall efficiency is under 2 percent or so. SoI don't think that WWVB actually radiates much more than many amateur stations on 20M.

Glenn Elmore n6gn

3197. any qso with K1YVI?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 18:34:24 UTC
From: dunphy@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080024@col.hp.com>
Source record: 6513

Has anyone out there qso'd with a sidebander Handle Arnie,
K1YVI. I knew him in the Air Force, many years ago.
Please respond by email. I am not a ham, and don't usually
read this group.

--

```
__ ___
| \ / \ |\ | (My advice is probably worth what you paid
| | |___| | \ | for it!)
|___/ | | | \|
```

Dan Dunphy
dunphy@col.hp.com

3198. Re: Marine Band radio Frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 18:35:43 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880369@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6514

> >Any thoughts on the odd channel number spacing ?
> >Why ch 1 2 3 and 9 are RX only ?
> >Is the display operating properly?

Well, about half the frequencies were added at a later time,
when the current equipment state of the art could support
closer channel spacing.

The Marine Band channels US / International:

CH RX/SPLX OFFSET XMIT ACCESS BAND US/INTERNATIONAL DESCRIPTION

99 156.000 MARINE 00/00 RX only
99 160.650 -4.600 156.050 MARINE 01/01 REPEATER
99 160.700 -4.600 156.100 MARINE 02/02 REPEATER
99 160.750 -4.600 156.150 MARINE 03/03 REPEATER
99 160.800 -4.600 156.200 MARINE 04/04 REPEATER
99 156.250 156.250 MARINE 05/ SIMPLEX
99 160.850 -4.600 156.250 MARINE /05 REPEATER
99 156.300 156.300 MARINE 06/06 SIMPLEX
99 156.350 156.350 MARINE 07/ SIMPLEX
99 160.950 -4.600 156.350 MARINE /07 REPEATER
99 156.400 156.400 MARINE 08/08 SIMPLEX
99 156.450 156.450 MARINE 09/09 SIMPLEX
99 156.500 156.500 MARINE 10/10 SIMPLEX
99 156.550 156.550 MARINE 11/11 SIMPLEX
99 156.600 156.600 MARINE 12/12 SIMPLEX
99 156.650 156.650 MARINE 13/13 SIMPLEX
99 156.700 156.700 MARINE 14/14 SIMPLEX
99 156.750 MARINE 15/15 RX only
99 156.800 156.800 MARINE 16/16 SIMPLEX
99 156.850 156.850 MARINE 17/17 SIMPLEX
99 156.900 156.900 MARINE 18/ SIMPLEX
99 161.500 -4.600 156.900 MARINE /18 REPEATER
99 156.950 156.950 MARINE 19/ SIMPLEX
99 161.550 -4.600 156.950 MARINE /19 REPEATER
99 161.600 -4.600 157.000 MARINE 20/20 REPEATER
99 157.050 157.050 MARINE 21/ SIMPLEX
99 161.650 157.050 MARINE /21 REPEATER
99 157.100 157.100 MARINE 22/ SIMPLEX
99 161.700 -4.600 157.100 MARINE /22 REPEATER
99 157.150 157.150 MARINE 23/ SIMPLEX
99 161.750 -4.600 157.150 MARINE /23 REPEATER
99 161.800 -4.600 157.200 MARINE 24/24 REPEATER
99 161.850 -4.600 157.250 MARINE 25/25 REPEATER

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99 161.900 -4.600 157.300 MARINE 26/26 REPEATER
99 161.950 -4.600 157.350 MARINE 27/27 REPEATER
99 162.000 -4.600 157.400 MARINE 28/28 REPEATER
99 157.450 MARINE 29/29 RX only
99 160.625 -4.600 156.025 MARINE 60/60 REPEATER
99 160.675 -4.600 156.075 MARINE 61/61 REPEATER
99 160.725 -4.600 156.125 MARINE 62/62 REPEATER
99 160.775 -4.600 156.175 MARINE 63/63 REPEATER
99 160.825 -4.600 156.225 MARINE 64/64 REPEATER
99 156.275 156.275 MARINE 65/ SIMPLEX
99 160.875 -4.600 156.275 MARINE /65 REPEATER
99 156.325 156.325 MARINE 66/ SIMPLEX
99 160.925 -4.600 156.325 MARINE /66 REPEATER
99 156.375 156.375 MARINE 67/67 SIMPLEX
99 156.425 156.425 MARINE 68/68 SIMPLEX
99 156.475 156.475 MARINE 69/69 SIMPLEX
99 156.525 156.525 MARINE 70/70 SIMPLEX
99 156.575 156.575 MARINE 71/71 SIMPLEX
99 156.625 156.625 MARINE 72/72 SIMPLEX
99 156.675 156.675 MARINE 73/73 SIMPLEX
99 156.725 156.725 MARINE 74/74 SIMPLEX
99 156.775 MARINE 75/75 RX only
99 156.825 MARINE 76/76 RX only
99 156.875 156.875 MARINE 77/77 SIMPLEX
99 156.925 156.925 MARINE 78/ SIMPLEX
99 161.525 -4.600 156.925 MARINE /78 REPEATER
99 156.975 156.975 MARINE 79/ SIMPLEX
99 161.575 -4.600 156.975 MARINE /79 REPEATER
99 157.025 157.025 MARINE 80/ SIMPLEX
99 161.625 -4.600 157.025 MARINE /80 REPEATER
99 157.075 157.075 MARINE 81/ SIMPLEX
99 161.675 -4.600 157.075 MARINE /81 REPEATER
99 157.125 157.125 MARINE 82/ SIMPLEX
99 161.725 -4.600 157.125 MARINE /82 REPEATER
99 157.175 157.175 MARINE 83/ SIMPLEX
99 161.775 -4.600 157.175 MARINE /83 REPEATER
99 161.825 -4.600 157.225 MARINE 84/84 REPEATER
99 161.875 -4.600 157.275 MARINE 85/85 REPEATER
99 161.925 -4.600 157.325 MARINE 86/86 REPEATER
99 161.975 -4.600 157.375 MARINE 87/87 REPEATER
99 157.425 157.425 MARINE 88/ SIMPLEX
99 162.025 -4.600 157.425 MARINE /88 REPEATER
99 157.725 MARINE 89/89 RX only
```

Jer/ Eberhard

3199. Swap nets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 18:47:18 UTC
From: msl@pdn.paradyne.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov16.184718.9010@pdn.paradyne.com>
Source record: 6515

In response to 3898 swap times. The traders Net is held each Fri. and Mon. nites at 7:00 p.m. E.S.T. It lasts approx. 2 hours depending on check-ins There is also an excellent traders net held on Sun. mornings on 3945 beginning at 8:00 a.m. This one runs about an hour again depending on check-ins.

Mike Luszcz KC4NPZ

3200. Re: "Talking houses", Infra-red broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 20:24:30 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22089@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6516

In article <17388@shlump.nac.dec.com> goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein) writes:
>
.... deleted stuff about low-power broadcasting....
>
>It's our old friend Part 15, intentional low-power radiation devices.
>If you keep the power low enough, the whole AM band is open to this sort
>of stuff.

Is such "openness" limited to the AM broadcast band? Or does it
apply to the _WHOLE_SPECTRUM_? If it doesn't, how does anybody dare
market RF signal generators?

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

3201. Amtrak odessy coming....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 20:56:00 UTC
From: PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011162250.AA01986@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6517

This Christmas, I am going home via Amtrak (from Indiana to New York).

I'm really looking forward to it, actually. I have a sleeper, and have always loved travelling by train.

While I'm aboard, I though it might be a great opportunity to get some unique QSO's (how many xx2xxx/train mobile calls have YOU worked?), but I need some help with an antenna. I'm going to be working 2 Meter, and I was wondering what kind of antenna I should use. I'm going to be on my HT. The last time I tried this trip (going west) I used a magmount that I put on the window casing. I thought I might get better reception if I used a dipole mounted on the glass. Does anyone have any thoughts?

On the same note, I would also be interested in knowing the Amtrak freqs. My 2M HT goes from 136-174, so if there are any SWLers out there, I'd appreciate learning the freqs in use on the train itself, and in the Chigago and New York yards. Actually, I'm hoping that there will be an accident, so that I can use my non-type accecpted gear on their freqs. >:-)

In any case, I gotta go study more and more and more.....
73's

R. Todd Perry
KB2JAC/9
PERRYR@WABASH.Bitnet

3202. Re: Impedance of 10'whip at 100 KHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 20:59:47 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140023@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 6518

>>Can someone give me a rough estimate of the feedpoint impedance
>>of a 10' vertical whip antenna (over ground plane) at 100 KHz? It should
>>be a fairly high number. If someone has Mininec perhaps they
>>could give me an answer.

>It is the *opposite* of what you think -- if it is 100 kHz you are
>talking about. At that relative size, the equation for an elemental
>dipole (limiting case of an electric dipole as length approaches zero)
>will model what you want pretty well. The radiation resistance of the
>animal is
>
> R = 80.(pi^2).(L/lambda)^2
>
>L is length of the dipole element, lambda is wavelength. For the monopole
>you are asking about, the radiation resistance is half of this. I think
>a 3m monopole at 3 km wavelength comes to something like 400 microohms,
>no?

I think you are both correct. The original question asked about the
feed point impedance, not the radiation resistance. The feed point
impedance will be the radiation resistance in series with a very
large capacitive reactance. Thus the magnitude of the feed point
impedance will be a high number because of the reactive component,
even though the real part is small.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

3203. DXpedition next week

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 21:08:51 UTC
From: dhp1@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <10058@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 6519

A small group of us will be heading for Little Cayman Island, B.W.I. next week (Monday) to have some fun in the sun and operate in the CQWW CW Contest (mutually exclusive events).....

The group will consist of: Dave KM3T/1 (ZF2PT)
Paul K1XM (ZF2PR)
Charlotte KQ1F (ZF2PQ)
Tony K1KP (ZF2PS)
Michelle (Tony's XYL)

We will be active on all bands (160-10m) and I will be active on 50 MHz periodically during the week. I am open to skeds on 6m if anyone so desires. Just send me e-mail this weekend....I'll check e-mail periodically and then once again late Sunday night. Send along date and time for skeds and I'll be there.

Otherwise, please work us both outside and in the contest....we'll be active on both phone and CW before the contest, and possibly some RTTY during the week. Our call in the contest will be ZF2PR....

Please look for us....hope to work many of you from the net....

73

--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: dhp1@gte.com
|
KM3T/ZF2PT | UUCP: ...!{harvard}!gte.com!dhp1

3204. Summary of 900 TX mod for IC-24

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 22:48:01 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1753@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 6520

I had recently inquired about a 900 MHZ transmit mod for the IC-24. I
recieved a couple of responses, leading me to believe that the mod is
not worth doing. It is a hack-and-a-half and not a useful mod.

The replies are summarized below. Thanks to those that responded.

jv <- "Of course the recieve mod is trivial *and* useful"

---

you should be able to *receive* 900 mhz, but only a rare 24at can transmit
there. Apparently it has to do with the variable quality (on the leading
edge) of internal circuit components.

There are then some additional diodes that need to be changed around.
A friend of mine attempted this with his 24at, but it was unsuccessful.

Walt Spector KK6NR
(wws@rena.cray.com)

This mod does not work .... the author of the mod admitted to
this in a phone conversation I had with him. What you get from
the mod is just a 2nd harmonic of a 450 MHz signal.. and a weak
one at that.

Joel Magid
N1HZH (world-net 448.625 listening)

"Hackers, as a rule, do not handle obsolescence well" - Oliver Wendle Jones

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

3205. Re: Mobile HF antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 23:35:17 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov16.233517.27911@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 6521

> If I mount the antenna on _TOP_ of the bus, the whole mess will be
>way too high for internal parking structures, etc. Heck, it might even
>ding the bottoms of freeway overpasses. Sure would work well, though.
>How about mounting the antenna _HORIZONTALLY_ a few feet above the bus
>roof? Still bad for parking, but freeway overpasses would be okay...
>
> So, does anybody have a solution to mounting HF antennas on
>busses, vans, etc? Has anybody tried bumper mounts? Do they work as
>bad as I suspect they might? How about alternate antennas? Maybe a
>shortened dipole stretched across the roof, with a pole on the rear
>bumper and another pole on the front? This bored commuter wants to
>know!
> - Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

I have the same problem. I called Hustler in Texas and got the following
info/advice.

1) The Hustler 54in MO-1, MO-2 mounts with resonator are 1/4 wave antennas
so they need a good ground plane.

2) The best place to mount them is on the roof. The worst place is on the
bumper as there is too much parallel metal. Trunk mount is "ok" but
not as good as roof mount.

3) The special RMX has a shorter mast and slighly
longer top whip section. The RMX also has less wind load than the MO
masts + resonator.. which makes them 8 ft tall. Since the guy at
Hustler told me the RMX was 1/4 wave ... and resonators were interchangable
with the MO masts... I tended not to believe the RMX was *really* 1/4
wave. However, if I can talk to Northern Ireland and the U.K. with
the RMX from my car... by experience, I'd say that even though the RMX
is not really a 1/4 wave.. it works just fine.

As regards the "parking structure problem", Hustler has a "fold over" mast
thats only 22in in height when folder over. That might work for you.

The guy at Hustler in Texas also told me that all these mobile antennas
also work well for non-mobile operations. The recommendation was for a
8ft X 8ft layer of "chicken wire" under the Hustler to supply the ground
plane... :-)

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN
Academic and Public Computing

1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

3206. Ham life in Wyoming

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-16 23:50:35 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011162350.AA24123@tilde>
Source record: 6522

Yes, yes! Amateur radio does indeed live in Wyoming! Has a nice QSO yesterday with KA7HCO in Casper. Now, finally, after 14 months, I've made WAS CW. Now if I can just get the S.D. station to send me his card......

73,
Dube N5PDK

3207. Re: Amtrak odessy coming....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 01:38:57 UTC
From: hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <61552@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 6523

In article <9011162250.AA01986@ucsd.edu> PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET (GWYFFD) writes:
>This Christmas, I am going home via Amtrak (from Indiana to New York).

I've used my HT succesfully on long bus trips, so let me suggest some
pointers.

The most important part of any ham station is the antenna. A rubber
duck inside a metal container doesn't work very well.

I purchased a collapsable 1/4 wave antenna and clamped a large suction cup
to it (can be found in any decent office supply store). I then attached
a 19 inch long counterpoise to the clamp to act as an artificial ground. The
whole contracption is then suctioned to the bus window.

This works great! I can hit repeaters many miles away - much better
than a rubber duck.

I also use a 5 amp-hour gel-cel I purchased as Dayton. This conserves
my nicads and provides the 12 V input that my IC-24AT requires for 5 watts
output.

Good luck. Time to get into training so that your plans are not
derailed and you're driven loco.

73,
Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu or
hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu

3208. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 02:02:33 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1907@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6524

From n8emr!W8PH Fri Nov 16 04:34:38 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0ia1R5-0001D0C@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Fri, 16 Nov 90 03:40 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901116/0632z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:12660 Z:43232
R:901116/0603 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:51140 Z:43103
R:901116/0502 @:WA8ZWJ.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Union #:21905 Z:45322
R:901116/0443 @:NC8Q.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:12109 Z:45419
R:901116/0309 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:61216 Z:45387

DX BULLETIN 46 ARLD046
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 16, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THANKS TO ALLEN SINGER, N2KW, AND THE TRISTATE DX PACKETCLUSTER NETWORK, DR. RICK DORSCH, NE8Z, AND SALIM AL-KITANI, A41JV, FOR THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

AFGHANISTAN, YA. AN UZBEKI, A FRENCH EMBASSY EMPLOYEE, AND A GROUP OF EAST COAST DXERS ARE ALL PLANNING OPERATIONS FROM KABUL DURING 1991

ALBANIA, ZA. THREE ALBANIAN OFFICIALS WERE ENTERTAINED IN BUDAPEST FOR TEN DAYS, AND OBSERVED AMATEUR RADIO IN ACTION. A JOINT HUNGARIAN-ALBANIAN OPERATION IS BEING DISCUSSED WHICH WOULD ESTABLISH A PERMANENT ZA CLUB STATION. APPARENTLY, THERE ARE SEVERAL SEASONED CW OPERATORS IN THE MILITARY WHO WOULD LIKE TO TRY CONTESTING.

ANGOLA, D2. THE RUMOR MILL HAS DJ6SI TARGETING THIS ELUSIVE DX SPOT.

BANABA, T33. ONLY 5 DAYS LEFT TO WORK T33R OR T33T. THEY HAVE BEEN ACTIVE ON NINE BANDS, OFTEN CALLING CQ WITH NO ANSWERS.

BRUNEI, V85. V85OM BY N2OO WILL GO QRT TOMORROW. TRY 21027 KHZ AT 0000 UTC OR 14027/14165 KHZ AT 1100 UTC. QSL VIA N2OO.

CROZET, FT8W. FT4WC IS EXPECTED TO COMMENCE OPERATIONS THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER. QSL VIA F6GVH.

EAST MALAYSIA, 9M6. CW OPERATIONS BY 9M6OO NOVEMBER 16 TO 30. ALSO, 9M6NA NOVEMBER 21 TO 26. POSSIBLE SSB ON 14165 KHZ AT 1100 UTC.

FAROE ISLANDS, OY. OY9JD LOOKS FOR WEST COAST STATIONS ON 28490 KHZ AT 1800 UTC.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, CE0Z. TWO DAYS REMAIN TO QSO CE0ZZZ. ALL TIMES UTC. 7 MHZ AT 1000, 14 MHZ RTTY AT 1100, 14 MHZ SSB AT 1200 AND 0300, 28 MHZ SSB AT 2200, 24 MHZ SSB AT 2300, 21 MHZ SSB AT 0100 AND 14 MHZ CW AT 0200. THEIR SATELLITE SIGNAL HAS BEEN VERY STRONG.

LIBYA, 5A. RUMORS PERSIST OF A 5A0DX OPERATION FROM NOVEMBER 17 TO DECEMBER 8.

MARION ISLAND, ZS8. ZS8MI HAS BEEN ACTIVE ON THE 20 METER LONG PATH AT 1300 UTC. TRY 14226 KHZ OR 14260 KHZ ON SATURDAYS. POINT YOUR ANTENNAS TO THE WEST.

MALYJ-VYSOTSKIJ ISLAND, 4J1. JANUARY PLANS FOR THIS OPERATION HAVE BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH, 1991. INCLUDED WILL BE 160 METERS, RTTY, AND AROUND THE CLOCK OPERATION.

MEXICO AND SANTA MARGARITA ISLANDS, XE3. DR. RICK DORSCH WILL BE OPERATING FROM VARIOUS AZTEC AND MAYAN INDIAN RUINS IN MEXICO FROM NOVEMBER 30 TO DECEMBER 11. HE WILL ATTEMPT TO OPERATE FROM SANTA MARGARITA ISLANDS, IOTA, NA-78, BETWEEN DECEMBER 6 TO 8. WITH ONLY 25 WATTS, HE WILL USE THE 10 METER IOTA SSB FREQUENCY OF 28460 KHZ OR 28005 KHZ ON CW. LISTEN FOR XE3/NE8Z. QSL TO K8LJG, JOHN C. DROLL, 3528 CRAIN DRIVE, FLINT, MI 48506, USA.

OMAN, A43. A43SR/MM WILL BE OPERATING FROM OCTOBER 23 TO MARCH 10, 1991, DURING THE 100 DAYS OF SAILING THE SILK ROADS MARITIME ROUTE FROM VENICE, ITALY TO OSAKA, JAPAN. THE OPERATION ON BOARD THE OMANI YACHT, FLUK AL-SALAMAH, WILL INCLUDE OPERATION ON 80 THROUGH 10 METERS. THANKS TO SALIM AL-KITANI, A41JV, OF ROARS, FOR THE INFORMATION.

PENGUIN ISLAND, ZS1. LOOK FOR ZS9Z/ZS1 STARTING NOVEMBER 27TH. THE SIX DAYS OF OPERATION WILL INCLUDE TWO STATIONS ON NINE BANDS RUNNING CW, SSB AND RTTY.

ROTUMA, 3D2. VK2BCH IS NOW ACTIVE AS 3D2XV. TRY 14222 KHZ AT 0330 UTC.

SAN FELIX, CE0X. XQ0X OPERATION WILL BEGIN NOVEMBER 20. OPERATOR JUAN IS A LOBSTER FISHERMAN, WHO SPEAKS NO ENGLISH. HE WILL VISIT NETS FOR LIST OPERATIONS. WATCH 14242 KHZ OPENING DAY. JUAN DOES NOT OPERATE CW, SO DO NOT ASK FOR CW. HE WILL BE OPERATING ONLY AS HIS WORK SCHEDULE ALLOWS. QSL VIA CE3ESS.

USSR, OBLAST HUNTERS TAKE NOTE. OBLAST 020 HAS BEEN DIVIDED AGAIN, REINSTATING OBLAST 179 EFFECTIVE AUGUST 17, 1990. UL-O REMAINS OBLAST 020, WHILE UL-A IS THE NEW OBLAST 179, MANGISTAUSKAYA.

UZBEK, UI8. UI8ZAA HAS A POTENT SIGNAL ON 20 METER SSB AT 0300 UTC. ALSO, LOOK ON 10 METER SSB AT 1300 UTC. THE OPERATOR SAYS HE IS GOING TO AFGHANISTAN IN 1991. QSL VIA K9FD.

VATICAN, HV. HV3SJ, ON CW, BY N6AR, NOVEMBER 13 TO 18. QSL TO I0DUD.

FOOTNOTES. TP5HA WELCOMES HUNGARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, NOVEMBER 16 TO 18 FOR CW AND NOVEMBER 23 TO 25 FOR SSB. QSL VIA F6FSQ.

GW3WQU/4U IS ACTIVE FROM BELUCHISTAN. THIS COUNTS AS AP FOR DXCC.

ARRL HEADQUARTERS AND W1AW WILL BE CLOSED NOVEMBER 22 AND 23RD FOR THE THANKGIVING HOLIDAY. THE NEXT DX BULLETIN WILL BE SENT ON W1AW FRIDAY, (UTC) NOVEMBER 30.

3209. Re: Amtrak odessy coming....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 02:03:08 UTC
From: hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <61559@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 6525

In article <9011162250.AA01986@ucsd.edu> PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET (GWYFFD) writes:
>This Christmas, I am going home via Amtrak (from Indiana to New York).
>
One more item about operating a ham station aboard a train...

My cousin's brother-in-law knows a lawyer who thinks he once read that
operating any kind of transmitter aboard a train is against ICC regulations,
even if one has the expressed written consent of the train's captain.
Any spurious rf transmission could accidently trigger the train's sanitary
dumps in the lavatories. The sensitive navigation system could also
be affected, causing the train to go off course.

Furthermore, he states that the ham tranceiver may be confiscated during
the pre-boarding carry-on luggage inspection.

Any of the myriad wannbe Perry Mason's out there know for sure?

73,
Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL
hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu or
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

3210. Re: *sigh* another urbane legend

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 02:31:19 UTC
From: billn@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com
Message-ID: <5650003@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com>
Source record: 6526

The child is real - though not nearly as young as he was several years ago when the request was first made. Since then he has received several million cards - HE DOESN'T WANT ANY MORE.

Please don't send anything.

For a full discussion of the Craig Shergold urban legend - see alt.folklore.urban.

Bill

3211. Re: Code/Nocode/Headcode/Koff/Koff

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 02:41:12 UTC
From: billn@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com
Message-ID: <5650004@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com>
Source record: 6527

jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp (Jim Grubs) / 12:11 pm Nov 11, 1990 / writes:
>We are repeating ourselves on the code wars again. We are also totally off on
>the "Code ain't hard, Father, it's my bother!" tangent, which is totally
>irrelevant.

Yeah! Also, why does so much of the chatter on UHF sound like CBrs using
repeaters?

Bill

3212. Re: Impedance of 10'whip at 100 KHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 02:47:07 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250273@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6528

In rec.ham-radio, charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:

>Can someone give me a rough estimate of the feedpoint impedance
>of a 10' vertical whip antenna (over ground plane) at 100 KHz? It should
>be a fairly high number. If someone has Mininec perhaps they
>could give me an answer.

I disagree with all the other posters so far. The impedance will
be HIGH, not low. Sure the radiation resistance is small, but the
capacitive reactance is high.

10' is about .001 wavelengths at 100 kHz, so if I remember correctly,
Z is roughly .0005 - j 20000 ohms. This is theoretical, of course,
and doesn't include loss resistance.

AL N1AL

3213. Re: Marine Band radio Frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 03:24:58 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490108@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 6529

> / hpscdc:rec.ham-radio / ken@swbatl.sbc.com (Ken Gianino 5-9081) / 5:25 am Nov 16, 1990 /
>
> As a distraction to the marine radio discussion, most of the inexpensive
> radios have a 10.7MHz IF, probably with low side injection. If you swap
> the transmit and receive synthesizer RF the radio should operate on 2
> meters. For instance, the calling channel 156.800 would become 146.100.
> Anybody ever tried this?
> Ken - WB0QNA
> ----------

And that reminds me of an interesting story. You will find that most marine
radios do *not* have a 10.7 MHz. IF, but actually it's at 16.8 or 16.9 MHz.
This is because the very strong coastal telephone stations happen to be
offset just about exactly 5.35 MHz (to allow full duplex operation), and
this half-IF frequency causes intermods that are *very* difficult to get
rid of. The pioneers in VHF Marine Radio, such as Konigsberg Electronics (Konel),
learned this the hard way. The chief engineer there (Mr. Al Bennett)
decided to move to a higher IF and consulted the crystal filter vendors about this.
They said anything below about 17 MHz. was just as easy as 10.7,
but above that, the cost went up. So he picked 16.9. The rest of the
industry followed, sometimes after rediscovering the hard way why 10.7
was not used. Motorola uses 16.8 MHz. for some unknown reason
(maybe just to be different).

Rick N6RK
formerly with Narco/Konel
Now HP Santa Clara

3214. cellular phones/iridium

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 04:04:35 UTC
From: jdausili%peruvian@CS.UTAH.EDU
Message-ID: <9011170404.AA29394@peruvian.utah.edu>
Source record: 6530

Does anyone have any info sources on either cellular phone technology or
more specifically the proposed Mortorola IRIDIUM satellite cellular system?

de John D'Ausilio KA1TB (jdausili@peruvian.utah.edu)

3215. HP-48sx Code program ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 06:40:13 UTC
From: d_reeves@oxy.edu
Message-ID: <126903@tiger.oxy.edu>
Source record: 6531
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,comp.sys.handhelds

Does anyone know of a source (net, FTP, packet) for a morse code trainer/
sender program for the H-P 48sx?
Please e-mail or post responses.
Thanks and 73, Doug

B. Douglas Reeves (N6XHW) D_Reeves@oxy.edu (Internet, of course!)
147.705/445.450 in So Cal 1600 Campus Rd., La, Ca, 90041 (USnail)
"Cogito, ergo es." Occidental College Computer Networking

3216. TH-75A mods for extended UHF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 06:44:26 UTC
From: d_reeves@oxy.edu
Message-ID: <126904@tiger.oxy.edu>
Source record: 6532

Q: It is possible/how does one modify the Kenwood TH-75A to recieve
beyond 450MHz up to at least 465? Is there a matching Xmit Mod?

Thanks and 73, Doug.

B. Douglas Reeves (N6XHW) D_Reeves@oxy.edu (Internet, of course!)
147.705/445.450 in So Cal 1600 Campus Rd., La, Ca, 90041 (USnail)
"Cogito, ergo es." Occidental College Computer Networking

3217. Re: Code/Nocode/Headcode/Koff/Koff

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 12:18:08 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <23145@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 6277

In article <5650004@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com> billn@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com (bill nelson) writes:
>... why does so much of the chatter on UHF sound like CBrs using
>repeaters?

Because so much of the chatter on 20 meters sounds like soon-to-be dead
men scratching at the covers of their coffins. It's like visiting the
last-rites ward in a old folks home.

- Brian

3218. Electrically short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 17:36:20 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9011171736.AA05941@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 6278

I haven't been following this line very closely - or mail machine has been sick most of the week - but there seems to be a LOT of confusion being promulgated. I have NEVER earned my living designing natennas, but here goes:-

Probably the basic confusion is caused by whether you are considering the series or parallel equivalent circuit of the anetnna. In either case the thing looks like a capacitor and a resistor (the radiation resistance). There is also the resistor which corresponds to the antenna resistive losses. I think that the performance of short antennas can be understood better using the series equivalent circuit: a series combination of the (resistive) losses in the loading coil, antenna conductor, and ground system; the very small radiation resistance of the antenna; and the capacitance (to everywhere) of the antenna. The series impedance is high, but the useful part, the radiation resistance, is very low.

The radiated POWER is the power "dissipated" in the radiation resistance Pr = Rr * I^2 . Thus you need to get as much current flowing in the antenna as possible. But where can it go? Ah ha, it goes into the capacitance of the antenna, and it's easier to get a lot of current flowing in an electrically large capacitor, thus the large "top-hats" on LF antennas. But this same current also flows in the ground circuit and the loading coil and the actual (not radiation) resistance of the antenna conductor. All the "I^2 * R" loss in these represents wasted power. Thus the need for LARGE conductors so the copper resistance will be as low as possible compared with the radiation resistance - which is very low for electrically short antennas.

I hope this is of some use, 73 Bob W3OTC

3219. The UN-NET was busy today!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 18:17:52 UTC
From: john@anasaz.uucp
Message-ID: <5453@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6279

Well - we had quite a turnout on the Un-Net today! I logged:
N8EMR - gary
WA7LDV - Jim
KE9ZM - Gary
NV3Z - Michael
WA1RHP - Tom
W5RRRR/K5ZC - Jay
N4YRJ - Peter
N4BYO - Jim
N5KNX - James

and a couple not affiliated with Internet/Usenet/Bitnet/Fidonet.

We discussed what to do about the endless debates (code-nocode,
out of band mods, HT's on airplanes, etc). We found out how Jay
got the moniker "The Ignorant Splut." We heard what various folks
did for a living and how they connected to the computer side of this
network.

In general, a good time was had by all, even though there was a lot
of QRM and variable propagation.

As I write this, Jay K5ZC has taken over net control and it is rolling
along.

Join us on Saturdays, 1700Z... on 28390-28410 (this time we we at 28390.30)!

3220. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 20:01:57 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9011172001.AA03944@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 6280

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #771 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90297.12181902 .00000242 00000-0 28031-3 0 3451
2 00424 80.4648 158.9603 0023114 303.7491 56.1455 13.67405298400311
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90310.22246658 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4715
2 03029 13.3823 19.9996 0017217 211.2983 148.5681 1.00272623 84214
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90320.23244904 .00081677 18493-4 41677-3 0 2418
2 04966 51.5032 210.5872 2174025 79.0422 304.5752 11.27517462608672
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90309.06339185 .00000009 00000-0 54872-4 0 1724
2 07646 49.8255 322.6008 0205755 296.2313 61.7560 13.82145498795268
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90308.25786082 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 1716
2 08820 109.8641 43.1002 0044610 208.5852 151.2379 6.38664478 82880
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 90307.22022354 -.00000258 00000-0 99999-4 0 5220
2 10061 8.4055 61.8818 0016382 14.2241 345.8386 1.00278400 50406
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90308.54512947 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 5714
2 10684 63.7864 85.2277 0123185 197.6363 161.9215 2.00555705 78662
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90317.50785806 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2747
2 10893 64.3313 325.7700 0169656 24.2640 336.5487 2.00539494 91662
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90311.53403423 .00000109 00000-0 99999-4 0 01
2 10953 7.2783 64.5593 0012068 71.6494 288.4071 1.00263294 6358
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90319.36565447 .00001267 00000-0 47787-3 0 4289
2 10967 108.0163 272.2299 0002412 294.0224 66.0685 14.36005873648151
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90314.28461035 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 3230
2 11054 63.8492 322.1050 0061186 119.9002 240.7394 2.00568556 88611
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90311.22001831 .00000096 00000-0 11614-3 0 7217
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2 11080 99.1804 212.7985 0009735 62.7838 297.4304 13.83472282607816
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90318.38350910 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 779
2 11141 63.7810 84.7785 0058456 314.5944 44.8333 2.00550717 87391
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90313.53802755 .00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 748
2 11690 64.2597 87.1146 0120075 202.0395 157.4335 2.00554050 93152
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90319.32714477 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 2841
2 11783 63.6433 321.4777 0150926 57.8762 303.5981 2.00560795 77351
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90318.38108028 .00000026 00000-0 99999-4 0 09
2 12472 3.8301 73.8322 0000815 247.4480 112.4034 1.00207229 33735
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90313.11489322 .00085190 00000-0 82572-3 0 9295
2 12887 97.6100 10.5905 0002596 155.5991 204.5639 15.66098848503820
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90319.84856808 .00115454 00000-0 51924-3 0 6464
2 13138 51.5978 247.6713 0003959 117.6844 242.4555 15.83227915488707
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90305.18405170 .00000132 00000-0 14297-3 0 6059
2 13301 82.9327 200.3619 0027655 140.4182 219.8991 13.67857717416403
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90313.15636454 .00000599 00000-0 14281-3 0 5728
2 13367 98.1463 12.7021 0004740 55.0614 305.0984 14.57149351442416
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90314.55391066 .00000478 00000-0 35522-3 0 8732
2 13777 99.0144 149.0476 0012413 348.6475 11.4431 13.98843490 67403
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90303.05457697 .00000154 00000-0 15111-3 0 7453
2 13916 82.9423 272.3464 0039086 122.0581 238.4380 13.74072627381192
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90310.52656610 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 1747
2 13969 4.8139 64.5164 0003687 167.9312 191.9241 1.00278554 777
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90319.43392221 .00000110 00000-0 99999-4 0 3315
2 14050 2.5991 76.4474 0013643 207.4909 152.1539 1.00285305 1661
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90311.38885312 .00000013 00000-0 00000 0 0 6218
2 14129 26.0154 176.3254 5958797 190.4011 147.4868 2.05880027 27684
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90312.28060599 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 8732
2 14189 63.4323 83.3524 0145126 221.7913 137.0820 2.00568827 53653
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90313.18601690 .00000785 00000-0 18405-3 0 4280
2 14780 98.1855 10.9603 0002435 116.8002 243.3453 14.57103249355833
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90319.58058571 .00001739 00000-0 32630-3 0 8779
2 14781 97.9328 7.0711 0013287 124.0200 236.2310 14.65878286358140
GPS-0009
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1 15039U 84 59 A 90313.94796817 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 1277
2 15039 63.1947 82.4462 0024198 223.2611 136.5354 2.00567407 46960
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90306.99309868 .00000122 00000-0 11954-3 0 9961
2 15055 82.9557 319.9907 0026344 299.5820 60.2713 13.73387408319125
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90316.38307894 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 9721
2 15271 63.1403 321.0491 0109015 328.2857 31.0894 2.00560823 44128
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90311.82861483 .00001996 00000-0 26764-3 0 4230
2 15331 82.5369 227.7069 0021042 219.2967 140.6718 14.78788002329316
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90313.24986686 .00000335 00000-0 20164-3 0 6727
2 15427 99.1738 316.5070 0014716 325.4239 34.5972 14.12721516304464
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90319.78546781 .00100614 00000-0 45427-3 0 8341
2 16095 51.5968 248.0037 0003310 125.4757 234.7725 15.83204225488696
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90311.61591894 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 6778
2 16129 63.9562 83.6160 0124740 148.1716 212.5833 2.00564021 37231
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90320.59655971 .00038737 00000-0 44897-3 0 1024
2 16609 51.6121 282.8442 0033007 261.3700 98.3684 15.60738566271906
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90311.24940553 .00000610 00000-0 30471-3 0 1770
2 16613 98.7203 23.7446 0001546 113.7487 246.3852 14.20016901 84232
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90316.88328310 .00003826 00000-0 52156-3 0 2297
2 16881 82.5188 281.8985 0019629 220.9525 139.0203 14.78354880231115
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90308.06930136 -.00000008 00000-0 24636-3 0 3226
2 16908 50.0073 185.9661 0011286 189.9705 170.0907 12.44390180192271
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90319.37514995 .00000488 00000-0 23024-3 0 5237
2 16969 98.5865 343.8612 0013119 186.3812 173.7202 14.23796735216126
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90312.67888037 .00000119 00000-0 11370-3 0 7217
2 17527 99.0958 23.2895 0001277 98.1558 261.9196 13.94858461189401
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90320.13743496 -.00000046 00000-0 99999-4 0 6762
2 17561 0.0610 110.0642 0079108 197.5389 51.7160 1.00201878 7093
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90319.57204581 .00056607 00000-0 65387-3 0 3852
2 17845 51.6154 288.0052 0032803 256.9374 102.7091 15.60665975206475
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90313.17179948 .00000172 00000-0 99999-4 0 7740
2 18123 98.8110 141.8305 0014032 333.6167 26.4294 14.14208392174895
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90319.84411045 -.00000257 00000-0 -28888-3 0 4329
2 18129 82.9283 216.4700 0013150 61.6641 298.5810 13.72123050170240
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Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90307.02179524 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 5715
2 18312 82.5593 180.2594 0010977 220.7038 139.3302 13.83697306162189
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90308.26753517 .00000225 00000-0 19108-3 0 4228
2 18820 82.5428 239.0875 0015421 295.0509 64.9051 13.84385969139562
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90313.12731673 .00000426 00000-0 21117-3 0 7219
2 18822 98.6230 189.0016 0006018 205.6769 154.4111 14.21621910143413
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90311.73969443 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 770
2 19163 64.9163 154.3146 0007129 181.3850 178.6701 2.13102533 19202
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90312.26599936 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 788
2 19165 64.8986 154.2995 0003429 346.7333 13.3145 2.13102720 19215
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90307.48932688 -.00000145 00000-0 99999-4 0 2227
2 19216 56.9189 127.7311 7058799 239.4414 33.6795 2.09703007 18328
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90308.00100154 .00002011 00000-0 27715-3 0 9978
2 19274 82.5188 28.8499 0022496 30.0465 330.2117 14.77618985125560
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90306.69468626 .00000069 00000-0 16153-3 0 6714
2 19336 82.5472 179.4423 0017637 331.4392 28.5765 13.16904674109184
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 90312.28557474 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 9755
2 19503 65.3728 33.7551 0006556 190.0291 169.9948 2.13103467 16706
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90320.55028907 .00000833 00000-0 47692-3 0 4262
2 19531 99.0016 269.1652 0011534 211.3853 148.6610 14.11797128110463
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90293.40456092 .00000114 00000-0 99999-4 0 1577
2 19548 0.4230 82.4081 0002990 141.3999 135.9901 1.00275590 1511
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90312.32662028 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 7788
2 19749 64.8557 153.9657 0004968 274.2755 85.7254 2.13102158 14236
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 90311.91560674 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8295
2 19750 64.8730 154.0060 0004858 243.6333 116.3805 2.13102489 14220
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90318.46958164 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2264
2 19802 55.0472 191.4877 0052395 161.1250 199.1603 2.00551623 12761
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90312.98312717 .00023679 00000-0 16091-2 0 8297
2 19822 75.0824 167.5593 4139198 129.0103 275.8742 7.17766480 10177
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90319.48146669 .00000191 00000-0 16196-3 0 3762
2 19851 82.5159 107.9249 0014236 307.4120 52.5733 13.84024812 86496
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 90309.87822950 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1715
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2 19876 0.0696 240.9900 0003781 209.4564 269.9567 1.00274378 2083
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90285.05717295 -.00000236 00000-0 99999-4 0 1576
2 19883 0.4476 83.4923 0002993 155.4629 121.0385 1.00265607 76062
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89044 A 90302.54248111 .00000004 00000-0 00000-0 0 01574
2 20061 054.8362 010.3971 0091340 178.6335 326.9881 02.00480874010180
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90306.71767382 .00000144 00000-0 14190-3 0 2717
2 20103 82.9611 182.8786 0039292 13.1675 347.0488 13.73622917 66730
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89064 A 90302.75012221 .00000042 00000-0 00000-0 0 01467
2 20185 054.9239 192.9528 0022428 161.3420 240.3729 02.00578277008778
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89085 A 90302.21567919 -.00000072 00000-0 00000-0 0 01432
2 20302 054.5257 311.6249 0033205 314.9053 084.3329 02.00364693007550
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90319.90960172 .00000042 00000-0 98859-4 0 2742
2 20305 82.5523 111.0091 0015900 313.1887 46.7931 13.15867306 50900
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90312.49557973 -.00000030 00000-0 -78330-5 0 2261
2 20322 99.0242 321.3895 0008713 335.0734 25.0012 14.02908538 49724
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90319.70004930 .00094142 00000-0 10779-2 0 4842
2 20335 51.6095 287.3640 0032012 259.4227 99.8933 15.60713304 55427
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89097 A 90302.92923079 -.00000096 00000-0 00000-0 0 00931
2 20361 054.9854 135.0109 0064855 055.2873 083.0611 02.00583938006425
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90311.00298352 .00000476 00000-0 24135-3 0 4239
2 20436 98.7220 23.5698 0000860 89.6458 270.4737 14.20017065 41014
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90316.71715249 .00000484 00000-0 20833-3 0 2757
2 20437 98.6897 32.3112 0012055 78.9138 281.3408 14.28782537 42072
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90308.22446535 .00000251 00000-0 11631-3 0 1728
2 20438 98.6914 23.8086 0011034 103.1659 257.0758 14.28470811 40854
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 90316.48623254 .00000435 00000-0 18808-3 0 1739
2 20439 98.6942 32.2770 0012540 81.1724 279.0880 14.28881167 42044
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 90315.14668732 .00000436 00000-0 18840-3 0 1730
2 20440 98.6939 30.9623 0012801 85.0628 275.2020 14.28935403 41855
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 90317.43705645 .00000439 00000-0 18972-3 0 1740
2 20441 98.6937 33.2808 0013312 79.8572 280.4117 14.29021291 42186
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 90313.43195236 .00000410 00000-0 17769-3 0 1748
2 20442 98.6931 29.3216 0013556 89.4544 270.8179 14.29088225 41614
GPS BII-06
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1 20452U 90 8 A 90231.96552739 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 858
2 20452 54.5203 253.3822 0028572 40.8909 319.3724 2.00872044 4126
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90312.63791638 .00000539 00000-0 42698-3 0 4716
2 20478 99.1762 22.1485 0001048 62.9032 297.3429 13.94834801 38271
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 90311.55482641 .00000030 00000-0 96772-4 0 1714
2 20479 99.0257 330.9094 0541485 83.7638 282.4833 12.83163935 35139
FO-20
1 20480U 90013 C 90303.06327125 -.00000174 00000-0 00000-0 0 01106
2 20480 099.0264 324.0362 0541462 103.0319 296.6607 12.83161632034045
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90311.59463366 .00000556 00000-0 10934-2 0 1712
2 20491 99.0275 338.6365 0471413 55.2498 309.2060 13.02778763 35076
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90312.46496225 .00007498 00000-0 43389-3 0 3294
2 20496 43.0958 249.0565 0015993 178.8293 181.2598 15.12545803 40437
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90312.62568674 .00012306 00000-0 30839-3 0 3752
2 20497 43.1059 190.3306 0018899 215.3162 144.6728 15.39841274 41071
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90306.52156307 .00000097 00000-0 97626-4 0 2217
2 20508 82.9526 317.9137 0043781 323.1680 36.6458 13.73243084 33997
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90312.09968196 .00000926 00000-0 13831-3 0 3720
2 20510 82.5245 325.1448 0020179 162.2293 197.9226 14.73707935 37267
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90312.93948254 .00004134 00000-0 28521-3 0 3754
2 20523 28.3427 34.7847 0015640 294.0131 65.9912 15.03141297 36249
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90294.05687607 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 630
2 20533 55.1450 10.8449 0034235 102.6965 257.7562 2.00556242 4124
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90320.36671610 .00009311 00000-0 54504-3 0 3359
2 20546 94.1247 296.0611 0146055 143.0008 218.1203 15.03222873 32924
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 90312.61189795 .00004882 00000-0 53771-3 0 3278
2 20580 28.4715 50.1860 0006172 184.0423 176.0412 14.85441208 29461
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90312.22780464 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2748
2 20619 64.9706 34.0211 0024044 213.0871 146.8032 2.13103149 3695
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90312.34566504 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2773
2 20620 64.9690 34.0116 0005837 39.4177 320.6651 2.13102920 3708
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90311.93495244 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2264
2 20621 64.9804 34.0372 0014413 203.6502 156.3293 2.13102579 3691
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90312.46154918 .00053477 00000-0 65387-3 0 2777
2 20635 51.6114 323.7930 0030157 230.8031 128.9329 15.59318395 25174
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ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 90313.02337551 .00001897 00000-0 17762-3 0 1244
2 20638 52.9872 127.4130 0015699 60.7876 299.4697 14.98703405 23996
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90307.04575456 .00000229 00000-0 19684-3 0 1212
2 20670 82.5504 178.4517 0014597 260.3393 99.6097 13.83874334 17727
BADR-1
1 20685U 90 59 A 90313.00540081 .00570420 -31889-4 54496-3 0 1780
2 20685 28.4873 240.1860 0273713 323.0758 35.3074 15.65600162 17683
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 90303.38280985 .00000725 00000-0 93254-3 0 722
2 20712 18.2079 7.7719 7118602 272.9853 14.9566 2.43509942 2363
Soyuz TM-10
1 20722U 90 67 A 90312.52563483 .00053416 00000-0 65387-3 0 1775
2 20722 51.6120 323.4675 0029578 230.6940 129.0180 15.59309106 15483
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90294.90287514 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 210
2 20724 54.6613 191.1540 0095547 118.2276 242.8347 2.00563041 1585
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 90312.59620739 .00000277 00000-0 20986-3 0 725
2 20788 98.9351 345.8083 0010873 80.5839 279.6299 14.00566807 9320
Progress M5
1 20824U 90 85 A 90312.46155968 .00048753 00000-0 59634-3 0 1277
2 20824 51.6146 323.7916 0030864 230.5355 129.2700 15.59319308 6568
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 90307.03366330 .00000097 00000-0 83687-4 0 717
2 20826 82.5257 117.7520 0012779 148.8067 211.3853 13.83234528 4941
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 90304.91253604 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 146
2 20830 54.8955 133.1703 0078817 116.3747 244.5072 2.00565939 866
1978 100AX
1 20834U 78100 AX 90312.46865052 .00007766 00000-0 23174-2 0 776
2 20834 82.5567 129.8867 1165114 352.1703 6.2420 12.63753354 12807
1990 081AL
1 20876U 90318.05030719 0.00002261 13793-2 0 759
2 20876 98.9357 351.4694 0026363 313.2656 46.6385 14.06691587 10105
1990 081AM
1 20877U 90317.60039093 0.00002384 14886-2 0 800
2 20877 98.9249 351.0709 0045913 53.4261 307.1222 14.05013919 5482
1990 081AN
1 20878U 90317.52320624 0.00001176 77884-3 0 722
2 20878 98.9227 350.8174 0042643 67.2248 293.3439 14.02657032 5468
1990 081AP
1 20879U 90314.03385366 0.00001745 16023-2 0 785
2 20879 98.9695 345.5787 0127485 139.2537 221.8164 13.80302024 4898
1990 081AQ
1 20880U 90318.07164838 0.00009437 28300-2 0 882
2 20880 98.9299 353.4732 0156072 335.5902 23.8259 14.36135936 5679
1990 081AR
1 20881U 90318.03680737 0.00001731 10982-2 0 774

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2 20881 98.9682 350.7900 0107719 70.8348 290.4615 14.02177000 5534
1990 081AS
1 20882U 90317.59505278 0.00004880 26087-2 0 817
2 20882 98.9331 351.4384 0052301 359.2064 0.9215 14.12866199 5518
1990 081AT
1 20883U 90316.56719455 0.00001889 12212-2 0 785
2 20883 98.9398 349.7701 0019429 43.8567 316.4140 14.03707147 5332
1990 081AU
1 20884U 90317.08273630 0.00001885 14657-2 0 752
2 20884 98.9219 349.7970 0045179 146.8423 213.5638 13.92914987 5360
1990 081AV
1 20885U 90313.56974081 0.00000322 29756-3 0 741
2 20885 98.9250 346.0428 0069240 173.9300 186.2704 13.86965799 4857
1990 081AW
1 20886U 90315.54043396 0.00000466 64530-3 0 735
2 20886 98.9936 344.8824 0257721 165.7107 195.1505 13.48954988 4957
1990 081AX
1 20887U 90318.10693723 0.00001721 10443-2 0 778
2 20887 98.9336 351.5744 0031138 15.5592 344.6632 14.07183099 5529
1990 081AY
1 20888U 90317.58720923 0.00004814 34406-2 0 819
2 20888 98.9249 349.1963 0324536 236.2920 120.7091 13.75303852 5373
1990 081AZ
1 20889U 90313.58847090 0.00000905 78289-3 0 748
2 20889 98.9341 345.9193 0096624 218.6023 140.8163 13.86250365 4822
1990 081BA
1 20890U 90317.53830488 0.00000231 17328-3 0 729
2 20890 98.9249 350.7773 0014985 65.5139 294.7662 14.02068424 5428
1990 081BB
1 20891U 90315.54584721 0.00000506 61506-3 0 749
2 20891 99.0055 345.3580 0225219 149.3902 212.0608 13.59392488 4990
1990 081BC
1 20892U 90313.57887690 0.00001464 16572-2 0 760
2 20892 98.9594 344.3677 0188803 200.0738 159.2841 13.64227343 4705
1990 081BD
1 20893U 90318.08181398 0.00003968 25678-2 0 773
2 20893 98.9333 351.2509 0005658 21.7747 338.3732 14.03180528 5473
1990 081BE
1 20894U 90316.03741205 0.00001337 81329-3 0 770
2 20894 98.9367 349.5109 0027899 344.8996 15.1304 14.07438707 5174
1990 081BF
1 20895U 90318.03035101 0.00003076 17546-2 0 764
2 20895 98.9447 351.5892 0038249 355.1388 4.9938 14.09934127 5467
1990 081BG
1 20896U 90317.05596735 0.00011390 64975-2 0 790
2 20896 98.9414 350.7042 0031151 349.7648 10.3862 14.09496868 5319
1990 081BH
1 20897U 90318.04211666 0.00022176 59045-2 0 840
2 20897 98.9144 353.7360 0171752 343.3896 16.2152 14.40066290 5575
1990 081BJ
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1 20898U 90318.03760920 0.00002684 13847-2 0 754
2 20898 98.9341 352.1111 0068555 305.7344 53.7890 14.14644301 5489
1990 081BK
1 20899U 90318.07653628 0.00002304 16351-2 0 803
2 20899 98.9433 350.9438 0016143 184.9286 175.1917 13.98323608 5426
1990 081BL
1 20900U 90318.00084439 0.00002954 25137-2 0 765
2 20900 98.9009 350.4378 0089384 131.7662 229.1308 13.86037958 5365
1990 081BM
1 20901U 90318.02546859 0.00004516 21790-2 0 797
2 20901 98.9271 352.2205 0074493 326.1746 33.5243 14.17627609 5496
1990 081BN
1 20902U 90081 BN 90313.04229878 .00001028 00000-0 95187-3 0 756
2 20902 98.9479 344.9788 0092565 184.8649 175.1555 13.82185805 4667
1990 081BP
1 20903U 90317.09457622 0.00001315 67992-3 0 759
2 20903 98.9114 351.3241 0066287 354.3173 5.7259 14.15416527 5315
1990 081BQ
1 20904U 90317.55140365 0.00002352 14925-2 0 786
2 20904 98.9380 350.7999 0042297 267.6230 92.0149 14.04219139 5336
1990 081BR
1 20905U 90318.06879769 0.00004082 26191-2 0 781
2 20905 98.9356 351.3462 0009559 295.4334 64.6188 14.03645670 5554
1990 081BS
1 20906U 90313.05618795 0.00000200 21789-3 0 727
2 20906 98.9482 344.8056 0108805 182.1196 177.9493 13.78767765 4257
1990 081BT
1 20907U 90317.57263683 0.00002971 18297-2 0 761
2 20907 98.9315 350.9043 0019466 359.4049 0.7297 14.06016207 4847
1990 081BV
1 20912U 90317.63135829 0.00002163 13281-2 0 754
2 20912 98.9380 350.9909 0021777 350.7562 9.3288 14.06404674 3953
1990 081BW
1 20913U 90 81 BW 90308.02662158 .00001174 00000-0 78077-3 0 720
2 20913 98.9703 340.8547 0115285 103.6762 257.7265 13.99752048 3253
1990 081BX
1 20914U 90317.03851323 0.00010650 19377-2 0 835
2 20914 98.9466 353.2507 0226711 337.2096 21.9364 14.50972307 4641
1990 081BY
1 20915U 90318.08282096 0.00001469 83767-3 0 762
2 20915 98.9229 351.8337 0045332 356.5463 3.5986 14.10500920 5117
1990 081BZ
1 20916U 90317.07030926 0.00337224 17839+0 0 816
2 20916 99.0669 350.9276 0086846 251.8011 107.0905 14.09005702 3240
INMARSAT2F1
1 20918U 90314.58968621 0.00000180 10000-3 0 760
2 20918 2.5783 290.6884 0063078 16.5395 344.5089 1.00339122 146
1990 093B
1 20919U 90317.79071759 0.00015471 80918-3 0 791
2 20919 24.7591 115.4945 0555666 290.1341 64.0248 14.34852707 1997
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1990 093C
1 20920U 90315.87065041 0.00037850 40629-2 0 831
2 20920 23.3186 202.6512 7335991 180.1689 179.3148 2.23390734 271
GORIZONT 21
1 20923U 90317.35526239 -.00000207 10000-3 0 153
2 20923 1.4267 270.1133 0003619 324.4574 35.1716 1.00302188 111
1990 094D
1 20926U 90317.29715818 -.00000283 10000-3 0 55
2 20926 1.4420 270.3459 0034591 342.9013 16.8848 1.00864738 110
1990 094E
1 20927U 90315.13833535 0.00002150 24037-2 0 96
2 20927 47.3654 269.7862 7252582 2.0140 359.6364 2.27460557 205
1990 094F
1 20928U 90314.24801039 0.00004604 21820-2 0 84
2 20928 47.3172 270.0145 7271729 1.7851 359.6809 2.27867678 185
1990 095B
1 20930U 90317.43847291 0.11860794 -37081-4 30022-3 0 50
2 20930 28.6214 241.1055 0010033 115.1713 245.0142 16.45489859 77
STS 38
1 20935U 90 97 A 90320.40850694 .00161290 68898-5 25599-3 0 47
2 20935 28.4646 240.6373 0006560 286.7334 43.3613 16.02355418 67
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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3221. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 20:13:42 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9011172013.AA04199@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 6281

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 38
1 20935U 90 97 A 90320.40850694 .00161290 68898-5 25599-3 0 47
2 20935 28.4646 240.6373 0006560 286.7334 43.3613 16.02355418 67
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3222. Re: DSPer's Work Bench ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-17 20:18:45 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <540@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6282

In article <593@chiton.ucsd.edu>, rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier) writes:
> A good book on the math behind what Brian has described is "Signals and
> Systems", by Oppenheim and Willsky. Prentice Hall. If you really want your
> mind bent "Digital Signal Processing", by Oppenheim and Schafer, Prentice
> Hall, has been the basic text for the past decade.

I recommend Oppenheimer and Schafer's new book, "Discrete-Time Signal
Processing". It's clear enough that you can cookbook stuff out of
it, with some real info (like signal to noise ratios from roundoff)
that I hadn't found in older books.
Prentice Hall, 1989

markz@ssc.uucp

3223. FINAL WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 01:20:23 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9011180120.AA07520@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 6283

Subject: FINAL WARNING
To: ALL RADIO AMATEURS
>From: Robert J. Carpenter, W3OTC

On or about Monday, 19 November 1990, I shall begin transmitting on the 50 MHz band from the island of Guadeloupe as FG/W3OTC. I expect to continue to operate in the general vicinity of 50.110 MHz until the evening of 1 December, 1990, unless the lure of the beach should overcome me.

3224. Re: Is my IC-745 Doomed?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 03:17:51 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov18.031751.14958@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 6284

In article <410007@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>, dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
(David Stockton) writes:

> I seem to recall a piece in QST, perhaps 1985-1986 about a bloke
> with an R71 RX. He had dismantled the set ... caused the battery
> backed RAM to be cleared. I believe he said that reprogramming could
> not be done in the US - it had to be returned to J-land....

I was the guy who published that note in the 1985 QST, although I
posted this on USENET first:

LOSS OF ICOM BACKUP BATTERY FORCES
REPROGRAMMING OF RAM

A friend from Wheaton (MD) asked me to post this warning:

If you own an ICOM R71, 751, 271, or 471,
don't disconnect the lithium battery on the
memory board!

All these models use a common $17 memory plug-in board
which contains 2 IC's (one a Japanese 2114 RAM) and a
lithium battery.

This fellow wanted to experiment with the memory cir-
cuit, so he disconnected the battery in order to
install a socket for the RAM.

His radio didn't work when he reconnected everything,
and a call to ICOM confirmed that the RAM contains the
microcode which gives each model radio its own per-
sonality. His board is on its way back to ICOM for
reprogramming, which can't be done at the dealer's.

For ICOM owners, this means that when the lithium bat-
tery runs down (7 year life), the memory board must be
sent in for reprogramming.
....
This fellow is contemplating using his home computer,
which uses 2114s to determine the contents of the ICOM
RAM, and is looking for other suggestions. It would be
useful to modify the contents of the RAM to permit out
of band reception.

> No reviews seem to have covered this matter..
> .... The ARRL and RSGB etc presumably will not risk
> their advertising revenue.

Don't sell the ARRL short. It was Gerald Hall, Associate Technical
Editor of QST, who sought my permission to reprint this information
in QST to warn others.

In his March 28, 1985 letter to me, Hall said "We feel an obligation
to make ARRL members aware of this situation, and one of the best
ways would be to publish your bulletin .... [in] QST."
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Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

3225. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 03:38:21 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1908@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6285

From n8emr!KB8NW Sat Nov 17 20:34:24 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0iaZFL-0000GuC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 17 Nov 90 15:38 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901117/2021z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:12724 Z:43232
R:901117/1946 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:51653 Z:43103
R:901117/1903 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:61477 Z:45387
R:901117/1847 @:NC8Q.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:12270 Z:45419
R:901117/1804 @:W8BI.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:20841 Z:45424
R:901117/1659z @:N8LJX.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Sidney #:7469 O:KB8NW
R:901117/1529 @:KD8JR.#NWOH.OH.USA.NA Continental #:3858 Z:45831
R:901117/1109 @:N8ET.OH.USA.NA Findlay, OH #:8643 Z:45840
R:901117/0213 @:W8WE.OH.USA.NA Mansfield, OH #:25091 Z:44902

QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 46 ARLB046
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
NOVEMBER 17, 1990
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

The FCC has released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in PR Docket
90-561, proposing minor technical amendments to Part 97 of its Rules
that had been requested by ARRL. Other amendments requested by ARRL
and three individual petitioners were denied.

ARRL had requested a number of amendments to clean up minor problems
arising from the Part 97 rewrite adopted last year. FCC is
proposing to adopt new definitions for Bandwidth, Space Telemetry,
Telecommand, and Telemetry, minor changes in rules governing
telemetry and telecommand, and other clarifications.

The comment deadline is January 31, 1991, with reply comments due
March 4, 1991. More information will appear in January QST.

3226. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 03:38:39 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1909@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6286

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Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0iaZBl-0000MeC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 17 Nov 90 15:38 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901117/2022z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:12726 Z:43232
R:901117/1951 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:51656 Z:43103
R:901117/1904 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:61479 Z:45387
R:901117/1848 @:NC8Q.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:12273 Z:45419
R:901117/1830 @:W8BI.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:20844 Z:45424
R:901117/1702z @:N8LJX.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Sidney #:7470 O:KB8NW
R:901117/1527 @:KD8JR.#NWOH.OH.USA.NA Continental #:3857 Z:45831
R:901117/1106 @:N8ET.OH.USA.NA Findlay, OH #:8642 Z:45840
R:901117/0211 @:W8WE.OH.USA.NA Mansfield, OH #:25090 Z:44902

QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 47 ARLB047
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
NOVEMBER 17, 1990
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

On November 16, the US Court of Appeals for the District of
Columbia Circuit heard oral argument in ARRL vs FCC, the ARRL
petition for judicial review of the FCC decision to reallocate 220
to 222 MHz to the land mobile service. Attorneys for the ARRL and
the FCC presented their arguments and were questioned by the panel
of three judges that will decide the case. The decision of the
Court is expected in a few weeks.
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3227. Returned e-mail

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 04:06:10 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <499.2745C367@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6287
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Sorry, menschen.

Duane, your e-mail from the "Microwave RF" maillist is bouncing. Please correct your address. Thanks.

duanem@tekfdi.FDI.TEK

We return you now to your regular newsgroup. Film at eleven.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3228. Re: The UN-NET was busy today!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 05:42:41 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4329@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6288

In article <5453@qip.UUCP> john@anasaz.uucp (John Moore) writes:
>Well - we had quite a turnout on the Un-Net today! I logged:
> W5RRRR/K5ZC - Jay
^^^^
Keyboard stutter, John? :-)

>We discussed what to do about the endless debates (code-nocode,
>out of band mods, HT's on airplanes, etc).

...I'll post a proposal in that regard in a few minutes...

>In general, a good time was had by all, even though there was a lot
>of QRM and variable propagation.

I'll certainly second that sentiment...

>Join us on Saturdays, 1700Z... on 28390-28410 (this time we we at 28390.30)!

Actually, the TS-950 I was using (that Kenwood graciously donated to the
Johnson Space Center ARC [gotta get that plug in!]) claimed we were at
28390.29. Nyah. :-)

I'll see what the IC-781 (that Icom graciously donated :-) says next week...

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

3229. Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 06:09:22 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4330@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6289

As John Moore, NJ7E, mentioned in his message about the Usenet Un-net today, we discussed possible solutions to the continuing flame wars in this group. I mentioned that I thought that a new group would do it, and nobody thought it was a bad idea, so...

This is a preliminary call for discussion for a new group, to be called rec.ham-radio.legal. The intent is that all discussions about the myriad legalities surrounding ham radio (pizza on the autopatch, out-of-band radio mods, code/no-code, ad nauseam) be moved off there, while rec.ham-radio would continue to carry the more general stuff.

The rationale for .legal is simple: by far and away, the majority of the subjects of flamage in the group are about legal issues and interpretation of the rules and regulations, or proposed changes to the rules and regulations, governing the amateur service. This avoids the narrow focus of the previous call for rec.ham-radio.licensing a year or so ago.

If no serious objections arise in the next week, I intend to start a formal Call for Discussion in news.groups in a week or so. Let's kick it around, and see if we can reach a consensus. I'd like to see a finished proposal ready to go before the news.groupies have a chance to flame it, and hashing out the issues here will improve the group's chance for success.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

3230. Re: Packet Test - Volunteers wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 07:31:06 UTC
From: rick@lrark.UUCP
Message-ID: <577@lrark.UUCP>
Source record: 6290
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <538@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>Do you have access to both Usenet and your local VHF packet BBS?

Yes, both.

>Can you help me with a little experiment?

Sure.

>I need several packet stations who can do a couple of tests for me,
>which involve listing some bulletins off of their local VHF packet BBS,
>and then e-mailing the listings to me on Usenet. This is just a short
>term experiment, and quite easy.
>
>I need folks in several areas across the MIDDLE of the USA, like in
>Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and possibly Chicago,
>Atlanta, Nashville and New Orleans.

Arkansas falls in the area you described.

>If you think you can help, contact me and let me tell you what I
>need.

Contact me at the bang path below. Still waiting on the maps to get
caught up with me.

73

--
rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
Ricky Mobley * LRTUG (501) 224-9454 *
1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

3231. POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 08:28:30 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901118012830.20401ce1@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 6291

/\

POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING

ATTENTION ATTENTION

/\

12:00 UT, November 18

ATTENTION:

A massive sunspot group has developed and is currently located at approximately N19E19 as of 12:00 UT, 18 November. This sunspot group has the potential to produce a major class M or X flare. It consists of 78 spots clustered within a Beta-Gamma-Delta magnetic configuration, covering an area of 9,000 million square kilometers (5,600 million square miles)! This Region (6368) is currently a type FKI optical region and has produced three class M flares over the past 24 hours.

THIS REGION HAS THE POTENTIAL TO PRODUCE MAJOR ACTIVITY.

The Space Environment Services Center estimates a 25% to 35% probability of a major class X flare occurring from this region over the next 72 hours. There is an estimated 80% probability of moderate-level M-class flare activity occurring from this region over the next three days (minimum). There is a 15% to 25% probability of a major proton flare erupting from this region over the next 72 hours. The Space Environment Services Center has issued a condition YELLOW alert status for potential PCA and satellite-level proton events for the next 24 to 72 hours at least. The risk for strong PCA and proton event activity will increase as this region moves towards the western solar hemisphere.

Region 6368 has grown in size and complexity over the past 24 hours. Two delta-configurations have developed in the trailer spot complex of this system over the past 24 hours. This region has the potential to produce some potent activity.

There is a strong potential that a moderate to high intensity SID (Sudden Ionospheric Disturbance) accompanied with a moderate to high intensity SWF (Short Wave Fade) may occur as a result of major flare activity over the next 2 to 5 days on the sunlit hemisphere of the earth. SID and SWF durations could exceed 80 to 120 minutes. Polar regions are at risk for strong PCA activity over the next 2 to 5 days, depending on further developement of Region 6368. Users of polar ionospheric properties (ie. radio operators, researchers, etc.) should be on the alert for potential PCA activity. Satellite users should be on the alert for potential proton events and

associated potential satellite disruptions.

Region 6368 might not produce any major flare activity. However, the evidence would seem to indicate otherwise, considering the size, magnetic complexity, and spot density of this major system. Should a major flare occur, a major flare alert will be issued with details concerning the event.

/\

3232. UnNet/ Drop in ICOM 24AT price/ New AES catalogs/ 24AT antenna problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 09:55:01 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov18.095501.5448@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 6292

(** Late note - Other people beat me to this un-Net log .. but I did copy QTH
and a few other "popin" participants)

Usenet UnNet ....

Pretty successful net this week... but were we plagued by some propagation
problems. We had about 12 sign-ins on the 29.390 freq. But, not everyone
could hear everyone else. I think John (NJ7E) running power and running a
beam was the only one who could hear everyone else and also be heard. So, he
became our net control for the first hour. (And, also had the additional
burden of "summarizng" things during the rotation so we could all know what
was being said.)

Not to waste the beautiful day in Chicago (sunny & 60 deg) - not a common
thing these days... I went mobile with my TS-440 & Hustler Vertical. To
the best of my driving/writing/talking ability... (and now that I got that
disclaimer out of the way) here's what I copied for sign-ins

NV3Z Mike in Maryland
NJ7E John ... Arizona
WA7LDV Jim ... Oregon
K5ZC Jay ... operating the W5RRR station in Texas (Johnson
Space Center - I think ..)
N8EMR Gary ... ?
KE9ZM Gary ... me in Chicago, Ill
N4BYO Jim ... Raleigh, North Carolina
N4YRJ Peter .. Durham, North Carolina
WA1RHP Tom ... MIT in Mass. running (if I caught this right..
an all solar-powered station)
N8IXR ???
N7JYC ???
N5KNX ???

I may have gotten this a bit wrong as propagation conditions were not the best.
Also, a few non-UseNet people popped in to see what was going on.

Also, thanks to Jay in Texas for taking over as net control after John had
to take off. I couldn't stay on for the entire net... but, I think we had
a good turnout. Possibly other people signed-in in the second hour after
I left.

Jay wrote...
> Actually, the TS-950 I was using (that Kenwood graciously donated to the
> Johnson Space Center ARC [gotta get that plug in!]) claimed we were at
> 28390.29. Nyah. :-)

My TS-440S didn't say 28390.00 either... but, the first call I heard was
NV3Z (Mike) and I tuned in on him and then John and the rest came in.
So, we were off freq.. a bit.

So much for that...
... Drop in ICOM 24AT price.

Here's some real news.. and some may already know. I have it on excellent
authority that the price of the ICOM 24AT will drop by $50. So, if you've
been waiting... here's your chance.

But, don't forget that the ICOM 24AT does NOT come with a PL tone unit(UT-51).
Thats an optional $50. So, in essence, the price of the ICOM 24AT is now
more in line with the other vendor models that include the tone unit as a
standard feature.

AES "old" price is $549. (And throw in another $25 for the Larson Rubber
Duck)

New Catalog from AES

The new Catalogs from AES will be in the mail this week. The "center-fold"
is now new SONY products with Ten-Tec on the cover. Prices in the preliminary
copy I saw were not up to date - the final version may have this corrected. For
example, the ICOM-24AT did not show the price reduction. (Ham Radio Outlet
solves this problem by not giving any prices... which I don't like at all).

Possible ICOM-24AT antenna jack problem...

This happended to me... don't let it happen to you. I do alot of antenna
changing... I take my 24AT mobile, so I switch between by Smiley whip
and a Coax on a daily basis.

If you find that you antenna jack has become loose in any way... tighten
it immediately! The BNC connection is soldered to an "inflexible" tiny
component inside the radio. So, continued twisting of the loose jack -
even in small amounts.. will break the solder joint and/or the wire
component lead. (Maybe mine was poorly soldered in the first place.. ?)

In any case, after I got this fixed, and, after I discovered that I just
couldn't get the BNC connector tightened down good enough (What *IS* that
thing that holds the BNC to the connection - whew !). I did the following.

Now, I'm sure everyone will cringe at this... but it *did* solve the problem
of my loose BNC connector - (possibly forever!). I tightened the "ring"
(really, what do you call that ?) and put a drop of Lock-Tight on it.
So, if Lock-Tight will hold the various screws and nuts on my motorcycle
at 13,000 RPM - I figure it will hold the "ring" on the BNC connector -
and, it does.

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

3233. Re: Returned e-mail

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 12:01:44 UTC
From: luru@stekt2.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.90Nov18130144@stekt2.oulu.fi>
Source record: 6293
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <499.2745C367@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> Duane, your e-mail from the "Microwave RF" maillist is bouncing. Please

How do you get on the list?

Luru
--
///
o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
o

3234. Re: Mobile HF antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 17:00:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1550@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6294

In article <22085@mvis1.com> jkaidor@ (Jerome Kaidor) writes:
> If I mount the antenna on _TOP_ of the bus, the whole mess will be
>way too high for internal parking structures, etc. Heck, it might even
>ding the bottoms of freeway overpasses. Sure would work well, though.
>How about mounting the antenna _HORIZONTALLY_ a few feet above the bus
>roof? Still bad for parking, but freeway overpasses would be okay...

Well, I remember a QSO I had with a mobile amateur late one night on
75 meters. He was running 550 watts into an endfed quarterwave antenna
mounted horizontally one foot above the cargo box of his eighteen
wheeler. He said it worked great. He sure had a nice signal. I don't
know how effective a shortened antenna would be mounted close above
the roof of your bus. I would tend to think that there would be large
losses to the top of the vehicle similar to the losses you would experience
with a bumper mounted short vertical. I seem to remember some articles
in the ham press about an antenna called a Discontinuity Ring Radiator
that might be just the ticket. This is basically a broken horizontal loop
mounted very closely over a groundplane. As I recall, matching was
fairly critical but efficiency was high.

Gary KE4ZV

3235. Re: 15 meter monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 17:19:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1551@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6295

In article <452.2743D5CF@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>I always liked the government/military method of frequency designation. They
>assigned frequencies on the basis of the channel center. Hence, for FSK, being
>assigned to 7709 khz meant your mark and space tones were space equidistant
>above and below 7709. Similarly, 4595 khz USB on a 3 khz wide channel called
>for placing the suppressed carrier down 1.5 khz or 4593.5 khz.

This method has a lot of merit. You can easily visualize where your tones will appear in the band and the math is simple. Hams use the method I described though because it allows them to read the named frequency directly off their tranceiver readout. If they care where their tones actually appear in the band they have to add the offset, but except near the edge of the band most don't really care about this.

Gary KE4ZV

3236. Re: Code/Nocode/Headcode/Koff/Koff

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 17:32:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1552@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6296

In article <5650004@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com> billn@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com (bill nelson) writes:
>jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp (Jim Grubs) / 12:11 pm Nov 11, 1990 / writes:
>>We are repeating ourselves on the code wars again. We are also totally off on
>>the "Code ain't hard, Father, it's my bother!" tangent, which is totally
>>irrelevant.
>
>Yeah! Also, why does so much of the chatter on UHF sound like CBrs using
>repeaters?
>
>Bill

Probably because the repeaters are being used for personal communications
between private individuals which was also the original charter of CB.
Of course the FCC screwed that one up by using a band with skip and
saddling the users with amptitude modulation and no repeaters. Add in too
many reruns of the movie "Convoy" and CB turned into a mess. Before
the pseudo-trucker craze, at the sunspot minimum, CB sounded very similar
to many of our VHF/UHF repeaters used by commuters. Except for the
autopatches and talking, beeping, tune playing, repeater controllers. :-(

Gary KE4ZV

3237. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 19:35:01 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov18.193501.13516@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6297

jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

>If no serious objections arise in the next week, I intend to start a formal
>Call for Discussion in news.groups in a week or so. Let's kick it around,
>and see if we can reach a consensus. I'd like to see a finished proposal
>ready to go before the news.groupies have a chance to flame it, and hashing
>out the issues here will improve the group's chance for success.

I'm all for it. But you'd expect that.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3238. Re: UnNet/ Drop in ICOM 24AT price/ New AES catalogs/ 24AT antenna problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 19:38:33 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov18.193833.14308@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6298

gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:

>The new Catalogs from AES will be in the mail this week. The "center-fold"
>is now new SONY products with Ten-Tec on the cover. Prices in the preliminary
>copy I saw were not up to date - the final version may have this corrected. For
>example, the ICOM-24AT did not show the price reduction. (Ham Radio Outlet
>solves this problem by not giving any prices... which I don't like at all).

It's nice to be able to browse the catalog every now and then and think
about what you MIGHT buy if you had the money. Guess which catalog gets
picked up again when there IS some money. Guess where I just ordered an
IC-3220A from.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3239. Re: Impedance of 10'whip at 100 KHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 20:06:54 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <46684@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6299

eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes (re Chalie Thompson's question):

>I think you are both correct. The original question asked about the
>feed point impedance, not the radiation resistance. The feed point
>impedance will be the radiation resistance in series with a very
>large capacitive reactance. Thus the magnitude of the feed point
>impedance will be a high number because of the reactive component,
>even though the real part is small.

Whoops, Charlie, Ed (WA2SRQ) is right, of course. I completely
forgot to look at the reactive term. It should have occured to me
that the darn thing better start looking like an open circuit as
you approach DC. Dumb!

Well, as penance (actually, more of curiosity), I search through some
books to see if there are any tables that take you into the 0.001 lambda
region. Kraus (2nd ed), for example, has a parametric plot on the R-X
plane down to 0.2 lambda (1/2 dipole of 0.1 lambda). Wolff has precisely
the same plot, but on Smith chart instead of cartesian (hmmm...).
But I couldn't find anything else that would take me lower.

Well, I don't have NEC (nor miniNEC), so I decided to start at the
1st-order Hallen equations and did some numerical integration. I found a
large variation on the diameter of the wire you use -- so, here is a list
that may be useful (again, values are for a 6m dipole; half the reactance
for a 3m monopole):

6m dipole at 100 kHz

Element radius (cm)	Reactance(kOhms)
0.1	-110
0.3	-89
0.5	-80
0.7	-73
0.9	-69

(Eeek, -100 kOhms at 100 kHz is about 15 pF - bletch! you won't believe
the size of the inductance you will need to tune this sucker out - start
looking for a couple of surplus "88 mH toroids" :-) Two of them might
just do it :-) :-).

I don't really know how good these numbers are, since it was a quick
C hack that I did in the middle of the night. It wasn't a complete waste
of time; 20m was pretty dead by then anyway, except for W6YX blasting my
speaker with "CQ SS" and having to repeat "28 Santa Clara" because no one
believed 'YX has been around for that long. :-)

The increase in the magnitude of the reactance as you make the elements thinner seems to make sense. I.e., capaciatance increases as you make the elements fatter.

Anyway, the numbers I get for the region from 0.2 lambda to 1 lambda agree well with the figure in Kraus, so maybe they are OK. For the integration, I chopped the dipole into about 80 pieces (not so bad on a MacCX; and only took a few seconds on the MacCI when I ran it here at work).

Another thing that I discovered while playing with the integrals: making the assumption that an elemental dipole models a small dipole is *not* that good. You can be off by up to a factor of 4. The reason for that is because elemental dipoles assume a constant current through the entire element, whereas even a small dipole will necessarily have the current at the tips of the dipole be at zero. Good ole' boundary conditions :-)

Now, QSY back to pizza wars.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

3240. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 20:13:34 UTC
From: scott@ecs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <11470.2746eb6e@ecs.umass.edu>
Source record: 6300

I would like to see some specific reasons for the establishment of yet another ham group. Proponents should take advantage of the opportunity to lay out all their reasons for such. I get the feeling that some folks are outraged by any sort of controversy - they call it "flaming". Everything that is not milky bland or highly technical or supportive of the (genuflect) ARRL is to be shunned by the enlightened - right?
Come on folks, let's not become too stultified. Sure, the code-no code discussion seems unending. So what? I would really prefer to exclude all the mentalities that are horrified ("bored") by controversy. Reasoned arguments are the spice of life. Even the Russians are able to disagree now without being sent to Siberia!

3241. need info/Yaesu MiniCAT interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 20:15:29 UTC
From: plonka@carroll1.cc.edu
Message-ID: <2143@carroll1.cc.edu>
Source record: 6301

I'm looking for information on Yaesu's miniCAT (Computer-Assisted Tuning) connector on my 727R HT. In the past I've heard that this info is difficult to come by... I've heard it's a 4800 baud serial port.

I picked up an interface to it for the Commodore 64. (It turns out the guy who sold it to me had put it together wrong. It was easily fixed by following the intstructions.) Now it works, but I want to build one for RS232 to use on my Amiga.

What I really need is a list of instructions and format that I can send to the radio to perform the front panel operations. (I'd rather not "reverse-engineer" it.)

Forgive me if this topic has been covered, I've been away from this group for a while.
Please email responses. Thanks.

Dave
--
----------///--------
plonka@carroll1.cc.edu Dave Plonka ///
uunet!marque!carroll1!plonka ARS: N9HZF \\\/// AMIGA
----------\XX/----------

3242. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 20:38:50 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901118133850.20401f6e@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 6302

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
November 17 to November 27, 1990

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 11 NOVEMBER TO 17 NOVEMBER.

Solar activity has been low to moderate over the past week. Several M-class flares were produced this week. Region 6361 produced produced two class M flares early this week. The first, rated an M2.1/SF, occurred at 04:36 UT on 11 November (location N10E18). The second, an impulsive class M1.6/SN flare, occurred at 04:45 UT on 13 November and lasted only a mere 7 minutes. Region 6361, which has now stabilized to a beta configuration, rotated beyond the western limb on 18 November.

A very potent and massive sunspot system has developed and is currently located (as of 18:00 UT on 18 November) at N19E15. This spot group is a huge 9,000 million square kilometers (5,625 million square miles) in size and encompasses a total of 78 sunspots. It's angular extent is 21 degree's. This potentially powerful sunspot group has a Beta-Gamma-Delta configuration (a magnetic configuration capable of spawning very powerful class X flares). This sunspot region is being monitored closely for signs of potential major flare developement. This region is capable of spawning a major class-X / 2B to 3B proton flare.

This region has spawned three class M flares over the past 24 hours, all three of which are suspected of producing SWF's (Short Wave Fades). The first, an M1.1/SN flare occurred at 18:48 UT on 17 November (location: N18E26). The second, an M2.4/SF occurred at 19:46 UT (location N21E18) and lasted for 54 minutes. The M-class flare was rated a class M1.1/1N, occurring at 22:45 UT (location: N15E28). In addition, Region 6368 also produced a class C8.8/2N flare at 17:45 UT. This flare began at 17:00 UT, and ended at 18:07 UT, lasting a total of 67 minutes.

Geomagnetic activity was mostly quiet through the early part of the week. Activity reached it's lowest level on 14/15 November. On 16 November, activity increased to active levels (with minor storming at high latitudes). A magnetic perturbation of 565 nanoteslas was observed at several high latitude observatories between 11 and 12 UT on 16 November. Most middle and low latitudes experienced only unsettled to active conditions. No significant storming occurred this week.

Auroral activity was not visible through the early part of the week, but increased rapidly to moderate levels over middle latitudes (and sporatic bursts of high levels over a few high-latitude stations) on 16 November. Activity decreased to low levels over middle latitudes on 17 November.

Radio propagation conditions were very good early in the week. However, conditions rapidly worsened on the evening of 16 November due to the increased auroral activity. Rapid signal flutter and fading was prevalent over most middle and high latitudes on 16 November. Conditions improved to near normal or slightly below normal on 17 November. Three noteworthy SWF's interfered with some daytime communications on 17 November, associated with the three M-class flares which occurred on that day from Region 6368.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

There is a risk for some major flaring to occur over the next 3 to 5 days (minimum) from Region 6368. The penumbral extent of this region is enormous. The magnetic complexity is clearly apparent, particularly in the trailer spot complex. This region will continue to spawn minor M-class flares over the next 3 to 5 days at least. The Space Environment Services Center estimates a 25% to 35% probability for a major class X flare occurring from this region over the next 3 days (day 3 = 20 November). In addition, estimated probabilities for major proton flaring is held at 15% to 25% over the next 3 days. The Space Environment Services Center has also issued a condition YELLOW alert status for potential PCA and proton event activity over the next 72 hours. This region is capable of producing some major activity. For more information, see the Potential Major Flare Warning which has been posted separately.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to rise to active levels again over the next 72 hours due to a fairly well positioned coronal hole. Minor storming may be possible at higher latitudes with the onset of this activity. Middle and low latitudes are expected to remain mostly unsettled with periods of active conditions. These forecasts exclude the potential for major flare-induced activity. Should a major flare occur, a potential impact analysis with revised forecast charts will be posted with the flare alert. Geomagnetic activity may also increase on 22/23 November when residual emissions from Region 6368 are expected to reach the earth.

Auroral activity is also expected to become more apparent over middle and high latitudes, particularly on 19/20 November when coronal hole induced conditions are expected to be most active on these dates at all latitudes. Activity should reach moderate levels at high latitudes with potential sporatic bursts of high activity becoming visible at several high-latitude locations. Middle latitudes will experience mostly low to moderate auroral activity. Low latitudes will not likely be able to witness any auroral activity this week, unless a major flare has a strong impact with the earth. Excluding potential major flare effects, the auroral zone will likely experience a slight southward shift, particularly on 19/20 November.

Radio signal propagation conditions are expected to be mostly normal over middle and low latitudes for the coming week. Degraded conditions may occur on 19-20 November due to coronal hole effects, although the worst conditions will likely remain confined to the high latitudes and northerly middle latitude

regions. Central and southern middle latitude regions may experience periods of strong auroral-induced signal flutter and fading on the evenings of 19/20 November due to increased auroral activity. However, propagation during the daylight hours should be mostly normal over most middle and low latitudes, excluding periods of SWF (discussed below).

There is a strong risk (60% to 80%) of SWF and SID occurrences on the sunlit hemisphere of the earth over the next 4 to 7 days due to minor and possibly major flare activity. SWF and SID durations could exceed 80 to 120 minutes. The risk for strong PCA activity is also evident due to Region 6368's threatening configuration. Users of polar and high latitude signal paths should be aware of the potential for possible radio blackout conditions over polar and high latitude regions, should a major flare occur. Likewise, users of satellites and satellite-propagation should be aware of the increased risk for satellite-level proton events and potentially strong major-flare induced ionospheric impacts.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 18 NOVEMBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6358	N14W93	145	0900	HAX	05	001	ALPHA
6361	N06W81	133	0360	DAO	07	005	BETA
6364	S30W77	129	0450	CAO	04	004	BETA
6366	S21W48	100	0420	CAO	07	011	BETA
6368	N19E25	027	9000	FKI	21	078	BETA-GAMMA-DELTA
6371	N18W17	069	0030	BXO	04	008	BETA
6372	S17E66	346	0330	HAX	02	002	ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 17 NOVEMBER.

REGION	LOCATION	LO	COMMENTS (IF ANY)
6360	S18W85	137	
6367	N41W25	077	

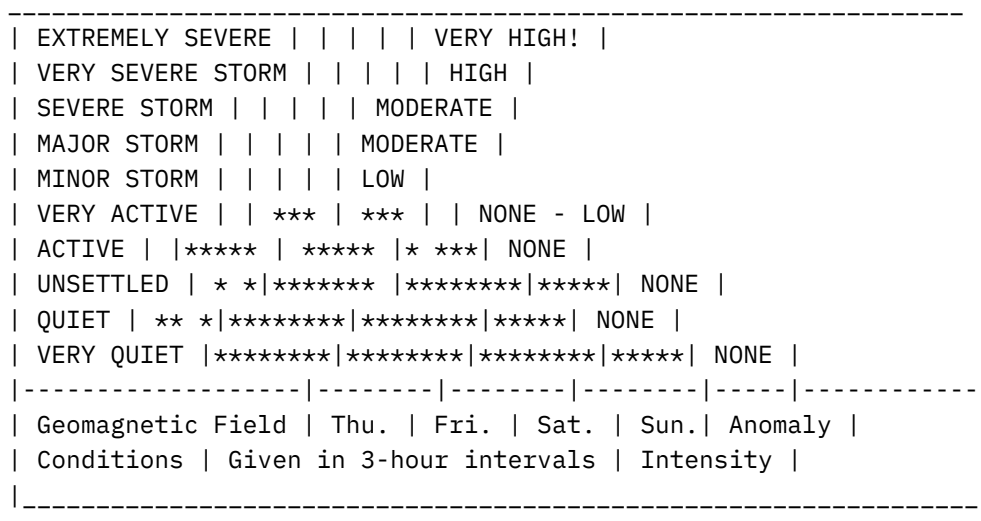
ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 18 AND 20 NOVEMBER

Region	Latitude	Longitude (Helio.)
NONE		

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

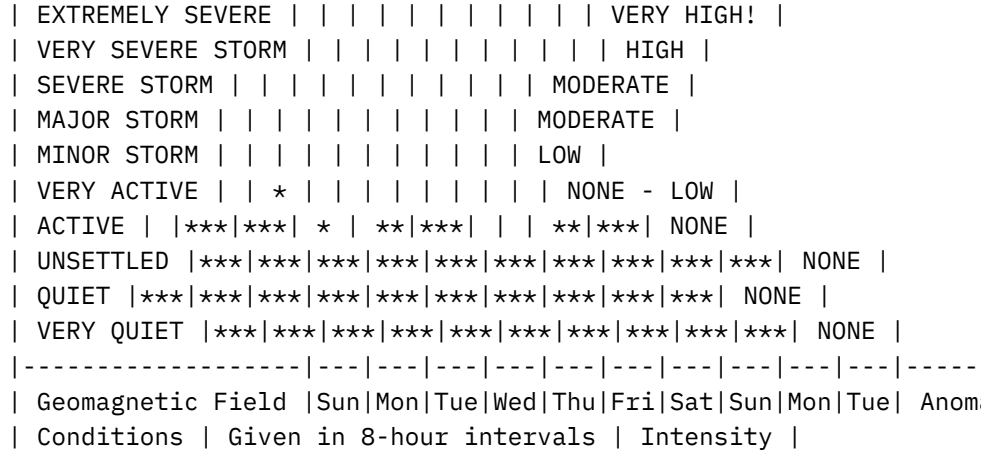
GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours



NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder, Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
"Anomaly Intensity" is meant to represent nothing more than a very rough guide to the --potential-- interaction geomagnetic fluctuations --might-- have on earth-based systems sensitive to magnetic fluctuations (ie. electrical power distribution networks, telecommunications networks, etc.).
For radio signal propagation purposes, plot lines are approximately proportional to propagation quality when plot lines are below Minor Storm conditions. Propagation quality may deteriorate rapidly (ie. non-proportionally) when plot lines reach or exceed Minor Storm levels. Complete radio blackout conditions on all short-wave frequencies may occur if plot lines reach or exceed Severe Storm levels.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (18 NOVEMBER - 27 NOVEMBER)



```
|_____________________________________________________________________|

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena.
Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in
excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the
predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

------------------------------------------------------------
242| | MOD.
235| F = Major Flare(s) | MOD.
227| * | MOD.
220| *** * * | MOD.
212| *** * ** * * | MOD.
205| **** * ** *** | MOD.
197|** ****** *F **** * *****| MOD.
190|*** **********F ******* *****| LOW
182|**** * ***********F* *************| LOW
175|***** ** ************F* *************| LOW
167|***** ******************F** ***************| LOW
160|****** ******************F*** * * ***************| LOW
152|******* ********************F********** ****************| LOW
145|*******************************F********** * *****************| LOW
137|*******************************F*****************************| LOW
130|*******************************F*****************************| LOW
------------------------------------------------------------
Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: September 20, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained
from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for
that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be
expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F"
represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater
flare).

RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (18 NOVEMBER - 27 NOVEMBER)

High Latitude Paths

------------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR |***| *| *|***|* *| *|* *|***|* *| *|
| VERY POOR | |** |** | | * |** | * | | * |** |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | *|* | | |
| GOOD |***| *| *|***|* *| *|** | **|* *| *|
| FAIR | |** |** | | * |** | | | * |** |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | *|* *| | |
| GOOD |***|* *|* *|***|* *|* *|** | * |***|* *|
| FAIR | | * | * | | * | * | | | | * |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (18 NOVEMBER - 27 NOVEMBER)

High Latitude Locations

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | * |***|***| * | **|***| | | **|***|
| LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | * |***| | * |** | | | | * |
| LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|** | * | **|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those given above for radio propagation quality. Periods of high auroral activity may be suitable for auroral-propagation. Locally visible moderate auroral activity will almost always cause moderate to strong deterioration in HF signals, while locally visible high auroral activity will render most HF bands useless.

Auroral activity is defined as follows:

NOT VISIBLE: Not visible

LOW: Diffuse, inactive auroral activity visible very near the northern horizon for mid and low latitudes.

MODERATE: Visibly active, but not exceptionally bright auroral activity most visible above the northern horizon for mid to high latitudes. This type of activity usually encompasses torch-like (or beam-like) aurorae mixed with low-intensity curtain aurorae.

HIGH: Visibly very active, with periods of bright, pulsating curtain aurorae possibly mixed with moderate intensity zenith aurorae. Can occur to the north as well as stretching up near the zenith, particularly at middle latitudes. There may be some color fluctuations discernable.

VERY HIGH: Very active, very bright and very colorful auroral activity possibly mixed with intense zenith and curtain aurorae. Visibly strong pulsations with auroral boundaries to the zenith, stretching even partway to the southern hemisphere of the sky.

EXTREMELY HIGH: Rare, incredibly bright auroral activity with rapid color and brightness fluctuations mixed with very strong rapid auroral pulsations visible throughout the entire sky.

There are three plotted lines per day in the auroral activity prediction charts. Each of these three plotted lines represent three periods during the evening/morning when auroral activity can be seen. The first line represents the evening twilight period. The middle line represents the --local-- midnight sector, while the last line of each day represents the morning twilight period.

The auroral activity predictions charts are heavily based on recurrent phenomena and may not be accurate in the longer-term due to unforseen and unpredictable transient events (ie. such as solar flares).

The visibility of auroral activity depends on your location and the brightness of the sky (which is dependent upon both city lights and lunar phase). These charts do not account for these variations. The charts are based on dark-sky conditions (lunar phase excluded). Aurorae occur independent of sky brightness, so just because auroral activity may not be directly visible (due to lunar phase, for example) does not mean auroral activity isn't in progress.

** End of Report **

3243. * SpaceNews 19-Nov-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 20:52:48 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <370@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 6303
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

```
SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1119
* SpaceNews 19-Nov-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1119

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* MARS VISIBILITY *
==================
The planet Mars will be visible to those living on the east coast of the
United States. The planet will appear as a reddish "star" in the eastern
sky. Best viewing will begin around 8:00PM local time. Mars will be
closest to Earth on Tuesday, when it will be about 48 million miles from
Earth. Viewing should be equally good through early December.

* SALYUT-7 NEWS *
=================
The presently unused and long abandoned Soviet space station 'Salyut-7' is
tumbling uncontrollably and is predicted to re-enter the Earth's atmosphere
in mid-January. Attempts to boost the 60 metric ton structure to a higher
orbit have failed. Salyut-7 should produce quite a spectacular light show
if it re-enters the atmosphere away from sunlight.

Here is element set 633 for Salyut-7 as released by NASA on 14-Nov-90:

Epoch : 90 318.01787657
Incli : 51.5983
RAAN : 257.2085
Eccn : 3.837E-04
ArgPer : 109.0767
MeanAn : 251.0680
MeanMo : 15.82804120
Decay : 1.11688E-03
Orbit # : 48841

* PACSAT NEWS *
===============
Work continues on UO-14 and AO-16. DOVE-1 will be reset shortly after
software testing on the other Microsats is complete.
```

* RS-14/RUDAK-2 NEWS *
======================
Reliable sources within the Soviet Union indicate that the launch of RS-14/
RUDAK-2 is now expected to happen on or about November 24, 1990. UA3CR
requests the help of radio amateurs all over the world to collect telemetry
and send it via packet radio or via a SSB net to him. The first day's worth
of telemetry will transmitted via a CW beacon at 20 WPM on 145.822 or on
145.948 MHz SSB and will be vitally important to ground controllers. Later,
after ALL systems are working properly on the RUDAK-2 transponder,
PSK/BBS/MODE B operations will begin.

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

IW1BMJ: Claudio Ariotti, Casale Monferrato, Italy
N6TTR : Doc Pagala, French Camp, California, U.S.A.
WJ0F : Lee Amoroso, Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.
W6FV : Nick in Santa Ana, California, U.S.A.

...and e-mail messages:

DL6NBB, K3GLK, KA2AEV, N0LAJ

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
=====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

3244. 6CW4 available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 21:57:00 UTC
From: OSYSMAS@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9011182210.AA16279@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6304

One "new" (unused) 6CW4 RCA Nuvistor. Anyone need one? This is
left over from a never completed project in the late 60's.

3245. Need all kinds of HELP.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 22:10:24 UTC
From: x35514e4@dean1.usma.edu
Message-ID: <273@dean1.usma.edu>
Source record: 6305

After six months of "read-only" privleges for this newsgroup I've finally
been granted post priveleges. The following is six months of bottled up
questions for the ham-radio gods out there.

1) about Yeasu FT-736R's: is there a modification that will allow
this radio to receive weather-satellite downlinks on 137.xxx
mHz? The specs say that it has a 50kHz IF bandwidth, so I
should be able to copy the signals without too many problems
if I could only get it to rx that low.
2) about az-el rotors: we have the Yeasu GB-5400 az-el rotors
swinging 3 KLM beams (2meter, 70cm, and 24cm). We also have
a 386 machine. The logical question for a EE major is: How can
I control the rotors using the computer? I have some ideas that
would involve a game card and a parallel printer interface,
but I'd like to tap the net's collective intelligence on this.
3) about IC-781's and IC-4KL's:
a) has anyone had any success using the built in data display
for rtty work? Can I use a TNC (esp. an MFJ-1278) or
can I build a dedicated-RTTY device that takes that output
from the data jack, decodes it, and feeds it strait back in.
Anyone have any experience with this?
b) I've made the 10m conversion to the IC-4KL, but it doesn't have
"28" light on the remote controller so the average idiot in
the station can't tell that the linear is ready for 10 meters.
Does Icom sell an upgrade that allows for this?
Item of Note: After playing with the '781 for about a month, I'll
concede that it's a hell of a radio, but it's not much better than a
TS-440 with the external station monitor and a palomar pre-amp...
4) about TNCs: Is the MFJ-1278 suitable for receiving APT format
weather satellite downlinks (re: question #1)? What software/
additional hardware do I need to get weather pics?
I have a Kantronics TNC-2 with rom update 2.83 (dated 1988). Is
there a new version of the ROM, and is it worth the update? BTW,
I tried running packet on my FT-470 but the TNC throws off so much
RF that it desenses the radio to the point that it's worthless. My
ancient (!) IC-2AT does a great job of it though. I still think
the 470 is the neatest handheld on the market.
Since we have satellite capability in the station, what PSK modem is
the best? Is there one that we can piggy-back on an existing TNC,
esp MFJ 1278 or TNC-2?

I guess that about covers it. We are trying to automate as much of the station
as possible, so any tips or hints concerning computerized control of radios,
antennas, TNCs, etc. is greatly appreciated.

| Cadet John Gorkos - CIC W2KGY - The Cadet Amateur Radio Station, |
| x35514e4@usma11.usma.edu United States Military Academy |
| Standard disclaimers apply West Point, NY, USA |

3246. Re: Mobile HF antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-18 22:21:28 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP
Message-ID: <194@km4ba.UUCP>
Source record: 6306

You are correct about the bumper mount being useless.

The solution I used on a landcruiser wagon, was to put
a marine rachet mount on the roof. On the interstate, I ran
with the antenna straight up. In town I ran at 45 deg, and
I could lay it flat when I was not using it.

It out preformed the same antenna mounted on a fender, and
the bumper mount was useless, even when on the front.

An interesting side effect was that with the antenna at
45 deg, it still worked ok. I think most hf whips will
"lay down" quit a bit, unless you guy them. By running at
45 deg, it tended to sway less.

I saw a neat design on a full sized van at Dayton. The
owner claimed it worked as well as anything else he had
tried.

I will try to dupe:

```
|
| | |
| | | |
| | I I
I I I I
Alum. Angle I I I I <- hustler
-> _____________________________________ resonators
feed pt-> | i i <- insulators
-------------------------------------------------------------
^ Van roof
```

I can see how this would not be to different from a
laid over hustler with a "spyder"

I have switched from hustler to monoband 8' fiberglass
whips. The ones I use are one piece, and work ok. (I think
the hustler may radiate better.) The reason I switched is
I can use the fiberglass ones without a spring, and still
drive in the woods. I have bayonet mounts, and can change
whips quickly. I still wonder if a stainless whip, with a
base mounted auto antenna matcher is not the best way.

Not using a spring allows the antenna to stay erect at speed,
and keeps the swr from varying. This offsets the slight
advantage the hustler has. The hustlers do seem to have
slightly higher bandwidth.

If you drive around much with hustlers on, you will break some resonators. Springs help some, but you will still hit things, and at speed, the springs do little. The fiberglass helicals are pretty rugged.

There is a green book out called "35 yrs of HF mobile", or something like that, which has lots of good info.

I have quit playing very much mobile, except on trips, but still keep the radio in the 4wd. I carry a dipole, and coax. You will find that same conditions, it can make a 20db difference vs your mobile antenna, even cross polarized.

Oh well... just my experiences...
73
Alan Barrow
jab@hpuerca.hp.com

3247. ICOM IC-32AT's & IC-24AT's Mods Available?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 00:26:41 UTC
From: domae@heat.nrtc.northrop.com
Message-ID: <13129@gremlin.nrtc.northrop.com>
Source record: 6307

At the moment, I'm contemplating purchasing one of these two radios,
but I'd like to know what modifications are available for them.
I suppose I'm really interested in knowing what mods are available, how
extensive the mods are, and how well the mods work.

What kinds of extended receive ranges are there?

Are there any after-market accessories like a DTMF pager?

Thanks for any comments,

Terry Domae
Northrop Research and Technology Center

3248. Schedule update: rec.ham-radio.legal proposal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 02:19:25 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4331@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6308

I'm going to slow down the schedule for the rec.ham-radio proposal slightly, due to the realities of the moderation process for news.announce.newgroups, which is the official place for the formalities of the newsgroup creation process, and the fact that this is Thanksgiving week in the US. Since the moderator only posts messages weekly on Sunday night, and will only guarantee to post things he gets by Friday evening, I'll post the formal Call for Discussion at 5 pm Friday, 30 November if there's support for the idea. This will make the discussion run from Monday, 3 December through Monday, 31 December, and a 21-day voting period run from 31 December until 20 January. I agree this isn't the best schedule, but the Guidelines for Newsgroup Creation (available at a news.announce.newusers near you) specify these as the minimum lengths of time for each phase of the process. (Fun, fun!)

If you missed the original posting, rec.ham-radio.legal is intended to be the place for the interminable discussions that crop up here about rules and regulations, both existing and proposed. Recent topics that generated lots of flamage, such as out-of-band mods for radios, pizza on the autopatch, and HTs on airliners, as well as the ever-[un]popular code/nocode war, are the kinds of things that rec.ham-radio.legal will contain. It's apparent to anyone who's been reading this group for any length of time that those kinds of topics aren't going away, so this is an attempt to make it easier for those who have grown sick of the whole business to ignore it, without having to ignore everything posted by given authors (as the kill file posted here recently does).

Nick Sayer suggested a Frequently Asked Questions/Arguments posting for the group. I think this is a good idea, and would like to see it; unless someone else has a burning desire to generate one, I'll probably tackle it myself, but it'll have to wait until after Thanksgiving. I'll gladly accept help on this one, too.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

3249. Glen Hauser to move to WWCR! (Listening Tip)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 02:42:52 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1990Nov19.024252.4273@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 6309
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Popular Monitoring Times Columnist and host of WORLD OF RADIO, Glen Hauser will be heard on WWCR, The powerhouse international broadcaster, beginning Sunday 25 November 1990. His broadcasts will then be aired regularly thereafter. Convieniently scheduled for 8:30pm Eastern Standard Time (0130UTC while the USA is on Standard Time), and blasted out with a few MILLION watts of ERP on 7520 KHZ, Glen will be heard for the first time reliably in Europe.

You might be aware that Glen's WORLD OF RADIO has aired for many years over WRNO, the one time powerhouse gone flea power. With the WRNO signal now more of a JOKE than a broadcast service, Hauser has made the right move.

Interestingly, the program will air RIGHT BEFORE the four hour weekly broadcasts of RADIO NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL, making sunday a true night for good listening for the shortwave buff.

If you are a regular listener of Hauser's program, you are no doubt aware that it is a mixture of Good DX and station news, tips, tidbits, and a smattering of left wing political commentary. Hauser is an athiest, and in the past has featured "TIPS FOR RATIONAL LIVING" as part of his program. This feature ridicules religious practice, and promotes humanism. I will be very interested to see if Hauser continues this feature now that his program will be heard over WWCR, which is a Christian Station.

Most of the programs aired during the week on WWCR are a mix of Religious programs, most of them in the old time religion vein during the day. In the evening, the station switches to talk shows from the SUN RADIO NETWORK, with Chuck Harder (Consumer help and weird science) and Tom Valentine (Right Wing Politics and WEIRDER science).

Last week Harder talked about the N-MACHINE, which is a device that is supposed to produce more electric power than it takes in, making it in effect a perpetual motion machine. Valentine, not to be outdone, had on a man who claims that his invention has lowered SMOG in Los Angeles, through manipulation of the "ether". The anti-smog machine has no moving parts, but relies on its geometric shape to dispell the noxious fumes. He wants the Los Angeles City Government to pay him a million dollars a month to continue his services. He cites the figures that prove his device works, and even uses newspaper headlines about lower smog levels. Since Los Angeles is ignoring him, he is packing up his technology and going to Japan with it. He says "Just you watch. NEXT YEAR the smog levels will increase". Of course if they do, he will have all the impirical evidence he needs. And if they don't... Well we

won't hear from HIM any more.

In any case, HAUSER has also ridiculed these programs, and encouraged people who have any scientific knowledge to call and try and debunk these guys. When someone DOES call though, Valentine refuses to let them speak if they disagree, or he chides them. After being so critical of the station and its programming, Hauser now finds himself on the same station.

It is probably NO ACCIDENT though that WORLD OF RADIO will be airing immediately before RNI's weekly shows.

RNI and its rotating schedule

7520 KHZ 0200 - 0600 Z Via WWCR Sunday (USA) Monday (UTC)

Radio NewYork International, meanwhile has settled down to a very regular schedule. Unfortunately, the best program host (Johnny Lightning) is heard only once a week. My own personal LEAST-favorite (Pirate Joe) is heard twice a month (or more depending on the month) Now if you are a lefty liberal 1960's anti war-save the wales-peacenick who gets into those old vietnam era protest songs and mindset, YOUR mileage might vary. I prefer irreverance and biting satire, ala Johnny Lightning to the predictable Pirate Joe. Other shows include "A different kind of oldies show" which is not all that different a kind of oldies show, really... AND the Steele Ship (host Randi Steele), who is in a similar mold to pirate joe, but not quite as bad. So far, the WORST RNI program was Pirate Joe broadcasting a distorted recording of the ANTI WAR rally which took place in NYC in protest of the Desert Shield Situation. Joe must be in his glory with another war to protest. EVERYONE I know who listens to RNI flipped the station off after the program got interminable. I bet even the most loyal RNI listeners just could not take this program. HOW ABOUT IT, ANYONE ELSE LISTEN THAT NIGHT?

That's all of my time.

Thank you for Yours.

G.Bourgois
System Administrator, Great White North UPLINK
THE radio oriented BBS. Free guest access to ALL
USENET radio oriented conferences AND the Internet
Pirate Radio Newsletter (when published)
(906) 228-4399

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==

=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

3250. AMSAT News Bulletins, 11/17/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 07:08:55 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <550@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6310
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,aus.radio.amsat

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-321.01
DX-PEDITIONS A PLENTY (Pt 1)

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 321.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Island DX-peditions should keep Satellite DXers busy

With some indispensable help from Gary Garriott, WA9FMQ, Eric Rosenberg WD3Q has been granted a reciprocal license in the Dominican Republic and will be operating as WD3Q/HI3 from Saturday, 24 November to Thursday 30 November from Puerto Plata on the north coast of the country. He expects to be on AO-13 mode J and B every day, but as this is a family holiday, one never knows whether this will actually be the case!! He is planning to be active on Thanksgiving weekend, and hopes to check into the Operations Net (145.950 MHz) on Saturday morning.

The equipment comes from Mike Crisler, N4IFD (antennas, amplifiers, preamps, feedlines, et al), and Art Feller, KB4ZJ (FT-726R radio). Mike has designed a portable mast, tripod and antenna mounting system for the small KLM twin antennas that fits in a 7 foot x 6 inch PVC pipe. Eric plans to take as many pictures as possible and will publish an article for a future issue of AMSAT Satellite Journal.

The windows for this operation are tentatively scheduled as follows:

SAT 24-NOV-1990 1400 to 1900
SUN 25-NOV-1990 1300 1800
MON 26-NOV-1990 1100 1630
TUE 27-NOV-1990 1000 1500 <--
WED 28-NOV-1990 0900 1330 | He may not start until 1100 UTC or so
THU 29-NOV-1990 0730 1230 <--

All dates and time are in UTC.

Those fortunate enough to work Eric can QSL to his home address of:
338 14th Street NE, Washington, DC 20002
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-321.02
DX-PEDITIONS A PLENTY (Pt 2)

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 321.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

In addition to Eric's operation, ANS has been informed of a DX-pedition to Saipan (KH0). As posted on CompuServe:

#: 32281 S5/Amateur Satellites
11-Nov-90 21:11:47
Sb: KH0 Pedi (AO-10,13)
Fm: Ken JR1WZI 74520,62
To: ALL

We are planning to operate OSCAR from KH0 (Saipan Is.) on Nov 23-25.

Oscar: AO-10, AO-13
Date & Time: Nov23 15:00 - Nov25 24:00 (UTC)
Mode & Freq: Mode-B 145.910MHz SSB
145.870MHz CW
Mode-J 435.950MHz SSB/CW
Rig & ant: (2m) 30W 10el YAGI
(70cm) 50W 15el YAGI
Callsign: KH0/JR1WZI, KH0/JA0RVJ, KH0/JH1TEB, KH0/JH1OGT
QSL: Buro (JARL)

73,
Ken JR1WZI

Looks like the amateur satellites are where the real DX action is ... and without the fuss of low-band style pileups.

[ANS thanks Eric Rosenberg WD3Q for the information for these bulletins]
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-321.03
RS-14/RUDAK-2 LAUNCH UPDATE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 321.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Revised RS-14/RUDKAK-2 Launch Set For November 29, 1990 +- 1 Day

AMSAT-DL officials have been informed that the launch of RS-14/RUDAK-2 will occur on or about November 29, 1990, plus or minus one day. Also, it is not expected that the RUDAK-2 transponder will be turned on until three days after launch. Radio amateurs should not expect to hear the CW beacon from RUDAK-2 until December 1, 1990. Efforts are still under way to provide a launch net on 20M starting about an hour before launch. UA3CR requests the help of radio amateurs worldwide to help collect telemetry and send it to him via packet radio to him once the CW beacon is turned on. The CW telemetry beacon can be heard on a downlink frequency of 145.822 or 145.948 MHz SSB. At this time the exact launch window has not been announced, nor have the preliminary Keplerian elements published. Please stay tuned to AMSAT Nets and AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins for late breaking news concerning the launch of this exciting new OSCAR.

[ANS would like to thank DB2OS for providing the information in this bulletin.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-321.04
WO-18 STATUS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 321.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Efforts To Understand WO-18 Attitude Continue; New Picture Software Uploaded

Ground controllers at Weber State University (WSU) are continuing their efforts to analyze the attitude behavior of WEBERSAT-OSCAR-18 (WO-18). They have observed over the past several months that WO-18's Z-axis spin rate has been slowly decreasing. In an effort to understand this phenomenon, the students in the Computer Science Department are building a database to store the past ten months of real-time telemetry and Whole Orbit Data (WOD) collection. This will allow engineers to retrieve data and plot telemetry parameters quickly for analysis. Storing this much data immediately presents a significant challenge in view of the enormous volumes of data involved, however, ground controllers will have valuable tool in order to characterize spacecraft motion and health.

To cope with the slowing of the spin rate of WO-18 and to enhance picture tak-
ing, new on-board software has been uploaded to WO-18. This imaging software has the added "smarts" to look at the solar array (S/A) currents, wait for a specified S/A current, and then snap a picture. By using solar array currents, WSU engineers will use this information to predict when the CCD camera is earth pointing and thus produce better pictures.

In the upcoming weeks, new software will also be loaded to include the CCD Light Spectrometer data in the telemetry. The spectrometer is designed to measure the spectrum of sunlight reflected from the earth's atmosphere. This will provide scientist with the composition of the atmosphere at specific places and times.

Radio amateurs who wish to process WO-18 images can obtain more information about WEBERWARE 1.0 from the AMSAT Software Exchange at AMSAT-NA HQ's.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-321.05
MICROSAT UPDATE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 321.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Engineering Team reports on current status of Microsats

Beta testing of the new PACSAT BBS software uncovered a minor bug which could only be discovered while the bird was being used by multiple stations. After analysis of a memory dump from AO-16, the failure mode was discovered and was reproduced on a ground-based Microsat simulator. The problem was fixed and AO-16 was scheduled to be reloaded with the new code during the weekend of 17 November 90.

The AMSAT Microsat Engineering team has generated the following update on all the Microsats dated 16 November 90:

AO-16

AO-16 is currently running the basic command and telemetry system, without the Whole Orbit Data (WOD) routines. This is in preparation for a full reload this weekend with an updated operating system. Fixes include various improvements in memory utilization, making more memory available to application programs.

This operating system will support the first production version of the file server software, loading will start this weekend. The new version will support the full 8 megabyte file system.

DO-17

No Changes. Uploading of new software is planned for December.

WO-18

The version 3.0 imaging software was unloaded 11/13/90. The 3.5 version was loaded 11/14/90. This version uses the arrays currents as well as the horizon sensors in the attitude determination algorithm. A variable timer has been added in order to allow a longer time for constraints to be met before an image capture is triggered.

LO-19

No Changes. Uploading of the pacsat file server is planned for late November.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-321.06
S/A PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 321.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
AMSAT Argentina Satellite Symposium Proceedings Published
During the weekend of 22 September 90, AMSAT-Argentina held a Satellite Symposium in Buenos Aires, Argentina. ANS has be informed that the Proceedings of that meeting have been published and are now available.

The Proceedings total approximately 90 pages and based on the index of papers included (13 in all) and because the Symposium was held in Argentina, one can assume that the Proceedings are published in Spanish. For more information on these papers, contact:

Carlos Calvo 1424, 1er Piso, Capital Fed.

TE: 32 0555, 26 0505.
P.O.Box 9, Suc.1, 1401 Buenos Aires. Argentina.

He can be contacted at: LW2DQO @ LU7AA.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-321.07
ZRO TEST SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 321.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Fall Edition of ZRO Test Announced

The ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program, or just "ZRO Test" has a new schedule through the end of 1990 via AMSAT-OSCAR-13. This activity is a test of operating skill and equipment performance tested by copying signals decreasing in strength in predefined steps. At the beginning of the run, uplink power from the control station is set to match the general beacon downlink strength. This is level "zero". The control operator will send and repeat a random five-digit number, then lower uplink power by 3 dB (half power) and repeat the procedure with a new random number. This will continue to a level 27 dB below the beacon (level "nine"). A participating listener monitors the downlink signals till they can no longer copy the numbers. Those who can hear the beacon will qualify for the basic award by copying the code group heard at level "zero". The challenge is to improve station performance to a point where the lower-level downlink signals can be copied (levels 6 through 9). This then results in the need for less uplink power for routine communications operation.

The following schedule of Mode "B" and "JL" ZRO tests were chosen for convenient operating times and favorable squint angles. The "B" tests can be heard on 145.840 MHz and the "JL" test on 435.945 MHz.:

Saturday November 24, 1990 at 1700 UTC "B"
Saturday December 1, 1990 at 2030 UTC "B"
Saturday December 15, 1990 at 1630 UTC "B"
Saturday December 22, 1990 at 0530 UTC "B"
Saturday December 22, 1990 at 0645 UTC "JL"

Note that the dates and times are noted in "UTC." The tests on December 22nd occur late Friday night for those in North America. Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets as well as ANS. Recently updated ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with two units of postage. The brochure describes test procedures and means for obtaining certificates and gives some historical background about the program.

All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception. Good luck!
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-321.08
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE
HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 321.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule Announced

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times.
Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950.
Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date Phs mode UTC NCS Alt. U.S. day

24 Nov 90 97 J/L 1430 WD0E N5BF Saturday
02 Dec 90 63 B 1530 WB6LLO WA5ZIB Sunday
08 Dec 90 156 B 1300 WB9ANQ KA5SMA Saturday
15 Dec 90 97 J/L 1400 N5BF WD0E Saturday

STS-37 astronaut Jay Apt (N5QWL) will be the featured guest on the 24 November 90 net. Jay will be discussing late plans for his own flight, which is to be flown next spring, and STS-35, which is scheduled for early December. This round table-interview session with N5QWL promises to be very interesting.

Nets are scheduled for North American geographic coverage and time zones although other parts of the world are often within the footprint and check-ins from everywhere are welcome. Those who don't have adequate and convenient coverage from this net are encouraged to schedule their own nets via AO-13. Write to AMSAT Headquarters or send a note to N5BF @ WB6YMH with your schedule to have it included in ANS.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-321.09
FALL AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 321.09 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to MA 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to MA 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to MA 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to MA 140 <--- QRP on Mode B Please
Mode-B : MA 140 to MA 256
Omnis : MA 220 to MA 040

This schedule is expected to continue through 26 Dec 90.

The command team requests that you make a specific effort to use QRP on Mode B between MA 135 to 140. This is specifically to help those people experimenting with Mode S. (Although you really should always keep checking that your peak signal is never stronger than the beacon (145.813/435.651 MHz)

The spacecraft attitude of AO-13 is calculated to be:
BLON = 179.1 and BLAT = -1.5 for 19 November 90

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 has come out of hibernation and appears to be receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. The transponder may be used, carefully, at all points of the orbit except MA 254 - 006 when eclipses occur. If beacon or transponder signals show signs of FMing, users should cease all transponder use immediately.
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3251. AMSAT Orbital Elements, 11/17/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 07:11:48 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <551@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6311
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,aus.radio.amsat

```
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-321.O
Orbital Elements 321.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90311.38885312
Element set: 621
Inclination: 26.0154 deg
RA of node: 176.3254 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5958797
Arg of perigee: 190.4011 deg
Mean anomaly: 147.4868 deg
Mean motion: 2.05880027 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.30e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2768

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90319.58058571
Element set: 877
Inclination: 97.9328 deg
RA of node: 7.0711 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013287
Arg of perigee: 124.0200 deg
Mean anomaly: 236.2310 deg
Mean motion: 14.65878286 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.739e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 35814

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 90319.84411045
Element set: 432
Inclination: 82.9283 deg
RA of node: 216.4700 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013150
Arg of perigee: 61.6641 deg
Mean anomaly: 298.5810 deg
Mean motion: 13.72123050 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.57e-06 rev/day^2
```

Epoch rev: 17024

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90307.48932688
Element set: 222
Inclination: 56.9189 deg
RA of node: 127.7311 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7058799
Arg of perigee: 239.4414 deg
Mean anomaly: 33.6795 deg
Mean motion: 2.09703007 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.45e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1832

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90311.55482641
Element set: 171
Inclination: 99.0257 deg
RA of node: 330.9094 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0541485
Arg of perigee: 83.7638 deg
Mean anomaly: 282.4833 deg
Mean motion: 12.83163935 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.00e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3513
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-321.D
Orbital Elements 321.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 90316.71715249
Element set: 275
Inclination: 98.6897 deg
RA of node: 32.3112 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012055
Arg of perigee: 78.9138 deg
Mean anomaly: 281.3408 deg
Mean motion: 14.28782537 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.84e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4207

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90316.48623254
Element set: 173

Inclination: 98.6942 deg
RA of node: 32.2770 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012540
Arg of perigee: 81.1724 deg
Mean anomaly: 279.0880 deg
Mean motion: 14.28881167 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.35e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4204

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 90315.14668732
Element set: 173
Inclination: 98.6939 deg
RA of node: 30.9623 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012801
Arg of perigee: 85.0628 deg
Mean anomaly: 275.2020 deg
Mean motion: 14.28935403 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.36e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4185

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90317.43705645
Element set: 174
Inclination: 98.6937 deg
RA of node: 33.2808 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013312
Arg of perigee: 79.8572 deg
Mean anomaly: 280.4117 deg
Mean motion: 14.29021291 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.39e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4218

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90313.43195236
Element set: 174
Inclination: 98.6931 deg
RA of node: 29.3216 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013556
Arg of perigee: 89.4544 deg
Mean anomaly: 270.8179 deg
Mean motion: 14.29088225 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.10e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4161
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-321.M
Orbital Elements 321.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 90319.84856808
Element set: 646
Inclination: 51.5978 deg
RA of node: 247.6713 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0003959
Arg of perigee: 117.6844 deg
Mean anomaly: 242.4555 deg
Mean motion: 15.83227915 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.1545e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 48870

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 90320.59655971
Element set: 102
Inclination: 51.6121 deg
RA of node: 282.8442 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0033007
Arg of perigee: 261.3700 deg
Mean anomaly: 98.3684 deg
Mean motion: 15.60738566 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.8737e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 27190

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 90312.61189795
Element set: 327
Inclination: 28.4715 deg
RA of node: 50.1860 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0006172
Arg of perigee: 184.0423 deg
Mean anomaly: 176.0412 deg
Mean motion: 14.85441208 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.882e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2946

Satellite: BADR-1
Catalog number: 20685
Epoch time: 90313.00540081
Element set: 178
Inclination: 28.4873 deg
RA of node: 240.1860 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0273713
Arg of perigee: 323.0758 deg
Mean anomaly: 35.3074 deg

Mean motion: 15.65600162 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.7042e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1768
/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-321.W
Orbital Elements 321.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX NOVEMBER 17, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90313.24986686
Element set: 672
Inclination: 99.1738 deg
RA of node: 316.5070 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014716
Arg of perigee: 325.4239 deg
Mean anomaly: 34.5972 deg
Mean motion: 14.12721516 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.35e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 30446

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 90319.37514995
Element set: 523
Inclination: 98.5865 deg
RA of node: 343.8612 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013119
Arg of perigee: 186.3812 deg
Mean anomaly: 173.7202 deg
Mean motion: 14.23796735 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.88e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 21612

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90308.26753517
Element set: 422
Inclination: 82.5428 deg
RA of node: 239.0875 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015421
Arg of perigee: 295.0509 deg
Mean anomaly: 64.9051 deg
Mean motion: 13.84385969 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.25e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 13956

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336

Epoch time: 90306.69468626
Element set: 671
Inclination: 82.5472 deg
RA of node: 179.4423 deg
Eccentric
Arg of perigee: 331.4392 deg
Mean anomaly: 28.5765 deg
Mean motion: 13.16904674 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.90e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10918

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90320.55028907
Element set: 426
Inclination: 99.0016 deg
RA of node: 269.1652 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011534
Arg of perigee: 211.3853 deg
Mean anomaly: 148.6610 deg
Mean motion: 14.11797128 rev/day
Decay rate: 8.33e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11046

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 90319.48146669
Element set: 376
Inclination: 82.5159 deg
RA of node: 107.9249 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014236
Arg of perigee: 307.4120 deg
Mean anomaly: 52.5733 deg
Mean motion: 13.84024812 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8649

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90319.90960172
Element set: 274
Inclination: 82.5523 deg
RA of node: 111.0091 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015900
Arg of perigee: 313.1887 deg
Mean anomaly: 46.7931 deg
Mean motion: 13.15867306 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.20e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5090

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90307.04575456
Element set: 121
Inclination: 82.5504 deg
RA of node: 178.4517 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014597
Arg of perigee: 260.3393 deg
Mean anomaly: 99.6097 deg
Mean motion: 13.83874334 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.29e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1772

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 90312.59620739
Element set: 72
Inclination: 98.9351 deg
RA of node: 345.8083 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010873
Arg of perigee: 80.5839 deg
Mean anomaly: 279.6299 deg
Mean motion: 14.00566807 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.77e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 932

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 90307.03366330
Element set: 71
Inclination: 82.5257 deg
RA of node: 117.7520 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012779
Arg of perigee: 148.8067 deg
Mean anomaly: 211.3853 deg
Mean motion: 13.83234528 rev/day
Decay rate: 9.70e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 494
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3252. Kenwood 1 yr warranty on all equip. retroactive Oct 1,90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 10:37:45 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov19.103745.29715@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 6312

Caught this item in 73 mag. thought people would be interested...

Kenwood now has a new warranty program...

Effective Oct 1,1990 all new Kenwood transceiversm recievers, accessories,
and options carry a full one-year warranty from the date of purchase.

New boxed quipment that has been on the shelf for a while may still have
the old "90 day" warranty card. But, all you seem to need is a dated
reciept showing that the equipment was purchased on or after Oct 1,90.

Also, my strategy has been to charge my "large" purchases on a VISA that
offers the "extended warranty program". Some VISA and American Express
will double manufacturers warranty up to a year. So, now your new
Kenwood stuff could potentially have a 2 yr warranty.

Please read the fine print on your VISA extended warranty agreements.
Some require that you "register" these purchases within 30 days to
take advantage of extended plan.

Gary

--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

3253. Warning: Failed mail to VMS host

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 12:31:10 UTC
From: mail-support%cernvax.cern.ch@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9011191231.AA17869@dxmint.cern.ch>
Source record: 6313

Your message to <@DxMINT.cern.ch:FIRE%VAXFI.decnet.cern.ch@CERNVAX> could not be delivered.
The error message was:

Deferred: %MAIL-E-OPENOUT, error openning as output

This message is equivalent to the DECnet-VAX error message:

-SYSTEM-F-EXDISKQUOTA, disk quota exceeded

The reason why your message could not be delivered is caused by the fact that your correspondants account has ran out of diskquota. Please contact your correspondant (by phone or otherwise) and tell him about this problem.

====== The start of Your original message ======

Info-Hams Digest Thu, 15 Nov 90 Volume 90 : Issue 423

Today's Topics:
FLASH ANOTHER PRB-1 WIN!!
8mm. camcorders
CE0ZZZ on AO-13 and AO-10
Cheap Packet
DSP Article.
Extra Class ? (2 msgs)
G3ZCZ logbook program.
Globe Scout transmitter.
Impedance of 10'whip at 100 KHz
Internet-Packet
Move earthquake (2 msgs)
No code license & CW Bashing (2 msgs)
PBBS addresses that go with calls.
PRB-WON Game Point ; partial text of COURT ORDER # 2
PVC enclosed antennas...
RF attenuation through PVC
RFI from plasma displays

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 15 Nov 90 18:01:14 GMT
From: virga.rap.ucar.edu!elmore@handies.ucar.edu (Kim Elmore)
Subject: **FLASH** ANOTHER PRB-1 WIN!!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

AFTER NEARLY 4 YEARS OF LEGAL ACTIVITIES, CHIEF JUSTICE FINESILVER
IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT IN DENVER, COLORADO HAS FOUND THE BOULDER COUNTY
ORDINANCE RESTRICTING AMATEUR ANTENNAS TO 35 FEET IN HEIGHT TO BE

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> FACIALLY INVALID!!! <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

THIS IS A MAJOR VICTORY FOR AMATEUR RADIO BECAUSE ALL OTHER ORDINANCES
HAVE BEEN FOUND "INVALID AS APPLIED". IT WAS HANDED DOWN >THIS MORNING<!
NQ0I (DAVID "DOC" EVANS) HAS BEEN FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT TO ERECT AN ANTENNA
TALLER THAN 35 FEET FOR NEARLY 4 YEARS. THESE EFFORTS HAVE FINALLY PAID OFF!

MORE DETAILS WILL FOLLOW, WITH A POSTING OF THE 11 PAGE JUDGEMENT
TO BE POSTED HERE ON USENET!

****
Antenna-raising party to be announced!!!
****

Kim Elmore
N5OP, PP ASEL/Glider 2232456
* _._. __._ _.. _.._ _.. . _. ..... ___ .__. _. ..... ___ .__. _.. _.._ _._ *
* UNIX: ever notice how only the name is in upper-case? *
* "Look at all these wires... Why do they call it "wireless"? *
* _._. __._ _.. _.._ _.. . _. ..... ___ .__. _. ..... ___ .__. _.. _.._ _._ *
Replies to: elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu (wires)
44.28.0.67 n5op@n5op.ampr.org (radio)
/\/\/\/\/\/\\/\

Date: 15 Nov 90 01:31:04 GMT
From:
news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs@rutgers.edu
(Jim Grubs)
Subject: 8mm. camcorders
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> From: lrj@ishtar.cs.cornell.edu (Lew Jansen)
> Date: 13 Nov 90 20:23:23 GMT
> Organization: Lab of Atomic and Solid State Physics, Cornell University
> Message-ID: <48293@cornell.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
>
> > [lots of stuff deleted...]

>
> What does all this have to do with rec.radio.shrotwave,
> rec.ham-radio.packet, rec.ham-radio, and rec.ham-radio.swap???

Well, I'm not convinced that it has no relevance to amateur TV and/or Novice training tapes, but in any event my question has been answered, and I'm grateful to all who offered suggestions.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

Date: 14 Nov 90 16:15:08 GMT

3254. Re: Is my IC-745 Doomed?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 13:17:14 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410008@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6314

Thanks for the info, Bob.

I must tender my most humble apologies to the ARRL. Your note was published in QST.

I'm somewhat disappointed that the various reviewers of equipment have not covered this aspect of some pieces of equipment. The RADCOM reviews combine a set of thorough measurements of the equipment's performance - compared with its specifications with a description of its use. There is no opinion of the design of the equipment, or of its life expectancy given. The UK commercial ham-radio press usually performs few or no measurements and content themselves with quoting the specifications and describing its use.

The RSGB creates the impression that it is guarding its advertising revenue by always seeming to recommend the equipment- you have to read carefully to find out what for !

Calls for an investigation into the pricing of equipment have been stone-walled over the years. G's pay roughly 1000 pounds sterling for a rig with <$1000 US price. With $1.90 ish exchange rates, some people want to know who's getting rich :-)

PS Readers of the ARRL subs increase string may be interested in the last copy of RADCOM which contained the announcement of an increase in RSGB subscriptions to 30 POUNDS (about $57) :-

_ never expected a reply from the source of that small but important note

amazed GM4ZNX !

3255. New World of Radio Source

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 14:13:00 UTC
From: asa@STL-08SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011191411.AA00422@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6315

There will be a new source for Glenn Hauser's "World of Radio" program, beginning next weekend (Nov. 25-26, 1990):

WWCR, Nashville, TN on 7520 kHz, UTC Mondays at 0130 (That is 7:30 PM Central Time).

This should offer an improved signal compared with the problems that have been affecting WRNO in recent months. (Does anyone know the source of that fax [?] transmission that is constantly interfering with WRNO on 7355 kHz? Would someone blow up that interfering transmitter, please? :-)

Glenn hopes that another broadcast can be added on WWCR during the day, when it is on 15690 kHz, but there is nothing definite yet on that.

By the way, due to some strange mailer situation, I have not received any SWL or ham list mail for some days now. I think this message will get out to the lists OK, though. But I may not see any followups until the list mail starts flowing in here again.

Regards, Will Martin
wmartin@st-louis-emh2.army.mil

3256. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 15:26:25 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <545.274803B9@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6316
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 18 Nov 90 19:35:01 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1990Nov18.193501.13516@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
> >If no serious objections arise in the next week, I intend to start a formal
> >Call for Discussion in news.groups in a week or so. Let's kick it around,
> >and see if we can reach a consensus. I'd like to see a finished proposal
> >ready to go before the news.groupies have a chance to flame it, and hashing
> >out the issues here will improve the group's chance for success.
>
> I'm all for it. But you'd expect that.

Me, too, but what good is it if everyone does multiple posts? With RARE exceptions the only time I post an article in two or more newsgroups is in reply to someone else who did (and I'm therefore uncertain which one he's actually reading). But some people do it habitually. That would tend to defeat the purpose.

When we say rec.ham-radio.legal, are we including tower cases, etc., or only FCC regulatory matters? If the latter, then rec.ham-radio.fcc might be more descriptive.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3257. Re: The Big One (was Move earthquake)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 15:30:20 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <546.274803BE@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6317
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 18 Nov 90 08:40:27 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <546@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <59127@microsoft.UUCP>, mikemr@microsoft.UUCP (Michael MRAZ)
> writes:
> > I saw that ham plate in the earthquake show and looked it up in an
> > earlier callbook. The guy was in there, in one of the L.A.
> > suburbs. Not a good move on the producer's part.
>
>
> Why? What's the problem?

Right. Guys in Chicago in the Good Old Days would kill to get Gould to slip
their ham callsigns into the Dick Tracy comic strip, which he did regularly.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3258. Re: Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 15:40:48 UTC
From: laubach@aspen.IAG.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3080013@aspen.IAG.HP.COM>
Source record: 6318

Also, you must make *very* sure that you do not pass any mail that may be regarded as business communinications. There's a good description of what this means in The FCC Rule Book available from the ARRL.

Mark,
N3BMN

3259. Warning: Failed mail to VMS host

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 16:16:25 UTC
From: mail-support%cernvax.cern.ch@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9011191616.AA09205@dxmint.cern.ch>
Source record: 6319

Your message to <@DxMINT.cern.ch:FIRE%VAXFI.decnet.cern.ch@CERNVAX> could not be delivered.
The error message was:

Deferred: %MAIL-E-OPENOUT, error openning as output

This message is equivalent to the DECnet-VAX error message:

-SYSTEM-F-EXDISKQUOTA, disk quota exceeded

The reason why your message could not be delivered is caused by the fact that your correspondants account has ran out of diskquota. Please contact your correspondant (by phone or otherwise) and tell him about this problem.

====== The start of Your original message ======

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 16 Nov 90 Volume 90 : Issue 424

Today's Topics:
"Talking houses", Infra-red broadcasting
8mm. camcorders
DSPer's Work Bench ? (2 msgs)
Homebrew UHF SWR meter
Impedance of 10'whip at 100 KHz
Is my IC-745 Doomed?
Marine Band radio Frequencies?
No code license & CW Bashing (3 msgs)
packet radio overview
Packet Test - Volunteers wanted
PBBS addresses that go with calls.
re Code & Other requirements
RFI from plasma displays
Usenet UnNet-be there! / 24AT & HF mobile antennas /Intense Mag Mounts
Warning: Failed mail to VMS host

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Thu, 15 Nov 90 18:09 CDT
From: <BA01%SWTEXAS.BITNET@ricevm1.rice.edu>
Subject: "Talking houses", Infra-red broadcasting
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi folks. I ran into some different broadcast technologies recently that you might find interesting.

1. "Talking Houses"

Date: 15 Nov 90 15:30:38 GMT
From:
att!news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Jim Grubs)
Subject: 8mm. camcorders
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
> Date: 14 Nov 90 16:55:40 GMT
> Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
> Message-ID: <1532@ke4zv.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> A comment by someone who uses cameras professionally. In broadcast news
> gathering, we find that the home cameras are too small and light to be
> used properly.

Hmm, that's a point I hadn't considered. But when you're stalking a toddler, it's rather like combat photography. The amazing thing is you get it done at all. [:-)

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

Date: 14 Nov 90 22:06:25 GMT
From: chiton!rec@ucsd.edu (Richard Currier)
Subject: DSPer's Work Bench ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <22628@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
>DSP in a nutshell? No, not even. But maybe I've whetted your curiosity?
>Check out the library! Even the Handbook has some info on DSP.

A good book on the math behind what Brian has described is "Signals and Systems", by Oppenheim and Willsky. Prentice Hall. If you really want your mind bent "Digital Signal Processing", by Oppenheim and Schafer, Prentice Hall, has been the basic text for the past decade. There are newer texts out today and

they are coming out faster now that the field is heating up. Be prepared for some heavy math-o-matiks if you get into the theory but as hardware comes on line cookbook solutions for the Amateur will become more available.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

3260. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 17:02:24 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <4099@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 6320

In article <4330@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>This is a preliminary call for discussion for a new group, to be called
>rec.ham-radio.legal. The intent is that all discussions about the myriad
>legalities surrounding ham radio (pizza on the autopatch, out-of-band
>radio mods, code/no-code, ad nauseam) be moved off there, while rec.ham-radio
>would continue to carry the more general stuff.

I'm completely in favour of getting the unproductive stuff out, but I feel a
'serious' topic name will attract enough useful stuff (such as the recent postings
about US covenant restrictions) to warrant reading - so I'll still end up wading
through pages of flames.

What about alt.religion.ham-radio as an alternative (or even additional) group ?

-adrian, G7HWN.
--

Adrian Godwin (agodwin@acorn.co.uk)

3261. Re: Kenwood 1 yr warranty on all equip. retroactive Oct 1,90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 17:12:03 UTC
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <2761@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 6321

In article <1990Nov19.103745.29715@midway.uchicago.edu>,
gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:
|> Caught this item in 73 mag. thought people would be interested...
|>
|> Kenwood now has a new warranty program...
|>
|> Effective Oct 1,1990 all new Kenwood transceiversm recievers, accessories,
|> and options carry a full one-year warranty from the date of purchase.
|>
|> New boxed quipment that has been on the shelf for a while may still have
|> the old "90 day" warranty card. But, all you seem to need is a dated
|> reciept showing that the equipment was purchased on or after Oct 1,90.
|>
|> Also, my strategy has been to charge my "large" purchases on a VISA that
|> offers the "extended warranty program". Some VISA and American Express
|> will double manufacturers warranty up to a year. So, now your new
|> Kenwood stuff could potentially have a 2 yr warranty.
|>
|> Please read the fine print on your VISA extended warranty agreements.
|> Some require that you "register" these purchases within 30 days to
|> take advantage of extended plan.

Smart move Gary!

I have been using my American Express for just this reason. I called
American Express and no registration is required. My 950 has a 2 year
warranty!
Not bad for a small annual fee...

Phil
KJ6NN

3262. Re: Name that tune.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 18:30:35 UTC
From: lusere@norand.UUCP
Message-ID: <35@norand.UUCP>
Source record: 6322

In article <1990Nov12.122754.42251@cc.usu.edu>, slp9m@cc.usu.edu writes:
> Several years ago I heard an unidentified piece of music which piqued my
> curiosity and I since then I have wondered about just who it can be
> attributed to as well as any background on it. Let's see what those of you
[Stuff deleted]
> My memory of the lyrics is sketchy, but I do remember that the word
> "stranded" is used heavily, probably more frequently than any other.
> Another line I recall is "better get the breakdown squad out, to get me
> rollin' on", or something like that.
>
> Does anyone on the net recognize this piece, know its name or who the
> artist is? If so, can anyone offer any further background. Its been nearly
> eight years now and I still don't have a clue.
>
> 73, Scott
>
> # Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ # INTERNET: SLP9M@cc.usu.edu #

But of course! 'Stranded in Iowa', by Manfred Mann('s Earth Band). I do not know which album that this track is on. It was a fairly popular request on the local rock FM plant in Des Moines while I was at Ames attending Iowa State. I had heard it played in Illinois sometime in the late 70's, so that gives you some idea of the vintage.

I have no idea what the story is on this track, whether the group had an ugly lay-over in Iowa, or just through a dart on the map. I have even less insight as to why it has the morse and radio sounds. Perhaps someone with the album would have some background.

Interesting to have that tidbit dredged up from the past.

-- Ron Luse, KD9KX --
Norand Data Systems, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
UUCP: ..!uunet!norand!ron HAMBBS: kd9kx @ wa0rjt.ia

3263. Re: The Big One (was Move earthquake)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 19:26:05 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3037@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 6323

In article <59127@microsoft.UUCP> mikemr@microsoft.UUCP (Michael MRAZ) writes:
>I saw that ham plate in the earthquake show and looked it up in an
>earlier callbook. The guy was in there, in one of the L.A.
>suburbs. Not a good move on the producer's part.

I don't understand this comment...if anything it adds another aspect
of realism to the movie(which could use all the help it could get)
You'd EXPECT to see hams manning the RACES equipment at the LA
city EOC! Where does he leave his car?

Steve KA6S

3264. WAZ award

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 20:13:09 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <39958@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6324

I posted something a while back about the sexist wording on the WAZ certificates, and said that I would write to the current award manager, K1MEM. I just had a letter from him, and he says that when the current stock of certificates is used, they will be re-wording the next batch.

I was disappointed that my posting had such a negative reception here. Most of the responses were "his includes his and hers", "how trivial" and so on. The point I was trying to make was a deeper one than the wording on a particular certificate. We have people on the net who insist that we need to increase the number of hams by a large factor, and yet most of the current hams seem to have this pro-male attitude about the hobby. Without changing the current licensing structure, we would roughly double the number of hams if we recruited one female ham for each male. I never have to use male-only parts of my anatomy to operate the radio on any mode (experiences to the contrary should be sent to rec.sex or wherever), and don't understand why there aren't more female hams (well, I do, it's connected with the "girls can't and shouldn't do technical things, they should stay at home sewing" attitude that is still with us). So perhaps the responses to the posting were what I should have expected. I think it's a pretty sad situation.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3265. Re: Amtrak odessy coming....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 20:13:39 UTC
From: tedk@cbnewsc.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov19.201339.12049@cbnewsc.att.com>
Source record: 6325

In article <61552@unix.cis.pitt.edu>, hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu (Harry P Bloomberg) writes:
> In article <9011162250.AA01986@ucsd.edu> PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET (GWYFFD) writes:
> >This Christmas, I am going home via Amtrak (from Indiana to New York).
> I purchased a collapsable 1/4 wave antenna and clamped a large suction cup
> to it (can be found in any decent office supply store). I then attached
> a 19 inch long counterpoise to the clamp to act as an artificial ground. The
> whole contracption is then suctioned to the bus window.

I constructed a 1/4 wave 2m antenna from a cheap TV dipole. I used the
type that comes with the TV, the type that attaches to the back of the TV.
The whips are telescoping, and can be swiveled 180 degrees. I removed the
300 ohm twin-lead, and mounted a BNC connector directly to the mounting
screws for the two whips. I carry a 6 foot length of RG-58 with BNC
at both ends. I have attached a 19 inch length of fishing line to the base.
I use this for measuring the length of the extended whips. I use clear
plastic suction cups to attach the whole thing to a window. Only 2 suction
cups will do just fine.

Ted G. Kekatos Amateur Radio N9IXE
Packet: N9IXE @ WB9MJN.IL.USA.NA
INTERNET: tedk@i88.isc.com
UUCP: ..!att!ihlpl!tedk (708) 979-0804
AT&T Bell Laboratories, Indian Hill, IH-6T-206
2000 North Naperville Road.
Naperville, Illinois. 60566 USA

3266. Re: 8mm. camcorders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 21:14:52 UTC
From: ray@cs.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov19.211452.171@cs.rochester.edu>
Source record: 6326
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Some other drawbacks are shorter recording time for the 8mm camcorders due to the smaller tapes.
Also, if you want to play 8mm tapes back through your VCR using VHS tapes, you must record the 8mm onto VHS tapes. This naturally reduces the quality of the final playback due to the addition of noise.
I think the rule of thumb is that every cope of a copy will have twice the noise in it so that a copy of the orginal will have twice the noise of the orginal making it look much grainer or fuzzy.

ray

3267. Prescaler chip info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 21:16:23 UTC
From: andyw@aspen32.cray.com
Message-ID: <150427.11506@timbuk.cray.com>
Source record: 6427

On behalf of myself and Mike, WA0VNH, I'd like to request some info.

We're both looking for info and/or mailorder source(s) for a divide by
10 prescaler chip which will work up to 500MHz. Mike believes the Fairchild
11C90 will do the job, but we don't have a source for it.

If anyone has a better chip suggestion, some technical data, or a mailorder
source for such components - we'd be glad to hear of it.

Thanks in advance.
(I will summarise to the net, if anyone expresses an interest).
--
andyw. (W0/G1XRL)

andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835

3268. Re: TH-75A mods for extended UHF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 21:19:21 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov19.211921.13354@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 6428

In article <126904@tiger.oxy.edu> d_reeves@oxy.edu (Bryan Douglas Reeves) writes:
>Q: It is possible/how does one modify the Kenwood TH-75A to recieve
> beyond 450MHz up to at least 465? Is there a matching Xmit Mod?
>
>Thanks and 73, Doug.
>
>--
>B. Douglas Reeves (N6XHW) D_Reeves@oxy.edu (Internet, of course!)
>147.705/445.450 in So Cal 1600 Campus Rd., La, Ca, 90041 (USnail)
>"Cogito, ergo es." Occidental College Computer Networking

The answer is *yes*!
The TH-75 is modifyable in both TX and RX for extended frequency coverage on
both 2m and 440. The receive coverage appears to be for the entire bands ie
136-175 and 315-512 (I don't have my radio on hand to say exactly). This
extended RX is obtained by cutting the jumper wire on the control unit.
The extended TX mod requires the removal of a diode. I figured this out from
the schematic and I only know that it works. It may not be the *correct* way.

After any mods, reset the microprocessor (after writing down the info in the
memories). I find that the HT seems to go into mad fits of beeping which
disappear if I turn it off, then on. This happens only rarely and is
probably a defect not a side effect of a mod.
Incidentally, I don't know how well the radio performs at the ends of the
respective bands. The PLL appears to have some difficulty locking up there
ie: band scan appears to be slowed.

The PLL would probably have to be readjusted for coverage above 455 MHz
since the PLL seems to be aligned for the lower portion of the band.

I don't know what use you have for the mods. I did it partly as a curiosity,
and partly because the ham band is bigger than the TX/RX capabilities of the
HT as sold. I haven't found any FM activity on 420-440 MHz, by the way.

The mods are deducible from the manual. Just look closely at the table of
which diodes are in and out for which models.
Feel free to contact me, provided you don't plan to do anthing beyond the law.
(In which case, don't do anything *too* naughty and leave me out of it)

Incidentally, it seems that most HTs are modifyable without much difficulty.
Hope I answered your questions.

* * * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ====================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ====================== N2JPG

3269. ICOM Batteries (memory)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 21:34:55 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <552@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6429

There have been several postings on here lately about the battery
in some ICOM HF radios that holds memory. Some folks fear that the
battery will wear out in a few years, and they sill be stuck with a
microprocessor controlled radio with no "brains."

I talked to Bill Everett of ICOM today. He said that the batteries
in ICOM radios (I'm NOT talking about the battery that POWERS your HT!)
have a predicted life of over 15 years. If you want to replace yours
before it runs out, and are afraid of losing memory, float a power supply
across the battery that is set at about the same voltage as the battery.
Then remove the battery, and replace it. Keeping voltage on it will
keep the memory alive.

If you want ICOM to do it, you can send in your radio, and for $25 they
will replace the battery. This includes parts and labor.

If you want to contact Bill Everett at ICOM, his email address is
76702.753@compuserve.com

He has some trouble replying to internet mail though. Listing a couple
of variations of domain addresses could help if you want a reply.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3270. CB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 21:45:07 UTC
From: scott@huntsai.boeing.com
Message-ID: <9011192145.AA12069@huntsai.boeing.com>
Source record: 6430

Hello hammers,
(PLESE E-MAIL ANY RESPONSES I DO NOT GET THIS GROUP/LIST, THANKS)
Are any of you out there also into Citizen's Band? If so, what can you tell
me about good (car) brands, what type of antenna to use, how much I sacrafice
going with a coiled 4ft vs a straight (108?)" antenna, how many users are
there really on the roads, etc, etc, etc.
Thanks for your help,
~r ~/.signature
<<<<<<<<<<<Scott Hinckley<<<<<<<<<<<>>>>>>>>>>VW&Apple][Forever!!!>>>>>>>>>>
Internet:scott@huntsai.boeing.com|UUCP:..!uunet!uw-beaver!bcsaic!huntsai!scott
DISCLAIMER: All contained herein are my opinions, they do not | (205)461-2073
represent the opinions or feelings of Boeing or its management.| BTN:461-2073

3271. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 21:46:37 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <552.27484404@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6431
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
> Date: 18 Nov 90 23:08:25 GMT
> Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
> Message-ID: <5713@crash.cts.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> You do of course realize that linking any internet/usenet group to an
> on-air
> system is illegal, do you not? All such links must have all messages
> which
> are available "on-air" checked and approved by a licenced control
> operator
> ham BEFORE they are available on air.

Piffle! A good EDMEESE type program should catch 99.9% of the possible improper messages. As long as we make a good faith effort to comply, the FCC won't nitpick if an occasional clinker slips through.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3272. Re: Amtrak odessy coming....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 22:14:38 UTC
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <10878.2748210e@rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 6432

In article <9011162250.AA01986@ucsd.edu>, PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET (GWYFFD) writes:

> I thought I might get better reception if I used a dipole mounted on the glass.
> Does anyone have any thoughts?

Maybe, but I've had great luck on commuter trains using a twin lead j-pole
suction cup mounted to the window.

--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

3273. Re: New World of Radio Source

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 22:14:41 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <101@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 6433

Does anyone now if/when this show (new world of radio) is on the air in the metro new york area. I live in Northern N.J. and get cable.

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
Internetworking & Support Group
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

3274. more on the WAZ award

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 23:29:02 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <39972@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6434

In the previous posting I forgot to mention something the WAZ award manager (K1MEM) told me. I asked him why the WAZ-SSB awards are numbered sequentially, while there is no such numbering scheme for the WAZ-CW ones, which are numbered along with the WAZ-mixed ones. That is, if you do a WAZ entirely on CW, you get the same certificate as for a mixed-mode award except that it has "CW" in ink at the bottom. There are historical reasons for this (going back a *long* way). The news is that they are just about to start an all-CW WAZ series. Read the footnote on page 50 of the Nov CQ Mag for more information (basically, you make QSOs starting Jan 1991, and the QSL cards must say "two-way CW"). There are some other changes to the WAZ program that are listed in that article.

Incidentally, to those of you who want to fragment wreck.ham-radio even further, where would the above posting go, in your view? It mentions the dreaded CW, even advocates its use on the ham bands - does that mean it belongs in whatever.legal? Do Phil Karn's quantitative comparisons of the various communication modes belong there too? What about those of you who are disturbed by mention of contests, DXing and so on? How about all those articles about what sort of antenna to use in various circumstances? We are not all interested in all the postings that appear here. I find it very easy to skim all the articles in r.h.-r. and I suggest that if we need another subgroup or groups then this one should be renamed ham.radio-ostrich, for all those who would like the group to be like a nice pleasant tea party with no disturbances to their own set way of doing things. Or rec.ham.75m?

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3275. Less Than Clean Fists

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 23:30:09 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Nov19.233009.22195@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 6435

Wadda ya do when...

You call CQ (cw mode) and station XYZ answers - absolutely gorgeous signal. You finish the first exchange, having told him he's RST 599 plus 20 into Timbucktwo and then send it back to him KN.

Now XYZ comes back for his/her first exchange. After the first couple of words or so you soon realize that this is not gonna be one of those "vy fb qso's" cuz XWZ's fist is obviously afflicted with both a lisp and a stutter and you'll have learned an entirely different version of morse by the time this qso ends :-)

So... I'd like to poll the net and request responses which answer the question - "How do I tactifully get out of this mess without pissing this guy off?"

Of course as the originator of this posting I get the obvious one which goes something like... sri om but the QRM es QRN are murder on this end...

73...

--
phil blais N6KXD (ex WD6ETL) ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

3276. Here are the Kenwood TH-77A mods!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 23:46:55 UTC
From: gwalsh@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1990Nov19.234655.7052@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 6436

Here is the complete list of mods that are know to date for the
Kenwood TH-77A Dual Band hand held:

From the factory, it can receive 138-174MHz and seems to do it quite
well with the supplied rubber duck antenna. It also can receive
438-450MHz and, likewise, does this quite well too! One very interesting
feature of the TH77A is that it can do *DUAL* UHF receive! To do this
it uses the VHF receive section and you have less sensitivity, but I
really haven't noticed much signal degredation at all.

Kenwood has made this radio compatible with the new ICOM S-Series radios
from what I can tell. It has DTSS (Dual Tone Squelch System) which means
that your radio will not break squelch until it hears a particular
sequence of three DTMF tones (ICOM has this also and they call it
Coded Squelch which also use three tones). The TH77A also has a paging
function that works *exactly* like the ICOM paging. You program the
radio with a personal 3 digit DTMF code and someone pages you by
transmitting YOUR 3 digit code, followed by a * character and then
their own 3 digit code. The ICOM will start to ring to let you know
that you have been paged and display the 3 digit code of the person
that has paged you. The TH77A will beep once and open squelch as
long as the person that paged you does not drop carrier (I prefer
the ICOM method for this part, but there is a work around that I
will mention in a bit). One thing the TH77A does at this point is
bring up a timer so you know how long its been since you've been
paged. Maximum time is 99 hours and 99 minutes. Let's see if your
battery can hold out that long! The workaround so the TH77A will
ring, rather than just beep and open squelch is to put the radio
in the pager mode AND also put it in Tone Alert. When you get
paged... the radio will "beep beep (pause) beep beep" five times
and start up the timer. Kenwood has provided two different types
of BEEPS for you. The second type is to ring like an electronic
telephone. This one *REALLY* sounds nice!! For those of you that
like autodial memories, there are 10 memories that can store 15
characters each. There are 40 regular frequency memories in this
radio and you can make them all UHF if you like (no restriction).

NOW! On to the *EXTRA* capabilities (there are other BASIC functions
that I didn't mention, those were just the highlights).

After making a few modifications to this radio, you can get it to
do the regular stuff that the IC24AT will do, such as AM aircraft,
expanded UHF (400-512 depending on PLL lock) and 800-950 (again,
depending on PLL lock) in addition to cross band repeat.

HOW DO YOU DO THIS!?

Easy (if you've got a steady had for removing a chip resistor!).

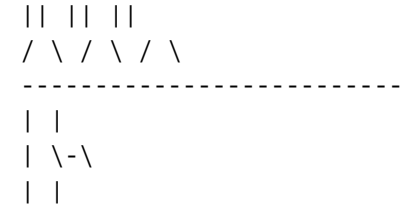
Open it up. There are 3 screws visible on the outside and 4 more
underneath the battery pack. Unlike most radios, this one doesn't
have a spring for the battery release switch. It gets spring
action from the metal plate that you will remove when you take
out the four screws. I love it!

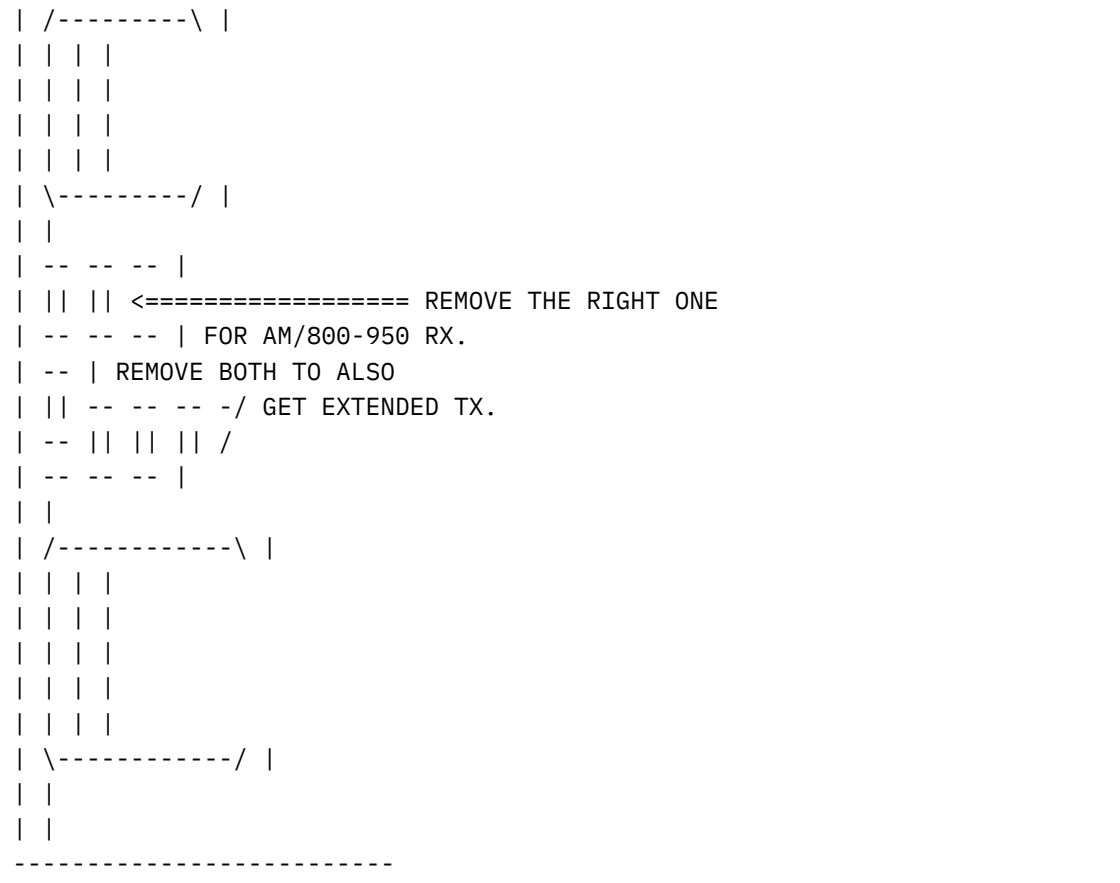
Anyway, the area you will be working in is on the control board
which is fixed to the front section of the radio. In particular,
look for the yellow electrolytic capacitor (its yellow in mine) that
is at the dead center of the board (there are two IC's, one above
this and 1 below this). You will have to remove the electrolytic
capacitor (C124) and set it aside for a few minutes. You will be
putting it back afterward. The reason for removing this is so that
you can remove a chip resistor that is underneath it. To avoid tearing
the flex board foil traces, do not bend the leads of the capacitor.
There is a green wire that is connected to one side of this capacitor.
If you disconnect one side of this green wire, you will get RX from
400-512 (PLL lock depends on the radio, but you can DIAL from 400 to
512). Orient the radio so that the volume controls and BNC are at
12 O'Clock on your table (farthest from you) and the bottom (where the
battery connects) is at 6 O'Clock (nearest you). In the area where you
removed the capacitor, you will see a blank space where there could have
been a chip resistor followed by two chip resistors side-by-side and in
the next row below that, you will see 3 more that are side-by-side.
There is one to the left of these two rows that is kind of off center.
Now, there are three ways to configure this radio at this point:

1 - With one side of the green wire pulled, you will have
136-174 RX, 400-512 RX. If that's all you want, you are done.
2 - By removing the rightmost chip resistor (R129), in
addition to keeping one side of the green wire disconnected,
you will have 136-174 RX, 400-512 RX, 118-136 AM RX, 800-950 RX.
3 - By removing both of the chip resistors, in addition
to putting the green wire BACK where it belongs, you
will have 136-174 RX/TX, 400-512 RX/TX, 118-136 AM RX
and 800-950 RX.

All three of these options include, of course, putting the electrolytic
capacitor back in place afterwards.

NOTE! ONCE YOU START DOING THIS STUFF, YOUR MEMORIES AND POWER ON SWITCH
CONFIGURATIONS WILL ALL BE LOST! MAKE A NOTE OF HOW YOU ARE SETUP BEFORE
YOU BEGIN!





Layout shown with electrolytic capacitor C124 removed

The best way to do this is to heat up both sides of the resistor and push it out of the way with something small. At least this was the best way for me! Once it's out, put the capacitor back in place and close it up. (Put the green wire back also, if you are making the out of band TX mod too!)

TO OPERATE THE NEW FEATURES

To receive AM aircraft, get the VHF side in the main band and hit the ENT key twice to go to the VFO. Once you are in the VFO, hit the UxU key twice. Once for dual UHF receive and the 2nd time for AM (118-136).

To receive 800-950, get the UHF side in the main band and hit the ENT key twice to go to the VFO. Once you are in the VFO, hit the UxU key once.

To enable crossband repeat, hold down the SUB BAND UP ARROW key while turning on power. To disable, do the same thing again. Kenwood says that both bands can contain shift information but only one band can include an encode/decode tone.

One more thing. The POWER ON + 8 KEY that allows you to select the kind of memory recall will be a bit different. Now, you will have an

extra option in the right side of the display. E1 or E2 which may
be selected with the VFO control on the top of the radio. E1 mode will allow
you to automatically make the radio switch to AM or switch to the 800MHz
stuff as you use the VFO knob to move through your memory channels. E2 mode
will skip over any memories that are AM or 800-950MHz. In E2, the only way
to recall one of the *special* memories is to go to the VFO, hit the UxU
key to go to AM or 800MHz and then recall one of these memories. Personally,
I have mine in E1 and don't know any reason why anyone would want to be in E2,
but its there if you need it!

The Kenwood modification sheet says the following about AM sensitivity:

While the receiver sensitivity is neither specified nor guaranteed
for the AM range, the sensitivity is typically less than 1uV for
10dB signal plus noise to noise ratio between 123-131MHz. The
band edges, however, measure between 8-20uV for 1dB S+N/N ratio.

SOME PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS

My radio seems to have a hole in it in the 800MHz band. I get this beeping
sound when I try tuning between 864-875MHz (I believe the TH77A beeps
when it can't lock). Also, the sensitivity could be better around 483MHz
(local Sheriff). I did notice that using the dual UHF receive and tuning to
483MHz was better than using the straight UHF receive. (Remember, the
dual UHF RX uses the VHF section with reduced sensitivity. Well, its
reduced in the amateur portion, but seems to be enhanced out of the band!)
At around 506MHz (Los Angeles PD) its VERY weak. I could barely hear
anything WITH an outside antenna. Maybe some tweaking inside could
improve this (I haven't really looked for the VCO yet).

Many thanks to Pontus Hedman (rph@sq.com) for helping me put this
information together! Thanks also goes out to James Dugal (jpd@pc.usl.edu).
By the way, Pontus did mention that checking the input frequency was a bit
annoying. You have to hit FUNCTION SHIFT to get the radio to REVERSE and
listen to the input. I agree!

Anyway, hope this information helps you get more from you new toy!
Its a *REALLY* nice radio!!

Gerald J. Walsh | Internet: gwalsh@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov
Jet Propulsion Laboratory | Phone : (818) 354-3913
RF and Microwave Subsystems Section | Fax : (818) 354-2825
M/S 238-528 |
4800 Oak Grove Drive |
Pasadena, CA 91109 |

3277. WANTED: QSL route for W9NXD/HR2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-19 23:59:33 UTC
From: slp9m@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov19.175933.42816@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 6437

Does anyone have a current QSL route for W9NXD/HR2? The original manager is
now a silent key. TNX & 73, Scott.

Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ #
Center for Atmospheric & Space Sciences # INTERNET: SLP9M@cc.usu.edu
Utah State University # Twisted pair: (801) 750-2975
Logan, UT 84322-4405 # Home: (801) 753-3924

3278. Re: 8mm. camcorders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 00:23:24 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22093@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6438
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Nov19.211452.171@cs.rochester.edu> ray@cs.rochester.edu (Ray Frank) writes:
>
>Some other drawbacks are shorter recording time for the 8mm camcorders due
>to the smaller tapes.

*** 8MM tapes are available up to two hours long. That's a _LOT_
of taping! It's the VHS-C tapes that are super-short.

>Also, if you want to play 8mm tapes back through your VCR using VHS tapes,
>you must record the 8mm onto VHS tapes. This naturally reduces the quality
>of the final playback due to the addition of noise.

*** You shouldn't need to do this, because most 8mm units can hook up
to your TV, either through the A/V inputs of your VCR, or through an
accessory video modulator.

3279. Re: ARF ENDS BOYCOTT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 01:41:10 UTC
From: endelman@wellworld.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <3144@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 6439
Cross-posted to: talk.politics.mideast,talk.politics.misc,misc.headlines,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1990Nov14.033744.9490@ddsw1.MCS.COM> arf@ddsw1.MCS.COM (Jack Schmidling) writes:
>
>[I wrote:]
>> [Schmidling] uses the 40 meter (7 MHz)
>> ham band to preach his political gospel, which is
>> probabilistic given FCC restrictions on the content of
>> amateur transmissions.

My error on the band. It's 75 meters (see below).

> Interesting word, probabilistic. If you are questioning the
> legality of ARF, give up. The Forum is not only well within
> the legal constraints of amateur radio, it is very popular
> and probably the only worthwhile and constructive use
> currently being made of the amateur frequency allocations.

As I recall it, ham transmissions are supposed to be "remarks of a personal or technical nature" and not political quasi-broadcasts. I also find it pretty arrogant to assume that you're the only one out of half a million or so hams who is doing something worthwhile on the bands.

>> The ham who commented about it ... found ... that it was pretty
>> much only Jack doing his thing and didn't involve other hams.
>
> I hate to burst your bubble, but I stopped keeping records
> when the "roll call" reached 1000.

I'm just reporting what someone else said. I have no "bubble" to burst.

> In addition to our own discussions, I frequently interview
> guests and field questions and comments for them. Among the
> notable guests:
>
[elided because of a finicky mailer that wants me to write more new text than old]
>
> It is typical strategy of your type to belittle what you can
> not deal with in any other way

I don't know what "type" you think I am, but as I said, I was just reporting what someone else said.

> but for the benefit of those
> who really care, the schedule for ARF is:

>
> Thursday at 9:PM Local time in Chicago.
>
> The frequency is 3.950 MHZ, LSB.

I may just tune in. Thanks for the info.

*** Stupid mailer padding. Stupid mailer padding. Stupid mailer padding. ***
*** Stupid mailer padding. Stupid mailer padding. Stupid mailer padding. ***
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Aaron Endelman KK6QH endelman@eng.sun.com
Symbolic Programming Environment Group
M/S 12-40, Sun Microsystems, Inc., 2550 Garcia Ave., Mtn. View, CA 94043

3280. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 02:44:27 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1557@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6440

In article <11470.2746eb6e@ecs.umass.edu> scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
>I would like to see some specific reasons for the establishment of yet another
>ham group. Proponents should take advantage of the opportunity to lay out all
>their reasons for such. I get the feeling that some folks are outraged by any
>sort of controversy - they call it "flaming". Everything that is not milky
>bland or highly technical or supportive of the (genuflect) ARRL is to be
>shunned by the enlightened - right?
>Come on folks, let's not become too stultified. Sure, the code-no code
>discussion seems unending. So what? I would really prefer to exclude all the
>mentalities that are horrified ("bored") by controversy. Reasoned arguments
>are the spice of life. Even the Russians are able to disagree now without
>being sent to Siberia!

Many hams are argumentative, many Usenetters are argumentative, and Usenet hams are really argumentative. The question of which is the larger group, the arguers or the non-arguers is a valid concern. I support the separation of rec.ham-radio into an argumenative group and a bland lifeless noncontroversial group. It would be easier to manage a subgroup named rec.ham-radio.bland than a rec.ham-radio.legal and would tend to keep the crosspostings to a minimum in the rec.ham-radio base group. Think about it.

Gary KE4ZV

3281. Re: basic antenna lesson needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 02:55:05 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1558@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6441

In article <9010281311.AA18576@ucsd.edu> BNHIRSCH@WEIZMANN.BITNET ("David L. Hirschberg") writes:
>Dear Info-Hams,
>
>I have an antenna question. What am I doing wrong? I am trying
>to build a dipole antenna for a shortwave radio that will enhance
>my reception in the 19 meter band. I am currently living
>in Israel in a heavy concrete building. I have a book on shortwave, which
>has a short chapter on antenna theory. I cut two 15.25 foot lengths of
>10 gauge comon house wire, stripped it and affixed it about 0.5 inches
>off the building with plastic insulators. At the center of the
>antenna I soldered a 10 meter length of co-axial cable, which I think
>is 58 Ohm. I then ran the coax to the antenna jack in the back of the
>radio. When I switch the antenna switch setting to external everything
>goes quiet (ie no static or reception). The antenna appears to be isolated
>from the building. I have also tried grounding the outer portion of the
>coaxial cable with no improvement.
>
>Any help would be much apreciated. Thank you in advance.
>
>David L. Hirschberg

This antenna should work, not great mind you because you mounted it so close to the building, but it should work. Now the key question becomes how did you connect the coax to the antenna. A dipole is two pieces of wire with an insulator in the center. One piece of wire should be connected to the center conductor of the coax and the other piece of wire should be connected to the shield of the coax. The two pieces should not be shorted together. At the radio end of the coax, the center conductor should be connected to the center pin of your coax connector and the shield should be connected to the outer shell of the connector. It sounds like you have shorted the coax at one end or the other and that's preventing any signal from getting from the antenna to the radio. Recheck your connections, your design is sound.

Gary KE4ZV

3282. Re: 8mm. camcorders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 03:30:21 UTC
From: carltons@girtab.usc.edu
Message-ID: <13241@chaph.usc.edu>
Source record: 6442
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Nov19.211452.171@cs.rochester.edu> ray@cs.rochester.edu (Ray Frank) writes:
>
>Some other drawbacks are shorter recording time for the 8mm camcorders due
>to the smaller tapes.

8mm tape are typically 120mins long with no necessity to reduce speed.
To get the same portability, the VHS-C is comprimised in terms to record time.
They typically get 20min in standard play and 1hr in slowest speed, and
naturally the worst video image. Even in its fastest speed given camcorders
in the same price/feature catagory, 8mm is still better than VHS-normal, abeit
only slightly so...

3283. Re: Need all kinds of HELP.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 03:37:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1559@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6443

In article <273@dean1.usma.edu> x35514e4@dean1.UUCP (PUT YOUR NAME HERE) writes:
>After six months of "read-only" privleges for this newsgroup I've finally
>been granted post priveleges. The following is six months of bottled up
>questions for the ham-radio gods out there.
>
> 2) about az-el rotors: we have the Yeasu GB-5400 az-el rotors
> swinging 3 KLM beams (2meter, 70cm, and 24cm). We also have
> a 386 machine. The logical question for a EE major is: How can
> I control the rotors using the computer? I have some ideas that
> would involve a game card and a parallel printer interface,
> but I'd like to tap the net's collective intelligence on this.

There are commercial cards available for doing this, but you are on the
right track. You need a parallel port to drive the relays through the
transistor drivers provided in the 5400 and you need some form of A/D
conversion to read the position pots. The pots are powered by the control
box through a 7808 voltage regulator and a dropping resistor so some
hacking of your game port, which is also powered, will be needed to
make them talk without smoke. Amsat's Instatrack and Quiktrak will
drive the rotors for you after you customize the interface drivers
for your hardware.

> 3) about IC-781's and IC-4KL's:
> a) has anyone had any success using the built in data display
> for rtty work? Can I use a TNC (esp. an MFJ-1278) or
> can I build a dedicated-RTTY device that takes that output
> from the data jack, decodes it, and feeds it strait back in.
> Anyone have any experience with this?

Icom demonstrates this at all the shows. It seems rather useless though
since, without a keyboard, you can't issue the necessary commands to
your data controller to get it to monitor the signal you are interested
in. Of course two way use is impossible without a keyboard.

> I have a Kantronics TNC-2 with rom update 2.83 (dated 1988). Is
> there a new version of the ROM, and is it worth the update? BTW,
> I tried running packet on my FT-470 but the TNC throws off so much
> RF that it desenses the radio to the point that it's worthless. My
> ancient (!) IC-2AT does a great job of it though. I still think
> the 470 is the neatest handheld on the market.

I assume you meant a Kantronics KPC-2 and not a TNC-2. These are totally
different animals. The KPC is a good TNC but is neither firmware nor hardware
compatible with the TNC-2. There is not a dedicated KISS rom for it nor will
you be able to use the satellite modems or high speed modems that are available
for the TNC-2 since the KPC-2 doesn't have the TAPR TNC-2 modem disconnect

nor the TNC-2's Z80 architecture. With that in mind, get the upgraded firmware, there are substantial improvements in the later code. Using the KPC with an HT requires that you use an external antenna on the HT. The case of the KPC is not a very good shield and you have to get away from it. You can also tweak the crystal oscillator in the TNC to try to move the hash off your operating frequency. Another approach that works is to use long audio lines between your KPC and your HT. About a dozen feet of separation seems to work ok. I've found that the tin boxes MFJ uses in their 1270 series are a much better shield. The MFJ 1270, 1270B, and 1274 are TAPR TNC-2 compatible. The 1278 is not.

> Since we have satellite capability in the station, what PSK modem is
> the best? Is there one that we can piggy-back on an existing TNC,
> esp MFJ 1278 or TNC-2?

The kit from Radiokit works well with a TNC-2. Paccom has a similar unit assembled, and TAPR also has a kit. I'm not sure that you can interface any of these to a MFJ 1278, but any true TNC-2 compatible TNC will work.

Gary KE4ZV

3284. Congrats to Ted Molczan

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 03:53:01 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <4213@otis.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 6444
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

I picked up a copy of the Washington Post today and noticed
that fellow satellite chaser Ted Molczan made the 'Around the Nation'
column (Page A16 Monday, November 19,1990). Apparently Ted noticed
something 'unusual' about the Shuttle and it's classified payload.
The article suggests that the Shuttle crew may have had to rescue
the spy satellite but NASA has remained silent on any possible problem.
Nice going Ted...keep 'em honest.

-Charlie Thompson
WB4HVD

3285. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 05:50:17 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <332@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 6445

In article <11470.2746eb6e@ecs.umass.edu> scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
>I would like to see some specific reasons for the establishment of yet another
>ham group. Proponents should take advantage of the opportunity to lay out all

Some very good reasons were included when the original idea was posted.
I expect that even more good reasons will be added to the list when formal
discussion begins.

>their reasons for such. I get the feeling that some folks are outraged by any
>sort of controversy - they call it "flaming". Everything that is not milky

I do not feel controversy and flaming are the same thing. Controversy
may lead to flaming when emotions take control away from ones ability to
reason.
I suspect that even reasonable people get tired when any controversy repeats
the same arguments ad nauseum.

>Come on folks, let's not become too stultified. Sure, the code-no code
>discussion seems unending. So what? I would really prefer to exclude all the
>mentalities that are horrified ("bored") by controversy. Reasoned arguments
>are the spice of life. Even the Russians are able to disagree now without

In your opinion, but not necessarily others. We will see what the majority
think soon enough. The object of this idea is not to banish anyone to
"Siberia"...

Alan
+---+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| ARS WB5FKH |
| Route 1, Box 1745 |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 BBS: (318) 527-6667 19200 (PEP) - 1200 baud |
+---+

3286. Re: Usenet UnNet-be there!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 05:52:53 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5477@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6446

In article <1990Nov16.080440.8625@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:

>
>**********
>
>Don't forget about the Usenet un-net this (and every) Saturday Nov 17,90
>1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz. Basically, call "CQ Usenet".
>
>Pretty bad turnout last week - but I'll be there. And, I'll be taking
>names of everyone NOT there.... and sending out negative-QSL cards !
>So be there... or suffer the consequences....
>
>**********

Well, I missed the first half of it, but the second half was pretty good,
even though more than 1/2 the folks had already left! Jay Maynard
was running as net control when I got there. I know that John Moore
had been doing it before that.

I will not be on this coming weekend, but dont' let *that* stop you!
(or maybe I should say "So if the threat of my being their has kept
you off, now's your chance!" :-)

73! CU on the Un-Net!

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

3287. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 06:04:38 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <272@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 6447

In article <11470.2746eb6e@ecs.umass.edu>, scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
> I would like to see some specific reasons for the establishment of yet another
> ham group. Proponents should take advantage of the opportunity to lay out all
> their reasons for such. I get the feeling that some folks are outraged by any
> sort of controversy - they call it "flaming". Everything that is not milky
> bland or highly technical or supportive of the (genuflect) ARRL is to be
> shunned by the enlightened - right?

Does humour imitate life?

Because of all the "It's illegal" carping of the narrow minded
I and others have suggested that we create wrecked.ham-radio.lawyer
etc. This has been a quiet giggle for the past year or so. In fact,
just for giggles I have even created a newsgroup in my active file
called rec.ham-radio.lawyer.

It is interesting to note that the dull dreary goody-goody
attitude of the narrow minded has lead to the suggestion that they
get their own forum. But at least this will give them an opportunity
to drone on endlessly about matters legal and bureaucratic.

Of all the postings I have made here over the past 18 months,
the one that got the most response was a scenario I fabricated to
excite the armchair lawyers. I invented a scenario where I was on an
auto-patch and someone put me on hold. While on hold, a song and two
ads were played over the repeater. The response to this posting went
on for weeks. If I ask anything slightly technical, it is usually
ignored.

Maybe we should just call this group:
rec.ham-radio.humourless-bureaucrat

Why feed these people? Why don't we ignore them? Let's
treat them with the contempt which they deserve. Giving them a news
group will not stop them posting to rec.ham-radio saying: "Nja-nja,
you can't do that. I'm going to tell the FCC about you."

Some of my most instructive hamming was illegal. Yes, I will even
admit to running illegal phone patches on 2M and 23 cM between Sweden
and Denmark. So I suppose I am now an international felon. I have even
worked Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and England from a
commercial aircraft using a 2M walkie-talkie. So want to know if you
can do this from a plane? Sure you can. Did it crash? Obviously not.
Did I have the captains permission? Well on some these jaunts the
captain (an SM) and I took turns working the rig. But 1,125 posters
here will tell you that the plane will crash and you will go to hell

after you have been to prison.

We now return you to the "You can't do that" postings that clutter
this forum.

P.S. Loved the posting about not being allowed to use radios on
Amtrak. Very funny.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

3288. Callsign project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 06:20:13 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5478@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6448

I was talking to John Moore NJ7E today, and he asked me how the callsign
project was going. I told him, and he panicked. (Well,almost) So,
he suggested that I remind everyone that the callsign project is currently
underway (I await the data from the NTIS which I ordered a month ago)!

Get those cards and tapes in the mail, please! :-)

(Why did he near-panic? Because I told him it looked like the money
I had planned to spend on a dual-bander for the car would go instead
to pay for the FCC database... oops! :-(

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

3289. on air

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 07:01:03 UTC
From: fire%vaxfi.decnet.cern.ch@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9011200701.AA04314@dxmint.cern.ch>
Source record: 6449

```
*******************************************************************************

ABNUNZIO VOBIS GAUDIUM MAGNUM! HABEMUS NOMINA!

Pierfrancesco, IK5PVX Massimo, IK5PWA

*******************************************************************************

|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pierfrancesco Caci IK5PVX | |
| fire@vaxfi.infn.it | This space for rent. 300 lire per word. |
| fire@vaxfi.decnet.cern.ch | Any currency accepted at current rate. |
| 39331::FIRE | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
```

3290. Re: Packet Test - Volunteers wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 13:01:36 UTC
From: CONF@cc.utah.edu
Message-ID: <102620@cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 6450
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <577@lrark.UUCP>, rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley) writes:
> In article <538@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >
> >Do you have access to both Usenet and your local VHF packet BBS?
>
> Yes, both.
>
> >Can you help me with a little experiment?
>
> Sure.
>
> >I need several packet stations who can do a couple of tests for me,
> >which involve listing some bulletins off of their local VHF packet BBS,
> >and then e-mailing the listings to me on Usenet. This is just a short
> >term experiment, and quite easy.
> >
> >I need folks in several areas across the MIDDLE of the USA, like in
> >Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and possibly Chicago,
> >Atlanta, Nashville and New Orleans.
>
> Arkansas falls in the area you described.
>
> >If you think you can help, contact me and let me tell you what I
> >need.
>
> Contact me at the bang path below. Still waiting on the maps to get
> caught up with me.
>
> 73
>
> --
> rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
> Ricky Mobley * LRTUG (501) 224-9454 *
> 1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
> Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

3291. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #423

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 14:36:03 UTC
From: iana@computing-and-management-sciences.sheffield-city-poly.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1247.9011201436@swallow.cms.scp.ac.uk>
Source record: 6451

V1

3292. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 15:10:05 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov20.100747@koning.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 6452

I don't see the point in having another newsgroup. If the purpose
is to be what the name says -- discussion about legal aspects --
then I'd say it is directly relevant to ham radio in general and
there is no sense in sticking it out in a group of its own.

If the purpose is to segregate flaming (as opposed to real discussions)
then (a) the name is wrong, (b) it won't work anyway. The code/nocode
meatheads are not likely to have the good sense to keep their flaming
in the rec.ham-radio.useless-flaming newsgroup!

paul, ni1d

3293. Re: req'd license for packet (was Re: Abbreviation "QAM")

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 15:19:25 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500046@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6453

In article <1990Nov17.035332.2193@cbnews.att.com> res@cbnews.att.com (Robert E. Stampfli) writes:
>
>Has any good CW guys tried this? Is it possible to copy Morse code tapping?
>--
>Rob Stampfli / att.com!stampfli (uucp@work) / kd8wk@w8cqk (packet radio)
>614-864-9377 / osu-cis.cis.ohio-state.edu!kd8wk!res (uucp@home)

American POW's held in N. Viet Nam did this (among other things).

Ref: The Passing of the Night. Gen. Robinson Riesner.

It would take me some time to be able to do it.

Ron
NW0U

3294. Less Than Clean Fists

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 16:16:08 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs, .W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <562.274949E6@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6454
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais)
> Date: 19 Nov 90 23:30:09 GMT
> Organization: ITT Defense Communications Division - West
> Message-ID: <1990Nov19.233009.22195@dcdwest.uucp>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> Wadda ya do when...
>
> So... I'd like to poll the net and request responses which answer the
> question - "How do I tactifully get out of this mess without pissing
> this
> guy off?"

Tell him the baby is crying...

--
Jim Grubs, W8GRT - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
INTERNET: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org

3295. Re: HP-48sx Code program ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 16:27:56 UTC
From: steveh@hpcvra.cv.hp.com.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <26180001@hpcvra.cv.hp.com.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 6455

CW: A Morse Code Practice Program for the HP-48SX

CW is a directory containing several programs and variables which comprise a capable Morse code practice system for the user. The program can send code using the beeper at speeds slightly over 20 words per minute continuously, without encountering delays due to calculator "garbage collection". The user can set the overall speed and element speed independently, or can manually set the timing and delay for each element type. The program will create, send, and display five character random code groups, or the user can store any size string in a variable to be sent and displayed manually. The following descriptions explain the programs and variables and their use.

CGR (Code GRoups) is a program which creates a string of 25 five character random groups, sends them using the present speed parameters, and then displays them so the user can check his copy. The characters are selected from a string in CGR which contains all the characters and prosigns used in amateur radio license tests. If the user wishes to practice only certain characters, this string can be changed with 'CGR' RCL EDIT or 'CGR' VISIT and the groups will then include only the characters from the modified string.

SPD (SPeeD) is a program which calculates and sets the various parameters affecting the timing of each type of element. The program prompts the user for the overall speed in words per minute and the element speed, also in words per minute. After entering these two numbers on the stack, the user presses [LSHFT] CONT and the program stores values in ST, LT, ET, CT, and WT. SPD will not signal an error if speeds are set too high or if element speed is less than overall speed, but one of the values in ST, LT, etc. will be set to zero or negative and CWO will halt or hang. Calculator speed and overhead as well as time to do the garbage collect operation limit the speed to slightly more than 20 wpm if overall and element speeds are the same. If the element speed is set faster than the overall speed, somewhat higher speeds can be reached, 26 wpm overall with 29 wpm element speed being about the maximum in any case. The speed will be quite accurate, within 1% or so in most cases. The user can measure the speed if desired by storing the string "paris paris paris ..." in TXT and using a stopwatch to time from the first element of a word to the same first element a few words later. Divide the number of words timed by the number of seconds on the stopwatch and then multiply that by 60 to obtain the speed

in words per minute.

CWO (CW Output) is the program which actually sends the Morse code using the beeper. CWO sends the characters contained in the string TXT. TXT is set and CWO is called automatically by the CGR program, but the user can set TXT and then execute CWO manually to practice something other than random code groups.

DSP (DiSPlay) is a program which displays a screenful of characters from the TXT string. CGR calls this program to display the code groups it creates and sends. If TXT is more than one screen long, DSP halts after each successive screen. The user can view the next screen by pressing [LSHFT] CONT.

TXT (TeXT) is a variable which contains a string which will be sent as Morse code by the CWO program. Any ACSII character with decimal code 32 through 128 can be contained in TXT. Characters that have no representation in Morse code will be sent as a space. Note that some of the radio prosigns which have no representation in ASCII have been placed on some of those characters. For a listing of these, see the CODE variable. Note that lower case characters are folded into upper case.

CODE (CODE) is a variable which contains a list of short programs, one for each character. CWO disassembles this list on the stack before sending so that it can access the character codes much more quickly than by other methods. Prosigns which have no associated ASCII character are rather arbitrarily placed on the following characters:
understood (SN) !
error (HH) #
paragraph (AL) *
starting signal (KA) [
wait (AS) \
end of work (SK)]

ST (Short Time) is a numeric variable containing the basic element (dit) time in seconds, normally set at 1.2/WPM.

LT (Long Time) is a numeric variable containing the longer element (dah) time, set at 3*ST.

ET (interElement Time) is a numeric variable containing the delay time between elements. This is generally set at the same value as ST, less the calculator overhead time between elements, .04 sec.

CT (Character Time) is a numeric variable containing the delay time between characters. This is usually set to the same value as LT, adjusted for various calculator overhead times in the program.

WT (Word Time) is a numeric variable containing the delay time between words. This is normally set to 7*ST, adjusted for various calculator overhead delays.

FR (FRequency) is the frequency in hertz of the beeper. Set at 500 hertz, but the user may store any value which suits individual taste.

S (Short beep) is a program which actually sends a single dit element. The user will not use this program.

L (Long beep) is a program which actually sends a single dah element. The user will not use this program.

W (Word wait) is a program which generates the delay for a space character. The user will not use this program.

```
%%HP: T(3)A(D)F(.);
DIR
CGR
\<< "" 1 25
START 1 5
START
"+,./0123456789=?ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ]"
RAND OVER SIZE * IP
1 + DUP SUB +
NEXT " " +
NEXT 'TXT'
STO CWO DSP
\>>
SPD
\<<
"Enter overall wpm and
element wpm, then CONT"
PROMPT 1.2 SWAP /
'ST' STO ST 3 *
'LT' STO ST .04 -
'ET' STO 60 SWAP /
31 ST * - 19 ET * +
19 / 'WT' STO WT 3
* ET 4 * - .04 -
.117 - 'CT' STO
\>>
CWO
\<< CLEAR CODE
OBJ\-> TXT 1 OVER
SIZE
FOR I MEM
DROP DUP I DUP SUB
NUM 29 - PICK EVAL
CT WAIT
NEXT CLEAR
\>>
```

```
DSP
\<< 0 TXT SIZE
154 /
FOR S
IF S
THEN HALT
END S 154 *
1 + 1 7
FOR N 22 +
TXT OVER DUP 22 -
SWAP 1 - SUB N DISP
NEXT 3
FREEZE DROP
NEXT
\>>
TXT
"PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS
PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS
PARIS PARIS "
CODE {
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\<< W
\>> }
ST .08
LT .24
ET .04
CT .043
WT .12
FR 500
S
\<< FR ST BEEP ET
WAIT
\>>
L
\<< FR LT BEEP ET
WAIT
\>>
W
\<< FR 0 BEEP WT
WAIT
\>>
END
```

3296. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 17:27:50 UTC
From: engle@wdl1.wdl.fac.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov20.172750.20514@wdl1.wdl.fac.com>
Source record: 6456

>of rec.ham-radio into an argumenative group and a bland lifeless
>noncontroversial group. It would be easier to manage a subgroup named
>rec.ham-radio.bland than a rec.ham-radio.legal and would tend to keep the
>crosspostings to a minimum in the rec.ham-radio base group. Think about
>it.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

How about rec.ham-radio.tech? Leave the endless discussions here rather
than try to get them to move.

Dave KE6ZE

--
David Engle, KE6ZE - engle@wdl1.wdl.fac.com - 408/473-4419 @ work
Facts, what facts? I don't got to show you no stinking facts.
These are opinions expressed here.

3297. Re: TH-75A mods for extended UHF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 18:10:25 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <4046@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6457

In article <126904@tiger.oxy.edu> d_reeves@oxy.edu (Bryan Douglas Reeves) writes:
>Q: It is possible/how does one modify the Kenwood TH-75A to recieve
> beyond 450MHz up to at least 465? Is there a matching Xmit Mod?

Yes. I don't recommend doing the mod without the service manual in
front of you.

Referring to page 54 of the service manual, open the radio by removing
the screws above and below the PTT, the one screw on the opposite side
of the radio, and the two front battery plate screws. Lift the front
assembly off. Looking at the board in the front assembly (the control
unil board), near the bottom left corner of the main CPU is a jumper
wire. It's the only one on the board. Cut it. In the same location of
the wire are three diodes in this configuration:

D4
o D3
r6 o
r34 D2

You need to remove D4. The resistors are shown here for reference, and
the "o's" mark the point which the wire connects. This will, BTW, give
you all the VHF out of band TX/RX coverage also.

This will give you coverage (where the VCO locks) from about 380MHz to
458MHz as it sits. The actual passband of the front end is about a
35MHz window in that range. The next step is to re-align the VCO for
your desired frequency, and also the front end if you plan on hearing
anything above 458. You MUST have the service manual to go digging for
the VCO and the front end trimmers. It's not too difficult to get to,
but there are a LOT of screws to remove, and you will need to re-connect
the PC board jumpers so you can turn the radio on while having the boards
lying out on your workbench.

It is possible and relatively easy to re-align everything for coverage
from 435 to 475 MHz RX/TX. It works well with adequate power out and
good sensitivity across the whole range.

This mod is posted without any written or implied guarantee from either
me or Kenwood, and you perform it at your own risk.

Brent

3298. WN4KKN/ZP5

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 19:50:12 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <40002@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6458

Netperson Trey WN4KKN will be operating ZP0Y during the CQWW contest this weekend. He is already in Paraguay, and I heard him on 10 and 15m within the last hour. Trey will also be doing some WARC band operation before and after the contest. QSL non-contest contacts (i.e. WN4KKN/ZP5) via AA5BT. For contest QSOs (ZP0Y), QSL via ZP5JCY, which means via LU8DPM - a slower but still reliable route.

Give Trey a call on as many bands as you can in the contest!

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3299. Re: Questions on Phased Verticals (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 20:33:39 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250275@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6459

Re: two 1/4-wave verticals phased 90 degrees:

Note that the feedpoint impedance of the two antennas will not be the same. If you just run a 1/4 wave feedline between them, then even if you do somehow get the total feedpoint impedance to equal 50 ohms, you almost for sure will not have equal currents in each antenna.

Here's how I would do it. Build a matching network at the base of each antenna (PI-network, or whatever). Match each antenna to 50 ohms (with SWR meter) with the other antenna disconnected (open). Now connect each antenna to a common "Y" feedpoint, using 50-ohm coax. Make one coax 1/4 wave longer than the other. (Don't forget velocity factor.) Connect a transmitter to the "Y". Now, with an SWR meter at the base of each antenna, adjust each matching network for 1:1 SWR. There will be interaction, so you will have to iterate a number of times.

When you are finished, you will have a 25-ohm feedpoint impedance at the "Y", which can be matched to 50 ohms with another matching network. Each antenna should now have the same power being radiated, so the cardiod pattern should be correct.

AL N1AL

3300. Heath/Standard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 21:01:07 UTC
From: asplund@girtab.usc.edu
Message-ID: <13256@chaph.usc.edu>
Source record: 6460
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Hello all,

I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has had experience with
the Heath HW-24 series mobile rigs. I am interested in purchasing
one as a gift (for an uncle), but would like some input before
sepending such a large amount of money.

BTW, I think the version (made by Standard) in Japan is the C5200D.

Please send your responses directly to me: asplund@girtab.usc.edu

Thanks in advance for the help.
--Daryl

3301. Re: Congrats to Ted Molczan

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 21:02:32 UTC
From: rogers@wlf.isi.edu
Message-ID: <15754@venera.isi.edu>
Source record: 6461
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

In article <4213@otis.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
>I picked up a copy of the Washington Post today and noticed
>that fellow satellite chaser Ted Molczan made the 'Around the Nation'
...

I noticed a similar article in the Los Angeles Times. It was
attributed to United Press International. Do you suppose UPI treats
the Usenet as an incoming newsfeed?

Craig Milo Rogers

3302. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 21:16:00 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011202116.AA09078@tilde>
Source record: 6462

In <tjr@cbnewsm.att.com (theodore.j.roycraft)> Ted writes:

Re: CMOS Super Keyer II QST Article -- advertisement in disguise?

(Lots deleted)

>The only thing that bothers me about it is that the
>article was presented in QST as a construction project and there
>is no way that you could build it without buying the preprogrammed
>microprocessor from the author's agent because as the original
>poster mentioned, there was no source code provided for the
>microprocessor in the article. If all you wanted was a good quality
>keyer with a lot of features at a reasonable price, then this article
>told you how to go about getting one but if you expected to actually
>be able to build the keyer, understand how it works and possibly modify
>it (as you could do for just about any other construction project),
>then you were out of luck. These are reasonable expectations for a
>construction project. This was also a missed opportunity to learn
>how to design projects using this (obviously) useful microprocessor.

I don't think this is much different from "construction" articles in
other mags. I see basically the same kind of projects in Popular
Electronics and Radio Electronics. Anytime an LSI chip is used in
a project, the inner workings of it may be proprietary, so that the
publisher can't divulge the "how it works" details even if he wanted to.
We use lots of chips in projects without really knowing what's going
on inside of them. If you think of them as "functional blocks" that you
need to accomplish some portion of a larger project, then there's no need.
The worst case occurs when the whole shebang in on a single (perhaps
proprietary) chip, In this case, there's not much we can do except to call
or write the chip mfgr and ask specific questions about what we want to
modify.

Thanks for these postings. I've been wondering if I should try to build
one of these keyers. I've been burned in the past by projects that seemed
great, only to find that they took weeks of troubleshooting to correct
errors made either by the author or the editor. I'm glad to know that
this project is free of such errors and that the parts really are available.

73,
Dube N5PDK

3303. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 21:27:02 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011202127.AA09498@tilde>
Source record: 6463

In <plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais)> Phil writes

Re: Less Than Clean Fists

>Wadda ya do when...
>
>You call CQ (cw mode) and station XYZ answers - absolutely gorgeous signal.
>You finish the first exchange, having told him he's RST 599 plus 20 into
>Timbucktwo and then send it back to him KN.
>
>Now XYZ comes back for his/her first exchange. After the first couple of
>words or so you soon realize that this is not gonna be one of those "vy fb
>qso's" cuz XWZ's fist is obviously afflicted with both a lisp and a stutter
>and you'll have learned an entirely different version of morse by the time
>this qso ends :-)
>
>So... I'd like to poll the net and request responses which answer the
>question - "How do I tactifully get out of this mess without pissing this
>guy off?"

Well, you could send a SRI HV TO GO BT TNX QSO. 73 ES BCNU....

BTW, what's wrong with a using a little patience? If the idea is to commu-
nicate with other Hams while increasing BOTH our skills, I see no reason to
beg off so suddenly. You could also ask how he's sending at such a diff-
erent fist. IMHO most wouldn't mind telling you that they were not too
good on the key and wanted to make some of the QSO easier for you. Right
after that, they may also say that they are working to improve their fists.

(Derek, if you're reading this, "he" is being used in accordance with the
rules of English, and not as an insensitive slight to our female Hams)

Let's give 'em some encouragement, not harassment.

73,
Dube N5PDK

3304. CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 22:32:46 UTC
From: Robert_S._Karz.Wbst311@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"20-Nov-90.17:32:46.EST".*.Robert_S._Karz.Wbst311@Xerox.com>
Source record: 6464

Tad,

Like you, as soon as I layed eyes on that article, I knew I HAD TO HAVE this keyer. I sent in my $48 (yes, I also thought it was a bit pricey) on Saturday, November 3, had the parts kit Friday, November 9, and fired it up Thursday, November 15. The "OK" in CW from the microprocessor is quite a surprise the first time (hi hi). I've tried just about all the features, and I'd give it very high grades. Being able to set and read the speed and being able to switch keyer polarity are the most useful. I tried using the "break" feature in the memory that allows insertion of variable info into the string (such as RST or call signs), but I found that you'd better not make a mistake or you'll find yourself doing the rest of the exchange with the paddle.

As for the case, I used a Radio Shack project case (5" X 2 1/2" X 1 1/2"), and it barely fit. The circuit board is tiny, but the batteries, speaker, stereo jack (for the key paddle), pot, four control switches, and phono jack (for the output) all take up room. I now see why the case in the QST article is exactly twice the size! I ended up mounting the switches and the circuit board on the left half of the aluminum face plate which forms the top of the otherwise plastic case, the speaker on the right half of the face plate, the battery pack below the circuit board (and glued to the bottom of the case), and the pot and two jacks below the speaker. I used a 1 1/2" speaker with the pot in front, the paddle jack on the right end of the case, and the phono jack output on the back side.

Its a great keyer. I have had no RF problems whatever, even running next to my Dentron KW amplifier.

I enjoyed your note and would like to hear if anyone else has built the keyer. Should be great in the next CW contest!

73

Bob Karz, K2OID

3305. Re: Need all kinds of HELP.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-20 23:48:29 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22099@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6465

In article <1559@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
... lots of interesting stuff about Kantronics and MFJ TNCs...
> .....The MFJ 1270, 1270B, and 1274 are TAPR TNC-2 compatible.
>The 1278 is not.

The '1278 can be _MADE_ TNC-2 compatible by pulling out a couple of ICs and replacing them with DIP headers. This is described in appendix E of the current (Revision 9) manual. Then a NET/ROM etc can be plugged in. I assume that this throws away all the '1278-specific features, in particular the non-packet operating modes...

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB
p.s. I know this 'cuz I just bought one _today_, and I'm sitting here with the manual in front of me. Can't wait to get home!

3306. Re: Less Than Clean Fists

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 00:34:37 UTC
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com
Message-ID: <19771@oolong.la.locus.com>
Source record: 6466

In article <1990Nov19.233009.22195@dcdwest.uucp> plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
>Wadda ya do when...
[qso going along when...]
>Now XYZ comes back for his/her first exchange. After the first couple of
>words or so you soon realize that this is not gonna be one of those "vy fb
>qso's" cuz XWZ's fist is obviously afflicted with both a lisp and a stutter
>and you'll have learned an entirely different version of morse by the time
>this qso ends :-)
>
>So... I'd like to poll the net and request responses which answer the
>question - "How do I tactifully get out of this mess without pissing this
>guy off?"

While sending to him, gradually reduce your carrier level until you
hit zero.

/*
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
*/

3307. IC24AT mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 00:34:51 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9011210035.AA27132@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6467

I'm not sure if this went by and I missed it, or if it exists, but is
there a mod for the IC24 to allow TRANSMIT on 430 through 450 MHz?
thanx, and 73, doug.

3308. Hallicrafters SX62 manual

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 02:08:36 UTC
From: VANROOJE@pucc.Princeton.EDU
Message-ID: <12082@pucc.Princeton.EDU>
Source record: 6468
Cross-posted to:
alt.books.technical,nj.wanted,misc.wanted,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap

I'm looking for a manual for an old Hallicrafters SX62 radio. A photocopy woul
d do as well as an original. I would, of course pay for copying costs. Thank
you in advance! Mark van Roojen (609) 921-8171; vanrooje@pucc.princeton.edu

3309. Re: Callsign project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 03:17:55 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5492@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6469

In article <5478@qip.UUCP> rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
>I was talking to John Moore NJ7E today, and he asked me how the callsign
>project was going. I told him, and he panicked....

well, I sit corrected :-)

I talked to John again today and he took issue with my description of
what happened. Yup, he is right - he did not panic. Sorry, I got
carried away... (Does poetic license extend to usenet news articles? :-)

So, let me set the issue straight:

John DID NOT PANIC.

Thanks.

(and i vote YES YES YES a Thousand times YES (well, at least one yes, anyway),
to Jay's suggestion of rec.ham-radio.legal)

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

3310. Re: Callsign project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 03:30:47 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5493@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6470

In article <5492@qip.UUCP> rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
]In article <5478@qip.UUCP> rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
]So, let me set the issue straight:
]
] John DID NOT PANIC.

Thank you for setting the record straight!

However, John IS concerned that Rusty will not be able to buy his
dual bander, because he is way short of covering costs on the
callsign project. I'm also concerned because if Rusty loses his
dual bander, he sure isn't going to do the call sign project again!

So please - get in on the project (contact Rusty). If use use one
of the callsign servers derived from his tapes, please send him
a little contribution! Think of it as Shareware.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

3311. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 03:49:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov21.034924.1417@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6471

koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning) writes:

>I don't see the point in having another newsgroup. If the purpose
>is to be what the name says -- discussion about legal aspects --
>then I'd say it is directly relevant to ham radio in general and
>there is no sense in sticking it out in a group of its own.

Packet radio is relevant to ham radio in general. For ANY group all
subtopics are relevant in some way. This is an argument for usenet
to limit itself to two levels of hierarchy and large flat newsgroups.

The question might be better posed as: Is it relevant to the majority
of the people who discuss ham radio in general. If r.h-r.legal is going
to have everyone reading it as r.h-r, then there is no need to split.
for those (such as myself) who will read r.h-r.legal, there will be no
reduction in the number of articles to pick through. But I really suspect
that many will not read it.

But there is the issue of whether or not we want all legal issues in the
subgroup or just those that pertain to the FCC.

>If the purpose is to segregate flaming (as opposed to real discussions)
>then (a) the name is wrong, (b) it won't work anyway. The code/nocode
>meatheads are not likely to have the good sense to keep their flaming
>in the rec.ham-radio.useless-flaming newsgroup!

If you segregate flaming for the sake of flaming, of course no one will
flame there. But if the subject has merit, then it will work, I believe.
Part of the reason for flaming in the first place is people who really
have no interest in what they posted in, posting something off the wall
and getting someone else ticked off. I believe that if you make it easier
for some people to NOT read some articles, then the number of flames will
go down. I believe that if we had this group all along, and if no one
posted anything FOR EITHER SIDE anywhere other than r.h-r.legal then many
would not have read the issue at all and would not have posted something
that someone else considered worth flaming on.

I'm still for rec.ham-radio.legal or rec.ham-radio.fcc whichever seems
the more appriate. Most things will fit under both.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3312. Kenwood TM431A mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 04:11:02 UTC
From: scotto@ipars.UUCP
Message-ID: <4@ipars.UUCP>
Source record: 6472

I am looking for out of band modification info for the Kenwood TM431A
440MHz transceiver.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * DISCLAIMER * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

I do not intend to use this radio for commerical purposes. I use Motorola
radios for use on commerical bands.

* *

I plan to use the modification to allow me to fill my additional memory
locations (15) with commerical channels. I can then use the scanning
feature on my Kenwood.

I hope the above disclaimers will deter another round of modification
traffic. We've all been through it before.

Please E-Mail responses.

3313. Re: any qso with K1YVI?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 05:20:17 UTC
From: dunphy@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080025@col.hp.com>
Source record: 6473

Wow, I got about 6 replies about K1YVI. One even found him in
a 1963 listing, strangely enough, that's when we were
together.
His name is Arnold J. (Mike) Molloy. We shared a mountian top off
the coast of new Guinea for 6 weeks in the winter of 62, 63
and listened to hams a lot on 20 meters. He was quite a bit older
than I, 30 or 35 then, an Air Force lifer.

I was brousing rec.ham-radio and thought of him, so i
inquired.

Thanks for the replys

--

```
__ ___
| \ / \ |\ | (My advice is probably worth what you paid
| | |___| | \ | for it!)
|___/ | | | \|
```

Dan Dunphy
dunphy@col.hp.com

3314. WANTED: Distance formulas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 08:13:12 UTC
From: d89mb@efd.lth.se
Message-ID: <1990Nov21.081312.15582@lth.se>
Source record: 6474

Is there anyone who's got good mathematical formulas for
distance calculation between points on earth taking the
ellipsiodical geometry into account?

Takelr|,

Magnus

--
Magnus Bodin "Nec fasces, nec opes,
Institute of Tychology, sola artis sceptra perennant"
Box 5127, 220 05 Sweden (Tycho Brahe, Stj{rneborg 1584)

3315. Re: Prescaler chip info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 10:09:34 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410009@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6475

Also try Motorola and Plessey data books for lower power devices

73 GM4ZNX

3316. States where radar detectors are illegal?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 12:10:55 UTC
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <10910.274a368f@rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 6476

As long as this is still the place for legal RF questions, I've have one:

I seem to remember that radar detectors are illegal in Virginia, a friend says its Maryland. Does anyone know? I hope we're not both right, I'm moving up there soon.

73 de Mark

--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

3317. Re: Re: Questions on Phased Verticals (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 12:58:31 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140024@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 6227

>Note that the feedpoint impedance of the two antennas will not be the
>same. If you just run a 1/4 wave feedline between them, then even if
>you do somehow get the total feedpoint impedance to equal 50 ohms,
>you almost for sure will not have equal currents in each antenna.
>
>Here's how I would do it. Build a matching network at the base of
>each antenna (PI-network, or whatever). Match each antenna to 50
>ohms (with SWR meter) with the other antenna disconnected (open).

I've often thought about this problem, and I keep running into the
same question. How do you guarantee that the phase shifts through
both matching networks are identical? As you said, the feed point
impedances of the two antennas will probably not be the same, so even
if you used a simple L-network for matching, the phase shifts would
not be identical. Any significant difference in phase shifts will
ruin the pattern of the array.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

3318. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 15:34:19 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5497@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6228

In article <11470.2746eb6e@ecs.umass.edu> scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
]I would like to see some specific reasons for the establishment of yet another
]ham group. Proponents should take advantage of the opportunity to lay out all
>their reasons for such. I get the feeling that some folks are outraged by any
>sort of controversy - they call it "flaming". Everything that is not milky
>bland or highly technical or supportive of the (genuflect) ARRL is to be
>shunned by the enlightened - right?

Where do you get off assuming this sort of nonsense? I am infavor of
such a group, and I LOVE controversy.

>Come on folks, let's not become too stultified. Sure, the code-no code
^^^^^^^^^^
That's why were trying to move the never ending, no new ideas circular
discussions to another group.

>discussion seems unending. So what? I would really prefer to exclude all the
>mentalities that are horrified ("bored") by controversy. Reasoned arguments

Once again, you seem to be a bit confused about motives, and perfectly willing
to make ad-hominem attacks on those who support this idea. If this is your
idea of controversy, bug off.

>are the spice of life. Even the Russians are able to disagree now without
>being sent to Siberia!

Yep - so let's hear some of your reasons, rather than just ad-hominem
flaming, OK?

By the way - next time you see an original thought in the code/no-code
debate, why not let us know? I haven't seen one in a long time.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

3319. Re: Calling Moscow

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 15:47:01 UTC
From: esrmm@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1990Nov21.154701.26506@warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 6229

In article <1990Nov13.180751.27929@warwick.ac.uk> esrmm@warwick.ac.uk (Denis Anthony) writes:
>
>
>I wonder if there is anybody in Moscow who reads this net , particularly
>at Moscow Telecommunications Institute , as it would be extremely
>useful to be able to send e-mail to some hams there.
>
>I am mailing this for a friend Simon Browne,G0GWA, I shall however
>"bounce" any messages to him on his mainframe
>(we are having difficulties with it just now)

Could the person who replied with some information on, or anybody else who may know about ussr-l let me know the whereabouts of the node where the list resides , and whether it is on bitnet.Thanks very much.

3320. IC-32AT Mod for out of band transmit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 16:03:52 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov21.160352.22065@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 6230

I have the instructions for the mod to allow out of band
transmit for the 32AT, but I wondered if there was anyone here
who had done it. I would like to learn of your experience before
I go ahead.

(Yes, yes, I know this is all wrong, type-accepted radios, etc.,
but I want to have a backup to my marine radio in case it goes
out just when I need it -- as it did once.)
--

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

3321. Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 16:14:24 UTC
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <3409@jaytee.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 6231

>How about rec.ham-radio.tech? Leave the endless discussions here rather
>than try to get them to move.
>
>Dave KE6ZE

YES! YES! YES! DO IT! The endless drival in this newsgroup is making it impossible to read. Who cares about nocode, ordering pizza, 8mm camcorders, etc, etc, etc. Maybe this group would have a useable S/N ratio!

Jim Vienneau, Sun Microsystems Inc - Billerica, MA
Email: jvienneau@east.sun.com Amateur Radio: WB1B
Good old Ma Bell (well old anyway): (508)671-0372

3322. Re: more on the WAZ award

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 17:21:14 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Nov21.172114.7528@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 6232

In article <39972@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>
> [LOTS DELETED}
>
> Incidentally, to those of you who want to fragment wreck.ham-radio even
>further, where would the above posting go, in your view?
>
> [MORE DELETED]

Bravo Derek! But why stop with ham.radio-ostrich ;-) how about:

ham.radio-dx
ham.radio-contest <Maybe this one shud be ham.radio.QRM>
ham.radio-code-nocode
ham.radio-antennas
ham.radio-flame
ham.radio-lids
ham.radio-gods.major
ham.radio-gods.minor
...ad nauseam...

See the beauty of this? Then we wouldn't need ham.radio-ostrich ;-)
Come on people, variety is the spice of life as they say, if you don't
like a certain topic theres always the 'n' key, rn macros, kill files
etc. etc. I for one don't believe there is any need to further fragment
this news group. Of course I like hot and spicy Mexican food also and
I realize there are lots of people who don't get much past milk and
cookies :-)
73...
--
phil blais N6KXD (ex WD6ETL) ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

3323. Re: Questions on Phased Verticals (short)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 17:40:33 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22101@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6233

I must be missing something in this discussion. Didn't the
original poster say that the antenna works _GREAT_?

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

3324. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 17:42:49 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500047@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6234

Re: Less Than Clean Fists
>
>
> BTW, what's wrong with a using a little patience? If the idea is to commu-
> nicate with other Hams while increasing BOTH our skills, I see no reason to
> beg off so suddenly. You could also ask how he's sending at such a diff-
> erent fist. IMHO most wouldn't mind telling you that they were not too
> good on the key and wanted to make some of the QSO easier for you. Right
> after that, they may also say that they are working to improve their fists.
>
> Let's give 'em some encouragement, not harassment.
>
> 73,
> Dube N5PDK

Indeed! You might find that the person with the rough fist is physically
handicapped and might, in reality, be sending with his left foot!
No kidding!

If so, the other party might appreciate the comment on
readibility... especially if you're the first one to try to hang in there
with them. If all others have disappeared, they may be wondering if
hams are friendly.......

Ron
NW0U

3325. Re: Congrats to Ted Molczan

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 18:42:32 UTC
From: cromar@math.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Nov.21.13.42.31.1990.19877@math.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 6235
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

In article <15754@venera.isi.edu> rogers@wlf.isi.edu (Craig Milo Rogers) writes:

; In article <4213@otis.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
; >I picked up a copy of the Washington Post today and noticed
; >that fellow satellite chaser Ted Molczan made the 'Around the Nation'
; ...
;
; I noticed a similar article in the Los Angeles Times. It was
; attributed to United Press International. Do you suppose UPI treats
; the Usenet as an incoming newsfeed?
;
; Craig Milo Rogers

CNN also mentioned this during their coverage of the shuttle landing.

-Scott Cromar
cromar@math.rutgers.edu

3326. Two-meter antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 20:45:01 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <22102@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6236

Followup-To:
Distribution: world
Organization: SynOptics Communications Inc. Santa Clara, Ca.
Disclaimer: Sender is *solely* responsible for the contents of message
Keywords:

Some time ago, someone posted plans for a two-meter co-linear vertical. It was made of pieces of coax soldered up together (short here, don't short there, reverse the shield here, etc). I saved a copy, but seem to have misplaced it. Anyway, now I need a roof-mount antenna. I'm getting started in packet, and I discover that it's done simplex, and the ole 1-watt-to-a-rubber-duckie just won't cut it anymore. So does anybody have that article?

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

3327. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 20:57:38 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1911@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6237

From n8emr!W8PH Mon Nov 19 21:34:43 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0ibMq6-0001RcC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Mon, 19 Nov 90 20:37 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901120/0039z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:12869 Z:43232
R:901120/0024 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:52383 Z:43103
R:901119/1618 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:10190 Z:45387

PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 47 ARLP047
FROM ED TILTON, W1HDQ
SPRING HILL FL NOVEMBER 19, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE SOLAR FLUX WAS DOWN TO 140 ON NOVEMBER 2 BUT IT ROSE RAPIDLY,
REACHING 215 ONLY FIVE DAYS LATER. IT DROPPED BACK TO 186 BY
NOVEMBER 13, BUT RECOVERED QUICKLY AGAIN, RISING TO 223 BY THE 17TH.
THIS WAS THE HIGHEST FLUX READING SINCE THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER.

TWO LARGE SPOT GROUPS THAT CAME INTO THE EAST LIMB OF THE SUN ON THE
14TH SEEMED TO BE THE MAIN SOURCE OF THE RISE. EARLIER GROUPS THAT
WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE 215 PEAK ON THE 7TH DISAPPEARED AROUND THE
WEST LIMB EARLIER IN THE MONTH.

NEITHER OF THE FLUX PEAKS WAS ANYTHING LIKE THE OUTBREAK THAT
PRODUCED THE SURPRISE PEAK OF 315 BACK IN AUGUST, BUT THAT CAME AT
THE WRONG TIME OF YEAR TO DO MUCH GOOD FOR DXERS.

IF THE REST OF NOVEMBER FOLLOWS RECENT MONTHLY TRENDS, WE CAN EXPECT
LOWER FLUX LEVELS THIS WEEK, AND PROBABLY THROUGH THE REST OF THE
MONTH. THIS WOULD HAVE LITTLE EFFECT ON THE MAJOR DX BANDS, BUT IT
MAY SLOW DOWN DX ACTIVITY ON 50 MHZ, AND POSSIBLY 28 MHZ, ESPECIALLY
IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE MONTH.

AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBERS FOR NOVEMBER 8 THROUGH 14 WERE 199, 156,
125, 98, 108, 110 AND 115 RESPECTIVELY, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 130.1.
SOLAR FLUX NUMBERS AS REPORTED BY WWV FOR THE SAME TIME PERIOD WERE
212, 202, 193, 197, 194, 186 AND 201, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 198.

3328. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 20:58:01 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1912@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6238

Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0ibn4l-0001ETC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Wed, 21 Nov 90 00:35 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901121/0513z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:12957 Z:43232
R:901121/0455 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:52760 Z:43103
R:901121/0213 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:10369 Z:45387

ARRL BULLETIN 49 ARLB049
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 20, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE ARRL COMMITTEE OF TELLERS FOR THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS
AND VICE DIRECTORS FOR THE 1991-1992 TERM MET AT ARRL
HEADQUARTERS NOVEMBER 20 TO COUNT BALLOTS. HERE ARE THE RESULTS.

CENTRAL DIVISION FOR VICE DIRECTOR
HUNTINGTON, K9KM, 2231
HOSHIKO, W9CJW, 1065
EBNETER, K9EN, 928

HUDSON DIVISION FOR DIRECTOR
MENDELSOHN, WA2DHF, 2898
BIANCOMANO, WB2EZG, 1235

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION FOR DIRECTOR
LEWIS, W7QGP, 2382
SHRADER, W7QMU, 2272

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION FOR VICE DIRECTOR
SCUPP, WB5YYX, 948
CAREY, K0PGM, 925

WEST GULF DIVISION FOR DIRECTOR
COMSTOCK, N5TC, 2641
ALBURY, W5SOQ, 1234

IN EACH CASE, THE CANDIDATE RECEIVING THE GREATEST NUMBER OF
VOTES WAS DECLARED ELECTED. OTHER CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE WERE
UNOPPOSED AND WERE PREVIOUSLY DECLARED ELECTED, AS REPORTED IN
NOVEMBER QST, PAGE 57. THE TERMS OF OFFICE ARE TWO YEARS,
BEGINNING AT NOON JANUARY 1, 1991

3329. Re: CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 21:07:24 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080026@col.hp.com>
Source record: 6239

On the other hand.....

Many software listings are mighty long. Magazines these days are usually not willing to "waste" their pages on long listings. A good compromise, however, would be for the author or magazine to provide program listings for a nominal cost upon request.

Ken (an author) Wyatt

3330. Heathkit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-21 21:29:36 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <40048@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6240

I remember some discussion about recent changes at Heathkit, but not the details. A Brit ham asked me whether they still make amplifier kits (SB-220 e.g.), I told him I thought they didn't but wasn't sure. I guess I can write for their catalog, but if anyone can clarify things meanwhile, please let me know. Even if they do make them I don't think I'd want to pay the shipping charges to the U.K. for one of those things, my arms are already a few inches longer from carrying one around for just a few minutes.

Happy Thanksgiving to all and see you in CQWW this weekend!

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3331. 8031 Keyer Project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 00:09:33 UTC
From: bill@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <9473@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 6241

About a year ago, while waiting for my novice ticket to arrive in the mail, I built a keyer which is similar to "CMOS Super Keyer II" 11/90 QST. I thought about trying to get an article published, but I felt that the project was probably too expensive "just for a keyer", and doubted that there were many folks out there that had the resources required to customize the firmware.
My keyer is based on the 8031 and an external eprom. This combination has been used in several BYTE projects by Steve Ciarcia, and I found a nice cross assembler on his BBS. In addition to lots of I/O pins on the 8031, there is a built in serial port, which allows me to use my PC's keyboard to send code. I added an nvrom and some extra ram, and an A/D to read a couple of pots for speed control and the like.

If any of you are interested, please drop me a line, and if there is some interest, I will try to find a way to make my stuff available. I'd like to thank Joe, KM4JN, for many good ideas about keyers and Preston Jett for his help with the hardware design.

Bill Welch AB4YD uunet!ingr!b11!bill
ps I think the author's of the above mentioned article did a great job, and I wish I had thought of some of the features they did!

3332. Re: Less Than Clean Fists

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 01:21:52 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <553@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6242

In article <1990Nov19.233009.22195@dcdwest.uucp>, plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
>
>
> Now XYZ comes back for his/her first exchange. After the first couple of
> words or so you soon realize that this is not gonna be one of those "vy fb
> qso's" cuz XWZ's fist is obviously afflicted with both a lisp and a stutter
> and you'll have learned an entirely different version of morse by the time
> this qso ends :-)
>
> So... I'd like to poll the net and request responses which answer the
> question - "How do I tactifully get out of this mess without pissing this
> guy off?"
>

I have actually tried this, with varying results:

SRI OM HAD TROUBLE COPYING NO QRM OR QRN, AND UR SIGS FB, BUT
WHAT DOES CCIIOIICOC MEAN?

If they are trying to send too fast, I may ask them to send slower.

Another one that can drive me up the wall is if I am operating CW
mobile, and I hook up with SOMEONEWHORUNSALLTHEWORDSTOGETHER. Very
hard to figure out while driving. I just tell them that I copied
nothing, and to send a little slower with plenty of time between
each word. This problem is especially bad if they can't spell!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3333. Re: Questions on Phased Verticals (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 04:36:29 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1565@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6243

In article <1250275@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>Re: two 1/4-wave verticals phased 90 degrees:
>
>[good info deleted]
>
>When you are finished, you will have a 25-ohm feedpoint impedance
>at the "Y", which can be matched to 50 ohms with another matching
>network. Each antenna should now have the same power being
>radiated, so the cardiod pattern should be correct.

This would require a 37.5 ohm quarterwave matching section. 37.5 ohm cable is not off-the-shelf at the local parts house. If instead, you use two 75 ohm matching sections before the combining junction, then two 100 ohm loads in parallel equal 50 ohms. CATV cable is off-the-shelf. Sometimes you need to check your design for what parts are commonly available.

Gary KE4ZV

3334. Club stations...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 04:40:28 UTC
From: dusan@batserver.cs.uq.oz.au
Message-ID: <5855@uqcspe.cs.uq.oz.au>
Source record: 6244

This is my second posting because the one I sent a couple of months
ago within Australia was a disaster (nobody responded!) and there
might be some reasonable explanations, so either:

a. VK-hams were not interested to answer me
b. there were/are not many VK-hams on the Inet
c. people were lazy to comment believing
that "someone else" would do so...
d. or I was boring...

Anyway, here it is again.

I have been a ham for 18 years now (I am 31 years old) and back in
Yugoslavia I had a call YU6FO (ex YU6ZCW). I am now in Australia
with my family and am actively engaged in getting my VK-call soon.

I have taken the trouble of writing this because I feel an urge
to learn something about club stations in other countries...
Funny, I never asked myself that question when I was in YU because
I had a feeling that all the clubs work under similar principles.

The reason: well, to my disappointment I have found out that there
are no radio-clubs here in VK4 (I am talking about Brisbane,
at least) that have much in common with the organization and
activities of the clubs in the area where I used to live -
that is YU6 and YU4-land.

As an example I'll take YU6BLM. It was a main radio club
in the town called Titograd and was located almost in the very
centre (founded back in 1946). The vicinity of a TV station
did cause problems a couple of times but we managed to handle them.

Well, the club had several rooms:

- a "social-events" room (general meetings and
gatherings)
- a library
- a CW-learning room (with a lot of keyers...)
- a shack (HF, VHF/UHF
- a "spare-parts" room (we called it magazine)
- a do-it-yourself room (with all the tools...)
- a computer room (with C-64 in my time)

We have got a special grant from the Township Committee as an
non-profit and educational organization so the rent of these
premises was a trifle. Let's say that the renting was almost
free!

We found enough retired people who were hams that were more than willing to come every afternoon between 17:00 and 20:00 and open the club for public. They were also taking care of the club's property, etc. Of course, they got paid for this work - it was not much but still it helped them... There were some additional keys of the club which could use just approved persons (those that could be trusted - at least in opinion of the club Secretariat - in fact we never made a mistake and no one complained about this).

We subscribed to several radio-amateur magazines and everybody could come and read them. Also, we managed to complete a pretty good library of electronics and computer books and periodicals.

The money for our activities was coming from several sources:

- Youth organizations
- Educational institutions and organizations
- Industry (Manufacturers,...)
- Township budget

All in all, it was not bad. And we managed to attract a lot of young people. Often it was because they would hear some "dit-dah" noise outside while they were passing-by, and they wanted to check what it was... Or we would give some lectures in schools...

Also, we visited schools (primary and secondary), factories, various organizations, etc. We were organizing joint activities with Scouts Association, Youth Association, Society of blind people, schools, etc.

Usually several times a year we were given some old equipment from the Post, Army, Police, Factories (spare parts were not much of a problem) and that helped us quite a bit.

I can proudly say that probably a couple of hundreds of people learned the basics of Morse code, electronics... in a couple of years time (remember: learning CW takes some six months of work - for an average person that does not want to practice it 20 hours a day).(PLEASE DO NOT COMMENT MUCH ON THE TIME a person needs to learn CW; I learned it in 1972 in ONE DAY and I can cope with speeds of 25-30 groups without problems AND I AM NOT A GENIUS. You know, we all differ!) And I never pushed people into CW - if they wanted to learn I was there to help, otherwise there were/are so many other interesting activities... (I personaly dislike contests but I have never laughed at people that think the opposite...)

At the same time, we tried to "spread" our club - actually we realized that in the town with about 100,000 inhabitants one club was not enough. So we began forming other clubs in suburbs and interesting places:

- YU6GBA
- YU6GBB suburb
- YU6GBC
- YU6GBD factory
- YU6GBF
- YU6GAS University of Titograd

In the begining, all these clubs were under supervision of YU6BLM, and later they got their "authonomy" (Hi, what a strong word in the world of ham-radio!).

The equipment in the shack was used only by licenced operators and we never had a problem of a misuse. That way, the hams that could not afford buying their own equipment were still able to practice and work. We even had more equipment than we needed, so it was decided that those hams that could prove having an interest in ham-radio should get some of the equipment and use it at home.

Believe it or not, but back in 1981-1985 (that was a period of blossoming) our clubs were full with members. The parents of children were grateful for the opportunity because they knew where their kids were and what they were doing (please, do not comment on this with jokes...- I have a 3-year old daughter and even NOW am worried what might happen in the future).

Occasionally we would organize some VHF/UHF expeditions and it was wonderful (some of you people might remember those first visits to the rare JB47 locator near the ZA-border...).

All courses and seminars were free. That included the RAEs. We believed that it would not be fair to children and others if they had to pay for exams... And to be frank, everything costs nowdays so would't it be great to have something FREE.

So, that is about it. I do not want to praise myself and our clubs but would like to know how others deal with this.

Do you have clubs like that? Is it free when you want to take an amateur exam? Do you attract enough youngsters nowdays? What is the main characteristics of the new amateurs (young, male, retired, or...)
(OLDER PEOPLE PLEASE DO NOT FEEL OFFENDED: I have always been looking forward to "recruiting" ANY person in ham-radio, and I stressed the importance of youngsters because the future belongs to them).

It was not my intention to explain all the details about the activities of radio-clubs (because it would take much more space) - I gave just brief details which might explain some facts.

To all hams that might read this posting I wish good health (before everything!) and enjoy your hobby. That's it: ENJOY IT. And I still like 10m band...

And please comment on this if you have something useful to say,
for the benefit of ham-radio (or, at least to satisfy my interest).
If you want to make fun or to make others look funny then please
mail me direct - without bothering others. Yes, I know it is easy
to be smart - and very easy to critisize others!

Dusan (aka Dule), YU6FO/VK4

Internet: dusan@uqcspe.cs.uq.oz.au

Department of Computer Science
The University of Queensland 4072
Queensland - Australia

PS. I talked about the situation in YU6BLM as an example. I do not
say we did it the right way (who knows?!) but I really would like
to know your way of doing it. And yes, I have no idea what is
going on in YU6BLM now...

3335. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 05:38:53 UTC
From: skipsand@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <5796@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 6245
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Jim, unless you can get your program licensed by the FCC as a control operator, it does NOT comply with the rules requiring a control operator to screen traffic before it goes on-air.

3336. Re: Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard) now available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 09:27:48 UTC
From: lemke@radius.com
Message-ID: <1376@radius.com>
Source record: 6246

pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:

>I wish there was some way the Mac-based ham community could truly reward
>Diana for these stacks. I used her earlier sets to go from nothing to Extra
>in just over a year. Of course, I read the books, but the ability to have
>hypercard test me over and over again helped me realize where I needed more
>studying (and helped me with the famous exam nerves syndrome.)

Early in 1990, I set out to complete my New Year's resolution of obtaining my novice and tech license. I went about 2/3 of the way through a class taught by the Stanford amateur radio club, but never took the test. Then a little over a week ago, I found the HyperCard stacks on apple.com (ftp), and decided to go for it once again. I had forgotten almost all of the code I learned at Stanford, but with the Mac "Morse" program, and the HyperCard stacks, I really studied intensely for five days (though my four years studying Electrical Engineering did help too), and last Sunday I took the Novice written test (missed two questions), and the Tech written test (perfect score) and the code test (perfect score). Sure was a hell of a lot easier with the Mac rather than reading the boring books...

>So, Diana, for all of us: Thanks so much!!!

I second that whole-heartedly! One minor thing: The stacks I have don't have any version number (I retrieved them a few weeks ago from apple.com) in them, but they did seem to have some problems occassionally - they would stop in the middle of a test and tell me (on the summary page) that I had missed all of the remaining questions. Strange. Oh well, I passed anyway!
--
----- Steve Lemke, Engineering Quality Assurance, Radius Inc., San Jose -----
----- "I'm not a UNIX wizard, but I play the Postmaster at radius.com." -----
----- Reply to: lemke@radius.com (radius!lemke@apple.com works too!) -----

3337. Re: ICOM Batteries (memory)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 13:40:12 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410010@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6247

Thanks for the info, It's nice to know that ICOM USA are handling
things. The only remaining questions are:

Is that $25 battery swap conditional upon the rig still
functioning, or can they include reprogramming ?

Do ICOM have similar service in other countries ?

Have any other manufacturers used battery maintained firmware?

When rigs are 15 or so years old, how much interest have
their manufacturers shown in them ?

I don't have anything at risk myself, but I do seem to be spending
an increasing amount of time with other peoples gear laid out on my bench.
I just want to be able to avoid such pitfalls as swapping a lithium cell
in the safest way (WITH NO EXTERNAL POWER APPLIED) only to discover
a catatonic microprocessor.

NB some lithium batteries carry dire warnings of risk of explosion
and have maximum permitted reverse currents of 0.05 MICROAMPS. using
an external supply carries more risks than just a transient corrupting
the data.

Many thanks, GM4ZNX

k

3338. Re: Kenwood TM431A mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 15:08:48 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3618.274C093C@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6248

Do you know if anyone has simialr mods for the Yaesu FT711 series? I would
like for mine to go down to 420 and listen in on my 451company rptrs as well!
Tnx
73
WB5ITT

3339. Yaesu Ft711 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 15:12:27 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3619.274C0941@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6249

I am looking for the mods for the FT711 mobile to unlock it from just 440-450.
I know it is the same or similar mod to the FT 73 HT....I want to go below 440
so i can use it to monitor and transmit on my link channels and also be able
to listen above 451 to my companies rptrs!

Tnx and 73
WB5ITT

3340. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 15:45:35 UTC
From: theriaul@mdivax1
Message-ID: <1990Nov22.154535.10950@mdivax1.uucp>
Source record: 6250
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <5796@crash.cts.com> skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders) writes:
>Jim, unless you can get your program licensed by the FCC as a control
>operator, it does NOT comply with the rules requiring a control operator
>to screen traffic before it goes on-air.

Technical Opinion:
I believe Jim transmits from Canada, and thus the FCC has *no* say in the matter. Furthermore, Jim is no doubt aware of the relevant Canadian DOC (Department of Communications) regulations.

Logical Opinion:
But I think you are being a bit picky about the regulations. Being too picky could unduly restrict some pretty major innovations, and I think Jim provides a useful service.

--
Roger Theriault mdivax1!theriaul@van-bc.wimsey.bc.ca
{uw-beaver,uunet}!van-bc!mdivax1!theriaul

3341. Mods for the TH-25

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 16:26:00 UTC
From: 8909296%ul.ie@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <FE5F54764E9FE0597D@ccvax.ucd.ie>
Source record: 6251

Hello,

Does anyone know of any mods for the TH-25E ??

I am particularly interested in the search feature.....Can I
change it to a search which will hold on the freq. while the
squelch is open..like the scanners...!

This has probably been on the newsgroup before but I would
be grateful for any hints....

John Barry

EI7DNB

3342. Expedition to Bering Island (UA0Z)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 18:07:06 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1990Nov22.180706.16829@warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 6252

I am presently involved in the organization of a Soviet-led
expedition to Bering Island , in the Komandorskij group.
The provisional dates are July22nd - August 18th 1991.

It is possible that there will be one , possibly two, places
unfilled which could be available to ham(s) from the USA.There
are 4 Soviets , 2 Brits (including myself) and 3 Danes, and
3 hams from the USA are required , I believe that all but one or
two of the places for the USA have been filled.

I have more information available for anybody interested , and
will be happy to hear from anyone via e-mail.

I can guarantee that it will be a fascinating trip , I was UA0/G0GWA
in the Arctic earlier this year and had a great time over there.

73s,

Simon Browne , G0GWA.

3343. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 19:08:17 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <588.274BDE36@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6253
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

> From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
> Date: 22 Nov 90 05:38:53 GMT
> Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
> Message-ID: <5796@crash.cts.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> Jim, unless you can get your program licensed by the FCC as a control
> operator, it does NOT comply with the rules requiring a control operator
> to screen traffic before it goes on-air.

Show me where in the regs it says a control operator may not employ mechanical aids to facilitate the screening process by marking for human review all messages containing certain key words and phrases he has selected for use in a grep process.

Let's not try to be more British than the British here. As I said, the FCC expects a good faith effort, but they're not dumb enough to expect 100% accuracy EVEN WITH 100% EYEBALL INSPECTION. No matter how it is done, a tiny percent will slip through when somebody yawns or blinks.

I am not replying to your comment everywhere you posted it. People jump on ME for answering articles in all the newsgroups the originals appeared in. Go figure!

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3344. Re: Club stations...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 19:36:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1569@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6254

In article <5855@uqcspe.cs.uq.oz.au> dusan@batserver.cs.uq.oz.au writes:
>
>I have taken the trouble of writing this because I feel an urge
>to learn something about club stations in other countries...
>Funny, I never asked myself that question when I was in YU because
>I had a feeling that all the clubs work under similar principles.
>
[Info on home club deleted]
>
>Do you have clubs like that? Is it free when you want to take
>an amateur exam? Do you attract enough youngsters nowdays?
>What is the main characteristics of the new amateurs (young,
>male, retired, or...)
>
>And please comment on this if you have something useful to say,
>for the benefit of ham-radio (or, at least to satisfy my interest).
>If you want to make fun or to make others look funny then please
>mail me direct - without bothering others. Yes, I know it is easy
>to be smart - and very easy to critisize others!

Your description of your old club reminds me a little of the HARC,
the Henderson Amateur Radio Club, of my youth. We too had a nice
clubhouse on property leased from the city for a dollar a year.
We had two state of the art stations setup in rooms at opposite
ends of the clubhouse. We had a central meeting room and a kitchen
and storage rooms for parts and gear. We had about a hundred active
members in a town of 16,000 and sponsored radio clubs in the local
schools. We held classes twice a year for new licensees. That's how
I got my license, through the school radio club and the HARC classes.
We built the first two meter repeater in our area and arranged for
a group buy of surplus Motorola 5V tranceivers for our membership.
We had great fun sitting around the meeting room trying to modify
those beasts to work on two meters. We participated as a club in
many contests, especially field day where we made a maximum effort.

I moved away about twenty five years ago and lost touch with the
old HARC. Sadly, I met one of the old members last year while
visiting the area and found out that the club had fallen apart
and had abandoned the clubhouse and the school radio clubs and
the licensing classes. They only had about a dozen members left,
but they did have one of those talking, singing, dancing, autopatching
repeaters on the HARC channel. All of the old partially homebrew
radios were gone. And nobody wanted to bother to leave the air-conditioned
comfort of their homes to go out in a field with bugs and heat to do
field day. They had quit holding meetings and were content to talk

to each other via their Japanese made handhelds.

I now live near Atlanta, Georgia and don't know of any clubs like the old HARC. I do know of several clubs like the new HARC. I have no magic wand to bring back the good old days. People seem so busy and wrapped up in their own lives that they don't have time for clubs like the old HARC. It's a great loss to amateur radio.

Gary KE4ZV

3345. QRP on 20 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 19:44:41 UTC
From: johns@uhunix.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <10376@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 6263

Last night at 0620 UTC (8:20 pm local time) I worked JA1WVK,
a 2 watt station on 20 meter SSB. He was using a TH7DX tribander,
but I was still surprised at his signal strength, about S-2. On
my end I'm using just a G5RV dipole (3/2 wave) at 100 feet, and 100 watts.
I also tried reducing power, and he could hear me at the 1 watt level.

Naturally, after 5 minutes or so at QRP some LID came up practically
on top of us so I had to increase power again... we tried 15 meters but
no contact was made.

For the curious, Yoshi's rig was a Mizuho MX14S monoband transceiver.
He had a similar monobander for 15 meters.

The moral of the story is: Even on DX alley of 20 meters you can run
low power. It sure does help to have a good antenna! Of course,
if we had been on 10 meters, the QSO would have been a lot longer.

de KJ9U John Shalamskas

3346. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-22 21:44:44 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <23490@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 6265
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <5796@crash.cts.com> skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders) writes:
>... the rules requiring a control operator
> to screen traffic before it goes on-air.

Please quote section and paragraph of this requirement.
- Brian

3347. S-38 manual

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-23 04:08:18 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011230408.AA15295@tilde>
Source record: 6255

I'm looking for a schematic for the Hallicrafters S-38 (?) receiver.
I think is a "D" model; it has the two semi-circular dials. If anyone
out there has one, I'd gladly pay copying and postage.

Thanks and 73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

3348. for N5GNA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-23 05:27:29 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <555@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6256

I got a note from N5GNA, saying he had lost the info on Hi Manuals.
He asked me to mail to him, but it bounced.

Here is the address:

Hi Manuals
P.O. Box 802
Council Bluffs, IA 51502-0802

The catalog is $2.00. They list 10 different flavors of Globe Scout
manuals.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3349. Re: Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-23 09:15:21 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410011@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6257

I dont think that starting any other groups would give any relief at all. Notice how all other ham/shortwave groups only seem to contain multiple postings.

The offending parties are trying to, in their eyes, convert everyone to their views. How can they do this if the unconverted read elsewhere ?

Count on my vote for a .tech group. With the sort of impression that the windbags give, what we enjoy should really bore the pants off them :-) We'd still need kill files to ignore multiple postings.

73 GM4ZNX

3350. Re: Less Than Clean Fists

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-23 10:08:05 UTC
From: kjh@aludra.usc.edu
Message-ID: <13287@chaph.usc.edu>
Source record: 6270

Tell him his fist sucks. You won't do him any good by lying and saying that there is QRM or QRN. He needs to know he is doing a poor job of sending so he can work on improving it. Do him a real favour and be honest.

--
favourite oxymorons: student athlete, honest politician, civil war
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

3351. Re: STATES WHERE RADAR DETECTORS ARE ILLEGAL?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-23 12:07:01 UTC
From: Tom.Mcgee@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <597.274FAB1F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6258

In response to an article by Eakin:

>> radar detectors are illegal in Virginia, a friend says
its Maryland. <<

Connecticut and Virginia for sure....maybe other states too.
--- TBBS v2.1/NM
* Origin: Tom's BBS - Wollaston, MA - 617/471-3009 (1:101/470)

--
Tom Mcgee - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!101!470!Tom.Mcgee
INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org

3352. Re: NOVICE LICENSE FOR $150 ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-23 12:43:04 UTC
From: Tom.Mcgee@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <596.274FAB1B@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6259

In response to an article by Bob Hlivak:

Gordon West is a respected individual who happens to make a living preparing people to take amateur radio exams. His course material is available in radio stores (including Radio Shack) and through mail order.

He's done a lot to get more hams into the ranks. I owe my license to his study materials. What he's doing is both legal and ethical. I fail to understand the nature of your outrage.

73, de KA1TOX
--- TBBS v2.1/NM
* Origin: Tom's BBS - Wollaston, MA - 617/471-3009 (1:101/470)

--
Tom Mcgee - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!101!470!Tom.Mcgee
INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org

3353. RM1/AO21: Digital Telemetry Equations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-23 15:27:32 UTC
From: kwiik@hila.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Nov23.152732.3068@santra.uucp>
Source record: 6260
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

```
SB AMSAT @ ALL < DB2OS $20B007DK0MAV
RM1/AO21: Digital Telemetry Equations
R:901123/1315z 4075@OH1AU.#TKU.FIN.EU [AIZ v4.20]
R:901120/0906z @DK0MAV [NORD><LINK PEINE, JO52CI, TheBox 1.7 OP: DF3AV]

de DB2OS @ DK0MAV

DIGITAL-TELEMETRY OF "RADIO-M1"
--------------------------------

17-Nov-90

by AMSAT-U (RC2CA/UA3CR)
and AMSAT-DL (DG2CV/DB2OS)

Digital telemetry consists of 30 parameters + 2 constants.

To receive the digital telemetry it is necessary to use an
FM-receiver, modem, de-scrambler and a personal computer.

Table 1: Digital Telemetry Equations
-----------------------------------

Line Parameter Formula Unit
============================================================
1 Transponder #1 HF ouptut pwr 0.2N^2 Watt
2 Transponder #1 PA temperature 0.8*N deg. C
3 DC/DC converter temperature 0.8*N deg. C
4 +14 V Regulated 10*N Volt
5 +24 V Regulated 10*N Voll
6 +16 V Regulated 10*N Volt
7 +12 V Regulated 10*N Volt
8 +9 V Regulated 10*N Volt
9 +7.5 V Regulated 10*N Volt
10 +5 V Regulated 10*N Volt
11 +9 V Regulated (linear) 10*N Volt
12 +9 V Regulated (digital) 10*N Volt
13 Service N *
14 Service N *
15 Transponder #2 HF output pwr 0.2*N^2 Watt
16 Transponder #2 PA temperature 0.8*N deg. C
17 +24 V Regulated 10*N Volt
18 +16 V Regulated 10*N Volt
19 +10 V Regulated 10*N Volt
20 +9 V Regulated 10*N Volt
21 +7.5 V Regulated 10*N Volt
```

```
22 Status command link 1 * *
23 Status command link 2 * *
24 Status command link * *
25 Status command link * *
26 RPC +5V for Rudak-1 2.47*N Volt
27 RPC +5V for Rudak-RTX 2.47*N Volt
28 RPC +5V for Ramdisk 2.47*N Volt
29 RPC +14V total supply current 627-289*N mA
30 RPC module temperature 56.7*N-49.5 deg. C
31 "Zero" of the comparator 0C
32 Reference voltage 6D
-------------------------------------------------------

(i-0C)1.16
N = -----------
6D-0C

i - the value of the parameter in the hex format,

or
(i-12)1.16
N = -----------
96

i - the value of the parameter in the decimal format.

RPC - Rudak Power Conditioner

-EOF-

/EX
```

3354. HYPERCARD STACKS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-23 15:53:35 UTC
From: LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12640232988.18.LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 6261

>RE:Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard)
I was able to get mine via anonymous FTP from apple.com out of their
pub/ham-radio directory. All five stacks are small enough to fit on an
800K floppy when compressed. If any one in the West Texas/New Mexico
area that can't FTP wants a copy, give me a shout.
I try to keep other PD/Shareware Mac goodies as well.

Bye for now, 73

****
* ANYONE KNOW HOW TO KEEP A FIVE YEAR OLD FROM HOGGING THE MAC?*
* I DON'T WANT TO BUY HIM HIS OWM :-) *
****

Packet: DE LARRY WB8LBZ @ K5WPH-2.NM.USA.NA
e-mail: lspringsteen@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
MaBell: w:(505) 678-1912/1913/2330/2039 one will not be busy
h:(915) 821-3021

3355. * SpaceNews 26-Nov-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-23 18:18:30 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <372@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 6262
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

```
SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1126
* SpaceNews 26-Nov-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1126

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* RS-14/RUDAK-2 LAUNCH *
========================
AMSAT-DL officials have been informed that the launch of RS-14/RUDAK-2 will
occur on or about November 29, 1990, plus or minus one day. Also, it is not
expected that the RUDAK-2 transponder will be turned on until three days after
launch. Radio amateurs should not expect to hear the CW beacon from RUDAK-2
until December 1, 1990. Efforts are still under way to provide a launch net
on 20M starting about an hour before launch. UA3CR requests the help of radio
amateurs worldwide to help collect telemetry and send it to him via packet
radio to him once the CW beacon is turned on. The CW telemetry beacon can
be heard on a downlink frequency of 145.822 or 145.948 MHz SSB.

The CW Morse-Code telemetry frame will consist of the registration call RS14
and 8 four-digit lines in the following format:

RS14 1A 1B 1C 1D
2A 2B 2C 2D
3A 3B 3C 3D
4A 4B 4C 4D
5A 5B 5C 5D
6A 6B 6C 6D
7A 7B 7C 7D
8A 8B 8C 8D

The 1A to 7A lines are analog telemetry data. Line 8A is a calibration
engineering parameter.

The first digits from 1A to 8A are system status data. Figure 6 means
general operating status and figure 2 means command operating status.

The second digits from 1B to 8B (0 to 7) are line (channel) numbers.

The third and fourth digits from 1C to 8D are analog telemetry values.
```

RS14 Telemetry Decoding Parameters:

Line # Parameter Formula Unit

0 Transponder power output 0.05N Watts
1 Transponder PA Temperature N Deg. C
2 +24 V Regulated Bus N Volts
3 +16 V Regulated Bus N Volts
4 + 9 V Regulated Bus N Volts
5 +24 V Regulated Bus N Volts
6 Inside Temperature N Deg. C
7 Service N *

* STS-38 NEWS *
==========
Several independent observers in central Florida and Texas observed Atlantis and the USA 38 spy satellite payload deployment during mission STS-38 last week. Observations seem to indicate that a problem might have occurred with the satellite and it might have been brought back to Earth by the shuttle.

* TNX QSL! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

N0MKJ : Bill Rupp, Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, U.S.A.
WB6LIE: Chuck Belk, Santa Ana, California, U.S.A.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

3356. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-23 19:57:38 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <592.274D3DA1@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6264

> Date: 22 Nov 90 15:45:35 GMT
> Organization: Mobile Data International, Richmond, B.C., Canada
> Message-ID: <1990Nov22.154535.10950@mdivax1.uucp>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <5796@crash.cts.com> skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
> writes:
> >Jim, unless you can get your program licensed by the FCC as a control
> >operator, it does NOT comply with the rules requiring a control operator
> >to screen traffic before it goes on-air.
>
> Technical Opinion:
> I believe Jim transmits from Canada, and thus the FCC has *no* say in
> the
> matter. Furthermore, Jim is no doubt aware of the relevant Canadian DOC
> (Department of Communications) regulations.

Jim has transmitted from Toledo, Ohio, for almost 40 years, but that's beside the point. The FCC regulations specify certain prohibited types of communications. They don't say diddly about HOW the control operator goes about achieving compliance. For all the FCC cares, the control operator could hire that band of monkeys who could write the complete works of William Sheakespeare of you give them enough time.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3357. Re: military paranoia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 01:36:41 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <593.274D88B9@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6266

> From: brent@network.ucsd.edu (Brent Jones)
> Date: 23 Nov 90 16:55:17 GMT
> Organization: Ich geh' kaput. Gehst du mit?
> Message-ID: <4064@network.ucsd.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <13286@chaph.usc.edu> kjh@aludra.usc.edu (Kenneth J.
> Hendrickson) writes:
> >In article <273@dean1.usma.edu> x35514e4@dean1.UUCP (PUT YOUR NAME HERE)
> writes:
> >
> >I knew there was a good reason that I never accepted those "wonderful"
> >offers from the military to help pay for my education. (Besides getting
> >killed in an ill-conceived war.) Now I know what one of those reasons
> >was.
>
> As on Naval Academy midshipman once wrote, "Here they take away all of
> your
> God-given rights and hand them back one by one as privileges."

I was under the impression that anyone entering a service academy was intelligent enough to realize that (a) he was entering into a contract voluntarily and (b) that he had read and understood it before signing.

My mistake.

You know, I get a little griped by the intellectuals who look down their noses at soldiers, policemen, etc., as somehow inferior and/or deranged UNTIL "the gook" or "the perp" gets into their personal space and THEN they scream "What took you so long to get here?"

Such is life.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3358. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 01:54:26 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011240154.AA05554@tilde>
Source record: 6267

In <ken@swbatl.sbc.com (Ken Gianino 5-9081)> Ken writes:

Re: Marine Band radio Frequencies?

> As a distraction to the marine radio discussion, most of the inexpensive
> radios have a 10.7MHz IF, probably with low side injection. If you swap
> the transmit and receive synthesizer RF the radio should operate on 2
> meters. For instance, the calling channel 156.800 would become 146.100.
> Anybody ever tried this?
> Ken - WB0QNA

OK, but what do you do about the tuned circuits? Wouldn't you also have
to retune the driver and finals?

73,
Dube N5PDK

3359. Can't Find MailCenter!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 06:34:15 UTC
From: Info-Hams@UCSD.EDU
Message-ID: <9011261302.AA20438@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6268

GatorMail-Q Info-Hams Digest V90 #438
Info-Hams Digest Thu, 22 Nov 90 Volume 90 : Issue 438

Today's Topics:
ARRL news (2 msgs)
Callsign project
Club stations...
CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST
Glen Hauser to move to WWCR! (Listening Tip)
Ground Station Software
ICOM Batteries (memory)
Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Packet Test - Volunteers wanted
Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal
Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal
Questions on Phased Verticals (long)
rn KILL files
The Big One (was Move earthquake)
Usenet UnNet-be there!

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 21 Nov 90 20:58:01 GMT
From: n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Gary Sanders)
Subject: ARRL news
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0ibn4l-0001ETC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Wed, 21 Nov 90 00:35 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901121/0513z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:12957 Z:43232
R:901121/0455 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:52760 Z:43103
R:901121/0213 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:10369 Z:45387

ARRL BULLETIN 49 ARLB049
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 20, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE ARRL COMMITTEE OF TELLERS FOR THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS
AND VICE DIRECTORS FOR THE 1991-1992 TERM MET AT ARRL
HEADQUARTERS NOVEMBER 20 TO COUNT BALLOTS. HERE ARE THE RESULTS.

CENTRAL DIVISION FOR VICE DIRECTOR
HUNTINGTON, K9KM, 2231
HOSHIKO, W9CJW, 1065
EBNETER, K9EN, 928

HUDSON DIVISION FOR DIRECTOR
MENDELSOHN, WA2DHF, 2898
BIANCOMANO, WB2EZG, 1235

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION FOR DIRECTOR
LEWIS, W7QGP, 2382
SHRADER, W7QMU, 2272

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION FOR VICE DIRECTOR
SCUPP, WB5YYX, 948
CAREY, K0PGM, 925

WEST GULF DIVISION FOR DIRECTOR
COMSTOCK, N5TC, 2641
ALBURY, W5SOQ, 1234

IN EACH CASE, THE CANDIDATE RECEIVING THE GREATEST NUMBER OF
VOTES WAS DECLARED ELECTED. OTHER CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE WERE
UNOPPOSED AND WERE PREVIOUSLY DECLARED ELECTED, AS REPORTED IN
NOVEMBER QST, PAGE 57. THE TERMS OF OFFICE ARE TWO YEARS,
BEGINNING AT NOON JANUARY 1, 1991

Date: 21 Nov 90 20:57:38 GMT
From: n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Gary Sanders)
Subject: ARRL news
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Date: 20 Nov 90 06:20:13 GMT
From:
csus.edu!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!anasaz!qip!rusty@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu
(Rusty Carruth)
Subject: Callsign project
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I was talking to John Moore NJ7E today, and he asked me how the callsign
project was going. I told him, and he panicked. (Well,almost) So,
he suggested that I remind everyone that the callsign project is currently

underway (I await the data from the NTIS which I ordered a month ago)!

Get those cards and tapes in the mail, please! :-)

(Why did he near-panic? Because I told him it looked like the money
I had planned to spend on a dual-bander for the car would go instead
to pay for the FCC database... oops! :-(

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

---

Date: 22 Nov 90 04:40:28 GMT
From:

usc!samsung!munnari.oz.au!brolga!uqcspe!batserver.cs.uq.oz.au!dusan@rutgers.edu
(Dusan Baljevic)
Subject: Club stations...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

This is my second posting because the one I sent a couple of months
ago within Australia was a disaster (nobody responded!) and there
might be some reasonable explanations, so either:

a. VK-hams were not interested to answer me
b. there were/are not many VK-hams on the Inet
c. people were lazy to comment believing
that "someone else" would do so...
d. or I was boring...

Anyway, here it is again.

I have been a ham for 18 years now (I am 31 years old) and back in
Yugoslavia I had a call YU6FO (ex YU6ZCW). I am now in Australia
with my family and am actively engaged in getting my VK-call soon.

I have taken the trouble of writing this because I feel an urge
to learn something about club stations in other countries...
Funny, I never asked myself that question when I was in YU because
I had a feeling that all the clubs work under similar principles.

The reason: well, to my disappointment I have found out that there
are no radio-clubs here in VK4 (I am talking about Brisbane,
at least) that have much in common with the organization and
activities of the clubs in the area where I used to live -
that is YU6 and YU4-land.

As an example I'll take YU6BLM. It was a main radio club
in the town called Titograd and was located almost in the very

centre (founded back in 1946). The vicinity of a TV station
did cause problems a couple of times but we managed to handle them.

Well, the club had several rooms:

- a "social-events" room (general meetings and
gatherings)
- a library
- a CW-learning room (with a lot of keyers...)
- a shack (HF, VHF/UHF
- a "spare-parts" room (we called it magazine)
- a do-it-yourself room (with all the tools...)
- a computer room (with C-64 in my time)

We have got a special grant from the Township Committee as an
non-profit and educational organization so the rent of these
premises was a trifle. Let's say that the renting was almost
free!

We found enough retired people who were hams that were more
than willing to come every afternoon between 17:00 and 20:00
and open the club for public. They were also taking care of
the club's property, etc. Of course, they got paid for this
work - it was not much but still it helped them... There were
some additional keys of the club which could use just approved
persons (those that could be trusted - at least in opinion
of the club Secretariat - in fact we never made a mistake and
no one complained about this).

We subscribed to several radio-amateur magazines and everybody
could come and read them. Also, we managed to complete a
pretty good library of electronics and computer books and
periodicals.

The money for our activities was coming from several sources:

- Youth organizations
- Educational institutions and organizations
- Industry (Manufacturers,...)
- Township budget

All in all, it was not bad. And we managed to attract a lot of
young people. Often it was because they would hear some "dit-dah"
noise outside while they were passing-by, and they wanted to
check what it was... Or we would give some lectures in schools...

Also, we visited schools (primary and secondary), factories,
various organizations, etc. We were organizing joint activities
with Scouts Association, Youth Association, Society of blind
people, schools, etc.

Usually several times a year we were given some old equipment
from the Post, Army, Police, Factories (spare parts were not

much of a problem) and that helped us quite a bit.

I can proudly say that probably a couple of hundreds of people learned the basics of Morse code, electronics... in a couple of years time (remember: learning CW takes some six months of work - for an average person that does not want to practice it 20 hours a day).(PLEASE DO NOT COMMENT MUCH ON THE TIME a person needs to learn CW; I learned it in 1972 in ONE DAY and I can cope with speeds of 25-30 groups without problems AND I AM NOT A GENIUS. You know, we all differ!) And I never pushed people into CW - if they wanted to learn I was there to help, otherwise there were/are so many other interesting activities... (I personaly dislike contests but I have never laughed at people that think the opposite...)

At the same time, we tried to "spread" our club - actually we realized that in the town with about 100,000 inhabitants one club was not enough. So we began forming other clubs in suburbs and interesting places:

- YU6GBA
- YU6GBB suburb
- YU6GBC
- YU6GBD factory
- YU6GBF
- YU6GAS University of Titograd

In the begining, all these clubs were under supervision of YU6BLM, and later they got their "authonomy" (Hi, what a strong word in the world of ham-radio!).

The equipment in the shack was used only by licenced operators and we never had a problem of a misuse. That way, the hams that could not afford buying their own equipment were still able to practice and work. We even had more equipment than we needed, so it was decided that those hams that could prove having an interest in ham-radio should get some of the equipment and use it at home.

Believe it or not, but back in 1981-1985 (that was a period of blossoming) our clubs were full with members. The parents of children were grateful for the opportunity because they knew where their kids were and what they were doing (please, do not comment on this with jokes...- I have a 3-year old daughter and even NOW am worried what might happen in the future).

Occasionally we would organize some VHF/UHF expeditions and it was wonderful (some of you people might remember those first visits to the rare JB47 locator near the ZA-border...).

All courses and seminars were free. That included the RAEs. We believed that it would not be fair to children and others if they had to pay for exams... And to be frank, everything costs nowdays so would't it be great to have something FREE.

So, that is about it. I do not want to praise myself and our clubs but would like to know how others deal with this.

Do you have clubs like that? Is it free when you want to take an amateur exam? Do you attract enough youngsters nowdays? What is the main characteristics of the new amateurs (young, male, retired, or...)
(OLDER PEOPLE PLEASE DO NOT FEEL OFFENDED: I have always been looking forward to "recruiting" ANY person in ham-radio, and I stressed the importance of youngsters because the future belongs to them).

It was not my intention to explain all the details about the activities of radio-clubs (because it would take much more space) - I gave just brief details which might explain some facts.

To all hams that might read this posting I wish good health (before everything!) and enjoy your hobby. That's it: ENJOY IT. And I still like 10m band...

And please comment on this if you have something useful to say, for the benefit of ham-radio (or, at least to satisfy my interest). If you want to make fun or to make others look funny then please mail me direct - without bothering others. Yes, I know it is easy to be smart - and very easy to critisize others!

Dusan (aka Dule), YU6FO/VK4

Internet: dusan@uqcspe.cs.uq.oz.au

Department of Computer Science
The University of Queensland 4072
Queensland - Australia

PS. I talked about the situation in YU6BLM as an example. I do not say we did it the right way (who knows?!) but I really would like to know your way of doing it. And yes, I have no idea what is going on in YU6BLM now...

Date: 21 Nov 90 21:07:24 GMT
From: hpcc05!col!kenw@hplabs.hpl.hp.com (Ken Wyatt)
Subject: CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

On the other hand.....

Many software listings are mighty long. Magazines these days are usually not willing to "waste" their pages on long listings. A good compromise, however, would be for the author or magazine to provide program listings for a nominal cost upon request.

Ken (an author) Wyatt

Date: 19 Nov 90 02:42:52 GMT
From:

att!linac!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!caen!umich!sharkey!lopez!flash@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Gary Bourgois)
Subject: Glen Hauser to move to WWCR! (Listening Tip)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Popular Monitoring Times Columnist and host of WORLD OF RADIO, Glen Hauser will be heard on WWCR, The powerhouse international broadcaster, beginning Sunday 25 November 1990. His broadcasts will then be aired regularly thereafter. Convieniently scheduled for 8:30pm Eastern Standard Time (0130UTC while the USA is on Standard Time), and blasted out with a few MILLION watts of ERP on 7520 KHZ, Glen will be heard for the first time reliably in Europe.

You might be aware that Glen's WORLD OF RADIO has aired for many years over WRNO, the one time powerhouse gone flea power. With the WRNO signal now more of a JOKE than a broadcast service, Hauser has made the right move.

Interestingly, the program will air RIGHT BEFORE the four hour weekly broadcasts of RADIO NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL, making sunday a true night for good listening for the shortwave buff.

If you are a regular listener of Hauser's program, you are no doubt aware that it is a mixture of Good DX and station news, tips, tidbits, and a smattering of left wing political commentary. Hauser is an athiest, and in the past has featured "TIPS FOR RATIONAL LIVING" as part of his program. This feature ridicules religious practice, and promotes humanism. I will be very interested to see if Hauser continues this feature now that his program will be heard over WWCR, which is a Christian Station.

Most of the programs aired during the week on WWCR are a mix of Religious programs, most of them in the old time religion vein during the day. In the evening, the station switches to talk shows from the SUN RADIO NETWORK, with Chuck Harder (Consumer help and weird science) and Tom Valentine (Right Wing Politics and WEIRDER science).

Last week Harder talked about the N-MACHINE, which is a device that is supposed to produce more electric power than it takes in, making it in effect a perpetual motion machine. Valentine, not to be outdone, had on a man who claims that his invention has lowered SMOG in Los Angeles, through manipulation of the "ether". The anti-smog machine has no moving parts, but relies on its geometric shape to dispell the noxious fumes. He wants the Los Angeles City Government to pay him a million dollars a month to continue his services. He cites the figures that prove his device works, and even uses newspaper headlines about lower smog levels. Since Los Angeles is ignoring him, he is packing up his technology and going to Japan with it. He says "Just you watch. NEXT YEAR the smog levels will increase". Of course if they do, he will have

all the impirical evidence he needs. And if they don't... Well we won't hear from HIM any more.

In any case, HAUSER has also ridiculed these programs, and encouraged people who have any scientific knowledge to call and try and debunk these guys. When someone DOES call though, Valentine refuses to let them speak if they disagree, or he chides them. After being so critical of the station and its programming, Hauser now finds himself on the same station.

It is probably NO ACCIDENT though that WORLD OF RADIO will be airing immediately before RNI's weekly shows.

=====

RNI and its rotating schedule

=====

7520 KHZ 0200 - 0600 Z Via WWCR Sunday (USA) Monday (UTC)

Radio NewYork International, meanwhile has settled down to a very regular schedule. Unfortunately, the best program host (Johnny Lightning) is heard only once a week. My own personal LEAST-favorite (Pirate Joe) is heard twice a month (or more depending on the month) Now if you are a lefty liberal 1960's anti war-save the wales-peacenick who gets into those old vietnam era protest songs and mindset, YOUR mileage might vary. I prefer irreverance and biting satire, ala Johnny Lightning to the predictable Pirate Joe. Other shows include "A different kind of oldies show" which is not all that different a kind of oldies show, really... AND the Steele Ship (host Randi Steele), who is in a similar mold to pirate joe, but not quite as bad. So far, the WORST RNI program was Pirate Joe broadcasting a distorted recording of the ANTI WAR rally which took place in NYC in protest of the Desert Shield Situation. Joe must be in his glory with another war to protest. EVERYONE I know who listens to RNI flipped the station off after the program got interminable. I bet even the most loyal RNI listeners just could not take this program. HOW ABOUT IT, ANYONE ELSE LISTEN THAT NIGHT?

That's all of my time.

Thank you for Yours.

G.Bourgois
System Administrator, Great White North UPLINK
THE radio oriented BBS. Free guest access to ALL
USENET radio oriented conferences AND the Internet
Pirate Radio Newsletter (when published)
(906) 228-4399

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==

== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

Date: 20 Nov 90 21:54:41 GMT
From: haven!wam!htucker@louie.udel.edu (Howard I. Tucker)
Subject: Ground Station Software
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Help!

I would like to obtain the ground station software for the new pac-sats.
Would anyone consider mailing me a copy on disk...(360k,1.2meg or 1.44meg)?

I have a compuserve account that I have not used in over 3.5 years....frankly
I forgot all the local acess numbers and how to use the networks to get into
it. (I DO remember my account and password!)

I really do not want to call the Dallas DRIG BBS....I have only have access to
300 baud during daytime rates!

Thanks for your help in advance......

73 de KA1SUR/3
htucker@wam.umd.edu
KA1SUR@WB1CQO (Fairfield, CT)

President Bush:

"Make Love, Not War!".....Bart Simpson says, "War is Bad!"

Date: 19 Nov 90 21:34:55 GMT
From: pilchuck!ssc!tad@uunet.uu.net (Tad Cook)
Subject: ICOM Batteries (memory)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

There have been several postings on here lately about the battery
in some ICOM HF radios that holds memory. Some folks fear that the
battery will wear out in a few years, and they sill be stuck with a
microprocessor controlled radio with no "brains."

I talked to Bill Everett of ICOM today. He said that the batteries
in ICOM radios (I'm NOT talking about the battery that POWERS your HT!)
have a predicted life of over 15 years. If you want to replace yours
before it runs out, and are afraid of losing memory, float a power supply
across the battery that is set at about the same voltage as the battery.
Then remove the battery, and replace it. Keeping voltage on it will
keep the memory alive.

If you want ICOM to do it, you can send in your radio, and for $25 they
will replace the battery. This includes parts and labor.

If you want to contact Bill Everett at ICOM, his email address is
76702.753@compuserve.com

He has some trouble replying to internet mail though. Listing a couple
of variations of domain addresses could help if you want a reply.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

Date: 19 Nov 90 21:46:37 GMT
From:

usc!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.e
du!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs@ucsd.edu (Jim Grubs)
Subject: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
> Date: 18 Nov 90 23:08:25 GMT
> Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
> Message-ID: <5713@crash.cts.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> You do of course realize that linking any internet/usenet group to an
> on-air
> system is illegal, do you not? All such links must have all messages
> which
> are available "on-air" checked and approved by a licenced control
> operator
> ham BEFORE they are available on air.

Piffle! A good EDMEESE type program should catch 99.9% of the possible improper
messages. As long as we make a good faith effort to comply, the FCC won't
nitpick if an occasional clinker slips through.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

Date: 20 Nov 90 13:01:36 GMT
From:

usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!caen!hellgate.utah.edu!fcom.cc.utah.edu!cc.utah.e
du!conf@ucsd.edu

Subject: Packet Test - Volunteers wanted
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <577@lrark.UUCP>, rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley) writes:
> In article <538@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >
> >Do you have access to both Usenet and your local VHF packet BBS?
>
> Yes, both.
>
> >Can you help me with a little experiment?
>
> Sure.
>
> >I need several packet stations who can do a couple of tests for me,
> >which involve listing some bulletins off of their local VHF packet BBS,
> >and then e-mailing the listings to me on Usenet. This is just a short
> >term experiment, and quite easy.
> >
> >I need folks in several areas across the MIDDLE of the USA, like in
> >Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and possibly Chicago,
> >Atlanta, Nashville and New Orleans.
>
> Arkansas falls in the area you described.
>
> >If you think you can help, contact me and let me tell you what I
> >need.
>
> Contact me at the bang path below. Still waiting on the maps to get
> caught up with me.
>
> 73
>
> --
> rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
> Ricky Mobley * LRTUG (501) 224-9454 *
> 1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
> Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

Date: 19 Nov 90 15:26:25 GMT
From:

usc!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs@ucsd.edu (Jim Grubs)
Subject: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 18 Nov 90 19:35:01 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana

> Message-ID: <1990Nov18.193501.13516@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
> >If no serious objections arise in the next week, I intend to start a formal
> >Call for Discussion in news.groups in a week or so. Let's kick it around,
> >and see if we can reach a consensus. I'd like to see a finished proposal
> >ready to go before the news.groupies have a chance to flame it, and hashing
> >out the issues here will improve the group's chance for success.
>
> I'm all for it. But you'd expect that.

Me, too, but what good is it if everyone does multiple posts? With RARE exceptions the only time I post an article in two or more newsgroups is in reply to someone else who did (and I'm therefore uncertain which one he's actually reading). But some people do it habitually. That would tend to defeat the purpose.

When we say rec.ham-radio.legal, are we including tower cases, etc., or only FCC regulatory matters? If the latter, then rec.ham-radio.fcc might be more descriptive.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

Date: 20 Nov 90 06:04:38 GMT
From:

snorkelwacker.mit.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian@bloom-beacon.mit.edu (Julian Macassey)
Subject: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <11470.2746eb6e@ecs.umass.edu>, scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
> I would like to see some specific reasons for the establishment of yet another
lay out all
> their reasons for such. I get the feeling that some folks are outraged by any
milky
> bland or highly technical or supportive of the (genuflect) ARRL is to be

Info-Hams Digest Thu, 22 Nov 90 Volume 90 : Issue 438

Today's Topics:
ARRL news (2 msgs)
Callsign project
Club stations...

CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST
Glen Hauser to move to WWCR! (Listening Tip)
Ground Station Software
ICOM Batteries (memory)
Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Packet Test - Volunteers wanted
Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal
Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal
Questions on Phased Verticals (long)
rn KILL files
The Big One (was Move earthquake)
Usenet UnNet-be there!

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 21 Nov 90 20:58:01 GMT
From: n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Gary Sanders)
Subject: ARRL news
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0ibn4l-0001ETC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Wed, 21 Nov 90 00:35 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901121/0513z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:12957 Z:43232
R:901121/0455 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:52760 Z:43103
R:901121/0213 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:10369 Z:45387

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NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 20, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

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to pay for the FCC database... oops! :-(

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

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Date: 22 Nov 90 04:40:28 GMT
From:

usc!samsung!munnari.oz.au!brolga!uqcspe!batserver.cs.uq.oz.au!dusan@rutgers.edu
(Dusan Baljevic)
Subject: Club stations...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

This is my second posting because the one I sent a couple of months
ago within Australia was a disaster (nobody responded!) and there
might be some reasonable explanations, so either:

a. VK-hams were not interested to answer me
b. there were/are not many VK-hams on the Inet
c. people were lazy to comment believing
that "someone else" would do so...
d. or I was boring...

Anyway, here it is again.

I have been a ham for 18 years now (I am 31 years old) and back in
Yugoslavia I had a call YU6FO (ex YU6ZCW). I am now in Australia
with my family and am actively engaged in getting my VK-call soon.

I have taken the trouble of writing this because I feel an urge
to learn something about club stations in other countries...
Funny, I never asked myself that question when I was in YU because
I had a feeling that all the clubs work under similar principles.

The reason: well, to my disappointment I have found out that there
are no radio-clubs here in VK4 (I am talking about Brisbane,
at least) that have much in common with the organization and
activities of the clubs in the area where I used to live -
that is YU6 and YU4-land.

As an example I'll take YU6BLM. It was a main radio club
in the town called Titograd and was located almost in the very
centre (founded back in 1946). The vicinity of a TV station
did cause problems a couple of times but we managed to handle them.

Well, the club had several rooms:

- a "social-events" room (general meetings and
gatherings)
- a library
- a CW-learning room (with a lot of keyers...)
- a shack (HF, VHF/UHF
- a "spare-parts" room (we called it magazine)
- a do-it-yourself room (with all the tools...)
- a computer room (with C-64 in my time)

We have got a special grant from the Township Committee as an
non-profit and educational organization so the rent of these

premises was a trifle. Let's say that the renting was almost free!

We found enough retired people who were hams that were more than willing to come every afternoon between 17:00 and 20:00 and open the club for public. They were also taking care of the club's property, etc. Of course, they got paid for this work - it was not much but still it helped them... There were some additional keys of the club which could use just approved persons (those that could be trusted - at least in opinion of the club Secretariat - in fact we never made a mistake and no one complained about this).

We subscribed to several radio-amateur magazines and everybody could come and read them. Also, we managed to complete a pretty good library of electronics and computer books and periodicals.

The money for our activities was coming from several sources:

- Youth organizations
- Educational institutions and organizations
- Industry (Manufacturers,...)
- Township budget

All in all, it was not bad. And we managed to attract a lot of young people. Often it was because they would hear some "dit-dah" noise outside while they were passing-by, and they wanted to check what it was... Or we would give some lectures in schools...

Also, we visited schools (primary and secondary), factories, various organizations, etc. We were organizing joint activities with Scouts Association, Youth Association, Society of blind people, schools, etc.

Usually several times a year we were given some old equipment from the Post, Army, Police, Factories (spare parts were not much of a problem) and that helped us quite a bit.

I can proudly say that probably a couple of hundreds of people learned the basics of Morse code, electronics... in a couple of years time (remember: learning CW takes some six months of work - for an average person that does not want to practice it 20 hours a day).(PLEASE DO NOT COMMENT MUCH ON THE TIME a person needs to learn CW; I learned it in 1972 in ONE DAY and I can cope with speeds of 25-30 groups without problems AND I AM NOT A GENIUS. You know, we all differ!) And I never pushed people into CW - if they wanted to learn I was there to help, otherwise there were/are so many other interesting activities... (I personaly dislike contests but I have never laughed at people that think the opposite...)

At the same time, we tried to "spread" our club - actually we realized that in the town with about 100,000 inhabitants one club was not enough. So we began forming other clubs in suburbs and interesting places:

- YU6GBA
- YU6GBB suburb
- YU6GBC
- YU6GBD factory
- YU6GBF
- YU6GAS University of Titograd

In the begining, all these clubs were under supervision of YU6BLM, and later they got their "authonomy" (Hi, what a strong word in the world of ham-radio!).

The equipment in the shack was used only by licenced operators and we never had a problem of a misuse. That way, the hams that could not afford buying their own equipment were still able to practice and work. We even had more equipment than we needed, so it was decided that those hams that could prove having an interest in ham-radio should get some of the equipment and use it at home.

Believe it or not, but back in 1981-1985 (that was a period of blossoming) our clubs were full with members. The parents of children were grateful for the opportunity because they knew where their kids were and what they were doing (please, do not comment on this with jokes...- I have a 3-year old daughter and even NOW am worried what might happen in the future).

Occasionally we would organize some VHF/UHF expeditions and it was wonderful (some of you people might remember those first visits to the rare JB47 locator near the ZA-border...).

All courses and seminars were free. That included the RAEs. We believed that it would not be fair to children and others if they had to pay for exams... And to be frank, everything costs nowdays so would't it be great to have something FREE.

So, that is about it. I do not want to praise myself and our clubs but would like to know how others deal with this.

Do you have clubs like that? Is it free when you want to take an amateur exam? Do you attract enough youngsters nowdays? What is the main characteristics of the new amateurs (young, male, retired, or...)
(OLDER PEOPLE PLEASE DO NOT FEEL OFFENDED: I have always been looking forward to "recruiting" ANY person in ham-radio, and I stressed the importance of youngsters because the future belongs to them).

It was not my intention to explain all the details about the activities of radio-clubs (because it would take much more space) - I gave just brief details which might explain some

facts.

To all hams that might read this posting I wish good health
(before everything!) and enjoy your hobby. That's it: ENJOY
IT. And I still like 10m band...

And please comment on this if you have something useful to say,
for the benefit of ham-radio (or, at least to satisfy my interest).
If you want to make fun or to make others look funny then please
mail me direct - without bothering others. Yes, I know it is easy
to be smart - and very easy to critisize others!

Dusan (aka Dule), YU6FO/VK4

Internet: dusan@uqcspe.cs.uq.oz.au

Department of Computer Science
The University of Queensland 4072
Queensland - Australia

PS. I talked about the situation in YU6BLM as an example. I do not
say we did it the right way (who knows?!) but I really would like
to know your way of doing it. And yes, I have no idea what is
going on in YU6BLM now...

Date: 21 Nov 90 21:07:24 GMT
From: hpcc05!col!kenw@hplabs.hpl.hp.com (Ken Wyatt)
Subject: CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

On the other hand.....

Many software listings are mighty long. Magazines these days are usually
not willing to "waste" their pages on long listings. A good compromise,
however, would be for the author or magazine to provide program listings
for a nominal cost upon request.

Ken (an author) Wyatt

Date: 19 Nov 90 02:42:52 GMT
From:

att!linac!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!caen!umich!shark
ey!lopez!flash@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Gary Bourgois)
Subject: Glen Hauser to move to WWCR! (Listening Tip)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Popular Monitoring Times Columnist and host of WORLD OF RADIO, Glen
Hauser will be heard on WWCR, The powerhouse international broadcaster,
beginning Sunday 25 November 1990. His broadcasts will then be aired
regularly thereafter. Convieniently scheduled for 8:30pm Eastern

Standard Time (0130UTC while the USA is on Standard Time), and blasted out with a few MILLION watts of ERP on 7520 KHZ, Glen will be heard for the first time reliably in Europe.

You might be aware that Glen's WORLD OF RADIO has aired for many years over WRNO, the one time powerhouse gone flea power. With the WRNO signal now more of a JOKE than a broadcast service, Hauser has made the right move.

Interestingly, the program will air RIGHT BEFORE the four hour weekly broadcasts of RADIO NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL, making sunday a true night for good listening for the shortwave buff.

If you are a regular listener of Hauser's program, you are no doubt aware that it is a mixture of Good DX and station news, tips, tidbits, and a smattering of left wing political commentary. Hauser is an athiest, and in the past has featured "TIPS FOR RATIONAL LIVING" as part of his program. This feature ridicules religious practice, and promotes humanism. I will be very interested to see if Hauser continues this feature now that his program will be heard over WWCR, which is a Christian Station.

Most of the programs aired during the week on WWCR are a mix of Religious programs, most of them in the old time religion vein during the day. In the evening, the station switches to talk shows from the SUN RADIO NETWORK, with Chuck Harder (Consumer help and weird science) and Tom Valentine (Right Wing Politics and WEIRDER science).

Last week Harder talked about the N-MACHINE, which is a device that is supposed to produce more electric power than it takes in, making it in effect a perpetual motion machine. Valentine, not to be outdone, had on a man who claims that his invention has lowered SMOG in Los Angeles, through manipulation of the "ether". The anti-smog machine has no moving parts, but relies on its geometric shape to dispell the noxious fumes. He wants the Los Angeles City Government to pay him a million dollars a month to continue his services. He cites the figures that prove his device works, and even uses newspaper headlines about lower smog levels. Since Los Angeles is ignoring him, he is packing up his technology and going to Japan with it. He says "Just you watch. NEXT YEAR the smog levels will increase". Of course if they do, he will have all the impirical evidence he needs. And if they don't... Well we won't hear from HIM any more.

In any case, HAUSER has also ridiculed these programs, and encouraged people who have any scientific knowledge to call and try and debunk these guys. When someone DOES call though, Valentine refuses to let them speak if they disagree, or he chides them. After being so critical of the station and its programming, Hauser now finds himself on the same station.

It is probably NO ACCIDENT though that WORLD OF RADIO will be airing immediately before RNI's weekly shows.

=====

RNI and its rotating schedule

=====

7520 KHZ 0200 - 0600 Z Via WWCR Sunday (USA) Monday (UTC)

Radio NewYork International, meanwhile has settled down to a very
regular schedule. Unfortunately, the best program host (Johnny
Lightning) is heard only once a week. My own personal LEAST-favorite
(Pirate Joe) is heard twice a month (or more depending on the month)
Now if you are a lefty liberal 1960's anti war-save the wales-peacenick
who gets into those old vietnam era protest songs and mindset, YOUR
mileage might vary. I prefer irreverance and biting satire, ala Johnny
Lightning to the predictable Pirate Joe. Other shows include "A
different kind of oldies show" which is not all that different a kind
of oldies show, really... AND the Steele Ship (host Randi Steele), who
is in a similar mold to pirate joe, but not quite as bad. So far, the
WORST RNI program was Pirate Joe broadcasting a distorted recording of
the ANTI WAR rally which took place in NYC in protest of the Desert
Shield Situation. Joe must be in his glory with another war to protest.
EVERYONE I know who listens to RNI flipped the station off after the
program got interminable. I bet even the most loyal RNI listeners just
could not take this program. HOW ABOUT IT, ANYONE ELSE LISTEN THAT
NIGHT?

That's all of my time.

Thank you for Yours.

G.Bourgois
System Administrator, Great White North UPLINK
THE radio oriented BBS. Free guest access to ALL
USENET radio oriented conferences AND the Internet
Pirate Radio Newsletter (when published)
(906) 228-4399

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=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

Date: 20 Nov 90 21:54:41 GMT
From: haven!wam!htucker@louie.udel.edu (Howard I. Tucker)
Subject: Ground Station Software
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Help!

I would like to obtain the ground station software for the new pac-sats.
Would anyone consider mailing me a copy on disk...(360k,1.2meg or 1.44meg)?

I have a compuserve account that I have not used in over 3.5 years....frankly I forgot all the local acess numbers and how to use the networks to get into it. (I DO remember my account and password!)

I really do not want to call the Dallas DRIG BBS....I have only have access to 300 baud during daytime rates!

Thanks for your help in advance......

73 de KA1SUR/3
htucker@wam.umd.edu
KA1SUR@WB1CQO (Fairfield, CT)

President Bush:

"Make Love, Not War!"......Bart Simpson says, "War is Bad!"

Date: 19 Nov 90 21:34:55 GMT
From: pilchuck!ssc!tad@uunet.uu.net (Tad Cook)
Subject: ICOM Batteries (memory)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

There have been several postings on here lately about the battery in some ICOM HF radios that holds memory. Some folks fear that the battery will wear out in a few years, and they sill be stuck with a microprocessor controlled radio with no "brains."

I talked to Bill Everett of ICOM today. He said that the batteries in ICOM radios (I'm NOT talking about the battery that POWERS your HT!) have a predicted life of over 15 years. If you want to replace yours before it runs out, and are afraid of losing memory, float a power supply across the battery that is set at about the same voltage as the battery. Then remove the battery, and replace it. Keeping voltage on it will keep the memory alive.

If you want ICOM to do it, you can send in your radio, and for $25 they will replace the battery. This includes parts and labor.

If you want to contact Bill Everett at ICOM, his email address is 76702.753@compuserve.com

He has some trouble replying to internet mail though. Listing a couple of variations of domain addresses could help if you want a reply.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

Date: 19 Nov 90 21:46:37 GMT
From:

usc!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs@ucsd.edu (Jim Grubs)
Subject: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
> Date: 18 Nov 90 23:08:25 GMT
> Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
> Message-ID: <5713@crash.cts.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> You do of course realize that linking any internet/usenet group to an
> on-air
> system is illegal, do you not? All such links must have all messages
> which
> are available "on-air" checked and approved by a licenced control
> operator
> ham BEFORE they are available on air.

Piffle! A good EDMEESE type program should catch 99.9% of the possible improper messages. As long as we make a good faith effort to comply, the FCC won't nitpick if an occasional clinker slips through.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

Date: 20 Nov 90 13:01:36 GMT
From:

usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!caen!hellgate.utah.edu!fcom.cc.utah.edu!cc.utah.edu!conf@ucsd.edu
Subject: Packet Test - Volunteers wanted
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <577@lrark.UUCP>, rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley) writes:
> In article <538@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >
> >Do you have access to both Usenet and your local VHF packet BBS?
>
> Yes, both.
>
> >Can you help me with a little experiment?
>
> Sure.
>
> >I need several packet stations who can do a couple of tests for me,
> >which involve listing some bulletins off of their local VHF packet BBS,

> >and then e-mailing the listings to me on Usenet. This is just a short
> >term experiment, and quite easy.
> >
> >I need folks in several areas across the MIDDLE of the USA, like in
> >Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and possibly Chicago,
> >Atlanta, Nashville and New Orleans.
>
> Arkansas falls in the area you described.
>
> >If you think you can help, contact me and let me tell you what I
> >need.
>
> Contact me at the bang path below. Still waiting on the maps to get
> caught up with me.
>
> 73
>
> --
> rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
> Ricky Mobley * LRTUG (501) 224-9454 *
> 1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
> Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

Date: 19 Nov 90 15:26:25 GMT
From:

usc!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.e
du!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs@ucsd.edu (Jim Grubs)
Subject: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 18 Nov 90 19:35:01 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1990Nov18.193501.13516@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
> >If no serious objections arise in the next week, I intend to start a formal
> >Call for Discussion in news.groups in a week or so. Let's kick it around,
> >and see if we can reach a consensus. I'd like to see a finished proposal
> >ready to go before the news.groupies have a chance to flame it, and hashing
> >out the issues here will improve the group's chance for success.
>
> I'm all for it. But you'd expect that.

Me, too, but what good is it if everyone does multiple posts? With RARE
exceptions the only time I post an article in two or more newsgroups is in
reply to someone else who did (and I'm therefore uncertain which one he's

actually reading). But some people do it habitually. That would tend to defeat the purpose.

When we say rec.ham-radio.legal, are we including tower cases, etc., or only FCC regulatory matters? If the latter, then rec.ham-radio.fcc might be more descriptive.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

Date: 20 Nov 90 06:04:38 GMT
From:

snorkelwacker.mit.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian@bloom-beacon.mit.edu (Julian Macassey)
Subject: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <11470.2746eb6e@ecs.umass.edu>, scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
> I would like to see some specific reasons for the establishment of yet another
lay out all
> their reasons for such. I get the feeling that some folks are outraged by any
milky
> bland or highly technical or supportive of the (genuflect) ARRL is to be
> shunned by the enlightened - right?

Does humour imitate life?

Because of all the "It's illegal" carping of the narrow minded
I and others have suggested that we create wrecked.ham-radio.lawyer
etc. This has been a quiet giggle for the past year or so. In fact,
just for giggles I have even created a newsgroup in my active file
called rec.ham-radio.lawyer.

It is interesting to note that the dull dreary goody-goody
attitude of the narrow minded has lead to the suggestion that they
get their own forum. But at least this will give them an opportunity
to drone on endlessly about matters legal and bureaucratic.

Of all the postings I have made here over the past 18 months,
the one that got the most response was a scenario I fabricated to
excite the armchair lawyers. I invented a scenario where I was on an
auto-patch and someone put me on hold. While on hold, a song and two
ads were played over the repeater. The response to this posting went
on for weeks. If I ask anything slightly technical, it is usually
ignored.

Maybe we should just call this group:
rec.ham-radio.humourless-bureaucrat

Why feed these people? Why don't we ignore them? Let's
treat them with the contempt which they deserve. Giving them a news
group will not stop them posting to rec.ham-radio saying: "Nja-nja,
you can't do that. I'm going to tell the FCC about you."

Some of my most instructive hamming was illegal. Yes, I will even
admit to running illegal phone patches on 2M and 23 cM between Sweden
and Denmark. So I suppose I am now an international felon. I have even
worked Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and England from a
commercial aircraft using a 2M walkie-talkie. So want to know if you
can do this from a plane? Sure you can. Did it crash? Obviously not.
Did I have the captains permission? Well on some these jaunts the
captain (an SM) and I took turns working the rig. But 1,125 posters
here will tell you that the plane will crash and you will go to hell
after you have been to prison.

We now return you to the "You can't do that" postings that clutter
this forum.

P.S. Loved the posting about not being allowed to use radios on
Amtrak. Very funny.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

Date: 20 Nov 90 23:23:22 GMT
From: usc!wuarchive!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@apple.com (Gary Coffman)
Subject: Questions on Phased Verticals (long)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <8304@gollum.twg.com> sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:
>Not having the ability to put up a decent tower and realizing that there is no
>such thing as a decent CQWW score without being able to run JA's on 40 all
>night, I just spent the weekend building a second 40 meter vertical out of
>scrap tubing lying around the yard. The plan here is to have two 40 meter
>verticals spaced a quarter wave apart and fed 90 degrees out of phase. This
>yields a cardiod pattern, and I have the major lobe aimed at 335 true (toward
>VU from the west coast). From what I can tell, this should yield roughly a
>3 dB gain over a single vertical approximately from YC through EA. Some
>curious anomalies came up during this little project, and I wonder if anybody
on
>the net who has had experience setting up phased verticals can explain what's
>going on for me.
>
>Each of the two verticals was tuned to be resonant at 7.025, and since there
are
>no traps they are amazingly flat over the whole band. By the time I get to
>7.300, the SWR is still only about 1.3! However, when I put the two together

>with the phasing harness, the SWR goes to about 2.5 (@7.025). It came down as
>I went off the top of the band, so I next began detuning both verticals by the
>same amount to get them resonant much lower. I ran out of tubing when I got
>them down to about 6.400, and now the SWR is about 1.8 at 7.025. The 1.8 I
can
1 to
>2 S-Units of gain (no way do I believe that, though!). So the way it is now
>is the way it's going to be this weekend unless some new inspiration hits
>(putting salt crystals in the swimming pool?). But I'm curious why I had to
>detune each vertical in order to get the system SWR down. I built a similar
>system for 2 meters and saw no such behavior: the SWR with both verticals
>connected was almost exactly the same as for each one.
>
>One short cut I took on this project is conceivably the explanation, but I'm
>not sure how it all relates. I had a scap 50' section of coax I used for the
>phasing harness, and I simply cut it so the difference between the two pieces
>was a quarter wave. Thus the pieces are not a quarter wave and a half wave
>pair, which is normal practice. A second factor is that the coax in the feed
>line and that in the phasing harness is different: the feedline is left over
>Ethernet cable (Belden 9880, which has V.F. of 0.8) and the phasing harness
>is from Radio Shack RG/8 (V.F. of 0.66).
>
>One other question, for anybody who has read this far. I know the feedpoint
>impedence of a vertical runs between 36 and 50 ohms depending on the number
>of radials and the slope at which they run away from the driven element. But
>I have a paperback book on Verticals which suggests using 72 ohm coax for the
>phasing harness, but gives no explanation for this. What gives? Any help
>would be much appreciated--particularly via email so I can see it BEFORE CQWW!
> AA6KX

You have a serious impedance mismatch in the system and are attempting to
compensate for it by introducing reactance by detuning the antennas. This
is the wrong approach. You need to use a section of 75 ohm line a quarter
wavelength long from each antenna to the combined feedpoint. The 75 ohm
quarter wave transmission line transformers will change the 50 ohm base
impedance of each antenna to 100 ohms. Summing the two 100 ohm feedlines
in parallel will result in a feedpoint impedance of 50 ohms. The quarter
wave phasing difference you need for a directional pattern can be obtained
by adding a quarter wave section of 50 ohm line between the end of one
of the 75 ohm transformers and one of the antennas. Tune each antenna
individually for a good 50 ohm match at resonance. There will be some
near field interaction when both antennas are driven. Do not readjust the
the resonant frequency of the antennas. Instead, readjust the base matching
networks to regain a 50 ohm match at each antenna base. Alternately you
can insert RF ammeters in the base of each tower and adjust your matching
networks for equal currents. This is a simplified view of the way we
do it in the broadcast biz.

Gary KE4ZV

Date: 19 Nov 90 15:03:25 GMT
From: apctrc!zslf08@uunet.uu.net (Steven L. Farmer)
Subject: rn KILL files
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Other rn users may find the following macro useful as an alternative to keeping a global kill file around. The macro causes all unread postings with the same author as the one currently displayed to be marked as read. This gem has been kicking around for awhile and was posted (somewhere, sometime) by dave@Galaxia.Newport.RI.US (David H. Brierley). I've bound it to the ^x (control x) key sequence since rot13 files are a rarity in the groups I read, but you can make the obvious change to bind it to another key. Using it in conjunction with the 'k' command to mark all unread postings with the same *subject line* as the one currently being displayed goes a long way towards preserving my sanity. Just place the following line in a file called .rnmac in your home directory (or add the line if you already have a .rnmac file).

```
^x %(%m=[ap]?/%t/h\:j^J:t)
```

When you encounter this first posting by a known drivel monger, just type ^x. Since the worst offenders usually make *lots* of postings, you often get to watch a long series of 'article nnnnn junked' messages scroll by. Its actually kind of satisying ;-)

73 - Steve WA5RPF

Date: 19 Nov 90 15:30:20 GMT
From:

csus.edu!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!news
.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu (Jim Grubs)
Subject: The Big One (was Move earthquake)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 18 Nov 90 08:40:27 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <546@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <59127@microsoft.UUCP>, mikemr@microsoft.UUCP (Michael MRAZ)
> writes:
> > I saw that ham plate in the earthquake show and looked it up in an
> > earlier callbook. The guy was in there, in one of the L.A.
> > suburbs. Not a good move on the producer's part.
>
>
> Why? What's the problem?

Right. Guys in Chicago in the Good Old Days would kill to get Gould to slip their ham callsigns into the Dick Tracy comic strip, which he did regularly.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

Date: 20 Nov 90 05:52:53 GMT
From: usc!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!anasaz!qip!rusty@ucsd.edu (Rusty
Carruth)
Subject: Usenet UnNet-be there!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1990Nov16.080440.8625@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
(gary buchholz) writes:
>
>**
>
>Don't forget about the Usenet un-net this (and every) Saturday Nov 17,90
>1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz. Basically, call "CQ Usenet".
>
>Pretty bad turnout last week - but I'll be there. And, I'll be taking
>names of everyone NOT there.... and sending out negative-QSL cards !
>So be there... or suffer the consequences....
>
>**

Well, I missed the first half of it, but the second half was pretty good,
even though more than 1/2 the folks had already left! Jay Maynard
was running as net control when I got there. I know that John Moore
had been doing it before that.

I will not be on this coming weekend, but dont' let *that* stop you!
(or maybe I should say "So if the threat of my being their has kept
you off, now's your chance!" :-)

73! CU on the Un-Net!

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

----

Date: (null)
From: (null)
PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 47 ARLP047
FROM ED TILTON, W1HDQ
SPRING HILL FL NOVEMBER 19, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE SOLAR FLUX WAS DOWN TO 140 ON NOVEMBER 2 BUT IT ROSE RAPIDLY,
REACHING 215 ONLY FIVE DAYS LATER. IT DROPPED BACK TO 186 BY
NOVEMBER 13, BUT RECOVERED QUICKLY AGAIN, RISING TO 223 BY THE 17TH.
THIS WAS THE HIGHEST FLUX READING SINCE THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER.

TWO LARGE SPOT GROUPS THAT CAME INTO THE EAST LIMB OF THE SUN ON THE
14TH SEEMED TO BE THE MAIN SOURCE OF THE RISE. EARLIER GROUPS THAT
WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE 215 PEAK ON THE 7TH DISAPPEARED AROUND THE
WEST LIMB EARLIER IN THE MONTH.

NEITHER OF THE FLUX PEAKS WAS ANYTHING LIKE THE OUTBREAK THAT
PRODUCED THE SURPRISE PEAK OF 315 BACK IN AUGUST, BUT THAT CAME AT
THE WRONG TIME OF YEAR TO DO MUCH GOOD FOR DXERS.

IF THE REST OF NOVEMBER FOLLOWS RECENT MONTHLY TRENDS, WE CAN EXPECT
LOWER FLUX LEVELS THIS WEEK, AND PROBABLY THROUGH THE REST OF THE
MONTH. THIS WOULD HAVE LITTLE EFFECT ON THE MAJOR DX BANDS, BUT IT
MAY SLOW DOWN DX ACTIVITY ON 50 MHZ, AND POSSIBLY 28 MHZ, ESPECIALLY
IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE MONTH.

AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBERS FOR NOVEMBER 8 THROUGH 14 WERE 199, 156,
125, 98, 108, 110 AND 115 RESPECTIVELY, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 130.1.
SOLAR FLUX NUMBERS AS REPORTED BY WWV FOR THE SAME TIME PERIOD WERE
212, 202, 193, 197, 194, 186 AND 201, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 198.

End of Info-Hams Digest
****

------------------ RFC822 Header Follows ------------------
Received: by mctgate.mct.anl.gov; 23 Nov 90 22:33:52
Received: from ANLVM by ANLVM.CTD.ANL.GOV (IBM VM SMTP R1.2.2ANL-MX) with BSMTP
id 8676; Thu, 22 Nov 90 14:52:50 CST
Received: from UICVM by ANLVM (Mailer R2.07B) with BSMTP id 8675; Thu, 22 Nov
90 14:52:47 CST
Received: from UICVM.BITNET by UICVM (Mailer R2.07) with BSMTP id 2806; Thu, 22
Nov 90 14:52:18 CST
Date: Thu, 22 Nov 90 08:00:11 PST
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Sender: Info-Hams redistribution <DIST-HAM@RPIECS.BITNET>
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams-relay@UCSD.EDU>
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V90 #438
X-To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu
To: Multiple recipients of list DIST-HAM <DIST-HAM@RPIECS>

3360. Can't Find MailCenter!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 06:34:36 UTC
From: Info-Hams@UCSD.EDU
Message-ID: <9011261256.AA20248@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6269

GatorMail-Q Info-Hams Digest V90 #441
Info-Hams Digest Fri, 23 Nov 90 Volume 90 : Issue 441

Today's Topics:
ANSWERS TO Questions on Phased Verticals
Callsign project (2 msgs)
HYPERCARD STACKS
Kenwood TM431A mods
Less Than Clean Fists
Novice License for $150 ??
Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal
QRP on 20 meters
Questions on Phased Verticals (long)
Re: Questions on Phased Verticals (long)
Returned mail: Host unknown
Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard) now available
Yaesu Ft711 mods

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 22 Nov 90 03:52:41 GMT
From:

usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@ucsd
.edu (Gary Coffman)
Subject: ANSWERS TO Questions on Phased Verticals
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1990Nov20.165326.22220@cbnewsl.att.com> feg@floyd.ATT.COM (Forrest
Gehrke) writes:
>In article <8315@gollum.twg.com> sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:
>>N3HBZ sent me email today explaining some problems I had building a phased
>>vertical array this past weekend. The explanation is so simple that I'm more
>>than a little embarrassed for not having seen it myself. For those who are
>>interested, here's what's going on:
>>

>>Two verticals connected to a single feedline constitute a pair of loads in
>>parallel. We want the net impedance to be 50 ohms to match, and putting two
>>50 ohm loads in parallel yielded a circuit impedance of 25 ohms (hence the
high
>>SWR). When I detuned the two verticals to bring the SWR down, all I was
doing
composite
>>impedance would come closer to the desired 50 ohms. What N3HBZ suggests is a
>>1/4 wave matching section of 72 ohm coax on each antenna to yield ~100 ohms
at
>>transmitter when the two are added in parallel. It's obvious once you see
the
sorry
>>now I wasted the bandwidth with my query earlier.
>>
>
>This advice is pure BS. The problem with phasing antenna elements
>is less one of matching than it is of achieving the intended
>phasing. First of all, the two elements of a 1/4 wave spaced
>90 degree phased array are not 50 ohm loads. In fact, they are
>far from equal, they are reactive, and of opposite signs.
>This, in spite of the their being identical resistive
>self-impedances at resonance.

I wouldn't go so far as to call the advice BS, somewhat incomplete sure,
but he's on the right track.

>Why is this so? Because of mutual coupling between the
>two verticals. This results in a factor called mutual
>impedance that inserts itself into a set of simultaneous
>equations which nature solves for you when you connect
>these elements together in parallel. Of course, the
>delay line you connect in series with one of the
>verticals will (hopefully) set the desired phase
>delay into the equation. Since the driving impedances
>are reactive, cutting this delay line for 90 degrees
>(if that is the delay intended) is guaranteed NOT
>to produce 90 degrees. That occurs only if the
>loads are resistive.
>
>The array doesn't care whit whether its SWR is not
>1:1. For example, the average Yagi represents an
>impedance around 20 ohms. You put a matching circuit
>(such as a gamma) only to get a good match to your
>feed line so that your transmitter will like it
>better. But the Yagi still is 20 ohms, and it
>could care less.

Ah, but the Yagi has only one driven element and no phasing harness.
Most of the directional broadcast arrays that I've worked with use L
networks at the base of each tower to match the tower to the 50 ohm

phasing lines and to tune out the reactance caused by mutual coupling.
Some of them also used 75 ohm line sections as their combiner.

If you don't feed the line at it's characteristic impedance, it will
act as a transmission line transformer and really screw up your
combiner and your phasor design. Of course some arrays I've seen used
this fact to advantage in the design of the array, but those systems
were really hard to keep balanced because they removed several of the
adjustments available to compensate for changing ground conductivity
with the change of the seasons. The really good array designs kept the
lines matched unless they delibrately needed an impedance transformation
as part of the combiner. Many of the combiners were adjustable lumped
constant networks however.

The approach outlined by the original poster is sound for a two tower
directional array with the addition of matching L networks at the base
of each tower. Things get a lot hinckier if you have three or more towers
and a complex pattern requirement. In those situations, your towers may
need to be of different heights with special tuning requirements so that
you can get the desired net RF currents to flow in them for the pattern
required. I've even seen arrays with negative power readings in some
of the towers. In fact this is quite common in five tower arrays. But
you still want the coaxial lines matched in their characteristic
impedances. More complex tuning networks are used at the tower bases
to get the desired currents while still presenting a match to the
lines.

Array design and tuning can be quite complex, but to say that one should
ignore SWR in the phasing and combining lines is simply not true.

>One of the worst things that ever happened to ham
>radio is the invention of a cheap means of measuring
>SWR. Far too much attention is paid to it, mostly
>for the wrong reasons.

Any tool can be misused or misunderstood, but cheap SWR meters have been a
boon to those using coax fed antenna systems. The old RF ammeter in the
base of the tower is a good tool, and a vector phasemeter is very useful,
but the good directional wattmeter is a more flexible tool if you understand
what it is telling you and can read a tape measure and a Smith Chart.

Gary KE4ZV

Date: 21 Nov 90 03:17:55 GMT
From: asuvax!anasaz!qip!rusty@handies.ucar.edu (Rusty Carruth)
Subject: Callsign project
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <5478@qip.UUCP> rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
>I was talking to John Moore NJ7E today, and he asked me how the callsign
>project was going. I told him, and he panicked....

well, I sit corrected :-)

I talked to John again today and he took issue with my description of
what happened. Yup, he is right - he did not panic. Sorry, I got
carried away... (Does poetic license extend to usenet news articles? :-)

So, let me set the issue straight:

John DID NOT PANIC.

Thanks.

(and i vote YES YES YES a Thousand times YES (well, at least one yes, anyway),
to Jay's suggestion of rec.ham-radio.legal)

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

----

Date: 21 Nov 90 03:30:47 GMT
From: asuvax!anasaz!qip!john@handies.ucar.edu (John Moore)
Subject: Callsign project
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <5492@qip.UUCP> rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
]In article <5478@qip.UUCP> rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
]So, let me set the issue straight:
]
] John DID NOT PANIC.

Thank you for setting the record straight!

However, John IS concerned that Rusty will not be able to buy his
dual bander, because he is way short of covering costs on the
callsign project. I'm also concerned because if Rusty loses his
dual bander, he sure isn't going to do the call sign project again!

So please - get in on the project (contact Rusty). If use use one
of the callsign servers derived from his tapes, please send him
a little contribution! Think of it as Shareware.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253
anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

Date: Fri, 23 Nov 90 08:53:35 MST
From: Larry L. Springstee <LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Subject: HYPERCARD STACKS
To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu

>RE:Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard)
I was able to get mine via anonymous FTP from apple.com out of their
pub/ham-radio directory. All five stacks are small enough to fit on an
800K floppy when compressed. If any one in the West Texas/New Mexico
area that can't FTP wants a copy, give me a shout.
I try to keep other PD/Shareware Mac goodies as well.

Bye for now, 73

****
* ANYONE KNOW HOW TO KEEP A FIVE YEAR OLD FROM HOGGING THE MAC?*
* I DON'T WANT TO BUY HIM HIS OWM :-) *
****

Packet: DE LARRY WB8LBZ @ K5WPH-2.NM.USA.NA
e-mail: lspringsteen@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
MaBell: w:(505) 678-1912/1913/2330/2039 one will not be busy
h:(915) 821-3021
======--

Date: 22 Nov 90 15:08:48 GMT
From:

usc!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!lavaca.uh.edu!menudo.uh.edu!lobster!ur
chin!f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org!Christopher.Boone@apple.com (Christopher Boone)
Subject: Kenwood TM431A mods
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Do you know if anyone has simialr mods for the Yaesu FT711 series? I would
like for mine to go down to 420 and listen in on my 451company rptrs as well!
Tnx
73
WB5ITT

Date: 22 Nov 90 01:21:52 GMT
From: sumax!amc-gw!pilchuck!ssc!tad@beaver.cs.washington.edu (Tad Cook)
Subject: Less Than Clean Fists
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1990Nov19.233009.22195@dcdwest.uucp>, plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais)
writes:
>
>
> Now XYZ comes back for his/her first exchange. After the first couple of
> words or so you soon realize that this is not gonna be one of those "vy fb
> qso's" cuz XWZ's fist is obviously afflicted with both a lisp and a stutter

> and you'll have learned an entirely different version of morse by the time
> this qso ends :-)
>
> So... I'd like to poll the net and request responses which answer the
> question - "How do I tactifully get out of this mess without pissing this
> guy off?"
>

I have actually tried this, with varying results:

SRI OM HAD TROUBLE COPYING NO QRM OR QRN, AND UR SIGS FB, BUT
WHAT DOES CCIIOIICOC MEAN?

If they are trying to send too fast, I may ask them to send slower.

Another one that can drive me up the wall is if I am operating CW
mobile, and I hook up with SOMEONEWHORUNSALLTHEWORDSTOGETHER. Very
hard to figure out while driving. I just tell them that I copied
nothing, and to send a little slower with plenty of time between
each word. This problem is especially bad if they can't spell!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

Date: 22 Nov 90 08:48:01 GMT
From: uhccux!hale!hlivak@ames.arc.nasa.gov (Bob Hlivak)
Subject: Novice License for $150 ??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

x
The text listed below comes form a flyer found in our local amateur
electronics store in Honolulu. I have copied it as faithfully as
possible (mistakes included). Note that the dashed lines starting
under the word "resistration" indicate that clause was underlined
in the original. Also the word "not" in the sentence with "cram
course" was in bold in the original, not caps as presented here.

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ begin flyer text @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

HAM RADIO LICENSE COURSE
presented by
GORDON WEST WB6NOA
JANUARY 17, 19 & 20, 1991
HAWAII YACHT CLUB
OPEN TO ALL

* Pass the Novice-Voice Exam right in class!
* Over 20 hours of Beginner Theory & Code practice.
* No previous in background in Code or Theory required.
* Special marine and ham radio installation and
operation seminar.

Class fee of $150 includes all course materials, consultation with Gordon regarding equipment selection and installation on board your boat, and lunches and refreshments. Pre-study materials will be provided ahead of time, so registration at least 30 days before the course is essential.
==-

Mariners may obtain the amateur radio Novice Class license in just one weekend. Current Novice privileges allow operation on the worldwide voice frequencies on the 10-meter band. Complete instruction in code and theory will be covered. The Novice Class license exam will be given by Volunteer Ham radio operators in the last hour of the course. Many ham radio and electronic demonstrations liven up the weekend and there are opportunities for "hands-on" experience.

This accelerated course is designed to help the student be a good begineer ham operator. This is NOT a cram course. Gordon West will thoroughly cover all FCC element 2 & 1A materials in his fun and humorous style. Multiple test availability assures passing the exam Sunday evening.

* Textbooks, tapes, code key and oscillator and
numerous handouts are supplied free!
* Course fee is $150.

Pre-registration is a must and space is limited! Register NOW at
Hawaii Yacht Club, 1739C Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96815.
(808) 949-4622.

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ end flyer text @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

I have been a licensed amateur since this summer. My wife just also passed her tech class license. We both studied and learned both the code and the knowledge required to honestly pass the required tests. The "assurance" offered by the above flyer upsets me beyond words. If such an offering is not illegal it certainly must be unethical. I refuse to be convinced that this is proper and ask those who feel my outrage to suggest a course of action. To whom do I write and what should be said? This is now my hobby too, but I am young in the teeth and seek your inputs.

I know what my license is worth to me. Unfortunately, I also now know what it costs.

Best regards, Robert J. Hlivak NH6XO

Date: 21 Nov 90 15:34:19 GMT
From: asuvax!anasaz!qip!john@handies.ucar.edu (John Moore)

Subject: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <11470.2746eb6e@ecs.umass.edu> scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
]I would like to see some specific reasons for the establishment of yet another
]ham group. Proponents should take advantage of the opportunity to lay out all
>their reasons for such. I get the feeling that some folks are outraged by any
>sort of controversy - they call it "flaming". Everything that is not milky
>bland or highly technical or supportive of the (genuflect) ARRL is to be
>shunned by the enlightened - right?

Where do you get off assuming this sort of nonsense? I am infavor of
such a group, and I LOVE controversy.

>Come on folks, let's not become too stultified. Sure, the code-no code
^^^^^^^^^^
That's why were trying to move the never ending, no new ideas circular
discussions to another group.

>discussion seems unending. So what? I would really prefer to exclude all the
>mentalities that are horrified ("bored") by controversy. Reasoned arguments

Once again, you seem to be a bit confused about motives, and perfectly willing
to make ad-hominem attacks on those who support this idea. If this is your
idea of controversy, bug off.

>are the spice of life. Even the Russians are able to disagree now without
>being sent to Siberia!

Yep - so let's hear some of your reasons, rather than just ad-hominem
flaming, OK?

By the way - next time you see an original thought in the code/no-code
debate, why not let us know? I haven't seen one in a long time.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253
anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

Date: 22 Nov 90 19:44:41 GMT
From: uhccux!uhunix.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu@ames.arc.nasa.gov (John Shalamskas, KJ9U)
Subject: QRP on 20 meters
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Last night at 0620 UTC (8:20 pm local time) I worked JA1WVK,
a 2 watt station on 20 meter SSB. He was using a TH7DX tribander,
but I was still surprised at his signal strength, about S-2. On
my end I'm using just a G5RV dipole (3/2 wave) at 100 feet, and 100 watts.

I also tried reducing power, and he could hear me at the 1 watt level.

Naturally, after 5 minutes or so at QRP some LID came up practically
on top of us so I had to increase power again... we tried 15 meters but
no contact was made.

For the curious, Yoshi's rig was a Mizuho MX14S monoband transceiver.
He had a similar monobander for 15 meters.

The moral of the story is: Even on DX alley of 20 meters you can run
low power. It sure does help to have a good antenna! Of course,
if we had been on 10 meters, the QSO would have been a lot longer.

de KJ9U John Shalamskas

Date: 22 Nov 90 04:36:29 GMT
From:

usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@ucsd
.edu (Gary Coffman)
Subject: Questions on Phased Verticals (long)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1250275@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>Re: two 1/4-wave verticals phased 90 degrees:
>
>[good info deleted]
>
>When you are finished, you will have a 25-ohm feedpoint impedance
>at the "Y", which can be matched to 50 ohms with another matching
>network. Each antenna should now have the same power being
>radiated, so the cardiod pattern should be correct.

This would require a 37.5 ohm quarterwave matching section. 37.5
ohm cable is not off-the-shelf at the local parts house. If instead,
you use two 75 ohm matching sections before the combining junction,
then two 100 ohm loads in parallel equal 50 ohms. CATV cable is off-
the-shelf. Sometimes you need to check your design for what parts
are commonly available.

Gary KE4ZV

Date: 21 Nov 90 12:58:31 GMT
From: hpda!hpwala!hpnjld!eyg@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Ed Gilbert)
Subject: Re: Questions on Phased Verticals (long)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Note that the feedpoint impedance of the two antennas will not be the
>same. If you just run a 1/4 wave feedline between them, then even if
>you do somehow get the total feedpoint impedance to equal 50 ohms,

>you almost for sure will not have equal currents in each antenna.
>
>Here's how I would do it. Build a matching network at the base of
>each antenna (PI-network, or whatever). Match each antenna to 50
>ohms (with SWR meter) with the other antenna disconnected (open).

I've often thought about this problem, and I keep running into the
same question. How do you guarantee that the phase shifts through
both matching networks are identical? As you said, the feed point
impedances of the two antennas will probably not be the same, so even
if you used a simple L-network for matching, the phase shifts would
not be identical. Any significant difference in phase shifts will
ruin the pattern of the array.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

Date: Fri, 23 Nov 90 07:38:01 EST
From: popyackl@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (Leonard J. Popyack)
Subject: Returned mail: Host unknown
To: info-hams@UCSD.edu

Date: Wed, 21 Nov 90 13:45:54 -0500
From: MAILER-DAEMON (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: Host unknown
To: popyackl

===== Transcript of session follows =====
550 info-hams@!ucsd.edu... Host unknown

===== Unsent message follows =====
Received: by lonex.radc.af.mil (5.64/1.25)
id AA23269; Wed, 21 Nov 90 13:45:54 -0500
From: popyackl (Leonard J. Popyack)
Message-Id: <9011211845.AA23269@lonex.radc.af.mil>
To: info-hams@!ucsd.edu
Date: Wed, 21 Nov 90 13:45:52 EST
Subject: Mobile Madness
Cc: szarekw

Additional info and clarifications on Buzzard's Antenna:

>Date: Tue, 20 Nov 90 09:34:01 EST
>From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (William J. Szarek)
>Subject: Mobile HF antennas
>To: info-hams@UCSD.edu
>
>Jerome, I hope this information is helpful. If you need more information
>please contact me at szarekw@lonex.radc.af.mil .
>
>My ant is a TEXAS BUG CATCHER. It is available from GLA Systems, P.O.
Box

>425, Caddo Mills, TX 75005. Henry Allen WB5YTD is the designer and builder
>of the antenna. I had the pleasure of speaking with him on 2 meters during
>a recent trip to texas and had a pleasant QSO re: mobiling. Henry said
he
>d oesn't see too many put together the way mine is but smaller/simpler
antennas
size/res.
>freq. trade-offs.
>
>I used a 54' mast with the #88 coil (10" long 3" diameter 8 turns per inch)
^=====---*** NOT TRUE !!! 54 Feet? Comon Buzz....
>, a 20" diameter capacitive top hat, and a 102" whip on a 4" spring.
>
> [Stuff Deleted]
>
>I have this antenna mounted on my Jeep (Wrangler) and have found that as
>long as the capacity hat and coil are above the roof of the vehical (even
>those with metal roofs) the antenna will function very well.

draw us a picture, Buzz...I don't think the net will
believe it!

>
>The tip of the antenna is 18 1/2 feet off the ground. In order to allow
>me to get under bridges and just about anything I have a winch mounted on
>the front bumper that can pull the antenna down (folding it over at the
spring
>above the capacitive hat) to about 10 feet. I have found that if I want
>to keep my height low I can tune up the antenna in this position and it
will
>function just about as well as it did in the vertical position (like the
>texas longhorn antenna mentioned in the bb).

this is true! I have seen this Jeep. Anynore antennas
and it would tip over in a gusty wind!

>
> [stuff deleted]
>
>While on my last trek some debris fell off a truck and took out a window
>on the jeep and then hit my antenna. The bug-catcher components stayed
>together.
> The stainless steel mast (7/8" diameter) bent near the threads much to
the
>credit of Henry Allen.

>
>If I had it to do again my mobile HF antenna would be the Texas Bug Catcher
>73
>-buzz
>WM1W (was KE2WD)

Anyone else out there in Net-o-land have a mobile set-up which rivels
Buzzards? I once saw a picture of a mobile set-up with 2 meter 11 element

beams on it. (I think it was QST).

-Len
WF2V

Comment by: popyackl Date: Fri, 23 Nov 90 07:38:01 EST

Date: 22 Nov 90 09:27:48 GMT
From: radius!lemke@apple.com (Steve Lemke)
Subject: Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard) now available
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:

>I wish there was some way the Mac-based ham community could truly reward
>Diana for these stacks. I used her earlier sets to go from nothing to Extra
>in just over a year. Of course, I read the books, but the ability to have
>hypercard test me over and over again helped me realize where I needed more

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 23 Nov 90 Volume 90 : Issue 441

Today's Topics:
ANSWERS TO Questions on Phased Verticals
Callsign project (2 msgs)
HYPERCARD STACKS
Kenwood TM431A mods
Less Than Clean Fists
Novice License for $150 ??
Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal
QRP on 20 meters
Questions on Phased Verticals (long)
Re: Questions on Phased Verticals (long)
Returned mail: Host unknown
Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard) now available
Yaesu Ft711 mods

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 22 Nov 90 03:52:41 GMT
From:

usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@ucsd
.edu (Gary Coffman)
Subject: ANSWERS TO Questions on Phased Verticals
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1990Nov20.165326.22220@cbnewsl.att.com> feg@floyd.ATT.COM (Forrest
Gehrke) writes:
>In article <8315@gollum.twg.com> sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:
>>N3HBZ sent me email today explaining some problems I had building a phased
>>vertical array this past weekend. The explanation is so simple that I'm more
>>than a little embarrassed for not having seen it myself. For those who are
>>interested, here's what's going on:
>>
>>Two verticals connected to a single feedline constitute a pair of loads in
>>parallel. We want the net impedance to be 50 ohms to match, and putting two
>>50 ohm loads in parallel yielded a circuit impedance of 25 ohms (hence the
high
>>SWR). When I detuned the two verticals to bring the SWR down, all I was
doing
composite
>>impedance would come closer to the desired 50 ohms. What N3HBZ suggests is a
>>1/4 wave matching section of 72 ohm coax on each antenna to yield ~100 ohms
at
>>transmitter when the two are added in parallel. It's obvious once you see
the
sorry
>>now I wasted the bandwidth with my query earlier.
>>
>
>This advice is pure BS. The problem with phasing antenna elements
>is less one of matching than it is of achieving the intended
>phasing. First of all, the two elements of a 1/4 wave spaced
>90 degree phased array are not 50 ohm loads. In fact, they are
>far from equal, they are reactive, and of opposite signs.
>This, in spite of the their being identical resistive
>self-impedances at resonance.

I wouldn't go so far as to call the advice BS, somewhat incomplete sure,
but he's on the right track.

>Why is this so? Because of mutual coupling between the
>two verticals. This results in a factor called mutual
>impedance that inserts itself into a set of simultaneous
>equations which nature solves for you when you connect
>these elements together in parallel. Of course, the
>delay line you connect in series with one of the
>verticals will (hopefully) set the desired phase
>delay into the equation. Since the driving impedances
>are reactive, cutting this delay line for 90 degrees
>(if that is the delay intended) is guaranteed NOT
>to produce 90 degrees. That occurs only if the
>loads are resistive.

>
>The array doesn't care whit whether its SWR is not
>1:1. For example, the average Yagi represents an
>impedance around 20 ohms. You put a matching circuit
>(such as a gamma) only to get a good match to your
>feed line so that your transmitter will like it
>better. But the Yagi still is 20 ohms, and it
>could care less.

Ah, but the Yagi has only one driven element and no phasing harness. Most of the directional broadcast arrays that I've worked with use L networks at the base of each tower to match the tower to the 50 ohm phasing lines and to tune out the reactance caused by mutual coupling. Some of them also used 75 ohm line sections as their combiner.

If you don't feed the line at it's characteristic impedance, it will act as a transmission line transformer and really screw up your combiner and your phasor design. Of course some arrays I've seen used this fact to advantage in the design of the array, but those systems were really hard to keep balanced because they removed several of the adjustments available to compensate for changing ground conductivity with the change of the seasons. The really good array designs kept the lines matched unless they delibrately needed an impedance transformation as part of the combiner. Many of the combiners were adjustable lumped constant networks however.

The approach outlined by the original poster is sound for a two tower directional array with the addition of matching L networks at the base of each tower. Things get a lot hinckier if you have three or more towers and a complex pattern requirement. In those situations, your towers may need to be of different heights with special tuning requirements so that you can get the desired net RF currents to flow in them for the pattern required. I've even seen arrays with negative power readings in some of the towers. In fact this is quite common in five tower arrays. But you still want the coaxial lines matched in their characteristic impedances. More complex tuning networks are used at the tower bases to get the desired currents while still presenting a match to the lines.

Array design and tuning can be quite complex, but to say that one should ignore SWR in the phasing and combining lines is simply not true.

>One of the worst things that ever happened to ham
>radio is the invention of a cheap means of measuring
>SWR. Far too much attention is paid to it, mostly
>for the wrong reasons.

Any tool can be misused or misunderstood, but cheap SWR meters have been a boon to those using coax fed antenna systems. The old RF ammeter in the base of the tower is a good tool, and a vector phasemeter is very useful, but the good directional wattmeter is a more flexible tool if you understand what it is telling you and can read a tape measure and a Smith Chart.

Gary KE4ZV

Date: 21 Nov 90 03:17:55 GMT
From: asuvax!anasaz!qip!rusty@handies.ucar.edu (Rusty Carruth)
Subject: Callsign project
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <5478@qip.UUCP> rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
>I was talking to John Moore NJ7E today, and he asked me how the callsign
>project was going. I told him, and he panicked....

well, I sit corrected :-)

I talked to John again today and he took issue with my description of
what happened. Yup, he is right - he did not panic. Sorry, I got
carried away... (Does poetic license extend to usenet news articles? :-)

So, let me set the issue straight:

John DID NOT PANIC.

Thanks.

(and i vote YES YES YES a Thousand times YES (well, at least one yes, anyway),
to Jay's suggestion of rec.ham-radio.legal)

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

----

Date: 21 Nov 90 03:30:47 GMT
From: asuvax!anasaz!qip!john@handies.ucar.edu (John Moore)
Subject: Callsign project
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <5492@qip.UUCP> rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
]In article <5478@qip.UUCP> rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
]So, let me set the issue straight:
]
] John DID NOT PANIC.

Thank you for setting the record straight!

However, John IS concerned that Rusty will not be able to buy his
dual bander, because he is way short of covering costs on the
callsign project. I'm also concerned because if Rusty loses his
dual bander, he sure isn't going to do the call sign project again!

So please - get in on the project (contact Rusty). If use use one
of the callsign servers derived from his tapes, please send him
a little contribution! Think of it as Shareware.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253
anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

Date: Fri, 23 Nov 90 08:53:35 MST
From: Larry L. Springstee <LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Subject: HYPERCARD STACKS
To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu

>RE:Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard)
I was able to get mine via anonymous FTP from apple.com out of their
pub/ham-radio directory. All five stacks are small enough to fit on an
800K floppy when compressed. If any one in the West Texas/New Mexico
area that can't FTP wants a copy, give me a shout.
I try to keep other PD/Shareware Mac goodies as well.

Bye for now, 73

****
* ANYONE KNOW HOW TO KEEP A FIVE YEAR OLD FROM HOGGING THE MAC?*
* I DON'T WANT TO BUY HIM HIS OWM :-) *
****

Packet: DE LARRY WB8LBZ @ K5WPH-2.NM.USA.NA
e-mail: lspringsteen@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
MaBell: w:(505) 678-1912/1913/2330/2039 one will not be busy
h:(915) 821-3021
=====--

Date: 22 Nov 90 15:08:48 GMT
From:

usc!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!lavaca.uh.edu!menudo.uh.edu!lobster!ur
chin!f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org!Christopher.Boone@apple.com (Christopher Boone)
Subject: Kenwood TM431A mods
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Do you know if anyone has simialr mods for the Yaesu FT711 series? I would
like for mine to go down to 420 and listen in on my 451company rptrs as well!
Tnx
73
WB5ITT

Date: 22 Nov 90 01:21:52 GMT
From: sumax!amc-gw!pilchuck!ssc!tad@beaver.cs.washington.edu (Tad Cook)
Subject: Less Than Clean Fists
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1990Nov19.233009.22195@dcdwest.uucp>, plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
>
>
> Now XYZ comes back for his/her first exchange. After the first couple of
> words or so you soon realize that this is not gonna be one of those "vy fb
> qso's" cuz XWZ's fist is obviously afflicted with both a lisp and a stutter
> and you'll have learned an entirely different version of morse by the time
> this qso ends :-)
>
> So... I'd like to poll the net and request responses which answer the
> question - "How do I tactifully get out of this mess without pissing this
> guy off?"
>

I have actually tried this, with varying results:

SRI OM HAD TROUBLE COPYING NO QRM OR QRN, AND UR SIGS FB, BUT
WHAT DOES CCIIOIICOC MEAN?

If they are trying to send too fast, I may ask them to send slower.

Another one that can drive me up the wall is if I am operating CW mobile, and I hook up with SOMEONEWHORUNSALLTHEWORDSTOGETHER. Very hard to figure out while driving. I just tell them that I copied nothing, and to send a little slower with plenty of time between each word. This problem is especially bad if they can't spell!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

Date: 22 Nov 90 08:48:01 GMT
From: uhccux!hale!hlivak@ames.arc.nasa.gov (Bob Hlivak)
Subject: Novice License for $150 ??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

x
The text listed below comes form a flyer found in our local amateur electronics store in Honolulu. I have copied it as faithfully as possible (mistakes included). Note that the dashed lines starting under the word "resistration" indicate that clause was underlined

in the original. Also the word "not" in the sentence with "cram course" was in bold in the original, not caps as presented here.

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ begin flyer text @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

HAM RADIO LICENSE COURSE
presented by
GORDON WEST WB6NOA
JANUARY 17, 19 & 20, 1991
HAWAII YACHT CLUB
OPEN TO ALL
* Pass the Novice-Voice Exam right in class!
* Over 20 hours of Beginner Theory & Code practice.
* No previous in background in Code or Theory required.
* Special marine and ham radio installation and
operation seminar.

Class fee of $150 includes all course materials, consultation with Gordon regarding equipment selection and installation on board your boat, and lunches and refreshments. Pre-study materials will be provided ahead of time, so registration at least 30 days before the course is essential.
===-

Mariners may obtain the amateur radio Novice Class license in just one weekend. Current Novice privileges allow operation on the worldwide voice frequencies on the 10-meter band. Complete instruction in code and theory will be covered. The Novice Class license exam will be given by Volunteer Ham radio operators in the last hour of the course. Many ham radio and electronic demonstrations liven up the weekend and there are opportunities for "hands-on" experience.

This accelerated course is designed to help the student be a good begineer ham operator. This is NOT a cram course. Gordon West will thoroughly cover all FCC element 2 & 1A materials in his fun and humorous style. Multiple test availability assures passing the exam Sunday evening.

* Textbooks, tapes, code key and oscillator and
numerous handouts are supplied free!
* Course fee is $150.

Pre-registration is a must and space is limited! Register NOW at
Hawaii Yacht Club, 1739C Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96815.
(808) 949-4622.

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ end flyer text @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

I have been a licensed amateur since this summer. My wife just also passed her tech class license. We both studied and learned both the code and the knowledge required to honestly pass the required tests. The "assurance" offered by the above flyer upsets me beyond words. If such an offering is not illegal it certainly must be unethical. I refuse to be convinced that this is proper and ask those who feel my outrage to suggest a course of action. To whom do I write

and what should be said? This is now my hobby too, but I am young
in the teeth and seek your inputs.

I know what my license is worth to me. Unfortunately, I also now
know what it costs.

Best regards, Robert J. Hlivak NH6XO

Date: 21 Nov 90 15:34:19 GMT
From: asuvax!anasaz!qip!john@handies.ucar.edu (John Moore)
Subject: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio legal
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <11470.2746eb6e@ecs.umass.edu> scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
]I would like to see some specific reasons for the establishment of yet another
]ham group. Proponents should take advantage of the opportunity to lay out all
>their reasons for such. I get the feeling that some folks are outraged by any
>sort of controversy - they call it "flaming". Everything that is not milky
>bland or highly technical or supportive of the (genuflect) ARRL is to be
>shunned by the enlightened - right?

Where do you get off assuming this sort of nonsense? I am infavor of
such a group, and I LOVE controversy.

>Come on folks, let's not become too stultified. Sure, the code-no code
^^^^^^^^^^
That's why were trying to move the never ending, no new ideas circular
discussions to another group.

>discussion seems unending. So what? I would really prefer to exclude all the
>mentalities that are horrified ("bored") by controversy. Reasoned arguments

Once again, you seem to be a bit confused about motives, and perfectly willing
to make ad-hominem attacks on those who support this idea. If this is your
idea of controversy, bug off.

>are the spice of life. Even the Russians are able to disagree now without
>being sent to Siberia!

Yep - so let's hear some of your reasons, rather than just ad-hominem
flaming, OK?

By the way - next time you see an original thought in the code/no-code
debate, why not let us know? I haven't seen one in a long time.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253
anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

Date: 22 Nov 90 19:44:41 GMT
From: uhccux!uhunix.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu@ames.arc.nasa.gov (John Shalamskas, KJ9U)
Subject: QRP on 20 meters
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Last night at 0620 UTC (8:20 pm local time) I worked JA1WVK,
a 2 watt station on 20 meter SSB. He was using a TH7DX tribander,
but I was still surprised at his signal strength, about S-2. On
my end I'm using just a G5RV dipole (3/2 wave) at 100 feet, and 100 watts.
I also tried reducing power, and he could hear me at the 1 watt level.

Naturally, after 5 minutes or so at QRP some LID came up practically
on top of us so I had to increase power again... we tried 15 meters but
no contact was made.

For the curious, Yoshi's rig was a Mizuho MX14S monoband transceiver.
He had a similar monobander for 15 meters.

The moral of the story is: Even on DX alley of 20 meters you can run
low power. It sure does help to have a good antenna! Of course,
if we had been on 10 meters, the QSO would have been a lot longer.

de KJ9U John Shalamskas

Date: 22 Nov 90 04:36:29 GMT
From:

usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@ucsd
.edu (Gary Coffman)
Subject: Questions on Phased Verticals (long)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1250275@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>Re: two 1/4-wave verticals phased 90 degrees:
>
>[good info deleted]
>
>When you are finished, you will have a 25-ohm feedpoint impedance
>at the "Y", which can be matched to 50 ohms with another matching
>network. Each antenna should now have the same power being
>radiated, so the cardiod pattern should be correct.

This would require a 37.5 ohm quarterwave matching section. 37.5
ohm cable is not off-the-shelf at the local parts house. If instead,
you use two 75 ohm matching sections before the combining junction,
then two 100 ohm loads in parallel equal 50 ohms. CATV cable is off-
the-shelf. Sometimes you need to check your design for what parts
are commonly available.

Gary KE4ZV

Date: 21 Nov 90 12:58:31 GMT
From: hpda!hpwala!hpnjld!eyg@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Ed Gilbert)
Subject: Re: Questions on Phased Verticals (long)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Note that the feedpoint impedance of the two antennas will not be the
>same. If you just run a 1/4 wave feedline between them, then even if
>you do somehow get the total feedpoint impedance to equal 50 ohms,
>you almost for sure will not have equal currents in each antenna.
>
>Here's how I would do it. Build a matching network at the base of
>each antenna (PI-network, or whatever). Match each antenna to 50
>ohms (with SWR meter) with the other antenna disconnected (open).

I've often thought about this problem, and I keep running into the
same question. How do you guarantee that the phase shifts through
both matching networks are identical? As you said, the feed point
impedances of the two antennas will probably not be the same, so even
if you used a simple L-network for matching, the phase shifts would
not be identical. Any significant difference in phase shifts will
ruin the pattern of the array.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

Date: Fri, 23 Nov 90 07:38:01 EST
From: popyackl@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (Leonard J. Popyack)
Subject: Returned mail: Host unknown
To: info-hams@UCSD.edu

Date: Wed, 21 Nov 90 13:45:54 -0500
From: MAILER-DAEMON (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: Host unknown
To: popyackl

===== Transcript of session follows =====
550 info-hams@!ucsd.edu... Host unknown

===== Unsent message follows =====
Received: by lonex.radc.af.mil (5.64/1.25)
id AA23269; Wed, 21 Nov 90 13:45:54 -0500
From: popyackl (Leonard J. Popyack)
Message-Id: <9011211845.AA23269@lonex.radc.af.mil>
To: info-hams@!ucsd.edu
Date: Wed, 21 Nov 90 13:45:52 EST
Subject: Mobile Madness
Cc: szarekw

Additional info and clarifications on Buzzard's Antenna:

>Date: Tue, 20 Nov 90 09:34:01 EST
>From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (William J. Szarek)

>Subject: Mobile HF antennas
>To: info-hams@UCSD.edu
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>Jerome, I hope this information is helpful. If you need more information
>please contact me at szarekw@lonex.radc.af.mil .
>
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Box
>425, Caddo Mills, TX 75005. Henry Allen WB5YTD is the designer and builder
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draw us a picture, Buzz...I don't think the net will
believe it!

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Anyone else out there in Net-o-land have a mobile set-up which rivels
Buzzards? I once saw a picture of a mobile set-up with 2 meter 11 element

beams on it. (I think it was QST).

-Len
WF2V

Comment by: popyackl Date: Fri, 23 Nov 90 07:38:01 EST

Date: 22 Nov 90 09:27:48 GMT
From: radius!lemke@apple.com (Steve Lemke)
Subject: Updated Macintosh Ham Stacks (for HyperCard) now available
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:

>I wish there was some way the Mac-based ham community could truly reward
>Diana for these stacks. I used her earlier sets to go from nothing to Extra
>in just over a year. Of course, I read the books, but the ability to have
>hypercard test me over and over again helped me realize where I needed more
>studying (and helped me with the famous exam nerves syndrome.)

Early in 1990, I set out to complete my New Year's resolution of obtaining my
novice and tech license. I went about 2/3 of the way through a class taught
by the Stanford amateur radio club, but never took the test. Then a little
over a week ago, I found the HyperCard stacks on apple.com (ftp), and decided
to go for it once again. I had forgotten almost all of the code I learned at
Stanford, but with the Mac "Morse" program, and the HyperCard stacks, I really
studied intensely for five days (though my four years studying Electrical Eng-
ineering did help too), and last Sunday I took the Novice written test (missed
two questions), and the Tech written test (perfect score) and the code test
(perfect score). Sure was a hell of a lot easier with the Mac rather than
reading the boring books...

>So, Diana, for all of us: Thanks so much!!!

I second that whole-heartedly! One minor thing: The stacks I have don't
have any version number (I retrieved them a few weeks ago from apple.com)
in them, but they did seem to have some problems occassionally - they would
stop in the middle of a test and tell me (on the summary page) that I had
missed all of the remaining questions. Strange. Oh well, I passed anyway!
--

===== Steve Lemke, Engineering Quality Assurance, Radius Inc., San Jose =====
===== "I'm not a UNIX wizard, but I play the Postmaster at radius.com." =====
===== Reply to: lemke@radius.com (radius!lemke@apple.com works too!) =====

Date: 22 Nov 90 15:12:27 GMT
From:

zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!lavaca.uh.edu!menudo.uh.edu!lobster!urchin!f8324.n106
.z1.fidonet.org!Christopher.Boone@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Christopher Boone)
Subject: Yaesu Ft711 mods
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am looking for the mods for the FT711 mobile to unlock it from just 440-450.
I know it is the same or similar mod to the FT 73 HT....I want to go below 440
so i can use it to monitor and transmit on my link channels and also be able
to listen above 451 to my companies rptrs!

Tnx and 73
WB5ITT

End of Info-Hams Digest
****

------------------ RFC822 Header Follows ------------------
Received: by mctgate.mct.anl.gov; 23 Nov 90 22:33:52
Received: from ANLVM by ANLVM.CTD.ANL.GOV (IBM VM SMTP R1.2.2ANL-MX) with BSMTP
id 9385; Fri, 23 Nov 90 17:44:02 CST
Received: from UICVM by ANLVM (Mailer R2.07B) with BSMTP id 9384; Fri, 23 Nov
90 17:44:00 CST
Received: from UICVM.BITNET by UICVM (Mailer R2.07) with BSMTP id 5282; Fri, 23
Nov 90 17:43:42 CST
Date: Fri, 23 Nov 90 15:00:09 PST
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Sender: Info-Hams redistribution <DIST-HAM@RPIECS.BITNET>
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams-relay@UCSD.EDU>
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V90 #441
X-To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu
To: Multiple recipients of list DIST-HAM <DIST-HAM@RPIECS>

3361. RTTY DX Notes 11/23/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 14:31:14 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1913@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6271

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX1123
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 11/23/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd November 1990
BID: $RTDX1123
Part 1 of 3.

One wonders where the art of communications has gone to? Over the
past week I have been looking at the mini mailboxes. I Saw 43 of
them. Are they all small sized PK232s? It seems that with the
proliferation of these units it will soon be impossible to find a
space to have a QSO. I think that an original idea that was put
forward would be a viable answer. All mailboxes (including mini
mailboxes) be shifted to 10 and 18 MHz. That would be a logical
answer. Use those frequencies, or lose them.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the Saar-Pfalz-DX-Club Packet
Cluster, I5FLN, I5ICY, I5IGQ, JA1BLV, N2HOS, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG,
W2JGR and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster Network. Thank you all for
your very welcome information and help.

Bandpass:

Friday 16:
FM5DN 14086 at 0439Z
SV5TS 14088 at 0506Z
HP1XZD 14074 at 1239Z ARQ
3B9FR 14090 at 1301Z
UC2OCJ 28086 at 1340Z QSL
6W6JX 28082 at 1440Z
PJ2/OH2BGD 21088 at 1924Z
TY1PS 21074 at 2150Z ARQ
VP8BFH 14083 at 2311Z

Continued in part 2.

(*Are you reading this from a packet BBS in Utah, Colorado, Kansas,
Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee or Georgia? Send a message noting the
CALL of the station ORIGINATING this bulletin to:
KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA )
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX1123A
```

RTTY DX Notes 2of3 11/23/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd November 1990
BID: $RTDX1123A
Part 2 of 3.

Saturday 17:
VP8BFH 14088 at 0321Z
FM5DN 14089 at 0400Z
V85EB 21087 at 0425Z
UH8EA 14090 at 0714Z QSL
BZ4DAB 21087 at 1125Z
9J2BO 28091 at 1332Z
EA9MY 28083 at 1638Z
J73WA 28086 at 1727Z
5V7DP 21083 at 1812Z
5Z4BI 21084 at 2039Z
9X5LJ 14073 at 2130Z QSL/ARQ
P29BT 21089 at 2302Z
J88BP 14082 at 2352Z

Sunday 18:
UH2E/UA9TZ 14089 at 0009Z
5N0ETP 14090 at 0646Z QSL
EA9MY 14088 at 0647Z
3X1SG 14085 at 0745Z
UO5OGF 14084 at 0935Z
VU2CSO 14088 at 1252Z
P29BT 14090 at 1253Z
8J1RL 14085 at 1337Z
EA8ATE 21089 at 1345Z
J28TY 28082 at 1429Z
J73WA 28082 at 1541Z
VP8BFH 28088 at 1658Z

Monday 19:
ZK1AP 21074 at 0500Z ARQ
9Q5TE 14089 at 1515Z QSL
V31AR 21074 at 1900Z ARQ
9X5LJ 14073 at 2004Z

Tuesday 20:
YO2CLO 7007 at 0217Z
UH2E/UA9TZ 14084 at 0350Z
UA3AXJ 14088 at 0415Z
9H1P 14089 at 0610Z
ZK1AP 14074 at 2115Z ARQ
TY1PS 21074 at 2115Z

Wednesday 21:
OX3EW 14086 at 0107Z
YN1CB 14088 at 0314Z

J73EH 14083 at 0338Z
KB6ZBI/J6L 14087 at 0340Z
UH2E/UA9TZ 14086 at 0352Z
6W6JX 14085 at 0755Z
ZK1AP 14077 at 0850Z ARQ
UC2OCJ 28082 at 1207Z
5B4XA 28089 at 1223Z

Thursday 22:
UT5UJ 14088 at 0935Z
9X5LJ 14073 at 2135Z ARQ

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX1123B
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 11/23/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd November 1990
BID: $RTDX1123B
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information:

UC2OCJ says to QSL via Box 68, Gomel. 246027 Buelrussia, USSR.

9X5LJ and 9X5AB request their cards be sent to Box 81, Kigali, Rwanda.

UH8EA collects his cards from W5BWA.

5N0ETP collects his cards via N6LQL.

9Q5TE has SM0BFJ as his QSL manager.

CE0ZZZ says to QSL to Box 13312 Santiago, Chile.

Notes of Interest:

JA3DLE/1 reports that JG1RVN will be QRV from XU for 6 days from 3rd to 9th December with lots of RTTY.

On 27th November, or around that date, (after the CW contest), N7NG, OH2BH, OH2RF, and ZS6BCR will operate from Penguin Island (off the coast of Namibia) for 6 days by special permission of the South African Nature and Conservation people. The callsign could be ZS9Z/ZS1, after which they will operate from Walvis Bay with the callsign of ZS9Z for 4 days. They will use Icom gear and the QSLS go to OH2BH.

3W3RR is still hopeful of operating from Spratley in December.

Kure Island (KH7) is scheduled for December 12-21, all bands including 6 meters, if they can find some gear and aerials for 6. If you can help, call 671-346-2201 (in Guam) after 0600Z. Prefixes may be KH7/AH7/WH7 for the prefix hunters. The basic callsign will be KD7P/NH7.

SP5FYM is headed for King George Island (Antarctica) for January 1991.

There is a plan to activate 'MV' Island (in the Gulf of Finland) in
March 1991. They require RTTY gear. More later.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG).

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.

Are you reading this from a packet BBS in Utah, Colorado, Kansas,
Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee or Georgia? Send a message noting the
station originating this bulletin to KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

3362. Re: HYPERCARD STACKS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 15:43:14 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <156@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 6378

For people on the East Coast, who don't want to pull them from CA., I have put them in pub/HAM-RADIO on platypus.uofs.edu. Feel free to grab them from there.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

3363. AMSAT orbital data format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 18:22:33 UTC
From: LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12640522248.27.LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 6272

RE:AMSAT ELEMENT SETS

GREETINGS ALL,
I have been wondering WHY the good people at AMSAT insists on publishing orbital element data in an archaic and expanded format. I have been relaying AMSAT BN's from KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA for a few months. I do not understand the logic of sending data that takes up twice the space and requires manual input to be used. I also copy the data posted by T.S. Kelso and send out the orbital data on the local VHF Packet network. I have compared the size of the two formats and it's close to a two to one ratio with the same data in different formats. AMSAT BN's sent:

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90311.38885312
Element set: 621
Inclination: 26.0154 deg
RA of node: 176.3254 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5958797
Arg of perigee: 190.4011 deg
Mean anomaly: 147.4868 deg
Mean motion: 2.05880027 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.30e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2768

T.S. Kelso sent the following:
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90311.38885312 .00000013 00000-0 00000 0 0 6218
2 14129 26.0154 176.3254 5958797 190.4011 147.4868 2.05880027 27684

It's the same data only in half the space. Is there any one that reads this net that knows who to talk to to fix this problem? I see this expanded format floating through the BBS's on packet taking up space. I could cut and paste the short data into the AMSAT BN's if I can't get AMSAT to change. Nobody locally uses the expanded stuff. Any one with a better idea on how to handle this problem post or e-mail me.

Bye for now, 73
DE LARRY,
e mail--> LSPRINGSTEEN @ WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Packet--> LARRY WB8LBZ @ K5WPH-2.NM.USA.NA
Ma Bell-> w (505) 678-1912/1913/2330/2039 any one
h (915) 821-3021 after 1600 before 2000 MST(MDT)
1200/2400 by prior arangement only

3364. Re: Congrats to Ted Molczan

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 20:24:15 UTC
From: wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM
Message-ID: <8384@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM>
Source record: 6273
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

In article <15754@venera.isi.edu*, rogers@wlf.isi.edu (Craig Milo Rogers) writes:
* In article <4213@otis.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
* >I picked up a copy of the Washington Post today and noticed
* >that fellow satellite chaser Ted Molczan made the 'Around the Nation'
* ...
*
* I noticed a similar article in the Los Angeles Times. It was
* attributed to United Press International. Do you suppose UPI treats
* the Usenet as an incoming newsfeed?
*
* Craig Milo Rogers

In the Denver Post, the` byline is the Associated Press. It summarizes
for the unwashed public what Ted reported to the net and interviewed
Billie Deason, NASA Spokeswoman.

3365. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 22:17:33 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9011242217.AA25512@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 6274

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #774 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90322.95051296 .00000230 00000-0 26631-3 0 3735
2 00424 80.4629 133.4995 0022345 235.6882 124.2159 13.67416737403843
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90313.21423352 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4726
2 03029 13.3865 19.9762 0017082 211.6628 148.2065 1.00272532 84246
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90325.19512921 .00073872 18155-4 37596-3 0 2503
2 04966 51.5016 197.6382 2170439 88.7862 295.8799 11.28327941609233
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90321.86133351 -.00000043 00000-0 13505-4 0 1742
2 07646 49.8273 272.1106 0205668 338.5336 20.7026 13.82145736797038
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90322.35108557 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 1720
2 08820 109.8622 47.9316 0044619 205.5900 154.2634 6.38664485 83784
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 90322.17782008 -.00000259 00000-0 99999-4 0 5243
2 10061 8.3819 62.1587 0002160 17.5276 342.0651 1.00276508 50550
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90324.50082958 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 5755
2 10684 63.7970 84.7284 0123051 197.8123 161.7398 2.00555278 78980
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90322.99307468 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2751
2 10893 64.3255 325.6061 0169289 24.2243 336.5844 2.00539444 91771
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90323.50118429 .00000110 00000-0 99999-4 0 35
2 10953 7.3077 64.5102 0009350 108.7207 251.2630 1.00271091 6471
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90322.01276555 .00001338 00000-0 50241-3 0 4293
2 10967 108.0170 277.6969 0002309 286.6288 73.4619 14.36014673648533
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90324.25622822 -.00000022 00000-0 00000 0 0 3263
2 11054 63.8450 321.7989 0060583 120.1458 240.4734 2.00569168 88817
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90311.22001831 .00000096 00000-0 11614-3 0 7217
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2 11080 99.1804 212.7985 0009735 62.7838 297.4304 13.83472282607816
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90324.36706108 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 823
2 11141 63.7609 84.6053 0057157 314.3649 45.1520 2.00551129 87515
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90324.50764328 .00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 762
2 11690 64.2634 86.7771 0120089 201.9834 157.4827 2.00553860 93372
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90325.31035244 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 2890
2 11783 63.6397 321.2864 0150913 59.3407 302.1607 2.00560843 77471
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90320.37663842 .00000029 00000-0 99999-4 0 26
2 12472 3.8345 73.8357 0000513 197.1858 162.5767 1.00207685 33753
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90323.20310950 .00105826 00000-0 93772-3 0 9480
2 12887 97.6111 21.5191 0001037 122.4814 237.6549 15.68263316505406
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90324.13915245 .00134970 00000-0 57378-3 0 6501
2 13138 51.5979 225.2984 0003738 138.5517 221.5796 15.84350908489384
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90319.22847079 .00000097 00000-0 10135-3 0 6728
2 13301 82.9336 190.0740 0028609 103.7743 256.6603 13.67859879418321
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90323.25066496 .00000487 00000-0 11792-3 0 5857
2 13367 98.1467 22.5766 0004273 25.5956 334.5460 14.57140471443889
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90320.41908643 .00000422 00000-0 31696-3 0 8747
2 13777 99.0165 154.8146 0012892 331.4267 28.6168 13.98848635 68228
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90303.05457697 .00000154 00000-0 15111-3 0 7453
2 13916 82.9423 272.3464 0039086 122.0581 238.4380 13.74072627381192
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90319.50121415 .00000130 00000-0 99999-4 0 1858
2 13969 4.8353 64.6058 0000825 137.8923 221.8496 1.00281031 862
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90321.42820726 .00000108 00000-0 99999-4 0 3321
2 14050 2.5913 76.7213 0007096 183.2415 176.3088 1.00287975 1681
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90325.45940542 .00000014 00000-0 00000 0 0 6231
2 14129 25.9877 174.0618 5961398 194.2657 136.1003 2.05879606 27971
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90325.24369984 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 8764
2 14189 63.4420 82.9505 0145282 222.0096 136.8684 2.00569168 53917
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90323.41774146 .00000865 00000-0 20208-3 0 4366
2 14780 98.1857 21.0145 0002442 85.6134 274.5343 14.57126283357329
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90323.60787155 .00001823 00000-0 34170-3 0 8780
2 14781 97.9322 10.9597 0013393 111.6941 248.5697 14.65894846358730
GPS-0009
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1 15039U 84 59 A 90324.41821144 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 1307
2 15039 63.1984 82.1128 0025099 223.1263 136.6640 2.00567617 47176
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90321.92808125 .00000125 00000-0 12294-3 0 31
2 15055 82.9536 308.9740 0025831 256.0195 103.8097 13.73390548321174
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90324.85928023 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 9747
2 15271 63.1356 320.7757 0109238 328.3024 31.0540 2.00560935 44290
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90320.69247653 .00003210 00000-0 43134-3 0 4299
2 15331 82.5380 219.4857 0021778 189.3715 170.7102 14.78853882330622
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90325.36077426 .00000461 00000-0 26971-3 0 6751
2 15427 99.1725 328.9044 0014262 289.7100 70.2540 14.12734716306177
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90324.89602516 .00107062 00000-0 45427-3 0 8386
2 16095 51.5963 221.3424 0002992 142.6469 217.5367 15.84490198489500
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90325.07791188 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 6827
2 16129 63.9626 83.2048 0124470 148.1575 212.5909 2.00564480 37509
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90324.63000519 .00031994 00000-0 36792-3 0 1073
2 16609 51.6125 262.5174 0032955 276.2838 83.5125 15.61042347272537
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90321.67764729 .00000823 00000-0 40476-3 0 1825
2 16613 98.7216 34.0219 0001715 98.9011 261.2363 14.20030408 85719
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90324.86992723 .00003834 00000-0 52156-3 0 2333
2 16881 82.5222 274.4728 0020764 192.2938 167.7712 14.78405697232294
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90322.20472868 -.00000039 00000-0 -39017-5 0 3238
2 16908 50.0090 142.5083 0011095 227.1133 132.8776 12.44390363194034
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90319.37514995 .00000488 00000-0 23024-3 0 5237
2 16969 98.5865 343.8612 0013119 186.3812 173.7202 14.23796735216126
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90321.21484844 .00000460 00000-0 36780-3 0 7238
2 17527 99.0974 31.6972 0001008 74.7343 285.4214 13.94866527190598
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90324.12927974 -.00000040 00000-0 99999-4 0 6786
2 17561 0.0696 111.0431 0081391 196.8072 51.4572 1.00202819 7137
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90324.82201089 .00057496 00000-0 65387-3 0 3897
2 17845 51.6090 261.5521 0032448 277.4203 82.1367 15.61075661207291
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90323.43052678 .00000173 00000-0 99999-4 0 7820
2 18123 98.8124 151.9508 0013539 303.8764 56.1124 14.14221528176340
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90325.09439216 .00000144 00000-0 14691-3 0 4378
2 18129 82.9271 212.5923 0012955 47.7371 312.4869 13.72125310170968
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Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90321.99014551 .00000220 00000-0 18868-3 0 5773
2 18312 82.5545 168.3952 0011516 176.4381 183.6863 13.83701783164258
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90321.99973301 .00000293 00000-0 25156-3 0 4289
2 18820 82.5446 228.1733 0015129 253.9594 105.9903 13.84393413141463
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90323.40302768 .00000718 00000-0 34458-3 0 7283
2 18822 98.6228 199.0415 0006411 174.0183 186.1073 14.21639363144871
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90323.00190667 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 867
2 19163 64.9128 153.9417 0007138 180.1065 179.9449 2.13102491 19446
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90322.58969099 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 910
2 19165 64.8994 153.9576 0003640 352.3013 7.7456 2.13102669 19436
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90317.50267394 -.00000201 00000-0 99999-4 0 2241
2 19216 56.9436 126.0467 7064813 240.2087 32.9306 2.09704510 18530
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90322.08597930 .00002667 00000-0 36804-3 0 49
2 19274 82.5182 15.7725 0021278 344.7171 15.3511 14.77692823127640
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90320.59821512 .00000061 00000-0 14106-3 0 6758
2 19336 82.5462 169.6074 0016694 296.7228 63.2172 13.16905918111014
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 90323.54781307 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 9918
2 19503 65.3771 33.3749 0006735 191.6397 168.4093 2.13103605 16947
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90325.29864676 .00000496 00000-0 29260-3 0 4287
2 19531 99.0027 273.9299 0011703 197.5204 162.5564 14.11800654111135
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90320.33040178 .00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 2215
2 19548 0.4901 82.5397 0002655 146.4927 130.7287 1.00266714 1789
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90322.65032154 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 7887
2 19749 64.8569 153.6256 0004781 271.2688 88.7290 2.13102224 14457
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 90322.70858113 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8405
2 19750 64.8704 153.6439 0004638 243.5922 116.4143 2.13102130 14459
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90318.46958164 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2264
2 19802 55.0472 191.4877 0052395 161.1250 199.1603 2.00551623 12761
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90320.64606557 .00022911 00000-0 15738-2 0 8405
2 19822 75.0828 163.7622 4136491 124.0448 282.3707 7.18157521 10728
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90321.43339598 .00000191 00000-0 16196-3 0 3787
2 19851 82.5154 106.3684 0014149 301.8868 58.0900 13.84025343 86764
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 90309.87822950 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1715
```

```
2 19876 0.0696 240.9900 0003781 209.4564 269.9567 1.00274378 2083
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90285.05717295 -.00000236 00000-0 99999-4 0 1576
2 19883 0.4476 83.4923 0002993 155.4629 121.0385 1.00265607 76062
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90324.28733236 -.00000033 00000-0 99999-4 0 2254
2 20061 54.8360 9.4878 0091438 179.8834 180.1779 2.00481192 10627
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90321.65004764 .00000116 00000-0 11233-3 0 2775
2 20103 82.9620 171.8788 0038395 333.4233 26.4947 13.73625487 68781
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89064 A 90302.75012221 .00000042 00000-0 00000-0 0 01467
2 20185 054.9239 192.9528 0022428 161.3420 240.3729 02.00578277008778
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 90304.15728615 -.00000046 -68427+2 0 1700
2 20302 54.5417 311.5245 0033626 314.8971 44.9144 2.00365710 7590
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90320.89806195 .00000045 00000-0 10085-3 0 2754
2 20305 82.5524 110.3129 0015712 310.4771 49.4980 13.15867409 51031
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90317.48794845 -.00000030 00000-0 -78330-5 0 2277
2 20322 99.0231 326.3382 0008292 321.2694 38.7866 14.02906767 50421
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90324.88599676 .00095498 00000-0 10779-2 0 4882
2 20335 51.6235 261.2151 0031151 281.7087 77.6610 15.61108797 56237
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90319.68844673 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 1214
2 20361 55.0152 134.3312 0064455 56.3128 304.3277 2.00583539 6768
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90321.99491494 .00000451 00000-0 22960-3 0 4293
2 20436 98.7221 34.4018 0000698 72.9120 287.2127 14.20028980 42571
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90322.73966395 .00000534 00000-0 22766-3 0 2760
2 20437 98.6895 38.3096 0012144 62.1098 298.1325 14.28790482 42933
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90321.25274388 .00000343 00000-0 15295-3 0 1734
2 20438 98.6905 36.7800 0011174 67.1480 293.0883 14.28480611 42712
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 90321.45796366 .00000518 00000-0 22123-3 0 1745
2 20439 98.6939 37.2320 0012540 68.5913 291.6607 14.28888085 42756
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 90323.12914980 .00000561 00000-0 23790-3 0 1757
2 20440 98.6933 38.9183 0012719 64.4348 295.8146 14.28947046 42995
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 90323.45856257 .00000505 00000-0 21558-3 0 1754
2 20441 98.6935 39.2837 0013221 63.5656 296.6882 14.29028895 43045
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 90323.65401460 .00000521 00000-0 22115-3 0 1768
2 20442 98.6925 39.5106 0013586 63.2006 297.0565 14.29101116 43071
GPS BII-06
```

```
1 20452U 90 8 A 90318.58437314 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 1226
2 20452 54.4855 249.8481 0031326 39.3908 321.0847 2.00876226 5866
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90321.60437243 .00000086 00000-0 77270-4 0 4736
2 20478 99.1765 31.0630 0000707 50.3647 309.7361 13.94837839 39525
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 90322.00270125 .00000040 00000-0 13734-3 0 1726
2 20479 99.0243 339.3668 0541486 60.0976 305.2814 12.83164617 36477
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90325.59380162 .00000066 00000-0 19792-3 0 1726
2 20480 99.0226 342.2701 0541585 52.0494 312.8281 12.83156346 36930
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90320.57961992 -.00000012 00000-0 26920-5 0 1744
2 20491 99.0271 346.1646 0471149 34.1671 328.8804 13.02779767 36241
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90323.62445630 .00008388 00000-0 48073-3 0 3416
2 20496 43.0948 187.5499 0017410 247.1769 112.7319 15.12753051 42126
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90321.83547846 .00016026 00000-0 39470-3 0 3879
2 20497 43.1068 137.4108 0019541 270.7393 89.1208 15.40166321 42497
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90321.45807819 .00000165 00000-0 16533-3 0 2276
2 20508 82.9500 306.8925 0042856 280.1917 79.4408 13.73246849 36049
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90322.01262426 .00001708 00000-0 25750-3 0 3773
2 20510 82.5237 316.0040 0021018 131.1472 229.1519 14.73745338 38726
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90324.09420910 .00004386 00000-0 30350-3 0 3862
2 20523 28.3429 321.6315 0016064 51.7298 308.4700 15.03128561 37927
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90294.05687607 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 630
2 20533 55.1450 10.8449 0034235 102.6965 257.7562 2.00556242 4124
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90325.35922565 .00009369 00000-0 54562-3 0 3404
2 20546 94.1263 298.7286 0146761 125.4775 235.9949 15.03320974 33676
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 90324.10087612 .00004467 00000-0 48935-3 0 3376
2 20580 28.4730 336.9839 0005772 306.4636 53.5305 14.85552048 31176
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90323.49003979 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2849
2 20619 64.9756 33.6291 0024075 213.6436 146.2573 2.13103062 3935
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90323.13864921 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2901
2 20620 64.9755 33.6419 0005816 34.3988 325.6990 2.13103055 3938
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90323.66646365 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2405
2 20621 64.9917 33.6361 0014535 205.1054 154.8824 2.13102772 3949
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90323.86174912 .00057322 00000-0 65387-3 0 2873
2 20635 51.6099 266.3985 0031832 276.6680 82.9056 15.61024313 26957
```

```
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 90322.55937484 .00003903 00000-0 34146-3 0 1327
2 20638 52.9862 85.0354 0016300 90.4841 269.8024 14.98791878 25420
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90322.01218806 .00000167 00000-0 14075-3 0 1275
2 20670 82.5493 166.5738 0014540 215.0497 144.9710 13.83877996 19799
BADR-1
1 20685U 90 59 A 90323.91477224 .00824498 -32942-4 54322-3 0 2056
2 20685 28.4766 160.5894 0217108 92.4124 270.0894 15.81905876 19404
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 90320.62488661 .00000029 00000-0 99999-4 0 752
2 20712 18.2629 0.7437 7115988 285.9935 11.3523 2.43561681 2792
Soyuz TM-10
1 20722U 90 67 A 90323.86175720 .00057268 00000-0 65387-3 0 1866
2 20722 51.6065 266.3860 0031426 271.9776 87.6628 15.61016268 17252
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90311.85453882 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 712
2 20724 54.6993 190.5108 0095969 118.5847 242.4679 2.00563319 1924
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 90321.52604433 .00000449 00000-0 32524-3 0 745
2 20788 98.9361 354.5372 0010882 56.5718 303.6530 14.00575810 10577
Progress M5
1 20824U 90 85 A 90323.86176069 .00052236 00000-0 59634-3 0 1370
2 20824 51.6117 266.3944 0032644 273.4716 86.1633 15.61009902 8347
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 90322.00701424 .00000113 00000-0 97244-4 0 777
2 20826 82.5244 105.8407 0014261 107.8320 252.4413 13.83237259 7017
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 90319.37114579 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 723
2 20830 54.8910 132.5958 0078971 116.2341 244.6087 2.00565511 1158
INMARSAT2F1
1 20918U 90314.58968621 0.00000180 10000-3 0 760
2 20918 2.5783 290.6884 0063078 16.5395 344.5089 1.00339122 146
1990 093B
1 20919U 90 93 B 90321.54687137 .00016403 00000-0 85867-3 0 833
2 20919 24.7590 92.5488 0555086 329.6123 27.3327 14.34984970 2534
1990 093C
1 20920U 90324.77457033 0.00044848 38418-2 0 867
2 20920 23.4120 199.1103 7332743 186.1310 153.2183 2.24200365 478
GORIZONT 21
1 20923U 90324.33625220 -.00000213 10000-3 0 224
2 20923 1.4101 270.0867 0003621 324.1253 36.3182 1.00300597 184
1990 094D
1 20926U 90 94 D 90323.24696340 -.00000216 00000-0 99999-4 0 82
2 20926 1.4302 270.3098 0034842 342.8694 17.4278 1.00862065 172
1990 094E
1 20927U 90324.36954008 0.00002412 23743-2 0 162
2 20927 47.3187 267.2627 7255876 4.4147 359.3811 2.27503502 415
1990 094F
1 20928U 90 94 F 90322.58431867 .00005343 00000-0 21911-2 0 151
```

```
2 20928 47.2743 267.7013 7274315 4.0001 359.4127 2.27952922 371
1990 096A
1 20933U 90324.64432399 0.00001686 30046-4 0 184
2 20933 65.0060 164.8993 0009821 267.6289 92.4967 15.52079618 995
1990 098A
1 20936U 90325.01458844 0.00029263 65259-4 0 165
2 20936 62.8129 236.3373 0091363 119.4641 241.5244 15.90356362 692
1990 098B
1 20937U 90325.25546841 0.00665664 19963-3 11412-2 0 182
2 20937 62.7986 235.3546 0076359 113.1111 247.8789 15.96625876 727
1990 098C
1 20938U 90 98 C 90323.10415572 .08758114 41108-4 20984-2 0 134
2 20938 62.7809 243.5741 0059291 146.7160 213.7706 16.23915173 388
1990 098D
1 20939U 90324.17357506 0.12667258 42051-4 26720-2 0 134
2 20939 62.7743 239.4585 0041500 130.8086 229.4759 16.27659655 556
1990 098E
1 20940U 90323.42051936 0.13922963 41316-4 34762-2 0 81
2 20940 62.8234 242.2570 0034062 112.7160 255.3477 16.26782441 438
1990 099A
1 20941U 90324.64926608 -.00000100 10000-3 0 36
2 20941 63.1584 45.4732 7359998 318.6549 4.7198 2.03023821 17
1990 099B
1 20942U 90324.67165299 0.00567739 85415-5 12486-2 0 45
2 20942 62.9847 43.9074 0265192 118.0098 244.7777 15.57942999 91
1990 099C
1 20943U 90325.31279481 0.01120550 35129-4 10634-2 0 54
2 20943 63.0173 41.4606 0302067 121.9959 240.9284 15.60202205 197
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

3366. Digest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 22:22:20 UTC
From: lee@tosspot
Message-ID: <XZV6s1w163w@tosspot>
Source record: 6381

Anyone out there that could kindly provide me with the address
for the info-hams digest?

Thanks,
Lee

3367. Re: WANTED: Distance formulas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 23:21:04 UTC
From: UKTONY@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <36203@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 6382

```
10 ' GREAT CIRCLE DISTANCE PROGRAM
11 ' LOCATED ON DISK OFFLIN-001 , FILESPEC IS: GRCIRDIS.BAS
12 CLS
30 PRINT "*****************************************************************"
31 PRINT "*****************************************************************"
40 PRINT
50 PRINT " GREAT CIRCLE DISTANCE"
60 PRINT
70 PRINT
75 PRINT "THIS PROGRAM WILL COMPUTE THE GREAT CIRCLE DISTANCE IN MILES AND IN"
80 PRINT "KILOMETERS BETWEEN ANY TWO POINTS FOR WHICH THE LATITUDE AND LONGI-"
85 PRINT "TUDE ARE GIVEN."
90 PRINT
95 PRINT "WHEN ENTERING LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE, THE DEGREES AND MINUTES FOR"
100 PRINT "SOUTH LATITUDE AND EAST LONGITUDE MUST BE ENTERED AS NEGATIVES."
105 PRINT
110 PRINT
115 PRINT "PRESS <RETURN> IF YOU ARE READY TO START ";
120 INPUT Z$
125 CLS
150 PRINT
155 PRINT "******************** REMEMBER ********************"
160 PRINT " __________"
162 PRINT
164 PRINT
166 PRINT
168 PRINT "#####################################################################"
169 PRINT "#####################################################################"
170 PRINT "###  ###"
172 PRINT "###  ###"
174 PRINT "###  ###"
176 PRINT "###  NORTH IS + SOUTH IS - ###"
178 PRINT "###  WEST IS + EAST IS - ###"
180 PRINT "###  ###"
182 PRINT "###  ###"
184 PRINT "###  ###"
186 PRINT "#####################################################################"
188 PRINT "#####################################################################"
190 PRINT
192 PRINT "THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MOST IMPORTANT. IF YOU USE THE WRONG"
194 PRINT "SIGN, ALL CALCULATIONS WILL BE INCORRECT. **********************"
196 PRINT
197 PRINT "PRESS <RETURN> TO CONTINUE -- OK ";
198 INPUT Z$
```

```
199 PRINT
440 CLS
445 PRINT "*****************************************************************"
450 PRINT
460 PRINT "PLEASE INPUT THE NAME OF POINT A ";
470 INPUT A$
490 PRINT
500 PRINT "ENTER DEGREES OF LATITUDE: ";
510 INPUT BD
530 PRINT "ENTER MINUTES OF LATITUDE: ";
540 INPUT BM
560 LET B=BD+(BM/60)
570 PRINT
580 PRINT "ENTER DEGREES OF LONGITUDE: ";
590 INPUT CD
610 PRINT "ENTER MINUTES OF LONGITUDE: ";
620 INPUT CM
640 LET C=CD+(CM/60)
650 PRINT
655 PRINT "-----------------------------------------------------------------"
656 PRINT
660 PRINT "PLEASE INPUT THE NAME OF POINT B ";
670 INPUT D$
690 PRINT
700 PRINT "ENTER DEGREES OF LATITUDE: ";
710 INPUT ED
730 PRINT "ENTER MINUTES OF LATITUDE: ";
740 INPUT EM
760 LET E=ED+(EM/60)
770 PRINT
780 PRINT "ENTER DEGREES OF LONGITUDE: ";
790 INPUT FD
800 PRINT "ENTER MINUTES OF LONGITUDE: ";
810 INPUT FM
832 PRINT
836 PRINT "*****************************************************************"
840 LET F=FD+(FM/60)
842 FOR Z=1 TO 5500
845 NEXT Z
850 CLS
860 LET G=(90-B)/180*3.14159265#
870 LET K=ABS (C-F)
880 LET L=(90-E)/180*3.14159265#
890 LET N=(G+L)/2
900 LET P=(G-L)/2
910 LET Q=(K/2)/180*3.14159265#
920 LET R=ATN (((COS (Q)/SIN (Q))*(COS (P))/COS (N)))
930 LET S=ATN ((COS (Q)/SIN (Q))*SIN (P)/SIN (N))
940 LET T=ATN ((SIN (P)/COS (P))*SIN (R)/SIN (S))
970 LET J=(2*T)/3.14159265#*180
```

```
980 LET U=INT ((J*69.113)+.5)
990 IF U<0 THEN LET U=U*(-1)
1000 PRINT "*****************************************************************"
1005 PRINT "*****************************************************************"
1025 PRINT A$
1032 PRINT " LATITUDE: ";INT (B*1000)/1000;" DEGREES"
1040 PRINT " LONGITUDE: ";INT (C*1000)/1000;" DEGREES"
1050 PRINT
1060 PRINT D$
1070 PRINT " LATITUDE: ";INT (E*1000)/1000;" DEGREES"
1080 PRINT " LONGITUDE: ";INT (F*1000)/1000;" DEGREES"
1090 PRINT
1094 PRINT "-----------------------------------------------------------------"
1100 PRINT
1110 PRINT "THE DISTANCE FROM"
1112 PRINT A$;" TO"
1114 PRINT D$;" IS:"
1130 PRINT U;" MILES OR ";INT (U*6336/3937);" KILOMETERS"
1140 PRINT
1150 PRINT "*****************************************************************"
1154 PRINT
1160 PRINT "ANOTHER CASE (Y/N) ";
1162 INPUT H$
1164 PRINT
1170 IF H$="Y" THEN GOTO 440
1172 IF H$="N" THEN GOTO 1200
1174 GOTO 1162
1200 CLS
1202 PRINT "/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////"
1204 PRINT
1206 PRINT "THIS PROGRAM HAS ENDED ***************************************"
1208 PRINT
1210 PRINT
1220 PRINT
1230 PRINT
1240 PRINT
1250 PRINT
```

n of how to do it:

Fido systems use numerical addressin

3368. Ham Radio for Sale!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-24 23:40:39 UTC
From: spector@acf5.NYU.EDU
Message-ID: <1356@acf5.NYU.EDU>
Source record: 6379
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,misc.forsale,rec.ham-radio

ForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSale
ForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSaleForSale

Ham Radio Tranceiver For Sale

One Kenwood TS-140S, HF 100W transceiver.

Excellent condition, only problem is that the hexnut on the tuner knob
is stripped (a new one costs about $10 direct from Kenwood..).

This rig cost me $1100 when new, it has very little air time, and I
wouldn't sell it except I am getting a new apartment and I really need
the $$$.

I will accept any offer over $800.

David HM Spector, N2BCA
Spector@NYU.EDU -or- ...!{apple, cmcl2}!panix!spector

David HM Spector
Software Developer & Nice Guy 310 West 18th Street 5A
ARPAnet: SPECTOR@NYU.EDU New York, N.Y. 10011
Usenet: ..!{uunet,rocky,harvard}!cmcl2!spector voice: (212) 243-5548
HamRadio: N2BCA (44.68.0.50) MCIMail: DSpector data: (212) 255-6995
AppleLink: DHMSpector CompuServe: 71260,1410
"Capital punishment is our society's recognition of the sanctity of human life"
- Senator Orrin Hatch
"The two most common things in the universe are hydrogen and stupidity."
- Harlan Ellison

3369. Re: Novice License for $150 ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 00:18:56 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <594.274EF710@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6275

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 24 Nov 90 03:09:15 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <557@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <10372@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>, hlivak@hale.ifa.hawaii.edu
> (Bob Hlivak) writes:
> >
> > x
> > The text listed below comes form a flyer found in our local amateur
> > electronics store in Honolulu. I have copied it as faithfully as
> > possible (mistakes included).
>
> Naw, this is legit. Gordon West does this special short courses
> regularly. He did one in the Seattle area for a bunch of AEA and ICOM
> employees a couple of years ago, but I think the fee was $100.

Isn't paying ridiculous prices for self-improvement and "enrichment" courses
required of all card carrying yuppies?

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3370. DOVE-1 Telemetry Decoded

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 02:49:00 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <374@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 6276
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

Here is what telemetry from the DOVE-1 spacecraft looks like once it's been decoded. Calculations applied to the raw telemetry frame are based on calibration equations labeled "Rev 1":

```
DOVE-1 Telemetry Analysis by KD2BD

DOVE-1/OSCAR-17 Raw Telemetry Display

DOVE-1>TIME-1:
PHT: uptime is 113/23:52:49. Time is Sun Nov 25 01:02:06 1990

DOVE-1>TLM:
00:5A 01:59 02:84 03:31 04:5A 05:59 06:6E 07:52 08:6A 09:72 0A:A2
0B:DA 0C:E9 0D:D8 0E:02 0F:24 10:D4 11:A8 12:00 13:02 14:A5 15:91
16:89 17:86 18:88 19:88 1A:86 1B:6E 1C:8D 1D:8A 1E:29 1F:5F 20:BE

DOVE-1>TLM:
21:B0 22:88 23:23 24:1E 25:2A 26:02 27:00 28:01 29:02 2A:01 2B:02
2C:01 2D:28 2E:00 2F:9E 30:CC 31:A0 32:11 33:D6 34:C0 35:99 36:A6
37:A5 38:AD

DOVE-1/OSCAR-17 Telemetry Values:

[00] Rx E/F Audio (W) 2.21 V(p-p)
[01] Rx E/F Audio (N) 2.19 V(p-p)
[02] Mixer Bias V 1.35 Volts
[03] Osc. Bias V 0.50 Volts
[04] Rx A Audio (W) 2.21 V(p-p)
[05] Rx A Audio (N) 2.19 V(p-p)
[06] Rx A DISC 0.23 KHz
[07] Rx A S Meter 82.00 Counts
[08] Rx E/F DISC -0.88 KHz
[09] Rx E/F S Meter 114.00 Counts
[10] +5 Volt Bus 4.94 Volts
[11] +5V Rx Current 21.80 mA
[12] +2.5V VREF 2.52 Volts
[13] +8.5V Bus 8.45 Volts
[14] IR Detector 2.00 Counts
[15] LO Monitor I 1.33 mA
[16] +10V Bus 10.76 Volts
[17] GaAs FET Bias I 4.37 mA
[18] Ground REF 0.00 Volts
[19] +Z Array V 0.20 Volts
[20] Rx Temp 1.21 Deg. C
[21] +X (RX) Temp 13.31 Deg. C
```

[22] Battery 1 V 1.33 Volts
[23] Battery 2 V 1.32 Volts
[24] Battery 3 V 1.32 Volts
[25] Battery 4 V 1.31 Volts
[26] Battery 5 V 1.33 Volts
[27] Battery 6 V 1.42 Volts
[28] Battery 7 V 1.32 Volts
[29] Battery 8 V 1.32 Volts
[30] Array Voltage 4.25 Volts
[31] +5V Bus 4.90 Volts
[32] +8.5V Bus 8.55 Volts
[33] +10V Bus 11.30 Volts
[34] BCR Set Point 148.86 Counts
[35] BCR Load Curr 157.20 mA
[36] 8.5V Bus Curr 47.77 mA
[37] +5V Bus Curr 186.04 mA
[38] -X Array Curr -6.45 mA
[39] +X Array Curr -13.49 mA
[40] -Y Array Curr -9.57 mA
[41] +Y Array Curr -6.85 mA
[42] -Z Array Curr -14.08 mA
[43] +Z Array Curr -6.81 mA
[44] Ext Power Curr -17.50 mA
[45] BCR Input Curr 65.58 mA
[46] BCR Output Curr -17.24 mA
[47] Bat 1 Temp 5.44 Deg. C
[48] Bat 2 Temp -22.39 Deg. C
[49] Baseplate Temp 4.23 Deg. C
[50] FM TX#1 RF Out 0.03 Watts
[51] FM TX#2 RF Out 3.61 Watts
[52] PSK TX HPA Temp -15.13 Deg. C
[53] +Y Array Temp 8.47 Deg. C
[54] RC PSK HPA Temp 0.60 Deg. C
[55] RC PSK BP Temp 1.21 Deg. C
[56] +Z Array Temp -3.63 Deg. C

Note that the spacecraft was in eclipse when this telemetry sample was taken (actual location was off the east coast of New Jersey). Also note that the 24-hour UTC clock is one hour slow.

By the way, the software that performed this telemetry analysis was written in 'C' and was compiled and run on a Commodore 64 computer (!!).

...John A. Magliacane, KD2BD

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

3371. Looking for back copies of FM/RPT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 03:22:28 UTC
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9011250322.AA18009@alf.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 6383

Looking for copies of FM/RPT or a similarly named magazine from the middle and early '70s. This is in conjunction with my Student Information Net research. I am willing to pay mailing and/or reproduction costs. I am particularly interested in articles related to the SIN (obviously!)

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu

3372. Uniden HR2600 on VHF/UHF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 04:01:05 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <375@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 6387

Hello Folks!

I recently purchased a Uniden HR2600 and a Microwave Modules MMT 144/28
2-meter linear transverter and got both interfaced and working well.
The HR2600 has an output power of 25 watts PEP on SSB, CW and 10 watts on
AM and FM. The transverter requires only 0.25 to 25 mW of 28 MHz drive for
proper operation. In an effort to reduce the HR2600 output level to the
level required by the transverter, I removed PB-100, a small double-sided
copper coated circuit board located under the top cover that supplies +Vcc
to the driver and final amplifier stages. I then soldered a jumper between
TP2 and TP4, the outermost prongs that hold PB-100 in place.

This action provides the HR2600 driver with full +Vcc, but removes +Vcc
from the MRF 477 final power amplifier. There is more than enough driver
energy fed through the final to excite the transverter in this configuration.

I've received good signal and audio reports from all the locals when using
the transverter and the HR2600 with this simple modification. I believe this
modification could make the HR2600 useable with other transverters as well.

73 and Good DX! de John, KD2BD

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

3373. Curing Grappler Box RFI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 06:47:53 UTC
From: bote@csense.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Nov25.064753.186@csense.uucp>
Source record: 6377
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Has anyone had any success in reducing the incredibly
high amount of RF radiated from their Grappler box?

My housemate has one hooked to a Mac and the thing makes most
of the frequencies in my scanner and ham equipment useless,
throwing birdies out all over the place.

I tore it apart with the intent of hanging capacitors
everywhere, but they actually bothered to do some
filtering at the factory. I added a 0.047uF across
the output terminals of the 7805 voltage regulator
for good measure, but the source of the interference
is the execution of the on-board Z8's program.

Please email responses since my feed and my news partition
don't feel well. The clock starts ticking now; if
there is no cure, I'm tempted to Grapple the thing
into the ocean!

--
John Boteler bote@csense {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
SkinnyDipper's Hotline: 703 241 BARE | VOICE only, Touch-Tone(TM) signalling

3374. Digital audio broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 09:25:22 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <672@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 6386
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I read in the latest Sweden Calling Dxers that
Sweden was thinking about using a part of the fm band for digital audio
broadcasting. I am interested in knowing information regarding
this mode. Any technical information would be appreciated.
I know that the Ebu. is looking into such a system and it is being looked
at here in the Usa. as well. Any info would be appreciated.
Dave Marthouse
n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP

3375. Radios in _Memphis Belle_ (SPOILER!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 18:05:47 UTC
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9011251805.AA19268@alf.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 6388

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio, rec.radio.shortwave
Summary: Review of technical aspects of _Memphis Belle_
Keywords: B-17,Memphis,Belle,SPOILER

WARNING: The following post is a SPOILER, so if you haven't seen the movie and want to see it fresh, abort this post now....

LAST WARNING......

TOO LATE!

"Command Set" junkies will like the racks of 'em mounted on the B-17's in Memphis Belle. Also prominent were B-voltage batteries, J-73 straight keys, etc. Somewhat amusing was the conversation between the radio operators of 2 bombers on the way to the target in Germany. The rookie operator was unsure of what to log and radioed the experienced one for help. "Just log everything, when you get more practice you'll know what to leave out." is a rough paraphrase of the answer. I'm sure there are those of us who could benefit from such advice. :-)

I have a hunch that if that conversation actually took place, it was in telegraphy (if I say the 2-letter abbreviation, it won't make it through the kill files of SOME users). The use of phone was probably for the movie audience's benefit. Any older radio op's wanna confirm/deny this?

When the German fighter sliced through the tail section of the rookie plane and their screams go out over the air to be picked up by the entire group, their signal fades into something that sounds like a dead ringer for HF weather fax. Seems the sound crew used the wrong FX for static! This is the ONLY slip-up, though.

It's refreshing to see a film that is technically accurate and believable, particularly since this one didn't break the bank like MIDWAY, which ventured to be accurate in EVERYTHING (including the >A1A<, I'm running out of synonyms! :-). I suspect the Confederate Air Force provided the planes, communications gear and all. Anyone in the CAF want to comment on the radio part of these plane's restoration and maintenance? Were those modern antennas/sensors that I saw on some of the planes in the movie to meet contemporary FAA regulations? Just curious.....

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU
pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu

3376. Dipole antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 18:13:27 UTC
From: dev@ECN.PURDUE.EDU
Message-ID: <9011251813.AA16701@ei.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 6389

```
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Dipole antennas
Summary:
Expires:
Sender:
Followup-To:
Distribution:
Organization: Purdue University Engineering Computer Network
Keywords:

Hello,

I am asking for a friend...

He wants to put up an outdoor dipole antenna, and needs to tune it
for 27.205 MHz. He needs the formula for wire length and type (gauge)
for such an antenna. Thanks a lot. Please respond to me via email, the
Internet address is below, since I don't read this group.

Larry
dev@ecn.purdue.edu
```

3377. Re: Novice License for $150 ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 18:17:35 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <598.274FF72A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6380

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
> Date: 25 Nov 90 02:09:09 GMT
> Organization: Computer Science Department, Stanford University
> Message-ID: <1990Nov25.020909.26032@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> The boaters taking the Novice seminar ALSO view this as life-safety. At
> least they want to be legal about transmitting with their HF radios.

Considering the yacht clubs with crooked VE's who pass out licenses willy nilly, I'd say those taking the West course are a real step up. I truly can't fathom why anyone would object to novice training seminars - unless it's to maintain the illusion the becoming a ham is somehow mystical and a mighty deed only a few magic people can accomplish.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3378. FOR SALE: Shure 444D and Hustler 4-BTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 18:38:43 UTC
From: GRAY_S@DICKINSN.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011251940.AA29147@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6390

I've got the following items for sale:

*** Shure Microphone model 444D; purchased 2/14/90; $45.00

*** Hustler 4-BTV Multiband Vertical; purchased 8/22/90; $70.00

Both are complete with boxes, manuals, receipts. The 4-BTV was installed on a tower for 3 weeks, and is in excellent shape. The Shure has barely been used.

BTW, the reason for the sale is that it appears I will be spending a good deal of time away from home over the next 2 years. Anybody know of a *hot* 10 meter mag-mount antenna? Doesn't Wilson make something that works well?

Thanks for reading!

---Steve Gray
NR3B
(717) 258-5477
gray_s@DICKINSN.Bitnet

3379. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 22:27:58 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901125152758.20402fcb@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 6392

/\/\/\

between 13:46 UT and 13:49 UT on 18 November. The estimated shock velocity was 1,000 km/sec. No terrestrial impacts occurred from this event.

Region 6368 has continued a very gradual decay since 20 November, maintaining a complex delta configuration in the trailing spot group. It has also continued frequent subflaring with modest amounts of C-class flaring. M-class flares have dropped in frequency since 20 November.

Region 6377 (S04W01) has developed rapidly over the past 24 hours and managed to produce a healthy class M3.1/1B Tenflare at 14:25 UT on 24 November. Other minor discrete radio emissions were observed from this flare. The location of this flare was at S04E04. It lasted 57 minutes, ending at 15:09 UT on 24 November. Region 6368 also managed to produce a class M1.2/SF flare at 23:46 UT on 24 November. Both of these flares produced a SID/SWF.

Geomagnetic activity was unexpectedly low this week. Activity was predicted to be unsettled to active, but maintained almost exclusively quiet conditions throughout the week. Effects from a coronal hole never materialized. As well, predicted solar activity never reached anticipated levels and thus did not produce expected terrestrial impacts.

Auroral activity likewise did not reach anticipated levels. Auroral activity was not visible at middle and low latitudes. Some higher latitudes spotted moderate auroral activity on 18 November, but activity dwindled as the week progressed.

Radio propagation conditions were normal to above normal this week. Relatively strong and stable signals occurred throughout the week at low and middle latitudes due to the unexpectedly quiet geomagnetic and auroral activity. Some increased levels of noise were evident on 18 November due to subsiding geomagnetic activity over higher latitudes. There were numerous short wave fades (SWFs) throughout the week, all attributed to the M-class flare activity from Region 6368. None of the SWF's were intense. The majority of frequencies affected were below 10 MHz. It is not known whether the SWF's were accompanied by VHF enhancements. Ionization levels were likely not high enough to produce any significant VHF signal enhancements, although there were probably localized area's of enhanced sporadic E during these periods.

As of 25 November, two additional SID/SWF's were observed. The first began at 14:12 UT and ended at 15:05 UT on 24 November. The second began at 23:30 UT and ended at 00:31 UT on 25 November. Both of these events were of low to moderate intensity and were flare-related.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to remain mostly low with the possibility for occassional M-class flaring from departing Region 6368 and Region 6377. The Space Environment Services Center is continuing a condition YELLOW alert status for potential PCA and proton events. Region 6368 continues to sport a Beta-Gamma-Delta magnetic configuration with particular delta complexity in the trailer spot group. Probability for a major class X flare is stationary at 10% over the next two days, dropping to 5% on 27 November with the passage

of Region 6368 beyond the west limb. There is a 5% probability of a major proton flare from this region. Although these probabilities are low, they warrant attention. The solar flux is expected to drop quite dramatically with the passage of Region 6368 beyond the west limb on 26 and 27 November.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain mostly quiet until 26 November when models suggest activity should increase to unsettled levels over all latitudes with a risk of active periods over middle and high latitude regions. No significant activity or storming is expected, however. Conditions should return to quiet to unsettled levels by 28 November.

Auroral activity will be dormant until near 26 November when some increase in activity may occur. Activity will remain confined to the high latitude regions where it is expected to be mostly of low intensity with possible bursts of moderate activity. Auroral activity is then expected to decline to non-visible levels on 27/28 November and remain quiet throughout the remainder of the week.

HF radio propagation conditions should be quite good this week, with only a slight increase in noise and flutter expected near 26/27 November. The expected increase in geomagnetic and auroral activity should not have much of an impact on HF radio communications. So with the exception of 26 and 27 November, HF communications should be above normal on most of the other days this week. Sporadic degraded HF propagation is possible on the sunlit side of the earth due to expected persisting SIDs/SWFs caused by minor solar flaring.

VHF radio propagation should remain normal this week. There is the potential for sporadic DX contacts during SID periods which are expected to occur on the sunlit hemisphere of the earth this week due to minor flaring from departing Region 6368 and Region 6377. Other than these slight possibilities, conditions will not be sufficient to provide widespread DX opportunities this week.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 25 NOVEMBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6368	N18W65	025	5460	FKI	23	045	BETA-GAMMA-DELTA
6372	S18W27	347	0120	HAX	02	002	ALPHA
6376	S17W82	042	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6377	S04W01	321	0540	DAI	09	030	BETA
6378	S09E11	309	0030	BXO	04	004	BETA
6379	S06E59	261	0180	CSO	06	006	BETA
6380	S07W11	331	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6381	S04E73	247	0150	HAX	02	001	ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 24 NOVEMBER.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6375 N25W42 002 NONE

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 25 AND 27 NOVEMBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6355 N17 223
6347 S18 216
6350 S24 213
6349 S16 198

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | * | * **| | * *| NONE |
| QUIET | ***|* ******|* **|*****| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|*****| NONE |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun.| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hour intervals | Intensity |
|____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder, Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (25 NOVEMBER - 04 DECEMBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
```

```
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | |***|***| * | | | * | * |***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

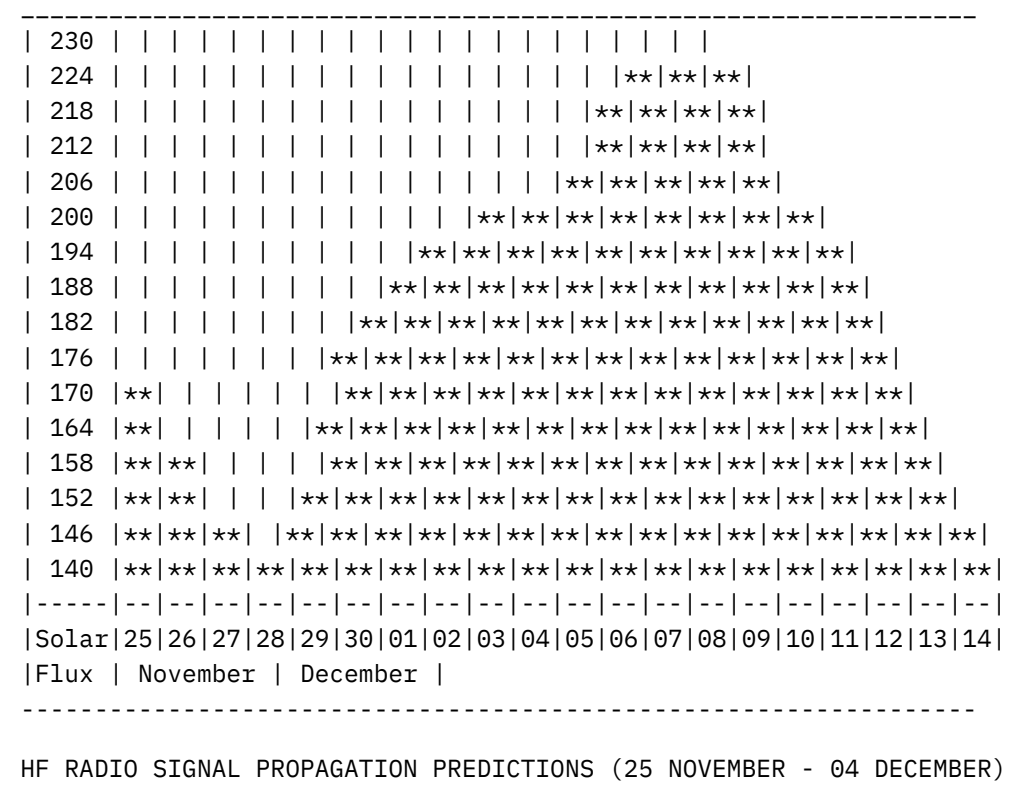
```
------------------------------------------------------------
242| | MOD.
235| F = Major Flare(s) | MOD.
227| * | MOD.
220| *** * * | MOD.
212| *** * ** * * | MOD.
205| **** * ** *** | MOD.
197| ****** *F **** * ***** | MOD.
190| **********F ******* ******* | LOW
182| * ***********F* ***************** | LOW
175| ** ************F* ****************** | LOW
167| ******************F** ***********************| LOW
160| ********************F*** * * ***********************| LOW
152| ********************F********** ***********************| LOW
145|************************F********** * ***********************| LOW
137|************************F************************************| LOW
130|************************F************************************| LOW
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: September 27, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

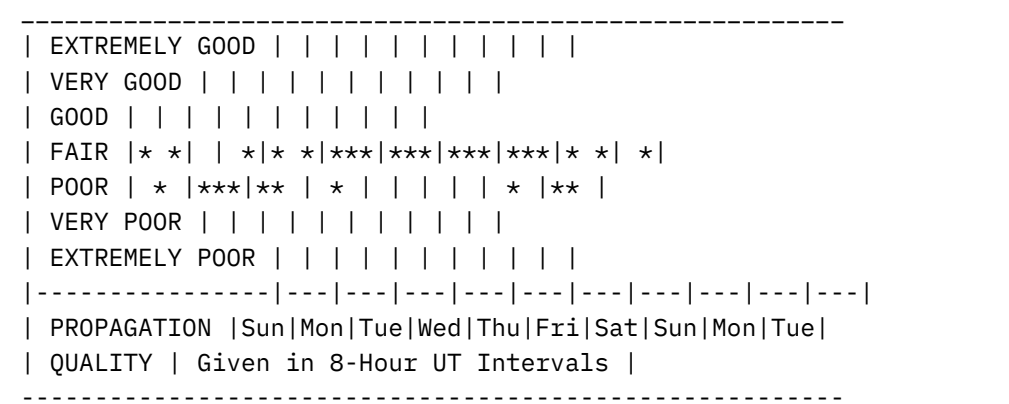
GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

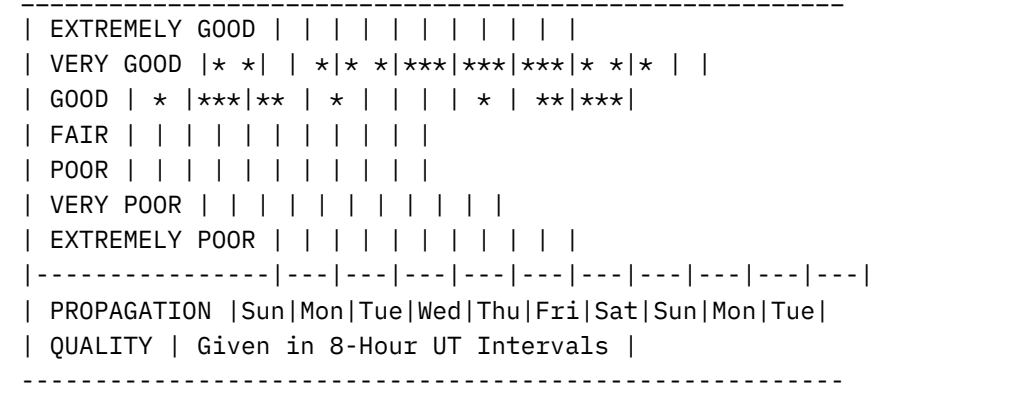


HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (25 NOVEMBER - 04 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Paths



Middle Latitude Paths



Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|* *|* *|***|***|***|***|***| *| *|
| GOOD | | * | * | | | | | |** |** |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

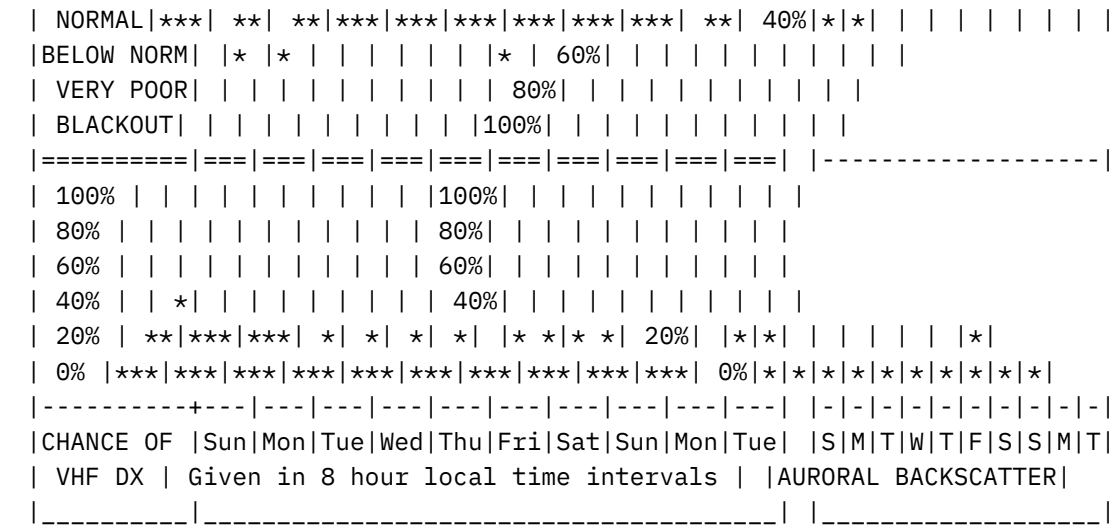
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (25 NOVEMBER - 04 DECEMBER)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

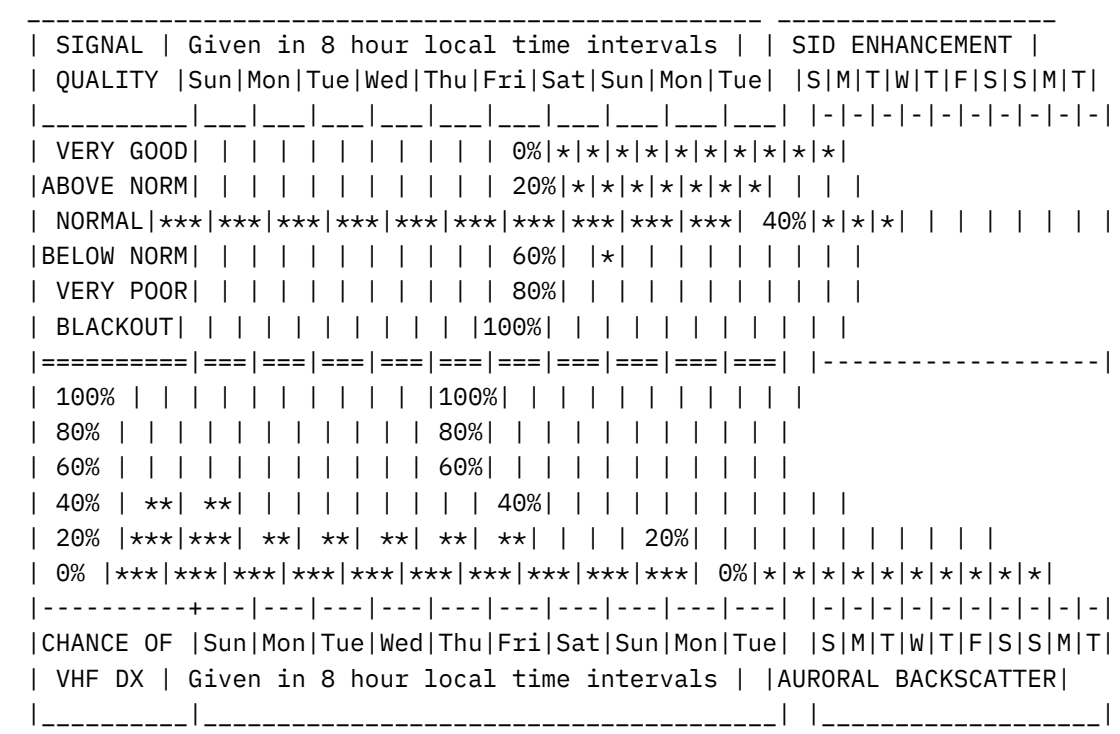
```
_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*| | | | | | | |
| NORMAL|***| *| *|***|***|***|***|***| **| *| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| |** |** | | | | | |* |** | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | |* *|* *| | | | | *|* *| 40%| |*|*| | | | | | |*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*| | | |*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*| | | |
```


NORMAL	***	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	40%	*	*							
BELOW NORM		*	*						*	60%									
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%		*								40%									
20%	**	***	***	*	*	*	*		* *	* *	20%		*	*							*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------+---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

LOW LATITUDES


SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
__________	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%	*	*	*						
BELOW NORM										60%		*							
VERY POOR|									80%|								
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%									|100%|								
80%										80%|								
60%										60%|								
40%	**	**								40%									
20%	***	***	**	**	**	**	**				20%									
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------+---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (25 NOVEMBER - 04 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Locations

```
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | * | * | | | | | | * |
| LOW | **|***|***|***| | | | * | * |***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations

-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | |***|***| | | | | * |***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations

-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca

** End of Report **
```

3380. Re: more on the WAZ award (or rec.ham.legal discussion)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 22:49:00 UTC
From: BA01@SWTEXAS.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011252350.AA12525@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6419

Phil Blais, network.ucsd.edu!dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu, writes

>Come on people, variety is the spice of life as they say, if you don't
>like a certain topic theres always the 'n' key, rn macros, kill files
>etc. etc. I for one don't believe there is any need to further fragment
>this news group. Of course I like hot and spicy Mexican food also and
>I realize there are lots of people who don't get much past milk and
>cookies :-)

My 2 cents:

I like spicy Mexican food as much or more than the next person. But
if you eat it all the time, it becomes as dull as anything else -- which
rec.ham.endless-cw-debate certainly has.

As regards skipping the continuous flamage: IMHO, it would be
helpful if flames were more frequently designated as such (which was a
convention I first read about in the BITNET literature when I started using
the net). Maybe I've just missed it, but I haven't seen this used often.
If the conference is kept as is -- and I can understand the reasons for
doing so -- dealing with frequent flamage might be bearable if more folks
did this.

Thanks.

73's, Bernie N5PQY

ba01@swtexas.bitnet
ba01%swtexas.bitnet@ricevm1.rice.edu

Bernie Asher "Happiness is having a big, warm, caring,
Administrative Data Processing close-knit family...in another city."
Southwest Texas State University - George Burns
San Marcos, Texas 78666
512-245-2271

The views expressed by me are not necessarily those of my employer.

3381. Re: IC-32AT Mod for out of band transmit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 23:27:57 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov25.232757.18099@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6391

pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>I have the instructions for the mod to allow out of band
>transmit for the 32AT, but I wondered if there was anyone here
>who had done it. I would like to learn of your experience before
>I go ahead.

I have done it. I found that the suggested points to wire in the two diodes were awfully small and close to some surface mount parts compared to a couple other points a few mm's toward the top of the radio that I discovered by tracing the foil lines. I double checked to make sure that they were correct by:

1. Comparing the lines on the actual board to the lines on the board diagram in the service manual.

2. Following the lines to other components and comparing that to the schematic.

I then wired the two diodes from a common point I also traced to on the lower right, which was big enough for the twisted common end of the two diodes. The other ends went to the two other points I first mentioned.

These two diodes enable out of band transmit for each band separately, though I never determined which was which. If you do not want the out of band transmit, don't bother with these diodes.

I used the "switching diodes" Radio Shack sells.

I put insulation on the diode leads by stripping some off some large gauge wire first. Ordinary loose insulation is too big. This allowed me to keep everything as flat as possible.

The other mods call for cutting diodes in the lower right of the board, and I cut only ONE END of each, and put some insulation over the cut end with excess hanging on to prevent recontact.

I chose NOT to make the cut to enable 10 MHz frequency entry (personal preference).

>(Yes, yes, I know this is all wrong, type-accepted radios, etc.,
>but I want to have a backup to my marine radio in case it goes
>out just when I need it -- as it did once.)

It's too bad that when some people know that certain things are wrong, they go off and start telling you that OTHER things are wrong as well. Some people cannot even tell the difference sometimes. It depends on the question asked. I have never seen a law (and I looked for it) that makes it illegal to make these mods or to have such a modified radio.

There are some laws that make its use for many things illegal, but some people take that as liberty to claim other things to be illegal as well. Double check any such posting to see if the answer is one for the question you are asking, or if they are just answering the question they wished was asked.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3382. Re: more on the WAZ award

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-25 23:33:06 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov25.233306.18625@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6393

plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:

>Come on people, variety is the spice of life as they say, if you don't
>like a certain topic theres always the 'n' key, rn macros, kill files

Can we get off this 'n' key crap? Some people don't like to have to
keep pressing this key time and time again. It is too easy to just SAY
that there is such a key, but when you add up the time it takes to
display the next posting, and the number of postings someone does not
want to read, day after day, this really starts to add up in terms of
time spent reading, or specifically NOT reading.

Not everyone is skilled at writing macros. If you want to offer a
service to these people to do so, then please post your offer and
then more people can take advantage of the feature. The same goes
for kill files.

>etc. etc. I for one don't believe there is any need to further fragment
>this news group. Of course I like hot and spicy Mexican food also and
>I realize there are lots of people who don't get much past milk and
>cookies :-)

Some people even get beyond that: Chinese, Indian, Thai, Indonesion,
and many more.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3383. where to find 559 RADIO related files for anonymous FTP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 00:39:00 UTC
From: Phil_Howard_Kawgn@f110.n771.z3.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9011272035.AA9259@f170.n771.z3.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6384

From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Keywords: radio ftp
Lines: 569
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana

These are files that matched "radio" in their pathnames. There were 559
files
that matched. This is not a guarantee that the files actually are related
toham radio or shortwave radio.

(there are 559 files listed)

ajpo.sei.cmu.edu: 5330 Jun 29 1988 public/infoada/X/x_toolkit/doc/radio_
buttons.doc
alfred.ccs.carleton.ca: 1677 Nov 25 1989 pub/gnu/x11.r4/src/contrib/
clients/winterp/examples/radiobox1.lsp
alfred.ccs.carleton.ca: 2318 Nov 25 1989 pub/gnu/x11.r4/src/contrib/
clients/winterp/examples/radiobox2.lsp
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 85 Feb 6 1990 pub/ham-radio/gdt/ka9q_turbo.cfg
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 2723 Jan 25 1990 pub/ham-radio/gdt/nos-se
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 1605 Jan 25 1990 pub/ham-radio/gdt/nos-se-porting
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 7484 Jan 20 1990 pub/ham-radio/nos-instructions
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 8548 Aug 20 12:43 pub/ham-radio/rspf/arp.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 10519 Aug 20 12:43 pub/ham-radio/rspf/ax25.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 6775 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/commands.h
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 15473 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/config.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 1482 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/internet.h
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 1899 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/ipdump.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 47015 Aug 20 12:39 pub/ham-radio/rspf/rspf.arc
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 43111 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/rspf.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 3501 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/rspf.h
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 2605 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/rspfdump.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 4870 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/rspfhdr.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 182060 Jan 21 1990 pub/ham-radio/simtel/autoexam.
zip
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 697 Jan 21 1990 pub/ham-radio/simtel/simtel-dir
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 432 Jan 21 1990 pub/ham-radio/zipfiles.doc
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 549 Jan 22 1990 pub/SPACE/radio01.22.90
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 586 Feb 8 1990 pub/SPACE/radio02.12.90
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 557 Mar 10 1990 pub/SPACE/radio03.12.90
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 713 Dec 28 1989 pub/SPACE/radio09.25.89
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 665 Dec 28 1989 pub/SPACE/radio10.23.89
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 594 Dec 28 1989 pub/SPACE/radio11.20.89
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 567 Dec 15 1989 pub/SPACE/radio12.15.89
apple.com: 354933 Nov 22 1989 pub/ham-radio/AdvHamTestV1.sit.hqx

apple.com: 81536 May 22 08:10 pub/ham-radio/BM-Mac2.sit.hqx
apple.com: 112384 May 22 12:36 pub/ham-radio/BM-Mac2.src.sit.hqx
apple.com: 94720 Jun 6 17:06 pub/ham-radio/BeginTCP.sit.hqx
apple.com: 8704 May 25 17:00 pub/ham-radio/Domn0522.Net
apple.com: 225293 Nov 22 1989 pub/ham-radio/GenHamV1.sit.hqx
apple.com: 27392 May 25 16:54 pub/ham-radio/Host0522.Net
apple.com: 16568 Nov 22 1989 pub/ham-radio/MorseCodeV1.2.sit.hqx
apple.com: 249856 May 22 08:01 pub/ham-radio/Net-Mac2.sit.hqx
apple.com: 618880 May 22 13:45 pub/ham-radio/Net-Mac2.src.sit.hqx
apple.com: 294518 Nov 22 1989 pub/ham-radio/NoviceHamV2.sit.hqx
apple.com: 248311 Nov 22 1989 pub/ham-radio/TechnicianHamV2.sit.hqx
apple.com: 82432 Aug 12 1989 pub/ham-radio/ampr-hosts.net
apple.com: 97671 Feb 22 1990 pub/ham-radio/dove.hqx
apple.com: 3976 Feb 22 1990 pub/ham-radio/dove.readme
apple.com: 16369 Nov 17 1989 pub/ham-radio/morse.hqx
apple.com: 252416 Nov 21 1989 pub/ham-radio/tcpmanual
chyde.uwasa.fi: 13436 Dec 22 1989 pc/ts/radio11.arc
ditmela.cng.dit.csiro.au: 16440 Aug 17 1989 info-mac/misc/macs-and-ham-
radio.txt
ftp.ncsa.uiuc.edu: 212005 Aug 13 07:20 pub/salzman/radiosity.ps.Z
ftp.ncsa.uiuc.edu: 292506 Aug 13 07:17 pub/salzman/radiosity.ps.Z.uu
gaffa.mit.edu: 679 Mar 17 1987 afs/.athena.mit.edu/astaff/project/cref/
OLD/old_Ref/Cwork/Policies/E40/playing_radios_E40_policy*
interviews.stanford.edu: 289 Aug 10 1989 dist/2.6/iv/src/InterViews/
Bitmaps/radio.bm
interviews.stanford.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989 dist/2.6/iv/src/InterViews/
Bitmaps/radioBoth.bm
interviews.stanford.edu: 294 Aug 10 1989 dist/2.6/iv/src/InterViews/
Bitmaps/radioChosen.bm
interviews.stanford.edu: 279 Aug 10 1989 dist/2.6/iv/src/InterViews/
Bitmaps/radioHit.bm
interviews.stanford.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989 dist/2.6/iv/src/InterViews/
Bitmaps/radioMask.bm
interviews.stanford.edu: 289 Aug 31 10:45 include/Bitmaps/radio.bm
interviews.stanford.edu: 284 Aug 31 10:45 include/Bitmaps/radioBoth.bm
interviews.stanford.edu: 294 Aug 31 10:45 include/Bitmaps/radioChosen.
bm
interviews.stanford.edu: 279 Aug 31 10:45 include/Bitmaps/radioHit.bm
interviews.stanford.edu: 284 Aug 31 10:45 include/Bitmaps/radioMask.bm
kolvi.hut.fi: 570 Feb 24 1990 hamradio/INDEX
kolvi.hut.fi: 135028 Oct 6 11:27 hamradio/antenna.zip
kolvi.hut.fi: 58532 Jul 18 22:06 hamradio/bsq.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 119850 Feb 14 1990 hamradio/dxcc104.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 156271 Feb 9 1990 hamradio/dxedge.zip
kolvi.hut.fi: 354554 Jul 18 1989 hamradio/eme-vk3um.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 266039 Sep 8 1989 hamradio/esatsunz.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 217160 Sep 8 1989 hamradio/eworkz.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 126448 Mar 4 1990 hamradio/exl-loki.zip
kolvi.hut.fi: 218540 Jun 26 22:57 hamradio/fieldday.zip
kolvi.hut.fi: 165461 Dec 14 1989 hamradio/geoclk40.arc

kolvi.hut.fi: 154074 Apr 19 1989 hamradio/hamrtty.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 151 Sep 24 1989 hamradio/incoming/README
kolvi.hut.fi: 123591 Sep 8 1989 hamradio/oh1aa.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 158259 Sep 8 1989 hamradio/oh2bcv.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 73025 Sep 8 1989 hamradio/oh2bgn.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 196389 Feb 18 1990 hamradio/satra10.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 3350 Sep 24 1989 hamradio/simtel/00-index.txt
kolvi.hut.fi: 60849 Jun 18 1989 hamradio/simtel/autocw.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 182060 Jan 5 1990 hamradio/simtel/autoexam.zip
kolvi.hut.fi: 12452 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/autofax.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 165621 Aug 18 1989 hamradio/simtel/autolog4.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 108461 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/cnlog140.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 25065 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/contest.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 62536 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/cw.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 55936 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/filter11.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 23776 Jan 31 1990 hamradio/simtel/gc103.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 10244 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/geosat.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 41852 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/ham0101.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 95745 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/hampac5.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 11902 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/intmod60.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 156061 Jan 26 1990 hamradio/simtel/kam401.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 104668 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/logbook.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 13061 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/machine.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 158720 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/mininec3.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 42496 Aug 7 1989 hamradio/simtel/miniprop.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 143738 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/minprop2.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 100227 Sep 8 10:08 hamradio/simtel/nov_test.lzh
kolvi.hut.fi: 117004 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/rfs.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 144799 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/rftools.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 1860 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/sattaim.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 117156 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/sm207.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 128482 Feb 3 1990 hamradio/simtel/sm309.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 111491 Sep 8 10:08 hamradio/simtel/sm315.lzh
kolvi.hut.fi: 35968 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/wefax.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 15826 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/whatson.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 30943 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/wheritis.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 98944 Sep 3 1989 hamradio/simtel/wxrdr22.arc
kolvi.hut.fi: 15151 Jan 28 1990 hamradio/stress.arc
meson.cs.washington.edu: 1075 Aug 9 00:11 tmp/pfs_mount/JUNE.CS.
WASHINGTON.EDU-u1/radhika/News/amateur_radio
meson.cs.washington.edu: 9106 Nov 1 1989 tmp/pfs_mount/JUNE.CS.
WASHINGTON.EDU-u1/richk/News/radio
meson.cs.washington.edu: 705 Apr 17 1990 tmp/pfs_mount/JUNE.CS.
WASHINGTON.EDU-u1/sundt/doc/ubrc/radio.log
meson.cs.washington.edu: 2410 Apr 17 1990 tmp/pfs_mount/JUNE.CS.
WASHINGTON.EDU-u1/sundt/doc/ubrc/radio.tex
milton.u.washington.edu: 3742 Jan 10 1990 public/download/c64/sids/
musicfiles/radio-qlnk.mus
milton.u.washington.edu: 2177 Jan 10 1990 public/download/c64/sids/
musicfiles/radio-qlnk.str

milton.u.washington.edu: 528 Jan 10 1990 public/download/c64/sids/
musicfiles/radio-qlnk.wds
psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 1677 Nov 25 1989 pub/src/X11R4/contrib/clients/
winterp/examples/radiobox1.lsp
psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 2318 Nov 25 1989 pub/src/X11R4/contrib/clients/
winterp/examples/radiobox2.lsp
psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 289 Aug 10 1989 pub/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radio.bm
psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989 pub/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioBoth.bm
psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 294 Aug 10 1989 pub/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioChosen.bm
psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 279 Aug 10 1989 pub/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioHit.bm
psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989 pub/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioMask.bm
psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 5272 Nov 29 1989 pub/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
suit/widgets/suit/St/StRadioSw.h
psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 3697 Nov 29 1989 pub/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
suit/widgets/suit/St/StRadioSwP.h
psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 11144 Nov 29 1989 pub/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
suit/widgets/suit/lib/StRadioSw.c
psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 3146 Nov 29 1989 pub/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
suit/widgets/suit/lib/StRadioSwI.h
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 18852 Jun 22 07:26 info/server/ftpserverlist/
radio.lis
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 34816 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/misc/
hamradio/anarcswl.mar
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 19712 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/misc/
hamradio/callbook.c
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 9856 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/misc/
hamradio/hamfreqs.lst
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 12288 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/misc/
hamradio/rttyfreq.lst
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 2048 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/aaaread.me
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 12544 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/autofax.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 62592 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/cw.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 10368 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/geosat.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 95872 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/hampac5.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 143744 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/minprop2.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 64640 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/morse24c.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 55808 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/novice.arc

rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 43264 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/novice1f.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 36864 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/orbit23.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 117120 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/rfs.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 117248 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/sm207.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 35968 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/wefax.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 98944 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/
hamradio/wxrdr22.arc
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 9186 Feb 1 1989 home/sachiko/cdr/doc/japan/
Music/radio.japan
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 37 Aug 28 1987 home/sachiko/cdr/doc/music/
Labels/tapes/munchen.radio
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 6334 May 23 1987 home/sachiko/cdr/doc/music/
Lyrics/radio_eriwahn.tex.Z
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 1677 Nov 25 1989 mnt/X11R4/contrib/clients/
winterp/examples/radiobox1.lsp
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 2318 Nov 25 1989 mnt/X11R4/contrib/clients/
winterp/examples/radiobox2.lsp
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 289 Aug 10 1989 mnt/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radio.bm
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989 mnt/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioBoth.bm
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 294 Aug 10 1989 mnt/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioChosen.bm
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 279 Aug 10 1989 mnt/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioHit.bm
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989 mnt/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioMask.bm
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 5272 Nov 29 1989 mnt/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
suit/widgets/suit/St/StRadioSw.h
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 3697 Nov 29 1989 mnt/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
suit/widgets/suit/St/StRadioSwP.h
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 11144 Nov 29 1989 mnt/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
suit/widgets/suit/lib/StRadioSw.c
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 3146 Nov 29 1989 mnt/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
suit/widgets/suit/lib/StRadioSwI.h
samba.acs.unc.edu: 16440 Apr 5 1990 pub/mac_misc/macs-and-ham-radio.txt
sauna.hut.fi: 5637 Jul 24 1989 pub/ftp.dirs/radio.astro.utoronto.ca.Z
sics.se: 16440 Jul 17 15:14 pub/info-mac/misc/macs-and-ham-radio.txt
sol.deakin.oz.au: 13436 Jan 8 1990 pub/PC/chyde/ts/radio11.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 4252 Nov 3 21:11 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/00-index.
txt
sol.deakin.oz.au: 122 Aug 24 22:53 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/aaaread.me
sol.deakin.oz.au: 60849 Aug 24 22:53 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/autocw.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 182060 Aug 24 22:54 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/autoexam.
zip

sol.deakin.oz.au: 12452 Aug 24 22:54 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/autofax.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 165621 Aug 24 22:55 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/autolog4.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 15104 Jul 21 11:01 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/bestbeam.
bqs
sol.deakin.oz.au: 25065 Jul 21 12:41 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/contest.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 62536 Aug 24 22:56 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/cw.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 43150 Aug 24 22:56 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/dove3w13.
zip
sol.deakin.oz.au: 120117 Jul 25 03:53 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/dxcc104.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 55936 Jul 21 12:41 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/filter11.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 23776 Jul 25 03:54 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/gc103.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 10244 Aug 24 22:56 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/geosat.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 14080 Jul 21 11:02 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/geosat.bqs
sol.deakin.oz.au: 3072 Jul 21 11:02 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/hamhelp.
bqs
sol.deakin.oz.au: 95745 Aug 24 22:57 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/hampac5.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 9014 Jul 21 12:41 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/icom.c
sol.deakin.oz.au: 11902 Aug 24 22:57 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/intmod60.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 156061 Jul 21 08:17 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/kam401.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 104668 Jul 21 12:42 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/logbook.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 13061 Aug 24 22:58 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/machine.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 4881 Jul 21 11:02 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/micromuf.
bas
sol.deakin.oz.au: 7695 Jul 21 11:02 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/micromuf.
pas
sol.deakin.oz.au: 158720 Jul 21 12:44 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/mininec3.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 6317 Aug 24 22:58 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/mininec3.
inf
sol.deakin.oz.au: 143738 Jul 21 12:45 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/minprop2.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 6656 Jul 21 11:03 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/monoband.
bqs
sol.deakin.oz.au: 5661 Aug 24 22:58 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/morse.bas
sol.deakin.oz.au: 3712 Jul 21 11:03 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/morse.bqs
sol.deakin.oz.au: 64262 Jul 25 03:55 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/morse26b.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 7179 Aug 24 22:58 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/morsetst.
bas
sol.deakin.oz.au: 29938 Aug 24 22:58 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/nara.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 95588 Sep 4 12:02 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/nov_test.

zip
sol.deakin.oz.au: 50049 Aug 24 22:59 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/novice25.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 22190 Jul 25 03:56 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/nprm9055.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 133201 Aug 24 23:00 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/nts12.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 22197 Aug 24 23:00 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/ohmslaw.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 36852 Aug 24 23:00 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/orbit23.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 75540 Aug 24 23:01 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/part97.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 117004 Aug 24 23:02 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/rfs.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 144799 Aug 24 23:03 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/rftools.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 27346 Oct 29 20:59 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/robocopy.
zip
sol.deakin.oz.au: 126651 Aug 24 23:04 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/rtty12g.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 5642 Aug 24 23:04 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/satelite.
bas
sol.deakin.oz.au: 1860 Aug 24 23:04 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/sattaim.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 128482 Aug 1 21:28 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/sm309.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 110775 Aug 24 23:05 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/sm315.zip
sol.deakin.oz.au: 46525 Aug 24 23:05 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/tec2.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 203361 Aug 24 23:06 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/traksat.
zip
sol.deakin.oz.au: 36600 Aug 24 23:07 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/tty37.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 17670 Aug 24 23:07 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/usat90.zip
sol.deakin.oz.au: 26774 Jul 13 16:54 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/vefc24.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 35968 Aug 24 23:07 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/wefax.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 15826 Aug 24 23:07 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/whatson.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 30943 Aug 24 23:07 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/wheritis.
arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 98944 Aug 24 23:08 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/wxrdr22.
arc
sumex-aim.stanford.edu: 16440 Apr 30 1989 info-mac/misc/macs-and-ham-
radio.txt
sumex.stanford.edu: 16440 Apr 30 1989 info-mac/misc/macs-and-ham-radio.
txt
suned.zoo.cs.yale.edu: 289 Aug 10 1989 InterViews/src/InterViews/
Bitmaps/radio.bm
suned.zoo.cs.yale.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989 InterViews/src/InterViews/
Bitmaps/radioBoth.bm
suned.zoo.cs.yale.edu: 294 Aug 10 1989 InterViews/src/InterViews/
Bitmaps/radioChosen.bm
suned.zoo.cs.yale.edu: 279 Aug 10 1989 InterViews/src/InterViews/
Bitmaps/radioHit.bm
suned.zoo.cs.yale.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989 InterViews/src/InterViews/

Bitmaps/radioMask.bm
sunic.sunet.se: 16440 Jul 17 13:14 .sics.se/pub/info-mac/misc/macs-and-ham-radio.txt
suntan.tandem.com: 5115 Jan 16 1990 hamradio/IP-addr.assigners
suntan.tandem.com: 232097 Aug 29 07:51 hamradio/dc14h.arc
suntan.tandem.com: 21309 Mar 4 1990 hamradio/drsi0304.arc
suntan.tandem.com: 166625 Apr 26 1990 hamradio/image_program.sit.hqx
suntan.tandem.com: 71528 Apr 20 1990 hamradio/mbb34src.zip
suntan.tandem.com: 14340 Dec 18 1989 hamradio/pclana.arc
suntan.tandem.com: 23528 Jun 17 18:47 hamradio/pkunzip.exe
suntan.tandem.com: 149504 Apr 11 1990 hamradio/pkz110.exe
suntan.tandem.com: 13312 Sep 6 11:06 hamradio/radio.lib
suntan.tandem.com: 128482 Aug 22 12:29 hamradio/sm309.arc
suntan.tandem.com: 128483 Oct 25 20:43 hamradio/us10.arc
suntan.tandem.com: 158665 Jan 29 1990 hamradio/usat-tlm.arc
suntan.tandem.com: 54829 Feb 5 1990 hamradio/utlmd.arc
tandem.com: 5115 Jan 16 1990 hamradio/IP-addr.assigners
tandem.com: 232097 Aug 29 07:51 hamradio/dc14h.arc
tandem.com: 21309 Mar 4 1990 hamradio/drsi0304.arc
tandem.com: 166625 Apr 26 1990 hamradio/image_program.sit.hqx
tandem.com: 71528 Apr 20 1990 hamradio/mbb34src.zip
tandem.com: 14340 Dec 18 1989 hamradio/pclana.arc
tandem.com: 23528 Jun 17 18:47 hamradio/pkunzip.exe
tandem.com: 149504 Apr 11 1990 hamradio/pkz110.exe
tandem.com: 13312 Sep 6 11:06 hamradio/radio.lib
tandem.com: 128482 Aug 22 12:29 hamradio/sm309.arc
tandem.com: 128483 Oct 25 20:43 hamradio/us10.arc
tandem.com: 158665 Jan 29 1990 hamradio/usat-tlm.arc
tandem.com: 54829 Feb 5 1990 hamradio/utlmd.arc
ucsd.edu: 76005 Jul 12 1988 hamradio/88-121.arc
ucsd.edu: 55719 Feb 28 1989 hamradio/AMPR.ORG.890228
ucsd.edu: 8541 Nov 29 1989 hamradio/DSY-ROM
ucsd.edu: 788 Feb 25 1988 hamradio/FCC
ucsd.edu: 17903 Jun 28 04:16 hamradio/KISS
ucsd.edu: 34905 Oct 26 1988 hamradio/a802.txt
ucsd.edu: 16203 Dec 5 1988 hamradio/a802.txt.Z
ucsd.edu: 20992 Jul 26 1988 hamradio/alpha.arc
ucsd.edu: 128445 Oct 31 13:03 hamradio/ampr.org
ucsd.edu: 166714 Oct 31 13:03 hamradio/ampr.org.rev
ucsd.edu: 99365 Oct 31 13:04 hamradio/amprhosts
ucsd.edu: 114688 Dec 5 1988 hamradio/arrl.tar
ucsd.edu: 92901 Dec 5 1988 hamradio/arrl.tar.Z
ucsd.edu: 70954 Sep 1 1988 hamradio/ax25.tar.Z
ucsd.edu: 40833 Sep 12 1988 hamradio/ax25bbs.cpio.Z
ucsd.edu: 15677 Mar 14 1990 hamradio/bcast.zip
ucsd.edu: 25334 Jul 29 1988 hamradio/bmsrc_st.arc
ucsd.edu: 52375 Jun 2 1989 hamradio/bpq313.com
ucsd.edu: 92134 Dec 5 1988 hamradio/drivers.arc
ucsd.edu: 16896 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/adpcmnon.arc
ucsd.edu: 60325 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/asms.arc

ucsd.edu: 18103 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/bel202.asm
ucsd.edu: 134144 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/bell212.arc
ucsd.edu: 89584 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/bin.arc
ucsd.edu: 31679 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/dataio.arc
ucsd.edu: 141805 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/del-spry.arc
ucsd.edu: 127969 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/dsp0.arc
ucsd.edu: 13326 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/dspnotes.arc
ucsd.edu: 72201 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/dspscope.arc
ucsd.edu: 63967 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/emul_320.arc
ucsd.edu: 38400 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/fft32010.arc
ucsd.edu: 42835 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/fir.arc
ucsd.edu: 15232 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/firiir.arc
ucsd.edu: 7680 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/fltgpt10.arc
ucsd.edu: 320901 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/m56000_1.arc
ucsd.edu: 209490 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/m56000_2.arc
ucsd.edu: 209068 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/mac320.arc
ucsd.edu: 44032 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/macros.arc
ucsd.edu: 25728 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/macrosrc.arc
ucsd.edu: 44934 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/newspect.arc
ucsd.edu: 70742 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/newwefax.arc
ucsd.edu: 175049 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/nkfsa.arc
ucsd.edu: 131840 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/nkfsa97.arc
ucsd.edu: 25857 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/piii.asm
ucsd.edu: 83786 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/scopetst.arc
ucsd.edu: 13540 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/software.inf
ucsd.edu: 33793 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/tfft.arc
ucsd.edu: 116785 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/w5sxd.arc
ucsd.edu: 41110 Aug 10 1988 hamradio/dsp/wefax.arc
ucsd.edu: 239510 Jun 25 02:01 hamradio/fielday.exe
ucsd.edu: 29959 Jul 27 1988 hamradio/karn/NI5210
ucsd.edu: 89498 Oct 12 1988 hamradio/karn/TUTORIAL.DOC
ucsd.edu: 198335 Oct 12 1988 hamradio/karn/USERMAN.DOC
ucsd.edu: 171235 Oct 12 1988 hamradio/karn/finger.arc
ucsd.edu: 7385 Mar 2 1988 hamradio/karn/nelson.arc
ucsd.edu: 108322 Apr 18 1988 hamradio/karn/net_amig.arc
ucsd.edu: 163453 Apr 18 1988 hamradio/karn/net_amiga.uu
ucsd.edu: 37772 Apr 19 1988 hamradio/karn/net_bm.arc
ucsd.edu: 26249 Apr 18 1988 hamradio/karn/net_des.arc
ucsd.edu: 143194 Apr 18 1988 hamradio/karn/net_doc.arc
ucsd.edu: 115955 Jun 13 1988 hamradio/karn/net_ew.arc
ucsd.edu: 223461 Apr 18 1988 hamradio/karn/net_mac.hqx
ucsd.edu: 142297 Oct 12 1988 hamradio/karn/net_pc.arc
ucsd.edu: 2443 Mar 2 1988 hamradio/karn/net_read.me
ucsd.edu: 318378 Oct 12 1988 hamradio/karn/net_src.arc
ucsd.edu: 343796 Oct 12 1988 hamradio/karn/net_srcT.arc
ucsd.edu: 56320 Apr 18 1988 hamradio/karn/netam_src.arc
ucsd.edu: 169266 Oct 12 1988 hamradio/karn/nrnet.arc
ucsd.edu: 168586 Oct 17 1988 hamradio/karn/nrnet_new.arc
ucsd.edu: 71680 Mar 2 1988 hamradio/karn/pkx35a35.exe
ucsd.edu: 46952 Mar 2 1988 hamradio/karn/pxx107.arc

ucsd.edu: 3363 Jun 13 1988 hamradio/karn/readme.ew
ucsd.edu: 49453 Jun 13 1988 hamradio/karn/rspf2.doc
ucsd.edu: 40448 Jun 13 1988 hamradio/karn/server16.arc
ucsd.edu: 19468 Apr 19 1988 hamradio/karn/tnc1.hex
ucsd.edu: 57076 Mar 2 1988 hamradio/karn/tnc_ash.arc
ucsd.edu: 15790 Mar 2 1988 hamradio/karn/tnc_ldr.arc
ucsd.edu: 52127 Mar 2 1988 hamradio/karn/tnc_tnc1.arc
ucsd.edu: 49542 Mar 2 1988 hamradio/karn/tnc_tnc2.arc
ucsd.edu: 15384 Sep 12 1988 hamradio/net.tn.cpio.Z
ucsd.edu: 8773 May 17 1989 hamradio/net_890421.1/README
ucsd.edu: 39420 May 17 1989 hamradio/net_890421.1/bm_src.arc
ucsd.edu: 85066 May 17 1989 hamradio/net_890421.1/drivers.arc
ucsd.edu: 171989 May 17 1989 hamradio/net_890421.1/net_pc.arc
ucsd.edu: 511664 May 17 1989 hamradio/net_890421.1/net_src.arc
ucsd.edu: 53998 May 17 1989 hamradio/net_890421.1/tnc_ash.arc
ucsd.edu: 15790 May 17 1989 hamradio/net_890421.1/tnc_ldr.arc
ucsd.edu: 34710 May 17 1989 hamradio/net_890421.1/tnc_tnc1.arc
ucsd.edu: 49664 May 17 1989 hamradio/net_890421.1/tnc_tnc2.arc
ucsd.edu: 148547 May 17 1989 hamradio/net_890421.1/userman.arc
ucsd.edu: 51047 May 17 1989 hamradio/net_890421.1/xobbs.arc
ucsd.edu: 176384 Jul 29 1988 hamradio/net_st.arc
ucsd.edu: 250965 Aug 19 1988 hamradio/net_st_src.arc
ucsd.edu: 138526 Jul 15 1988 hamradio/netst.arc
ucsd.edu: 405578 Dec 5 1988 hamradio/nos.arc
ucsd.edu: 169332 Dec 5 1988 hamradio/nrnet.arc
ucsd.edu: 92981 Jun 18 02:42 hamradio/sm213.zip
ucsd.edu: 128482 Aug 22 19:31 hamradio/sm309.arc
ucsd.edu: 6498 May 12 1988 hamradio/thenet/thenet.flame
ucsd.edu: 4005 May 11 1988 hamradio/thenet/thenet.info
ucsd.edu: 3692 May 2 1988 hamradio/thenet/thenet.par
ucsd.edu: 579556 Feb 23 1990 hamradio/weberpic.tar.Z
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp: 16440 Oct 9 1989 Mac/info-mac/misc/macs-and-ham-
radio.txt
uwasa.fi: 13436 Dec 22 08:15 pc/ts/radio11.arc
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 1677 Nov 25 1989 uiuc/src/X11R4/contrib/clients/
winterp/examples/radiobox1.lsp
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 2318 Nov 25 1989 uiuc/src/X11R4/contrib/clients/
winterp/examples/radiobox2.lsp
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 289 Aug 10 1989 uiuc/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radio.bm
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989 uiuc/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioBoth.bm
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 294 Aug 10 1989 uiuc/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioChosen.bm
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 279 Aug 10 1989 uiuc/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioHit.bm
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989 uiuc/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/
InterViews/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioMask.bm
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 5272 Nov 29 1989 uiuc/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/suit/
widgets/suit/St/StRadioSw.h

ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 3697 Nov 29 1989 uiuc/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/suit/
widgets/suit/St/StRadioSwP.h
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 11144 Nov 29 1989 uiuc/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/suit/
widgets/suit/lib/StRadioSw.c
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 3146 Nov 29 1989 uiuc/src/X11R4/contrib/toolkits/suit/
widgets/suit/lib/StRadioSwI.h
vega.hut.fi: 18817 Feb 15 1990 pub/pc/hamradio/gc103.lzh
vega.hut.fi: 10423 Aug 8 12:49 pub/pc/tsutil/radio11.lzh
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 329 Aug 20 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB1/contrib/widgets/
Xsw/X11/bitmaps/highlight_radio_button
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 350 Aug 20 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB1/contrib/widgets/
Xsw/X11/bitmaps/highlight_select_radio_button
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 299 Aug 20 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB1/contrib/widgets/
Xsw/X11/bitmaps/radio_button
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 320 Aug 20 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB1/contrib/widgets/
Xsw/X11/bitmaps/select_radio_button
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 23383 Aug 31 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/doc/man3/XrRadioButt.3x*
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_free/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_free/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_free/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_free/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemcount/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemcount/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemcount/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemcount/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemrects/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemrects/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemrects/script3
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toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemrects/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemstate/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemstate/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemstate/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_getitemstate/script4

watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_insensitive/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_insensitive/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_insensitive/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_insensitive/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_invisible/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_invisible/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_invisible/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_invisible/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 585 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_move/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 585 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_move/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 585 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_move/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 585 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_move/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 450 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_new/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 450 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_new/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 450 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_new/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 450 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_new/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redraw/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Jun 29 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redraw/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redraw/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redraw/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 540 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redrawactive/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 540 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redrawactive/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 540 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redrawactive/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 540 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redrawactive/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redrawall/script1

watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redrawall/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redrawall/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_redrawall/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 675 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_resize/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 675 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_resize/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 675 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_resize/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 675 Jul 23 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_resize/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_sensitive/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_sensitive/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_sensitive/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_sensitive/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 630 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_setitemstate/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 990 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_setitemstate/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 765 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_setitemstate/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 990 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_setitemstate/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_size/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Jun 29 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_size/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_size/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_size/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 855 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_sys/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 1080 Jun 29 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_sys/script2
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 1665 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_sys/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 450 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_sys/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_visible/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_visible/script2

watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_visible/script3
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 495 Feb 19 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts/radiobutton/m_visible/script4
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 450 Jun 2 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts16/radiobutton/m_new/script1
watserv1.waterloo.edu: 450 Jun 2 1988 XV11R3/CONTRIB2/contrib/
toolkits/Xr11/testsuite/Editordir/scripts16/radiobutton/m_new/script2
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 16440 Jun 2 1989 mirrors/info-mac/misc/macs-and-
ham-radio.txt
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 6233 Mar 12 1990 mirrors/misc/hamradio/10mbeacon.
lst
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 13811 Nov 24 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/200xltbt.
fix
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 123 Jan 24 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/aaaread.me
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 4550 Apr 20 1990 mirrors/misc/hamradio/anrcrtty.
lst
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 2227 Oct 14 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/antennas.
bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 6106 Dec 22 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/buternut.
tip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 18991 Jan 13 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/callbook.c
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 1418 Dec 21 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/cell.c
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 14643 Nov 16 1985 mirrors/misc/hamradio/cellular.
sieve
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 1999 Sep 24 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/chart.c
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 7287 Aug 2 1987 mirrors/misc/hamradio/codetest.
hints
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 15707 Apr 9 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/computer.
icom
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 1805 Jul 4 1987 mirrors/misc/hamradio/discone.
antennas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 35911 Jul 13 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/dxlocate.
lst
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 62601 Mar 2 1990 mirrors/misc/hamradio/ecpa.txt
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 2176 Jul 1 1987 mirrors/misc/hamradio/eletrans.c
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 25298 Sep 22 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/fcc-prb1.
txt
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 7510 Jan 31 1987 mirrors/misc/hamradio/ft-727r.
review
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 2051 Jan 3 1990 mirrors/misc/hamradio/gc102.bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 12300 May 9 1987 mirrors/misc/hamradio/hfprop.bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 5036 Jul 1 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/how2bcum.
ham
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 6682 Jul 4 1987 mirrors/misc/hamradio/ic-12at.
review
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 2715 Jun 17 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/ic-32at.mod
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 2424 Jun 5 1985 mirrors/misc/hamradio/ic02a.mod
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 3294 Mar 10 1986 mirrors/misc/hamradio/ic02atr.mod
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 6855 Oct 6 1986 mirrors/misc/hamradio/ic28h.

```
review
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 9842 Sep 29 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/icom-110.c
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 7443 Feb 23 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/icomci-v.
cmds
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 6640 Sep 12 1984 mirrors/misc/hamradio/kenwd930.
mod
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 4458 Jul 4 1987 mirrors/misc/hamradio/mobile.
antennas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 6533 Oct 8 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/nicads.inf
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 47123 Mar 2 1990 mirrors/misc/hamradio/nprm9055.
txt
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 159788 Jun 28 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/part97.txt
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 6399 Nov 17 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/postscrp.
qsl
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 4418 Sep 24 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/pro-2004.
mods
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 18797 Jan 27 1987 mirrors/misc/hamradio/pro-2004.
review
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 27337 Nov 9 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/qslcard1.ps
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 26430 Oct 20 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/r7000.hints
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 956 Feb 8 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/radio-mods.
server
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 9709 Jun 29 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/radiofin.
inf
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 18571 Dec 26 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/satelite.
how
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 5017 Mar 12 1990 mirrors/misc/hamradio/sattrack.
inf
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 5287 Oct 29 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/scanner.mod
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 2174 Jun 17 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/th-215a.mod
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 4867 Oct 2 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/tm-721a.
mods
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 38204 Nov 24 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/travinfo.
lst
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 2719 Oct 11 1984 mirrors/misc/hamradio/ts430mods.
doc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 5066 Feb 18 1985 mirrors/misc/hamradio/ts430s.
review
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 9986 Jul 22 1988 mirrors/misc/hamradio/ts440s.
interface
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 7239 May 1 1987 mirrors/misc/hamradio/uc-u2at.
review
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 12341 May 5 1987 mirrors/misc/hamradio/unigrid2.
bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 24498 May 9 1987 mirrors/misc/hamradio/vhfprop.bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 25892 Oct 24 1989 mirrors/misc/hamradio/voa-sked.
txt
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 4253 Oct 28 18:00 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/00-index.
txt
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 122 Apr 2 1989 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/aaaread.me
```

wuarchive.wustl.edu: 60849 Mar 19 1989 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/autocw.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 182060 Dec 22 1989 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/autoexam.
zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 12452 Feb 11 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/autofax.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 165621 Jul 25 1989 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/autolog4.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 15104 Apr 5 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/bestbeam.
bqs
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 25065 Sep 16 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/contest.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 62536 Oct 22 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/cw.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 43150 Apr 24 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/dove3w13.
zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 120117 Feb 22 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/dxcc104.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 55936 Mar 15 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/filter11.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 23776 Jan 27 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/gc103.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 10244 Jun 4 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/geosat.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 14080 Apr 5 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/geosat.bqs
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 3072 Dec 7 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/hamhelp.
bqs
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 95745 May 23 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/hampac5.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 9014 Nov 15 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/icom.c
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 11902 Aug 29 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/intmod60.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 156061 Jan 22 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/kam401.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 104668 Sep 16 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/logbook.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 13061 Jun 4 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/machine.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 4881 Oct 14 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/micromuf.
bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 7695 Oct 5 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/micromuf.
pas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 158720 Jan 28 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/mininec3.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 6317 May 25 19:00 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/mininec3.
inf
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 143738 Oct 14 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/minprop2.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 6656 Apr 5 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/monoband.
bqs
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 5661 Jun 7 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/morse.bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 3712 Apr 5 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/morse.bqs
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 64262 Feb 25 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/morse26b.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 7179 Jul 21 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/morsetst.

bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 29938 Dec 24 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/nara.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 95588 Aug 28 19:00 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/nov_test.
zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 50049 Aug 24 1989 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/novice25.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 22190 Mar 3 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/nprm9055.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 133201 Dec 23 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/nts12.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 22197 Mar 13 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/ohmslaw.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 36852 Mar 26 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/orbit23.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 75540 Jul 8 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/part97.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 117004 Oct 11 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/rfs.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 144799 Dec 14 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/rftools.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 27346 Oct 28 18:00 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/robocopy.
zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 126651 Jun 30 1989 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/rtty12g.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 5642 Dec 24 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/satelite.
bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 1860 Jun 4 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/sattaim.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 110775 Aug 19 19:00 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/sm315.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 46525 Feb 11 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/tec2.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 203361 Apr 1 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/traksat.
zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 36600 Aug 11 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/tty37.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 17670 Apr 6 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/usat90.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 26774 Jan 13 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/vefc24.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 35968 Sep 6 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/wefax.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 15826 Sep 16 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/whatson.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 30943 Dec 5 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/wheritis.
arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 98944 Feb 25 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/wxrdr22.
arc
zaphod.ncsa.uiuc.edu: 212005 Aug 13 07:20 pub/salzman/radiosity.ps.Z
zaphod.ncsa.uiuc.edu: 292506 Aug 13 07:17 pub/salzman/radiosity.ps.Z.uu
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--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.
--- rfmail 0.3.9
* Origin: Bonafido Usenet <====> Fido Gateway. (3:771/170.0)
SEEN-BY: 771/110 170 180 772/20
FSC-Control: PATH: 771/110

3384. where to find 559 RADIO related files for anonymous FTP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 00:39:38 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov26.003938.27001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6417
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

These are files that matched "radio" in their pathnames. There were 559 files
that matched. This is not a guarantee that the files actually are related to
ham radio or shortwave radio.

(there are 559 files listed)

ajpo.sei.cmu.edu: 5330 Jun 29 1988 public/infoada/X/x_toolkit/doc/radio_buttons.doc
alfred.ccs.carleton.ca: 1677 Nov 25 1989
pub/gnu/x11.r4/src/contrib/clients/winterp/examples/radiobox1.lsp
alfred.ccs.carleton.ca: 2318 Nov 25 1989
pub/gnu/x11.r4/src/contrib/clients/winterp/examples/radiobox2.lsp
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 85 Feb 6 1990 pub/ham-radio/gdt/ka9q_turbo.cfg
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 2723 Jan 25 1990 pub/ham-radio/gdt/nos-se
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 1605 Jan 25 1990 pub/ham-radio/gdt/nos-se-porting
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 7484 Jan 20 1990 pub/ham-radio/nos-instructions
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 8548 Aug 20 12:43 pub/ham-radio/rspf/arp.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 10519 Aug 20 12:43 pub/ham-radio/rspf/ax25.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 6775 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/commands.h
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 15473 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/config.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 1482 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/internet.h
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 1899 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/ipdump.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 47015 Aug 20 12:39 pub/ham-radio/rspf/rspf.arc
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 43111 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/rspf.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 3501 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/rspf.h
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 2605 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/rspfdump.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 4870 Aug 20 12:44 pub/ham-radio/rspf/rspfhdr.c
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 182060 Jan 21 1990 pub/ham-radio/simtel/autoexam.zip
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 697 Jan 21 1990 pub/ham-radio/simtel/simtel-dir
allspice.lcs.mit.edu: 432 Jan 21 1990 pub/ham-radio/zipfiles.doc
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 549 Jan 22 1990 pub/SPACE/radio01.22.90
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 586 Feb 8 1990 pub/SPACE/radio02.12.90
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 557 Mar 10 1990 pub/SPACE/radio03.12.90
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 713 Dec 28 1989 pub/SPACE/radio09.25.89
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 665 Dec 28 1989 pub/SPACE/radio10.23.89
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 594 Dec 28 1989 pub/SPACE/radio11.20.89
ames.arc.nasa.gov: 567 Dec 15 1989 pub/SPACE/radio12.15.89
apple.com: 354933 Nov 22 1989 pub/ham-radio/AdvHamTestV1.sit.hqx
apple.com: 81536 May 22 08:10 pub/ham-radio/BM-Mac2.sit.hqx
apple.com: 112384 May 22 12:36 pub/ham-radio/BM-Mac2.src.sit.hqx
apple.com: 94720 Jun 6 17:06 pub/ham-radio/BeginTCP.sit.hqx
apple.com: 8704 May 25 17:00 pub/ham-radio/Domn0522.Net
apple.com: 225293 Nov 22 1989 pub/ham-radio/GenHamV1.sit.hqx
apple.com: 27392 May 25 16:54 pub/ham-radio/Host0522.Net
apple.com: 16568 Nov 22 1989 pub/ham-radio/MorseCodeV1.2.sit.hqx

apple.com: 249856 May 22 08:01 pub/ham-radio/Net-Mac2.sit.hqx
apple.com: 618880 May 22 13:45 pub/ham-radio/Net-Mac2.src.sit.hqx
apple.com: 294518 Nov 22 1989 pub/ham-radio/NoviceHamV2.sit.hqx
apple.com: 248311 Nov 22 1989 pub/ham-radio/TechnicianHamV2.sit.hqx
apple.com: 82432 Aug 12 1989 pub/ham-radio/ampr-hosts.net
apple.com: 97671 Feb 22 1990 pub/ham-radio/dove.hqx
apple.com: 3976 Feb 22 1990 pub/ham-radio/dove.readme
apple.com: 16369 Nov 17 1989 pub/ham-radio/morse.hqx
apple.com: 252416 Nov 21 1989 pub/ham-radio/tcpmanual
chyde.uwasa.fi: 13436 Dec 22 1989 pc/ts/radio11.arc
ditmela.cng.dit.csiro.au: 16440 Aug 17 1989 info-mac/misc/macs-and-ham-radio.txt
ftp.ncsa.uiuc.edu: 212005 Aug 13 07:20 pub/salzman/radiosity.ps.Z
ftp.ncsa.uiuc.edu: 292506 Aug 13 07:17 pub/salzman/radiosity.ps.Z.uu
gaffa.mit.edu: 679 Mar 17 1987 afs/.athena.mit.edu/astaff/project/cref/OLD/old_Ref/Cwork/P
olicies/E40/playing_radios_E40_policy*
interviews.stanford.edu: 289 Aug 10 1989 dist/2.6/iv/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radio.bm
interviews.stanford.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989 dist/2.6/iv/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioBoth.bm
interviews.stanford.edu: 294 Aug 10 1989 dist/2.6/iv/src/InterViews/Bitmaps/radioChosen.bm
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psuvax1.cs.psu.edu: 3146 Nov 29 1989
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rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de: 19712 Feb 12 1990 soft/pc/pc-public/misc/hamradio/callbook.c
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home/sachiko/cdr/doc/music/Labels/tapes/munchen.radio
sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 6334 May 23 1987
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sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989

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sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 294 Aug 10 1989
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sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 279 Aug 10 1989
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sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 284 Aug 10 1989
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sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 3697 Nov 29 1989
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sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 11144 Nov 29 1989
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sachiko.acc.stolaf.edu: 3146 Nov 29 1989
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samba.acs.unc.edu: 16440 Apr 5 1990 pub/mac_misc/macs-and-ham-radio.txt
sauna.hut.fi: 5637 Jul 24 1989 pub/ftp.dirs/radio.astro.utoronto.ca.Z
sics.se: 16440 Jul 17 15:14 pub/info-mac/misc/macs-and-ham-radio.txt
sol.deakin.oz.au: 13436 Jan 8 1990 pub/PC/chyde/ts/radio11.arc
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sol.deakin.oz.au: 25065 Jul 21 12:41 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/contest.arc
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sol.deakin.oz.au: 156061 Jul 21 08:17 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/kam401.arc
sol.deakin.oz.au: 104668 Jul 21 12:42 pub/PC/simtel-20/hamradio/logbook.arc
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ux1.cso.uiuc.edu: 1677 Nov 25 1989
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ordir/scripts16/radiobutton/m_new/script1
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wuarchive.wustl.edu: 23776 Jan 27 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/gc103.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 10244 Jun 4 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/geosat.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 14080 Apr 5 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/geosat.bqs
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 3072 Dec 7 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/hamhelp.bqs
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 95745 May 23 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/hampac5.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 9014 Nov 15 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/icom.c
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 11902 Aug 29 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/intmod60.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 156061 Jan 22 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/kam401.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 104668 Sep 16 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/logbook.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 13061 Jun 4 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/machine.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 4881 Oct 14 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/micromuf.bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 7695 Oct 5 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/micromuf.pas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 158720 Jan 28 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/mininec3.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 6317 May 25 19:00 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/mininec3.inf
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 143738 Oct 14 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/minprop2.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 6656 Apr 5 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/monoband.bqs
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 5661 Jun 7 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/morse.bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 3712 Apr 5 1986 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/morse.bqs
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 64262 Feb 25 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/morse26b.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 7179 Jul 21 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/morsetst.bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 29938 Dec 24 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/nara.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 95588 Aug 28 19:00 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/nov_test.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 50049 Aug 24 1989 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/novice25.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 22190 Mar 3 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/nprm9055.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 133201 Dec 23 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/nts12.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 22197 Mar 13 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/ohmslaw.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 36852 Mar 26 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/orbit23.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 75540 Jul 8 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/part97.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 117004 Oct 11 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/rfs.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 144799 Dec 14 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/rftools.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 27346 Oct 28 18:00 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/robocopy.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 126651 Jun 30 1989 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/rtty12g.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 5642 Dec 24 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/satelite.bas
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 1860 Jun 4 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/sattaim.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 110775 Aug 19 19:00 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/sm315.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 46525 Feb 11 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/tec2.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 203361 Apr 1 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/traksat.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 36600 Aug 11 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/tty37.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 17670 Apr 6 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/usat90.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 26774 Jan 13 1990 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/vefc24.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 35968 Sep 6 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/wefax.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 15826 Sep 16 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/whatson.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 30943 Dec 5 1987 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/wheritis.arc
wuarchive.wustl.edu: 98944 Feb 25 1988 mirrors/msdos/hamradio/wxrdr22.arc
zaphod.ncsa.uiuc.edu: 212005 Aug 13 07:20 pub/salzman/radiosity.ps.Z
zaphod.ncsa.uiuc.edu: 292506 Aug 13 07:17 pub/salzman/radiosity.ps.Z.uu
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3385. Re: ICOM Batteries (memory)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 00:55:47 UTC
From: pgc@csadfa.cs.adfa.oz.au
Message-ID: <2088@ccadfa.adfa.oz.au>
Source record: 6422

I have been following the discussion of the story of batteries and Icom gear with interest.

Does anyone know if the ICOM IC735 needs reporogramming if the battery dies?

My manual does not mention anything about this, it only says to replace it if the display goes crazy.

Please email replies to me. Thanks in advance.

Phil Clark Department of Computer Science, Phone:
(VK1PC) Australian Defence Force Academy, +61 6 268 8157
Email: Northcott Drive, Campbell, Fax:
pgc@csadfa.cs.adfa.oz.au Canberra, Australia, 2600. +61 6 268 8581

3386. Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 01:04:31 UTC
From: JWJ2047@STAR.TAMU.EDU
Message-ID: <901125190431.20417607@STAR.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 6418

Ponder this folks.
We (amateur radio folk) have allocated bands from 10.0 Ghz to 10.5 GHz
and from 24.00 to 24.25 Ghz.
Additional note
Radar detector bandwidth is generally somewhere in the 100 Mhz range
ok
now we put 2 and 2 together
Since the allocation for X Band (10Ghz) falls within the 100 Mhz bandwidth
centered on 10.525 Ghz for police radar
and the K band allocation is right in the middle of our band
incidently this K band freq is 24.15 Ghz
Who is to say that the radar detectors, which can easily be a reception device
for cw are illegal for amateurs to use in any state?

You might comment to me if you have some other ideas about it.

Joe Jurecka
Call
N5PYK
PACKET: N5PYK@W5AC.TX.USA.NA
INTERNET: JWJ2047@VENUS.TAMU.EDU
BITNET: JWJ2047@TAMVENUS
COLLEGE: TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY WHOOOOOOP!

3387. ** REMINDER ON SPECIAL EVENTS STATION **

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 01:22:01 UTC
From: JWJ2047@STAR.TAMU.EDU
Message-ID: <901125192201.20417607@STAR.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 6420

HOWDY!

This is just a reminder that the Texas A&M University ARC will be running
a special events station during the afternoon and early evening of
November 29, 1990--That's right, this Thursday.
It will be commemorating the 80th burning of the Fightin' Texas Aggie
Bonfire. Look for us in the Novice/tech portion of the 10m band or on
the 146.82 pl 88.5 repeater here in College Station.
We will also allow skeds to be made up until about 5-6pm on the following bands:
80m, 40m, 30m, 20m, 17m, 15m, 12.5m, 10m, 6m, 2m, 70cm
By next year, we should be able to conduct station with 160m and 3cm also.

A certificate shall be awarded to each station that a contact is made with
via a SASE. Listen to CQ Bonfire for qsl information and envelope size info.
The call used will be the Texas A&M ARC call--W5AC

If you need more info or would like to set up a non 10m sked, please contact
us in one of the following ways.

Thanks
73

Joe Jurecka (Treas TAMUARC)
Internet: JWJ2047@VENUS.TAMU.EDU
BITNET : JWJ2047@TAMVENUS
PACKET W5AC-5@W5AC.TX.USA.NA
PHONE : 409-845-7245 IF NO ANSWER, LEAVE MESSAGE.
=-=-=-

3388. MONTHLY SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 01:50:06 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901125185006.20403291@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 6423

--- MONTHLY SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW ---
October 1990

Report Issued In-Part from Data Released by the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

MONTHLY ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND SOLAR CYCLE OUTLOOK NOVEMBER 1990 - MAY 1991

We are now in month 50 of solar cycle 22. Averaged activity levels and solar indices were up again in October compared to September, but not nearly enough to affect the prediction that July 1989 was in fact the solar maximum of cycle 22. The largest increase was observed in daily sunspot number and the monthly average was up almost 33 points over September values. The prediction model used for smoothed sunspot number shows that there is still a slight statistical possibility that solar maximum is yet to come. However, for this to be true, the activity and solar indices would have to reach the levels obtained in August 1990 and maintain that level for a number of months. If time proves July to be just a relative peak of activity and not the solar maximum, then the regression model predicts late spring 1991 as the next probably candidate. However, at this time we do not see any indication of the kinds of activity that would be necessary to unseat July 1989 as solar maximum of cycle 22.

Flare activity ranged from low to high during October. There were a total of eleven M-class flares reported during the month. The two largest, an M8/1N Tenflare at 18:06 UT on 20 October and an M3/SF at 06:02 UT on 21 October, originated from Region 6311 which became quite active on 20-21 October, producing three M-class flares before it crossed the limb late on the 21st. There was a very slight proton enhancement at satellite altitudes which began around 09:00 UT on 23 October, reached a maximum of 4 pfu at the >10 MeV range at 14:25 UT on 23 October, and lasted about 36 hours. Although no solar event can be pinpointed as the cause of this proton enhancement, its signature suggests that it originated as an east limb event.

Geomagnetic activity ranged from quiet to minor storm levels at mid latitudes and quiet to severe storm levels at high latitudes. The two most disturbed days were 10-11 October when mid latitudes experienced minor storm conditions and high latitudes experienced one day of severe storm and one day of major storm conditions. Although no individual event can be suggested as responsible for this activity, it is possible that the interplanetary magnetic field was aligned southward, allowing solar wind energy to be passed efficiently to the magnetosphere, in essence, enhancing the effects of earlier solar disturbances.

Radio propagation conditions during the month ranged from very poor levels at high latitudes to very good levels at low latitudes. The most disturbed period occurred in conjunction with the minor geomagnetic storm of 10-11 October. Significant auroral flutter and fading caused poor HF propagation over most paths.

SIX MONTH SOLAR CYCLE OUTLOOK

Prediction models indicate another small increase in the raw solar indices for November, still not enough to affect July 1989 as solar maximum. A drop in December and a leveling off through the first couple of months of the new year are also predicted. No great deviation from the activity levels of the last two months are foreseen at this time.

Radio propagation conditions over the next six months look relatively good. No significant changes in overall conditions are expected, excluding the normal seasonal variations. Approximately one minor to major geomagnetic storm can be expected every month or two. Therefore, between 3 to 5 significant periods of degraded propagation conditions should be anticipated over the next six months, provided current models are accurate in predicting pulses of solar activity and recurrent phenomena.

The occurrence of SIDs/SWFs should persist throughout the next six months. Present solar models suggest that December through January will likely be the least productive months in terms of solar flare and SID/SWF activity. Also, a decline in MUF is anticipated for December and the first part of the new year, coinciding with decreased levels of ionospheric ionization.

VHF propagation should remain mostly normal throughout the next six months, with decreased probabilities of DX contacts in December and January. Reduced MUF will also make DX openings on 50 MHz somewhat unlikely during these months of expected decreased solar activity. Although reduced MUF's are anticipated, there remains a moderate probability for some potential auroral backscatter communications on VHF bands during periods of minor to major geomagnetic and auroral storming. Middle and high latitudes will benefit the most during these periods.

RECENT SOLAR INDICES (PRELIMINARY) OF THE OBSERVED MONTHLY MEAN VALUES
Updated for October, 1990

Sunspot Numbers				Radio Flux		Geomagnetic	
Observed SESC	Ratio RI	Smooth Values RI/SESC	SESC	Ottawa RI	Smooth 10 cm	Smooth Value	Ap
YEAR = 1988							
Nov: 153.8	125.1	.82	168.3	130.2	156.2	177.5	12 16.1
Dec: 229.5	179.2	.78	180.1	137.4	199.8	184.8	13 16.5
YEAR = 1989							
Jan: 203.2	161.6	.80	189.2	141.9	235.4	190.2	19 16.7
Feb: 211.0	164.5	.78	196.0	144.7	222.4	194.0	15 17.0

Mar: 176.8 131.0 .74 204.1 149.4 205.1 199.7 41 17.6

Apr: 172.3 129.3 .75 209.9 153.1 189.6 204.4 23 18.2
May: 207.0 138.4 .67 216.4 156.5 190.1 209.3 16 18.8
Jun: 297.3 196.0 .66 220.1 157.9 239.6 213.1 17 19.2

Jul: 193.9 126.8 .65 221.1 158.1 181.9 212.6 8 19.1
Aug: 243.0 166.8 .69 221.5 157.4 217.1 209.7 20 19.3
Sep: 240.7 176.8 .74 221.3 156.3 225.9 207.2 17 18.8

Oct: 217.4 158.5 .73 223.2 157.1 208.7 206.3 21 18.3
Nov: 255.0 173.0 .68 223.4 157.3 235.1 206.1 19 18.4
Dec: 217.8 166.1 .76 217.3 153.3 213.0 203.3 16 18.4

YEAR = 1990
Jan: 239.3 179.4 .75 212.4 150.3 210.1 200.4 14 18.6
Feb: 184.7 128.4 .71 213.9 152.5* 178.3 200.5* 23 18.8
Mar: 198.6 140.8 .71 212.7 151.7* 188.8 198.6* 23 18.6

Apr: 196.1 139.8 .71 210.5 149.0* 185.3 195.3* 27 18.2*
May: 187.7 132.0 .70 189.7 16
Jun: 168.9 105.2 .62 170.9 16

Jul: 204.3 147.0 .72 180.7 14
Aug: 269.4 199.9* .74* 221.6* 19
Sep: 186.4 124.7* .67* 175.8* 14

Oct: 219.0 145.2* .66* 180.6* 14*

* = Preliminary estimates

The lowest smoothed sunspot number for Cycle 21, RI = 12.3, occurred in
September 1986. The preliminary sunspot maximum for this cycle (cycle 22)
remains July 1989, with a peak smoothed sunspot number of 158.1.

DAILY SOLAR DATA FOR OCTOBER, 1990.

ENERGITIC EVENT SUMMARY (MINOR AND MAJOR FLARES)

Date	Time (U.T.)	X-Ray	Optical Information	Sweep Freq.
	Begin Max End	Class	Type Location Region	Intensity
				II III IV V
08 Oct	0652 0706 0729	M1.5	Uncorrelated event.				
09 Oct	0853 0911 1028	M1.6	1F S18E71 6314				
10 Oct	1753 1804 1824	M1.1	SN S17E60 6314				
11 Oct	0735 0741 0749	M1.0	1N N09E44 6312				
15 Oct	0129 0135 0147	M2.8	1N S21E41 6321				
16 Oct	1716 1728 1733	M1.4	Uncorrelated event.				
20 Oct	1753 1806 1812	M8.5	1N N15W82 6311		1		2
21 Oct	0312 0320 0325	M1.0	SF N16W92 6311				
	0553 0602 0629	M3.0	SF N14W89 6311		1+		
	0949 1008 1106	M1.7	SF N18E23 6327		2		
22 Oct	0611 0641 0740	M2.9	SF S08W50 6322		1+		

NOTES:

- Xray Flare Classes (weak to strong): C, M, X (with sub-categories rated from 0.0 to 9.9 in each class).

- Optical Flare Classes (weak to strong): S, 1, 2, 3, 4 (with an attached figure identifying brightness: F-Faint, N-Normal, B-Brilliant).

- Locations are given in latitude and longitude as measured from the central solar meridian.

- Sweep Frequency Intensity represents the intensity of detected solar radio frequency bursts (bursts sweep over large frequencies). Type II and IV almost always represent ejection of solar material through the solar corona and into interplanetary space. Intensities are rated from 1 to 3+.

GENERAL DAILY SOLAR STATISTICS

	Radio Flux		Sunspot	Flares							
	Ottawa	Sunspot	Area	X-Ray			Optical				
Date	10.7 cm	Number	mil.sq.km.	C	M	X	S	1	2	3	
01 Oct	158	169	2,730	3	0	0	12	1	0	0	
02 Oct	161	182	3,450	6	0	0	20	2	0	0	
03 Oct	177	180	4,710	10	0	0	25	2	0	0	
04 Oct	184	208	5,130	8	0	0	16	1	0	0	
05 Oct	169	214	3,780	6	0	0	9	1	0	0	
06 Oct	169	181	3,270	5	0	0	6	2	0	0	
07 Oct	168	208	3,870	12	0	0	10	0	0	0	
08 Oct	179	229	4,440	7	1	0	12	1	0	0	
09 Oct	182	224	4,380	8	1	0	13	3	0	0	
10 Oct	192	216	5,520	5	1	0	18	0	0	0	
11 Oct	202	278	6,000	11	1	0	14	1	0	0	
12 Oct	200	267	5,550	10	0	0	25	0	0	0	
13 Oct	207	297	5,430	8	0	0	20	1	0	0	
14 Oct	220	287	5,970	5	0	0	23	2	0	0	
15 Oct	232	368	6,300	14	1	0	34	2	0	0	
16 Oct	226	361	5,790	4	1	0	25	0	0	0	
17 Oct	193	283	6,450	10	0	0	26	2	0	0	
18 Oct	195	260	5,730	12	0	0	13	3	1	0	
19 Oct	221	257	5,430	8	0	0	25	0	0	0	
20 Oct	200	276	4,350	16	1	0	6	2	0	0	
21 Oct	187	185	1,980	4	3	0	15	3	1	0	
22 Oct	169	221	1,860	4	1	0	13	1	0	0	
23 Oct	164	181	1,620	9	0	0	12	2	0	0	
24 Oct	157	180	2,070	8	0	0	12	0	0	0	
25 Oct	163	183	2,310	10	0	0	20	2	0	0	
26 Oct	154	171	2,010	7	0	0	16	2	0	0	
27 Oct	164	139	1,680	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	
28 Oct	152	158	2,940	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	
29 Oct	156	155	3,270	7	0	0	9	0	0	0	
30 Oct	154	126	2,910	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	
31 Oct	143	109	2,640	5	0	0	10	0	0	0	

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|_______|_____________|___________|_____________|_____________|__________________|
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** End of Report **

3389. Re: Glen Hauser to move to WWCR! (Listening Tip)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 02:10:17 UTC
From: alexsy@gldoa.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <17583@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 6421
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Gary Bourgois writes...
>Popular Monitoring Times Columnist and host of WORLD OF RADIO, Glen
>Hauser will be heard on WWCR, The powerhouse international broadcaster,
>beginning Sunday 25 November 1990. His broadcasts will then be aired
>regularly thereafter. Convieniently scheduled for 8:30pm Eastern
>Standard Time (0130UTC while the USA is on Standard Time), and blasted
>out with a few MILLION watts of ERP on 7520 KHZ, Glen will be heard for
>the first time reliably in Europe.
>
>You might be aware that Glen's WORLD OF RADIO has aired for many years
>over WRNO, the one time powerhouse gone flea power. With the WRNO
>signal now more of a JOKE than a broadcast service, Hauser has made the
>right move.

Maybe. I didn't read this posting until 0210 UTC Monday. At my QTH WRNO
was putting in a fine signal (4 out of 5) while WWCR was buried underneath
some terrible interference--the nature of which I could not determine.
The QRM was so terrible I couldn't make out anything being said. This
was true on both the FRG-8800 hooked up to the outdoor antenna and the
ICF 2010 on the telescoping antenna.

Did anybody else hear this?

Does this mean Hauser will no longer be heard on WRNO where his show aired
a number of times a week? (My favorite daily double IS on Thursday night
local time where his program aired on WRNO at 0130 UTC Friday immediately after
Radio Nederland's Media Network.)

/s/ "A pioneer is a guy with an arrow in his
back and his face in the mud."
Dearborn, Michigan J. Willard Marriott, Sr.

3390. Can't Find MailCenter!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 02:15:09 UTC
From: Info-Hams@UCSD.EDU
Message-ID: <9011261248.AA19986@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6385

GatorMail-Q Info-Hams Digest V90 #446
Info-Hams Digest Sun, 25 Nov 90 Volume 90 : Issue 446

Today's Topics:
FOR SALE: Shure 444D and Hustler 4-BTV
NOVICE LICENSE FOR $150 ??
RTTY DX Notes 11/23/90
SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW
STATES WHERE RADAR DETECTORS ARE ILLEGAL?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Sun, 25 Nov 90 14:38:43 edt
From: "Gray, Steven" <GRAY_S%DICKINSN.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
Subject: FOR SALE: Shure 444D and Hustler 4-BTV
To: INFO-HAMS@UCSD.EDU

I've got the following items for sale:

*** Shure Microphone model 444D; purchased 2/14/90; $45.00

*** Hustler 4-BTV Multiband Vertical; purchased 8/22/90; $70.00

Both are complete with boxes, manuals, receipts. The 4-BTV was installed on a
tower for 3 weeks, and is in excellent shape. The Shure has barely been used.

BTW, the reason for the sale is that it appears I will be spending a good deal
of time away from home over the next 2 years. Anybody know of a *hot* 10
meter mag-mount antenna? Doesn't Wilson make something that works well?

Thanks for reading!

---Steve Gray
NR3B
(717) 258-5477
gray_s@DICKINSN.Bitnet

Date: 23 Nov 90 12:43:04 GMT
From:

zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org!Tom.Mcgee@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Tom Mcgee)
Subject: NOVICE LICENSE FOR $150 ??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In response to an article by Bob Hlivak:

Gordon West is a respected individual who happens to make a living preparing people to take amateur radio exams. His course material is available in radio stores (including Radio Shack) and through mail order.

He's done a lot to get more hams into the ranks. I owe my license to his study materials. What he's doing is both legal and ethical. I fail to understand the nature of your outrage.

73, de KA1TOX
--- TBBS v2.1/NM
* Origin: Tom's BBS - Wollaston, MA - 617/471-3009 (1:101/470)

--
Tom Mcgee - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!101!470!Tom.Mcgee
INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org

Date: 24 Nov 90 14:31:14 GMT
From: n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Gary Sanders)
Subject: RTTY DX Notes 11/23/90
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

==========
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
==========

SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX1123
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 11/23/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd November 1990
BID: $RTDX1123
Part 1 of 3.

One wonders where the art of communications has gone to? Over the past week I have been looking at the mini mailboxes. I Saw 43 of them. Are they all small sized PK232s? It seems that with the proliferation of these units it will soon be impossible to find a space to have a QSO. I think that an original idea that was put forward would be a viable answer. All mailboxes (including mini mailboxes) be shifted to 10 and 18 MHz. That would be a logical answer. Use those frequencies, or lose them.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the Saar-Pfalz-DX-Club Packet Cluster, I5FLN, I5ICY, I5IGQ, JA1BLV, N2HOS, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG, W2JGR and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster Network. Thank you all for your very welcome information and help.

Bandpass:

Friday 16:
FM5DN 14086 at 0439Z
SV5TS 14088 at 0506Z
HP1XZD 14074 at 1239Z ARQ
3B9FR 14090 at 1301Z
UC2OCJ 28086 at 1340Z QSL
6W6JX 28082 at 1440Z
PJ2/OH2BGD 21088 at 1924Z
TY1PS 21074 at 2150Z ARQ
VP8BFH 14083 at 2311Z

Continued in part 2.

(*Are you reading this from a packet BBS in Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee or Georgia? Send a message noting the CALL of the station ORIGINATING this bulletin to:
KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA)
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX1123A
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 11/23/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd November 1990
BID: $RTDX1123A
Part 2 of 3.

Saturday 17:
VP8BFH 14088 at 0321Z
FM5DN 14089 at 0400Z
V85EB 21087 at 0425Z
UH8EA 14090 at 0714Z QSL
BZ4DAB 21087 at 1125Z
9J2BO 28091 at 1332Z
EA9MY 28083 at 1638Z
J73WA 28086 at 1727Z
5V7DP 21083 at 1812Z
5Z4BI 21084 at 2039Z
9X5LJ 14073 at 2130Z QSL/ARQ
P29BT 21089 at 2302Z
J88BP 14082 at 2352Z

Sunday 18:
UH2E/UA9TZ 14089 at 0009Z
5N0ETP 14090 at 0646Z QSL
EA9MY 14088 at 0647Z
3X1SG 14085 at 0745Z
UO5OGF 14084 at 0935Z

VU2CSO 14088 at 1252Z
P29BT 14090 at 1253Z
8J1RL 14085 at 1337Z
EA8ATE 21089 at 1345Z
J28TY 28082 at 1429Z
J73WA 28082 at 1541Z
VP8BFH 28088 at 1658Z

Monday 19:
ZK1AP 21074 at 0500Z ARQ
9Q5TE 14089 at 1515Z QSL
V31AR 21074 at 1900Z ARQ
9X5LJ 14073 at 2004Z

Tuesday 20:
YO2CLO 7007 at 0217Z
UH2E/UA9TZ 14084 at 0350Z
UA3AXJ 14088 at 0415Z
9H1P 14089 at 0610Z
ZK1AP 14074 at 2115Z ARQ
TY1PS 21074 at 2115Z

Wednesday 21:
OX3EW 14086 at 0107Z
YN1CB 14088 at 0314Z
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6W6JX 14085 at 0755Z
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UC2OCJ 28082 at 1207Z
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Thursday 22:
UT5UJ 14088 at 0935Z
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Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX1123B
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 11/23/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd November 1990
BID: $RTDX1123B
Part 3 of 3.

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GL DE DX1 (VK2SG).

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA. Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.

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/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

Date: Sun, 25 Nov 90 17:27:58 EST
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA (Cary Oler)
Subject: SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

/\/\/\

Please Note:

A few modifications have been made to these reports. In addition to the new 20-day solar flux forecasts, new prediction charts have been added for potential VHF DX propagation. Included with the VHF DX propagation prediction charts are SID and auroral backscatter enhancement predictions charts. Comments regarding the inclusion/removal of these new features are welcomed. In order to keep the size of these reports down, some of the extraneous information has been removed.

An informational document is being prepared to aid those who are interested in understanding and using these reports in practical applications. To obtain this file, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

/\/\/\

Region 6377 (S04W01) has developed rapidly over the past 24 hours and managed to produce a healthy class M3.1/1B Tenflare at 14:25 UT on 24 November. Other minor discrete radio emissions were observed from this flare. The location of this flare was at S04E04. It lasted 57 minutes, ending at 15:09 UT on 24 November. Region 6368 also managed to produce a class M1.2/SF flare at 23:46 UT on 24 November. Both of these flares produced a SID/SWF.

Geomagnetic activity was unexpectedly low this week. Activity was predicted to be unsettled to active, but maintained almost exclusively quiet conditions throughout the week. Effects from a coronal hole never materialized. As well, predicted solar activity never reached anticipated levels and thus did not produce expected terrestrial impacts.

Auroral activity likewise did not reach anticipated levels. Auroral activity was not visible at middle and low latitudes. Some higher latitudes spotted moderate auroral activity on 18 November, but activity dwindled as the week progressed.

Radio propagation conditions were normal to above normal this week. Relatively strong and stable signals occurred throughout the week at low and middle latitudes due to the unexpectedly quiet geomagnetic and auroral activity. Some increased levels of noise were evident on 18 November due to subsiding geomagnetic activity over higher latitudes. There were numerous short wave fades (SWFs) throughout the week, all attributed to the M-class flare activity from Region 6368. None of the SWF's were intense. The majority of frequencies affected were below 10 MHz. It is not known whether the SWF's were accompanied by VHF enhancements. Ionization levels were likely not high enough to produce any significant VHF signal enhancements, although there were probably localized area's of enhanced sporadic E during these periods.

As of 25 November, two additional SID/SWF's were observed. The first began at 14:12 UT and ended at 15:05 UT on 24 November. The second began at 23:30 UT and ended at 00:31 UT on 25 November. Both of these events were of low to moderate intensity and were flare-related.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to remain mostly low with the possibility for occassional M-class flaring from departing Region 6368 and Region 6377. The Space Environment Services Center is continuing a condition YELLOW alert status for potential PCA and proton events. Region 6368 continues to sport a Beta-Gamma-Delta magnetic configuration with particular delta complexity in the trailer spot group. Probability for a major class X flare is stationary at 10% over the next two days, dropping to 5% on 27 November with the passage of Region 6368 beyond the west limb. There is a 5% probability of a major proton flare from this region. Although these probabilities are low, they warrant attention. The solar flux is expected to drop quite dramatically with the passage of Region 6368 beyond the west limb on 26 and 27 November.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain mostly quiet until 26 November when models suggest activity should increase to unsettled levels over all latitudes with a risk of active periods over middle and high

latitude regions. No significant activity or storming is expected, however. Conditions should return to quiet to unsettled levels by 28 November.

Auroral activity will be dormant until near 26 November when some increase in activity may occur. Activity will remain confined to the high latitude regions where it is expected to be mostly of low intensity with possible bursts of moderate activity. Auroral activity is then expected to decline to non-visible levels on 27/28 November and remain quiet throughout the remainder of the week.

HF radio propagation conditions should be quite good this week, with only a slight increase in noise and flutter expected near 26/27 November. The expected increase in geomagnetic and auroral activity should not have much of an impact on HF radio communications. So with the exception of 26 and 27 November, HF communications should be above normal on most of the other days this week. Sporadic degraded HF propagation is possible on the sunlit side of the earth due to expected persisting SIDs/SWFs caused by minor solar flaring.

VHF radio propagation should remain normal this week. There is the potential for sporadic DX contacts during SID periods which are expected to occur on the sunlit hemisphere of the earth this week due to minor flaring from departing Region 6368 and Region 6377. Other than these slight possibilities, conditions will not be sufficient to provide widespread DX opportunities this week.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 25 NOVEMBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6368	N18W65	025	5460	FKI	23	045	BETA-GAMMA-DELTA
6372	S18W27	347	0120	HAX	02	002	ALPHA
6376	S17W82	042	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6377	S04W01	321	0540	DAI	09	030	BETA
6378	S09E11	309	0030	BXO	04	004	BETA
6379	S06E59	261	0180	CSO	06	006	BETA
6380	S07W11	331	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6381	S04E73	247	0150	HAX	02	001	ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 24 NOVEMBER.

REGION	LOCATION	LO	COMMENTS (IF ANY)
6375	N25W42	002	NONE

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 25 AND 27 NOVEMBER

```
Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
======- ======--- ========-
6355 N17 223
6347 S18 216
6350 S24 213
6349 S16 198
```

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | * | * **| | * *| NONE |
| QUIET | ***|* ******|* **|*****| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|*****| NONE |
|================----|=======---|=====---|=======---|=====|==========--|
| Geomagnetic Field | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun.| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder, Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (25 NOVEMBER - 04 DECEMBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | |***|***| * | | | | * | * |***| NONE |
```

```
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|===============----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|==========--|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
242| | MOD.
235| F = Major Flare(s) | MOD.
227| * | MOD.
220| *** * * | MOD.
212| *** * ** * * | MOD.
205| **** * ** *** | MOD.
197| ****** *F **** * ***** | MOD.
190| **********F ******* ******* | LOW
182| * ***********F* ***************** | LOW
175| ** *************F* ******************* | LOW
167| ******************F** ***********************| LOW
160| ******************F*** * * ***********************| LOW
152| ********************F********** ***********************| LOW
145|************************F********** * ***********************| LOW
137|************************F************************************| LOW
130|************************F************************************| LOW
============================================================
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: September 27, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| 230 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 224 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**|
```

218															**	**	**	**
212															**	**	**	**
206															**	**	**	**	**
200													**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
194											**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
188										**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
182									**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
176								**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
170	**						**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
164	**					**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
158	**	**				**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
152	**	**			**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
146	**	**	**		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
140	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
=====	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Solar	25	26	27	28	29	30	01	02	03	04	0

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 25 Nov 90 Volume 90 : Issue 446

Today's Topics:
FOR SALE: Shure 444D and Hustler 4-BTV
NOVICE LICENSE FOR $150 ??
RTTY DX Notes 11/23/90
SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW
STATES WHERE RADAR DETECTORS ARE ILLEGAL?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Sun, 25 Nov 90 14:38:43 edt
From: "Gray, Steven" <GRAY_S%DICKINSN.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
Subject: FOR SALE: Shure 444D and Hustler 4-BTV
To: INFO-HAMS@UCSD.EDU

I've got the following items for sale:

*** Shure Microphone model 444D; purchased 2/14/90; $45.00

*** Hustler 4-BTV Multiband Vertical; purchased 8/22/90; $70.00

Both are complete with boxes, manuals, receipts. The 4-BTV was installed on a
tower for 3 weeks, and is in excellent shape. The Shure has barely been used.

BTW, the reason for the sale is that it appears I will be spending a good deal
of time away from home over the next 2 years. Anybody know of a *hot* 10

meter mag-mount antenna? Doesn't Wilson make something that works well?

Thanks for reading!

---Steve Gray
NR3B
(717) 258-5477
gray_s@DICKINSN.Bitnet

Date: 23 Nov 90 12:43:04 GMT
From:

zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.e
du!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org!Tom.Mcgee@tut
.cis.ohio-state.edu (Tom Mcgee)
Subject: NOVICE LICENSE FOR $150 ??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In response to an article by Bob Hlivak:

Gordon West is a respected individual who happens to make a living preparing
people to take amateur radio exams. His course material is available in radio
stores (including Radio Shack) and through mail order.

He's done a lot to get more hams into the ranks. I owe my license to his
study materials. What he's doing is both legal and ethical. I fail to
understand the nature of your outrage.

73, de KA1TOX
--- TBBS v2.1/NM
* Origin: Tom's BBS - Wollaston, MA - 617/471-3009 (1:101/470)

--
Tom Mcgee - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!101!470!Tom.Mcgee
INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org

Date: 24 Nov 90 14:31:14 GMT
From: n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Gary Sanders)
Subject: RTTY DX Notes 11/23/90
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

==========
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
==========

SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX1123
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 11/23/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd November 1990
BID: $RTDX1123
Part 1 of 3.

One wonders where the art of communications has gone to? Over the past week I have been looking at the mini mailboxes. I Saw 43 of them. Are they all small sized PK232s? It seems that with the proliferation of these units it will soon be impossible to find a space to have a QSO. I think that an original idea that was put forward would be a viable answer. All mailboxes (including mini mailboxes) be shifted to 10 and 18 MHz. That would be a logical answer. Use those frequencies, or lose them.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the Saar-Pfalz-DX-Club Packet Cluster, I5FLN, I5ICY, I5IGQ, JA1BLV, N2HOS, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG, W2JGR and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster Network. Thank you all for your very welcome information and help.

Bandpass:

Friday 16:
FM5DN 14086 at 0439Z
SV5TS 14088 at 0506Z
HP1XZD 14074 at 1239Z ARQ
3B9FR 14090 at 1301Z
UC2OCJ 28086 at 1340Z QSL
6W6JX 28082 at 1440Z
PJ2/OH2BGD 21088 at 1924Z
TY1PS 21074 at 2150Z ARQ
VP8BFH 14083 at 2311Z

Continued in part 2.

(*Are you reading this from a packet BBS in Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee or Georgia? Send a message noting the CALL of the station ORIGINATING this bulletin to:
KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA)
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ RTTYDX $RTDX1123A
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 11/23/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd November 1990
BID: $RTDX1123A
Part 2 of 3.

Saturday 17:
VP8BFH 14088 at 0321Z
FM5DN 14089 at 0400Z
V85EB 21087 at 0425Z
UH8EA 14090 at 0714Z QSL
BZ4DAB 21087 at 1125Z
9J2BO 28091 at 1332Z
EA9MY 28083 at 1638Z
J73WA 28086 at 1727Z

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5Z4BI 21084 at 2039Z
9X5LJ 14073 at 2130Z QSL/ARQ
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Kure Island (KH7) is scheduled for December 12-21, all bands including 6 meters, if they can find some gear and aerials for 6. If you can help, call 671-346-2201 (in Guam) after 0600Z. Prefixes may be KH7/AH7/WH7 for the prefix hunters. The basic callsign will be KD7P/NH7.

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/EX
--

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

Date: Sun, 25 Nov 90 17:27:58 EST
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA (Cary Oler)
Subject: SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

/\/\/\

potential developement of major flare activity.

Region 6368 showed signs of decay on 20 November although it continued to produce a healthy barrage of C-class and occassional M-class flares. The largest flare from this region was a class M3.5/1N at 09:54 UT on 19 November. This region was believed responsible for producing a Type II sweep between 13:46 UT and 13:49 UT on 18 November. The estimated shock velocity was 1,000 km/sec. No terrestrial impacts occurred from this event.

Region 6368 has continued a very gradual decay since 20 November, maintaining a complex delta configuration in the trailing spot group. It has also continued frequent subflaring with modest amounts of C-class flaring. M-class flares have dropped in frequency since 20 November.

Region 6377 (S04W01) has developed rapidly over the past 24 hours and managed to produce a healthy class M3.1/1B Tenflare at 14:25 UT on 24 November. Other minor discrete radio emissions were observed from this flare. The location of this flare was at S04E04. It lasted 57 minutes, ending at 15:09 UT on 24 November. Region 6368 also managed to produce a class M1.2/SF flare at 23:46 UT on 24 November. Both of these flares produced a SID/SWF.

Geomagnetic activity was unexpectedly low this week. Activity was predicted to be unsettled to active, but maintained almost exclusively quiet conditions throughout the week. Effects from a coronal hole never materialized. As well, predicted solar activity never reached anticipated levels and thus did not produce expected terrestrial impacts.

Auroral activity likewise did not reach anticipated levels. Auroral activity was not visible at middle and low latitudes. Some higher latitudes spotted moderate auroral activity on 18 November, but activity dwindled as the week progressed.

Radio propagation conditions were normal to above normal this week. Relatively strong and stable signals occurred throughout the week at low and middle latitudes due to the unexpectedly quiet geomagnetic and auroral activity. Some increased levels of noise were evident on 18 November due to subsiding geomagnetic activity over higher latitudes. There were numerous short wave fades (SWFs) throughout the week, all attributed to the M-class flare activity from Region 6368. None of the SWF's were intense. The majority of frequencies affected were below 10 MHz. It is not known whether the SWF's were accompanied by VHF enhancements. Ionization levels were likely not high enough to produce any significant VHF signal enhancements, although there were probably localized area's of enhanced sporadic E during these periods.

As of 25 November, two additional SID/SWF's were observed. The first began at 14:12 UT and ended at 15:05 UT on 24 November. The second began at 23:30 UT and ended at 00:31 UT on 25 November. Both of these events were of low to moderate intensity and were flare-related.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to remain mostly low with the possibility for occassional M-class flaring from departing Region 6368 and Region 6377. The Space Environment Services Center is continuing a condition YELLOW alert status for potential PCA and proton events. Region 6368 continues to sport a Beta-Gamma-Delta magnetic configuration with particular delta complexity in the trailer spot group. Probability for a major class X flare is stationary at 10% over the next two days, dropping to 5% on 27 November with the passage of Region 6368 beyond the west limb. There is a 5% probability of a major proton flare from this region. Although these probabilities are low, they warrant attention. The solar flux is expected to drop quite dramatically with the passage of Region 6368 beyond the west limb on 26 and 27 November.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain mostly quiet until 26 November when models suggest activity should increase to unsettled levels over all latitudes with a risk of active periods over middle and high latitude regions. No significant activity or storming is expected, however. Conditions should return to quiet to unsettled levels by 28 November.

Auroral activity will be dormant until near 26 November when some increase in activity may occur. Activity will remain confined to the high latitude regions where it is expected to be mostly of low intensity with possible bursts of moderate activity. Auroral activity is then expected to decline to non-visible levels on 27/28 November and remain quiet throughout the remainder of the week.

HF radio propagation conditions should be quite good this week, with only a slight increase in noise and flutter expected near 26/27 November. The expected increase in geomagnetic and auroral activity should not have much of an impact on HF radio communications. So with the exception of 26 and 27 November, HF communications should be above normal on most of the other days this week. Sporadic degraded HF propagation is possible on the sunlit side of the earth due to expected persisting SIDs/SWFs caused by minor solar flaring.

VHF radio propagation should remain normal this week. There is the potential for sporadic DX contacts during SID periods which are expected to occur on the sunlit hemisphere of the earth this week due to minor flaring from departing Region 6368 and Region 6377. Other than these slight possibilities, conditions will not be sufficient to provide widespread DX opportunities this week.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 25 NOVEMBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6368	N18W65	025	5460	FKI	23	045	BETA-GAMMA-DELTA
6372	S18W27	347	0120	HAX	02	002	ALPHA
6376	S17W82	042	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6377	S04W01	321	0540	DAI	09	030	BETA
6378	S09E11	309	0030	BXO	04	004	BETA
6379	S06E59	261	0180	CSO	06	006	BETA
6380	S07W11	331	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6381	S04E73	247	0150	HAX	02	001	ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 24 NOVEMBER.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
===== ===== --- ============================-
6375 N25W42 002 NONE

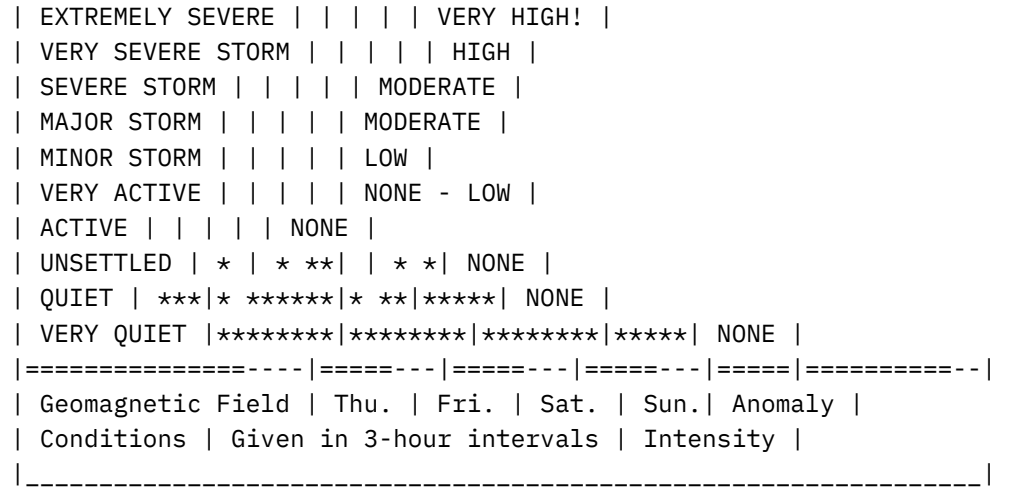
ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 25 AND 27 NOVEMBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
===== ===== ========
6355 N17 223
6347 S18 216
6350 S24 213
6349 S16 198

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours



NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder, Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (25 NOVEMBER - 04 DECEMBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | |***|***| * | | | | * | * |***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|===============----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|==========--|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
242| | MOD.
235| F = Major Flare(s) | MOD.
227| * | MOD.
220| *** * * | MOD.
212| *** * ** * * | MOD.
205| **** * ** *** | MOD.
197| ****** *F **** * ***** | MOD.
190| **********F ******* ******* | LOW
182| * ***********F* ***************** | LOW
175| ** ************F* ******************* | LOW
167| ******************F** ***********************| LOW
160| ******************F*** * * ***********************| LOW
152| ********************F********** ***********************| LOW
145|************************F********** * ***********************| LOW
137|************************F************************************| LOW
130|************************F************************************| LOW
=============================================================
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: September 27, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be

expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------
| 230 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 224 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**|
| 218 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**|**|
| 212 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**|**|
| 206 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**|**|**|
| 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|
| 194 | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|
| 188 | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|
| 182 | | | | | | | | |**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|
| 176 | | | | | | | |**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|
| 170 |**| | | | | | |**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|
| 164 |**| | | | | |**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|
| 158 |**|**| | | | |**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|
| 152 |**|**| | | |**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|
| 146 |**|**|**| |**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|
| 140 |**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|**|
|=====|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|25|26|27|28|29|30|01|02|03|04|05|06|07|08|09|10|11|12|13|14|
|Flux | November | December |
===================================================================
```

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (25 NOVEMBER - 04 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Paths

```
---------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| FAIR |* *| | *|* *|***|***|***|***|* *| *|
| POOR | * |***|** | * | | | | | * |** |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|================-|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
=========================================================-
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
---------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |* *| | *|* *|***|***|***|* *|* | |
| GOOD | * |***|** | * | | | | * | **|***|
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|===============-|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
=======================================================-

Low Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|* *|* *|***|***|***|***|***| *| *|
| GOOD | | * | * | | | | | |** |** |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|===============-|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
=======================================================-

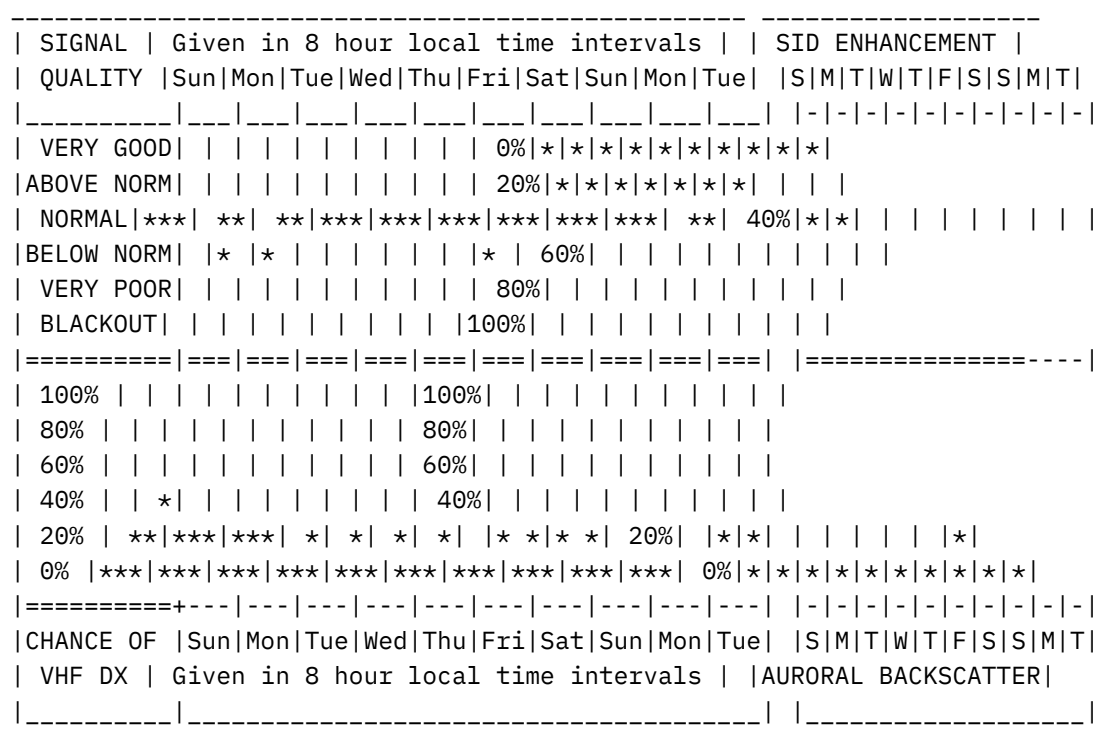
NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (25 NOVEMBER - 04 DECEMBER)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

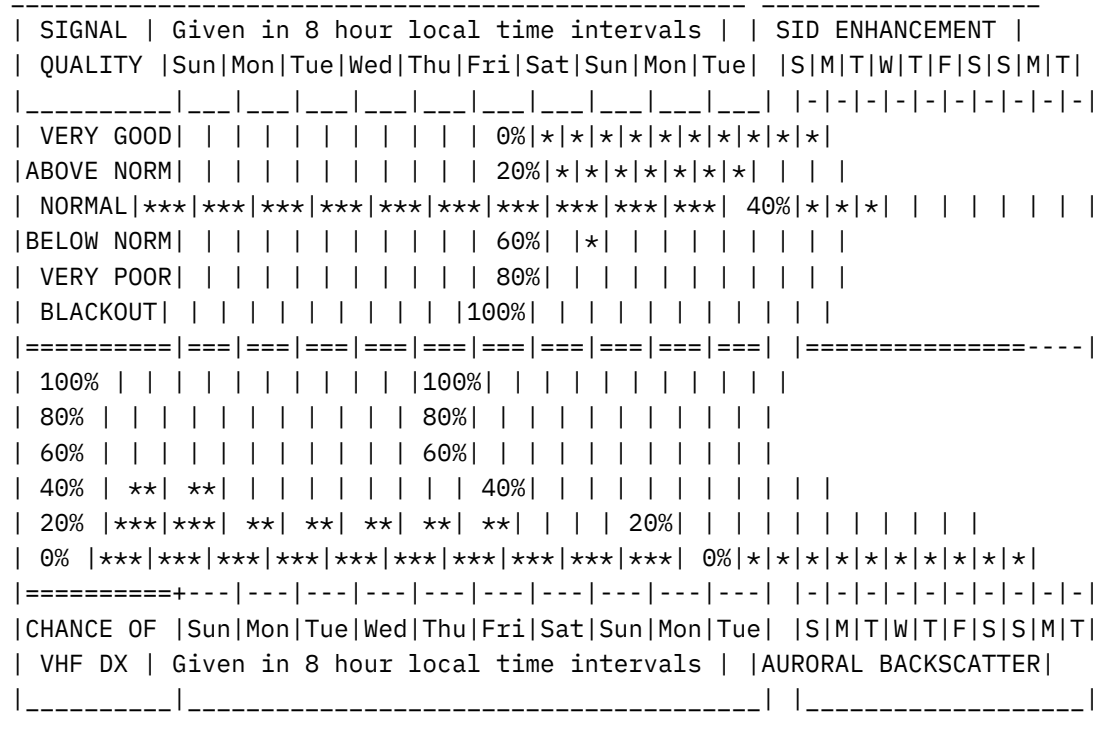
HIGH LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*| | | | | | | |
| NORMAL|***| *| *|***|***|***|***|***| **| *| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| |** |** | | | | |* |** | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |===============----|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | |* *|* *| | | | | *|* *| 40%| |*|*| | | | | | |*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*| | | |*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|==========+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES



LOW LATITUDES



NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document

"Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (25 NOVEMBER - 04 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | * | * | | | | | | * |
| LOW | **|***|***|***| | | | * | * |***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|===============-|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
=========================================================-
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | |***|***| | | | | * |***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|===============-|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
=========================================================-
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|===============-|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
=========================================================-
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca

** End of Report **

Date: 23 Nov 90 12:07:01 GMT
From:

usc!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!
ndmath!nstar!w8grt!f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org!Tom.Mcgee@apple.com (Tom Mcgee)
Subject: STATES WHERE RADAR DETECTORS ARE ILLEGAL?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In response to an article by Eakin:

>> radar detectors are illegal in Virginia, a friend says
its Maryland. <<

Connecticut and Virginia for sure....maybe other states too.
--- TBBS v2.1/NM
* Origin: Tom's BBS - Wollaston, MA - 617/471-3009 (1:101/470)

--
Tom Mcgee - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!101!470!Tom.Mcgee
INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org

End of Info-Hams Digest
****

------------------ RFC822 Header Follows ------------------
Received: by mctgate.mct.anl.gov; 25 Nov 90 18:14:52
Received: from ANLVM by ANLVM.CTD.ANL.GOV (IBM VM SMTP R1.2.2ANL-MX) with BSMTP
id 0649; Sun, 25 Nov 90 18:13:26 CST
Received: from UICVM by ANLVM (Mailer R2.07B) with BSMTP id 0648; Sun, 25 Nov
90 18:13:24 CST
Received: from UICVM.BITNET by UICVM (Mailer R2.07) with BSMTP id 7919; Sun, 25
Nov 90 18:13:03 CST
Date: Sun, 25 Nov 90 15:00:07 PST
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Sender: Info-Hams redistribution <DIST-HAM@RPIECS.BITNET>
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams-relay@UCSD.EDU>
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V90 #446
X-To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu
To: Multiple recipients of list DIST-HAM <DIST-HAM@RPIECS>

3391. Request for information on the SARSAT satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 10:29:46 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <673@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 6329
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space

I am looking for any information about the SARSAT search and rescue satellites. I know that they are low orbiting birds that listen to 121.5 and 243.0mhz. They are listening for elt signals. I know that they, with a ground station can pinpoint downed aircraft by listening to the elt. What is the downlink frequency used by SARSAT? What form of modulation does it use? Is any onboard data processing taking place on the birds? If so what kind? What kind of equipment is used at the ground stations? What type of signals do the birds send to the ground? Are they the output of the rcprs listening on 121.5 and 243.0? Or is it sum kind of data from an onboard computer? Any information would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse

n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP

3392. Ham Stacks compacter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 12:19:43 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <39808@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 6394

Hi, Guys!

The good news is that the ham stacks are now available on apple.com via ftp. The bad news is that I've gotten two requests why they can't be unpacked using StuffIt. Hopefully to reduce the amount of email, I'll make this an article instead.

The reason why these ham stacks can't be unpacked with StuffIt is because they were never PACKED by StuffIt. StuffIt doesn't do a good enough job to allow all five Ham Stacks on a single 800K diskette. I used a compressor called Diamond4.2, which is included on all diskettes that I send out (including the one I sent to the people at apple.com). Hopefully, they either unpacked them before putting them on the computer, or they included the Diamond4.2 compactor on the computer as well. Go back and check for the Diamond4.2 compactor program.

Hope this helps.

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

3393. Radar detectors in Virginia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 13:26:29 UTC
From: KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU
Message-ID: <9011261335.AA21581@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6395

In a recent digest, Mark Eakin asked:

| As long as this is still the place for legal RF questions, I've have one:
|
| I seem to remember that radar detectors are illegal in Virginia, a friend says
| its Maryland. Does anyone know? I hope we're not both right, I'm moving up
| there soon.
| --

I can't say about Maryland, but in Virginia it is *ILLEGAL* to operate a radar detector in your vehicle. If you're stopped by an officer/trooper/deputy and you have one hooked up *OR* if the unit is accessible to the driver from inside the vehicle (like laying on your seat, even if it's disconnected) then you're fair game for a ticket. If it's locked up in your trunk where you can't get at it while driving then you're safe.

Years ago they would actually confiscate the device; I don't think that's done now.

'73...
Gary KB4GCF / KENDALLG@vtvm1.cc.vt.edu

3394. Re: * SpaceNews 19-Nov-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 13:47:04 UTC
From: p515dfi@mpirbn.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de
Message-ID: <1394@mpirbn.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de>
Source record: 6396
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

In article <370@ka2qhd.UUCP> kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane) writes:
> * SpaceNews 19-Nov-90 *
>The planet Mars will be visible to those living on the east coast of the
^^^^^^^ ^^ ^^^^^ ^^^^^^ ^^ ^^^ ^^^^ ^^^^^ ^^ ^^^
>United States. The planet will appear as a reddish "star" in the eastern
^^^^^^ ^^^^^^
>sky. Best viewing will begin around 8:00PM local time...

Very interesting: then what was that bright orange spot I've seen recently from Germany? If NASA wants to go to Mars, and if it wants to go alone, it's o.k. - but do they then have to restrict its visibility :-) ?

Except for Antarctica, of course, Mars is visible these days at 8 p.m. local time around the globe.

3395. Gordon West

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 14:23:10 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.579111@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 6397

Hi again. I finally received my Novice call in the mail a few weeks ago! KA1WNU/KT. I was able to upgrade from Novice to Technician in just 3 days with the help of Gordon West's Technician guide from Radio Shack. His material was excellent. My question is: Does anyone know if Gordon West has any study guides for license classes higher than General? I am presently studying his General class book, and would be very disapointed if this was his highest level book.

Any help out there?

TNX, 73s

Scott, KA1WNU/KT

3396. Friend of Mine

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 14:47:32 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.579133@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 6398

A good friend of mine moved down to Florida a few weeks ago from here in Boston, Mass. He is not a Ham, but he said his father is, but also said that he didn't believe his father was active in the hobby. Does anyone know? My friend's father's name is Daniel A. Kane, WA2FEG. Mr. Kane presently resides in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. Has anyone heard WA2FEG on any of the bands?

THX for any help.

Scott, KA1WNU/KT

3397. NASA element sets available for FTP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 14:50:39 UTC
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <265@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 6399
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

We have set up a directory on one of our machines for anonymous FTP'ing
of T.S. Kelso's NASA element sets. Dr. Kelso is mailing them directly
to me as well as posting them to various newsgroups. I will make them
immediately available for anonymous FTP once I receive them. The
current and the previous versions will be available.

The element sets are available from:

nachos.ssesco.com [192.55.187.18]

in the directory:

nasa_elements

The filenames are of the form:

nasaXXX

where 'XXX' is the element set number as released by Dr. Kelso.

Problems with FTPing? Address them to: elmquist@ssesco.com

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF
Internet: elmquist@SSESCO.com
AMPRN: N0JCF@WB0GDB.MN.USA.NA
BellNet: (612) 785-3516

3398. Boston U.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 15:02:10 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.579146@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 6400

Does anyone know who I should contact regarding the possible purchase of some of Boston University's Amateur Radio Club equipment? I have heard that their club has gone under, and that they are (were) looking for buyers of their equipment. If anyone knows anything about this (or if my information is completely wrong), please e-mail me.

Thanks much,

Scott (sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu), KA1WNU/KT

3399. Dr-590 results (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 15:26:02 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9011261526.AA12053@lonexc.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 6401

hi,

I am back with the results from my battle with alinco. For those who have seen this before and are familiar with my quest the new info is on the last page of this posting. For those who are not familiar read on. For those who don't care oh well . . . .

Mail id: 2493
From: szarekw (William J. Szarek)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
Date: Thu, 11 Oct 90 10:07:26 EDT
Subject: re:Alinco DR-590T

In response to buzz here are my findings regarding the 590T

>I just picked up a brand new Alinco DR-590T and have had some problems that
>I would like to share with you all out there in ham-net land. Maybe someone
>out there can help me with a couple of these problems.

I guess not too many people have these rigs yet otherwise I would not have to respond to your request. I hope there are others besides yourself that are interested in this information. In any event this is what worked for me (sans jinglish). I am not however responsible for what you do to your rig . . . etc.

>1, I got this unit because of all the cool features it is supposed to have,
>including cross-band repeat. The instruction manual does not even mention
>this feature. After calling Alinco I found that this was a feature functions
>only after modification. They said (more than a week and a half ago) that they
>would send me the modification instructions. I haven't heard anything from
>them.

If you ask them (nicely) there are (a few) dudes at Alinco that are willing to help and are smart enought to be helpfull (there is a differance ;-}). They can fax you the information or even send it to you next day air at no charge if you ask politely or are VERY persistant (as in my case).
Now the big news . . . to modify the rig to xmit out of band (to call the cops etc ;-}), to operate as a cross band remote, etc. follow these easy steps.
1) remove the control head from the unit (2 screws on each side of the forward part of the rig, near the control head).

2) hold the control head in your hand face down and remove the two screws you see on the back of the control head.

3) remove the cover from the back of the control head (it snaps off)

4) locate a blue loop of wire. There is only one blue loop of wire.

5) cut, unsolder, remove, destroy, nuke, the blue wire (your choice) [I neither advocate nor encourage the indiscriminate use of nukes]

6) undo step 3

7) undo step 2

8) undo step 1

9) connect the rig to antennas, power etc as outlined in the manual.

10) hold down the function key and turn on the power

This is what you will find . . .
The rig now transmits everywhere.
it now will display (not receive) 800Mhz band and 300Mhz band on the 440 side of the display in rotation (press the uhf switch to switch from band to band)
It will now display (not recieve) the aircraft band (yes it does indicate AM) on the 2 meter side of the rig. There is no AM detector presently but I am working on it.

Cross band operation:
To enable cross band remote press (and hold) the funciton key and then (while still holding the function key) press the vhf switch. Cross band operation is now enabled using the displayed TX and RX frequencies. Splits still funciton in cross band operation so don't link 2 repeters together! Frequency selection for each band can be from the vfo, memory, or ARM (a cool Alinco function).
To disable cross band operation simply press (and hold as before) the funciton key and press the uhf switch. Note: failing to hold the f-key down and then pressing uhf or vhf enables a strange function that I have yet to figure out.

>2, The Autodialer (an option for the 590E according to page 13 of the manual)
>did not work as in the insturctions. Another call to Alinco and I found
>that it is also an option in the 590T. On page 19 it was pointed out to
>me is a note to this effect. These instructions are also unclear. Anyway
>I went out and purchased the required DTMF unit and installed it. Now I
>can store the numbers in the autodialer's memories, however I cannot get
>the rig to autodial any number except the number stored in memory #1. I
>have tried every possible interpretation of the directions on page 13 of
>the manual and had no success. Another call to Alinco . . . they told me
>that they knew that the manual was written in jinglish (japanese/english)
>and was hard to understand. They said that they would send me a complete
>manual written by someone who spoke english as their primary language. I
>asked them why this manual was not provided with the rig and they said that
>it was free to anyone who asked for it ?!?!

Simple problem . . . a typeing error (translation error?).
Turn to page 13 of the instructions
find "Transmitting the Stored Autodialer Number:(DR-590E: Option)

Step 2 should read:
Enter DTMF pad code c14 and select the desired autodialer channel.

>3, This rig is supposedly able to receive DTMF codes from another transmitter
>What will allow remote control of the rig (useful as a very flexible cross
>band repeater). I have not been able to get this to function on my rig at
>all. I can only hope that possibly the modification they promised to send
>me will enable this function or that the new english directions will beable
>to explain how to make this happen.

Even the grand Alinco wizzard has not figured this out. He said that he
was working on better directions and that as soon as he had them he would
send them to me.

>4, The remote page/DTMF squelch function are completely cryptic I hope they
>are also explained in the english directions.

Same deal as above. However if you sat around with a friend who also had
a similarly equipped rig you could probabily figure it out.

>Anyone with any mods or operation instructions for this rig please let me
>know. Am I the only one with these problems? Does anyone have any solutions?
>Is Alinco always this slow? etc.?

Here are your mods/instructions. Yes I believe you are. I found the solutions.
In my experience Alinco has always operated in this manner.

>I will post a summary when a solution is found
>so send responses to me at my address:szarekw@lonex.radc.af.mil

Here is the summary. In case you haven't figgured it out by now I am answering
my own query. I just figgured someone might want the info.

>73
>-buzz

It has been nice doing buisness with you
-buzz
KE2WD

>I will not instigate revolution . . .
> B. Simpson

Just grow up will ya!

Mail id: 2525
From: szarekw (William J. Szarek)
To: info-hams@wsmr-simtel20.army.mils
Date: Tue, 16 Oct 90 08:04:03 EDT
Subject: DR590T Remote Control
X-Acknowledge:

And now the long awaited jinglish - english translation for the remote control
of the DR-590t by a transceiver with DTMF. (and as a bonus a big disappointment)

The following is a direct copy of the info Alinco was kind enough to send me. [my comments appear in these brackets]

1. Set frequency
a, go to vfo mode and set desired frequency on the DR-590T, and fully open squelch. ("Busy" indicator will appear).
b, Set same frequency on the remote Transceiver, and fully open squelch. [not necessary]

2. Set Remote Channel and access code.
a. enter C10 on the DR-590 Touch Tone Mic Pad. *the frequency display will flash).
b. Enter channel selection (one numerical digit (1-4) and an access code (three numerical digits) on the DR-590T touch Tone Mic Pad. [it would be good for you to compare this part with the DSQ function descrition in the manual so that you can see "What is realy happening here"]

3. Enter DSQ function in the DR-590T
a. enter C!@ on the DR-590T Touch Tone Mic Pad.
(DSQ indicator will flash)
b. Push the PTT on the DR-590T Mic.
DSQ indicator will stop flashing and the "busy" indicator turns off)
c. Press the "f" (function) key and the MHz (up) key. The DSQ starts flashing again, and there will be a confirmation tone.

4. Access Remote Transceiver to DR590T
a. From the remote transceiver, transmit same DTMF access code (three numerical digits) as set into the DR-590T. The "Busy" indicator turns on the DR-590T (normally, you will hold the PTT on your remote transceiver and push the appropriate DTMF tones). [???? Jinglish again ?!?!?!?]

5. Initiate remote control commands
a. From the remote transceiver, transmit the desired "C" code (see page 14 of the DR-590T manual) from the dtmf Touch Tone Pad.
b. If you want to perform an additional remote commands you must remember to put the remote transciever in the same frequency that the DR-590T may be in. [how in the hell do you know if you are remote from the DR-590 and if you err durring a remote command how do you recover . . . more on this later] Retransmit the access code and the desired "c" code.

6. Cancelling the remote control function and turning off the dsq function
a. If the DSQ indicator is not flashing, enter C12 on the touch tone pad of the dr-590t. the dsq will start flashing.
b. With the dsq indicator flashing, press the MHz (down) button once. The dsq indicator will turn off.

--End of instructions from Alinco --

Now the bummer
This function does not allow you to control frequency selection/etc on the other band. (i.e. from 440 you cannot switch over to 2meters and change frequency and then go back to 440). You cannot operate this function in conjunction with any of the memories, you must remain in VFO mode. This

function does not opperate in cross band remote mode.

I am a bit miffed that Alinco didn't see this through. They could have created the all time worlds greatest mobile rig that would allow one to access it via 440 and then work any of your favorite 2 meter repeters operating as a remote base. They even saw fit include a dtmf function that allows you to remote key the transmitter (rather than running as a repeater). This in conjunction with the other functions that are 1/2 implemented certainly say something about Alinco.

Counter point
It is still a great radio and I would buy it again still knowing what I know now. The only differance is that I wouldn't be as disappointed when I found out that the rig doesn't "really" do all that Alinco says it can do.

Any way I hope you enjoy your rig as much as I enjoy mine.

73
buzz
KE2WD

****
Now the good news.

After working with(?) alinco regarding the "features" of this rig I have discovered how to repeter hop using the remote base (cross band feature) of DT-590.

Start with the rig in 'normal' mode. (just like you would use it normally).

On the 2 meter side of the rig select a known repeter on a frequency above 147.000 Mhz including the positive (this is important) offset and put this frequency and offset into the vfo.

Press the function button.

Press the up or down buttons on the microphone untill memory channel A is selected on the display.

Press Memory Write key.

Key the mike (don't forget to I.D.).
If you hear the squelch tail from the repeter you will have stored the repeter frequency in the ARM. (see Alinco instructions for operation of this feature, they are not to bad).

Now enter any repeter frequency below 147.000MHz including the negative offset.

Key the mike (ID) and listen for the squelch tail.

notice the negitive offset.

now enter any repeter frequency and you will notice that the offset will automatically be "-" for repeter frequencies lower than 147.000 and will be "+" for repeter frequencies greater (or equal to) 147.000 in accordance with

the commonly accepted bandplan.

This will function in the remote control mode so now you can repeter hop with your remote base unit, controling it with your 440 HT. Nothing like a 45 watt handheld!

Enjoy

'73
Buzz

WM1W

P.S. I haven't called Alinco yet so they still don't know about this feature. Up to now they have told me that this function was imposible and that if I discovered how to do it please call them otherwise please leave them alone (I've been quite a pest). So in the true spirit of ham radio I decided to publish my findings here . . . before I called alinco. That way "we" know where "they" got "their" information from ! |-}
Party-on dudes.

It's better to burn out than it is to rust.
- N. Young

3400. Mobile Madness

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 15:27:58 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9011261527.AA12070@lonexc.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 6402

From: popyackl (Leonard J. Popyack)
To: info-hams@!ucsd.edu
Date: Wed, 21 Nov 90 13:45:52 EST
Subject: Mobile Madness
Cc: szarekw

Additional info and clarifications on Buzzard's Antenna:

>Date: Tue, 20 Nov 90 09:34:01 EST
>From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (William J. Szarek)
>Subject: Mobile HF antennas
>To: info-hams@UCSD.edu
>
>Jerome, I hope this information is helpful. If you need more information
>please contact me at szarekw@lonex.radc.af.mil .
>
>My ant is a TEXAS BUG CATCHER. It is available from GLA Systems, P.O.
Box
>425, Caddo Mills, TX 75005. Henry Allen WB5YTD is the designer and builder
>of the antenna. I had the pleasure of speaking with him on 2 meters during
>a recent trip to texas and had a pleasant QSO re: mobiling. Henry said
he
>d oesn't see too many put together the way mine is but smaller/simpler antennas
>of this design will perform equally well with consideration given for size/res.
>freq. trade-offs.
>
>I used a 54' mast with the #88 coil (10" long 3" diameter 8 turns per inch)
^--------*** NOT TRUE !!! 54 Feet? Comon Buzz....
>, a 20" diameter capacitive top hat, and a 102" whip on a 4" spring.
>
> [Stuff Deleted]
>
>I have this antenna mounted on my Jeep (Wrangler) and have found that as
>long as the capacity hat and coil are above the roof of the vehical (even
>those with metal roofs) the antenna will function very well.

draw us a picture, Buzz...I don't think the net will
believe it!

>
>The tip of the antenna is 18 1/2 feet off the ground. In order to allow
>me to get under bridges and just about anything I have a winch mounted on
>the front bumper that can pull the antenna down (folding it over at the
spring
>above the capacitive hat) to about 10 feet. I have found that if I want

>to keep my height low I can tune up the antenna in this position and it
will
>function just about as well as it did in the vertical position (like the
>texas longhorn antenna mentioned in the bb).

this is true! I have seen this Jeep. Anynore antennas
and it would tip over in a gusty wind!

>
> [stuff deleted]
>
>While on my last trek some debris fell off a truck and took out a window
>on the jeep and then hit my antenna. The bug-catcher components stayed
>together.
> The stainless steel mast (7/8" diameter) bent near the threads much to
the
>credit of Henry Allen.

>
>If I had it to do again my mobile HF antenna would be the Texas Bug Catcher
>73
>-buzz
>WM1W (was KE2WD)

Anyone else out there in Net-o-land have a mobile set-up which rivels
Buzzards? I once saw a picture of a mobile set-up with 2 meter 11 element

beams on it. (I think it was QST).

-Len
WF2V

Comment by: szarekw Date: Mon, 26 Nov 90 10:27:58 EST

len,
thanks for the catching this. . .

The mast is 54" not 54'... but now that you mention it what a great Idea!

73
buzz
WM1W

3401. Re: STATES WHERE RADAR DETECTORS ARE ILLEGAL?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 15:29:54 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <106@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 6403

Radar detectors are also illegal in Montreal, Canada.

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
Internetworking & Support Group
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

3402. Packet interface to landline modem..?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 15:46:01 UTC
From: matthias@maple.circa.ufl.edu
Message-ID: <00940494.51218800@MAPLE.CIRCA.UFL.EDU>
Source record: 6404

A quick question to any experts on PArt 97:
A friend and I, recently started into VHF (2M) packet radio, were wondering if it'd be legal to interface a TNC with a standard telephone modem to allow us to call landline bulletin board systems while mobile. The interface would be "one-way" ie - we could call out but noone could call in.
The system would be used only for our enjoyment - nothing involving buisness.
Please reply to MATTHIAS@PINE.CIRCA.UFL.EDU (internet) or MATTHIAS@UFPINE (bitnet).
Thanks in advance for helping with this..
73's ES GUD DX! - Aaron A. Algiere, KC4NGA (ADV)

3403. Want info on hand held 2 meter rigs....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 17:12:00 UTC
From: paul@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <27078.2750f880@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 6405

I'd appreciate information about hand held 2 meter rigs, model #s, power, and price. Thank you! (Please e-mail directly.)

3404. Super Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 17:35:57 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1219@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 6406

As a point of trivia, I've been wondering which single ham repeater has the largest coverage area accessable with ordinary equipment. This question includes all repeaters, but is limited to the area served by a single machine (not the area served by multiple linked machines).

For example, the Mt. Lemmon Repeater, 147.15, is one of the farthest reaching that I can think of. It is located at a level of 9000+ feet and has an extremely high HAAT (Height Above Average Terrain). It can be accessed with a handheld from Phoenix, over 100 miles to the north. This would seem to indicate that it covers an area of nearly 30,000 square miles. Given that much of this is probably shaded, I would guess that 15,000 is not unlikely with this machine. This area does not include the other machines in the ZIA link which are conected to the 715 machine (a good story by itself).

Which other machines around the contry or the world are in this category? Which machine do you think would rank as the worlds largest in terms of coverage area?

Inquiring minds want to know... :-)

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ flloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ |

3405. JPEG Image Compression

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 18:05:48 UTC
From: Rich_Corley@dgc.ceo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <9011261805.AB00060@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 6407

CEO summary:
Has anybody read anything about the JPEG Image Compression standard that is being worked on by ISO (I think). If so, could you please forward to me the name of the magazine in which the article appeared and also the date. Thanks in advance.

Rich WA1TMT

3406. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 18:41:51 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <366@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 6408
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <588.274BDE36@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
> > Date: 22 Nov 90 05:38:53 GMT
> > Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
> > Message-ID: <5796@crash.cts.com>
> > Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> > rec.ham-radio
> >
> > Jim, unless you can get your program licensed by the FCC as a control
> > operator, it does NOT comply with the rules requiring a control operator
> > to screen traffic before it goes on-air.
>
> Show me where in the regs it says a control operator may not employ
> mechanical aids to facilitate the screening process by marking for human
> review all messages containing certain key words and phrases he has selected
> for use in a grep process.

Since you ask...
97.115(b) The third party may participate in stating the
message where:
(1) The control operator is present at the control
point and is continuously monitoring and
supervising the third party's participation...

Note the use of the word "continuously." That means the control op must
review (monitor) *all* of the third-party communications, not just some
portion thereof marked mechanically.

> Let's not try to be more British than the British here. As I said, the FCC
> expects a good faith effort, but they're not dumb enough to expect 100%
> accuracy EVEN WITH 100% EYEBALL INSPECTION. No matter how it is done, a tiny
> percent will slip through when somebody yawns or blinks.

They expect a good-faith effort to follow the rules, not to (mis)interpret
them to "allow" us to do whatever we damn please.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

3407. Re: AMSAT orbital data format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 18:45:59 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <367@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 6409

In article <12640522248.27.LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>,
LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL (Larry L. Springstee) writes:
> RE:AMSAT ELEMENT SETS
>
> GREETINGS ALL,
> I have been wondering WHY the good people at AMSAT insists on publishing
> orbital element data in an archaic and expanded format. I have been relaying

Because there are still a number of people out there in satelliteland
using programs that can read only the old format. If I recall correctly,
there was some discussion of this question within AMSAT, but they opted
to continue supporting those people. Personally, I consider it darn
nice of AMSAT to take that attitude.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

3408. Re: Super Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 19:06:31 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1773@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 6344

In article <1219@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:

As a point of trivia, I've been wondering which single ham repeater has the largest coverage area accessable with ordinary equipment. This question includes all repeaters, but is limited to the area served by a single machine (not the area served by multiple linked machines).

For example, the Mt. Lemmon Repeater, 147.15, is one of the farthest reaching that I can think of. It is located at a level of 9000+ feet and has an extremely high HAAT (Height Above Average Terrain).

shaded, I would guess that 15,000 is not unlikely with this machine. This area does not include the other machines in the ZIA link which are conected to the 715 machine (a good story by itself).

Which other machines around the contry or the world are in this category? Which machine do you think would rank as the worlds largest in terms of coverage area?

Well, if you count 10 meter repeaters then in theory any one of them would rank as worlwide coverage. I have worked Europe, Japan, S. America as well as most of North America through 10 meter a repeater here. Of course I was on 440 at the time so maybe that doesn't count for your contest....

And 100 miles given that kind of altitude isn't spectacular. I can work the Wachusset Mt 440 repeater (about 2000') while hiking in the White Mountains (about 4000') with an HT. I don't have a map in front of me but I would guess about 100 miles there.

I am sure people will come in with some good stories on this thread...

Law of Stolen Flight: Only flame, and things with wings.
All the rest suffer stings.

| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

3409. ** TAMU SPECIAL EVENTS UPDATE **

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 19:08:29 UTC
From: JWJ2047@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU
Message-ID: <901126130829.20a17270@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 6345

A recent mishap has been plaguing the Club activities here
Our packet cluster went down
Also one of the computer clusters also went down
As it stands skeds must be made to an alternate address on Internet or Bitnet
or on 10m during your contact. Hopefully the packet cluster will be up
very soon as well as the computer cluster.
At any rate, make skeds to
JWJ2047@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU
JWJ2047@TAMSIGMA

TNX

73

JOE JURECKA N5PYK jOE

3410. Re: Radar detectors in Virginia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 19:10:29 UTC
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1465@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 6410

In article <9011261335.AA21581@ucsd.edu> KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU (Gary Kendall) writes:
>I can't say about Maryland, but in Virginia it is *ILLEGAL* to operate a
>radar detector in your vehicle.
[...]
>Years ago they would actually confiscate the device; I don't think that's done
>now.

Somewhere in Canada recently they instituted legislation along these lines,
using detector detectors. There, they confiscated them, issued a fine, and,
on the spot, put a hammer through the top of the detector..

Fortunately, they weren't confiscating the units belonging to non-residents..

>Gary KB4GCF / KENDALLG@vtvm1.cc.vt.edu

--
Disclaimer: Any opinions above (or below) have nothing to do with reality.
John R. Murray |"Death needs time for what it kills to grow in for
murray@vsjrm.scri.fsu.edu | Apuk's sweet sake, you stupid vulgar greedy ugly
Supercomputer Research Inst.| American Death Sucker.." - William S. Burroughs

3411. N2RM and CQWW CW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 19:22:14 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <815@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 6411

Hi:

We had an outstanding weekend at N2RM in the CW contest. I ran 160 meters the entire weekend from opening to closing and operated Saturday afternoon on 40 and Sunday morning on 10. Our score (before we have gone over the logs with a fine toothed comb) was 17.58 million. This was just enough to edge out K1AR. The scores are incredibly close and if there is a missed or dropped multiplier or we have more broken calls than they, the boys from New England could come out on top. At any rate, it was a good weekend everywhere except on 10 meters. We had the most Q's on 10 but it was 900 fewer than the phone weekend. BTW, our 160 station was definitely LOUD ;-). We either had more Q's or multipliers than any of the other contenders on 160! I hope everyone gets to operate a decent, if not winning, multi-multi sometime. It's a blast! BTW, the score above is a new US record by a million points and since AR is so close, one of us will surely set a new US CQWW CW record. The highlights of the weekend (besides 160 ;-) were an absolutely stellar performance by N2AA and K2TW on 20 and KZ2S/N2ME on 40. 80,15, and 10 were either ahead or close to the other big US stations but these two bands were clear winners.

A parting thought: don't neglect 160 on the last evening of the contest. The opening to Europe and Africa was just outstanding and I got five countries and one zone in the closing 1.5 hours of the contest. N2NT reported similar results for 160 in his either 1st or second place single op unassisted run (He's close in with K1CC). I worked CN5N in the last 10 minutes!

73's
Bob
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

3412. fcc regulations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 19:42:01 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <107@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 6412

Hi,
I just ran into a situation at work and I thought that someone here might be able to help me. We have installed a number of HT and repeater stations at work. My company has two main sites in the metro ny area, one in downtown new york, and the other in rutherford.

Well, to make a long story short, the guys in new york have asked me to give up my repeater station to them. I don't really need it much as there are only a few dead spots at our location that our HT's can't cover. However, here's where it gets interesting.

I asked them what they plan on using it for. Well, it turns out, that all they really want is another frequency allocation. The vendor has told them that they can't get one unless they also get a repeater. The vendor says that the fcc won't give out additional simplex frequencies unless you also have a need for repeater frequencies. Sounds kind of absurd to me.

So I called the local fcc office. Unfortunately, all I got was a polite, but totally ignorant secretary who took a message. The "person that handles this is out in the field".

Well, I am now turning to my ham "friends" for help. Does anyone know if we are getting a crock of s _ _ _ from the vendor (probably) ? Does anyone know who at the fcc I should be calling to get this squared away ??

Thanks in advance for your help folks.

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
Internetworking & Support Group
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

3413. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 19:44:08 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <14208@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 6413

In article <901125190431.20417607@STAR.TAMU.EDU>, JWJ2047@STAR (N5PYK) writes:
>now we put 2 and 2 together
>Since the allocation for X Band (10Ghz) falls within the 100 Mhz bandwidth
>centered on 10.525 Ghz for police radar
>and the K band allocation is right in the middle of our band
>incidently this K band freq is 24.15 Ghz
>Who is to say that the radar detectors, which can easily be a reception device
>for cw are illegal for amateurs to use in any state?

People working portable microwave stations in the ARRL v/u/shf
contests have reported that the W2SZ/1 station on Mt Greylock has
pegged their radar detector from 30 miles away on 24 Ghz. I plan to
use one next time in addition to the usual array of gear for 8 bands.

hmm... maybe mount it on a dish...

don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

3414. HELP with an FM construction project!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 19:51:00 UTC
From: CRISP@WCUVAX3.WCU.EDU
Message-ID: <9011262053.AA26044@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6414

Hello fellow networkers.

I would like to establish communication with a broadcast engineer,
or someone in this line who has a good understanding of the processes involved
in FM stereo broadcasting. Knowledge of the internals of a stereo generator,
etc. would be just what I'm looking for. I'm working on an experiment, and need
a few construction tips.

Regards,
Russ Crisp
Internet: CRISP@WCUVAX3.WCU.EDU

3415. Re: Super Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 20:15:38 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <14210@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 6415

In article <1219@west.West.Sun.COM>, flloyd@L1-A (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
>
>As a point of trivia, I've been wondering which single ham repeater has
>the largest coverage area accessable with ordinary equipment. This
>question includes all repeaters, but is limited to the area served by
>a single machine (not the area served by multiple linked machines).

I would guess one of the sattelites. You can hear DOVE-1 with
a rubber duck antenna on an HT, though it isn't strictly speaking
a repeater.

There are a few 100 mile range repeaters (from a handheld) around here.
I don't think the coverage areas are anywhere near round though.

-don perley
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

3416. Re: Super Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 20:47:08 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <4082@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6416

In article <1219@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
>
>As a point of trivia, I've been wondering which single ham repeater has
>the largest coverage area accessable with ordinary equipment. This
>question includes all repeaters, but is limited to the area served by
>a single machine (not the area served by multiple linked machines).

If you mean 2 meter repeaters, on the California coast every couple of years when a good ducting condition settles in, one can access the Hawaii machines... Accessing repeaters up and down the coast over the water at distances of 200+ miles on 2 meters is common.

3417. Re: Request for information on the SARSAT satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 21:35:19 UTC
From: bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2700017@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 6424

The SARSAT satellites broadcast information received downwards to a ground station, if one is within the footbprint. Most of the processing is done on the ground. The satellites have ability to store (and forward) data burst information from the new 406 Mhz. ELT's.

Since there are several satellites, many ground stations, etc. putting the information together from several satellite passes is done by the ground network rather than a "Master" satellite.

I have technical data at home, I will look up the frequencies. Don't expect to be able to listen with your PRO-2004.

Brian Perkin
Civil Air Patrol

3418. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 21:59:26 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1914@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6425

```
From n8emr!W8PH Wed Nov 21 20:34:28 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0ic4wk-0001U3C@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Wed, 21 Nov 90 19:40 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901122/0023z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:13035 Z:43232
R:901121/2032 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:53081 Z:43103
R:901121/1729 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:10547 Z:45387
R:901121/1729 @:W8BI.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:21215 Z:45424

ARRL BULLETIN 48 ARLB048
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 20, 1990
TL ALL RADIO AMATEURS

BALLOTS HAVE BEEN COUNTED IN THE SECTION MANAGER ELECTIONS FOR
WESTERN PENSYLVANIA, EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS, AND SOUTH CAROLINA.
THEIR TERM OF OFFICE BEGINS JANUARY 1, 1991. THE RESULTS ARE AS
FOLLOWS:

IN THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SECTION
BERNIE FULLER, N3EFN, 465
ROLF PETER, WA6HBN, 277
MR. FULLER WAS DECLARED ELECYED.

IN THE EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS SECTION
MORT COHAN, KA1IU, 565
BARRY PORTER, KB1PA, 548
MR.COHAN WAS DECLARED ELECTED.

IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA SECTION
CHARLES MOELLER, N4FVU, 339
JACK PARKER, K5CVD, 203
MR. MOELLER WAS DECLARED ELECTED.

THREE OTHER SM RACES WERE NOT CONTESTED. THE FOLLOWING WERE
DECLARED ELECTED.

IN THE SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY SECTION
BRUCE EICHMANN, KE2OP

IN THE MISSOURI SECTION
BILL MCGRANNAHAN, K0ORB

IN THE NEBRASKA SECTION
VERN WIRKA, WB0GQM.
```

3419. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 21:59:35 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1915@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6426

```
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0idYia-0000OcC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sun, 25 Nov 90 21:38 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901126/0107z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:13405 Z:43232
R:901126/0025 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:54239 Z:43103
R:901126/0019 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:11032 Z:45387
R:901126/0016 @:NC8Q.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:13207 Z:45419

SPECIAL BULLETIN 11 ARLX011
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 25, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

STS 35 SAREX LAUNCH IMMINENT.

ACCORDING TO SOURCES AT THE JOHNSON SPACE CENTER, THE STS-35 ASTRO-1
MISSION CARRYING RON PARISE, WA4SIR, AND THE LATEST SHUTTLE AMATEUR
RADIO EXPERIMENT, SAREX, IS SCHEDULED FOR LAUNCH DURING THE NIGHT OF
DECEMBER 1 AND 2, 1990. THE EXACT LAUNCH TIME WITHIN THE TWO HOUR
WINDOW HAD NOT BEEN DECIDED UPON AS THIS BULLETIN WAS BEING
PREPARED.

STAY TUNED TO W1AW, AMSAT NETS AND OTHER ANS SOURCES FOR THE LATEST
INFORMATION ON THE STS-35 SAREX MISSION.

W1AW THANKS ALL AT AMSAT HQ AND THE AMSAT NEWS SERVICE FOR THIS
SCOOP.
```

3420. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 21:59:48 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1916@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6327

```
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0idYev-0000OkC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sun, 25 Nov 90 21:38 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901126/0108z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:13406 Z:43232
R:901126/0027 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:54240 Z:43103
R:901126/0020 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:11033 Z:45387
R:901126/0020 @:NC8Q.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:13208 Z:45419

SPECIAL BULLETIN 12 ARLX012
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 25, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

AMSAT-OSCAR-21 LAUNCH IMMINENT.

AMSAT-DL OFFICIALS ARE EXPECTING A NOVEMBER 29, 1990, LAUNCH OF
RM1/RUDAK-2, GIVE OR TAKE ONE DAY. LISTEN FOR A LAUNCH NET FROM
GERMANY OR THE SOVIET UNION ON 14.280 MHZ BETWEEN NOVEMBER 28-30TH.
AFTER THE LAUNCH OF RADIO M-1 (RM1), THIS NEW OSCAR WILL ALSO BE
CHRISTENED AMSAT-OSCAR-21 (AO-21) TO EMPHASIS THAT IT WAS DESIGNED
AND BUILT BY RADIO AMATEURS FOR THE BETTERMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS
BETWEEN RADIO AMATEURS WORLDWIDE.

STAY TUNED TO W1AW, AMSAT NETS AND OTHER ANS SOURCES FOR THE LATEST
INFORMATION CONCERNING AO-21.

W1AW THANKS ALL AT AMSAT HQ, THE AMSAT NEWS SERVICE AND DB2OS FOR
THIS BULLETIN INFORMATION.
```

3421. ic751a vs ic751 microcode problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 22:11:38 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov26.221138.2724@xanadu.com>
Source record: 6328

>Does the ic751a have the battery backed-up RAM microcode as does the
>ic751?

Icom has fixed this problem in the 751a. Recently I went looking to buy
a new hf radio. The 751a was considered, and in Icom's sales literature
I noticed that they explicitly stated that the microprocessor code is
"permanent". The 751a was a little pricey so I bought the TS-440 instead.
Funny thing; I was asking my brother for his opinion, and he brought up
the issue about battery backed program code. I didn't know about it until
then, and assumed that all the radios had their code in eprom.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

3422. Anyone built WWVB receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-26 22:25:20 UTC
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <266@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 6351

Does anyone have a reference or clues to same for a 60 KHz WWVB receiver design? I'd like to play with such an animal as well as antennas for VLF. Are there any designs for active VLF whip antennas (like those used for LORAN on boats) floating around?

Any info would be appreciated. Thanks!

Chris

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF
Internet: elmquist@SSESCO.com
AMPRN: N0JCF@WB0GDB.MN.USA.NA
BellNet: (612) 785-3516

3423. Re: Cheap Loop Antenna for HF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 02:47:08 UTC
From: keith@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230049@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 6330

I've been running a 80M full wave loop (inspired by the same QST article) for about a year now and while I really don't have a lot of data (used only once a week for a sched on 20M) it has been a very satisfactory antenna for me. Mine is very close to a square with two ends supported by the far ends of the house and the other two by poles in the back yard. Height ranges from 25' to 20'.

John Keith, KD0GD

3424. Re: JPEG Image Compression

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 03:33:14 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <46838@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6358

Rich_Corley@dgc.ceo.dg.COM writes:

>CEO summary:
>Has anybody read anything about the JPEG Image Compression standard
>that is being worked on by ISO (I think). If so, could you please
>forward to me the name of the magazine in which the article appeared
>and also the date. Thanks in advance.
>

Perhaps this is as useful: contact

X3 Secretariat,
Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Assoc.,
311 First Street NW, Suite 500,
Washington, DC 20001-2178

Attn: JPEG Draft Technical Specification

Ph: (202) 737-8888, Fax: (202) 638-4922

The document, for review and comment, is available for $8.

For a very short paper on JPEG, you might look at

Wallace, Gregory, K., "Overview of the JPEG (ISO/CCITT)
Still Image Compression Standard"

The copy I have is a preprint that states that it was
to be published in the 1990 SPIE/SPSE Symposium on
Electronic Imaging Science and Technologies, Feb. 1990,
Santa Clara.

The paper includes references to other pertinent material. Oddly
enough, it did not reference Pratt's "Digital Image Processing,"
where you will find early work on the discrete Cosine Transform.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

3425. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 08:51:33 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901127015133.2040322d@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 6331

/\/\/\

Region 6377 (S04W29 at 24:00 UT on 26 November) continues to grow in size and has produced eight subflares over the past 24 hours. It is expected to be a frequent source for C-class flares and subflares with a risk for occassional (albeit, less frequent) M-class flaring.

The Space Environment Services Center has restored the potential PCA alert status to a condition GREEN level, with the passage of Region 6368 beyond the west limb. Flare probabilities for the next 72 hours (ending 29 November) follow:

Flare Probability Type	24hr	48hr	72hr
Class M Flare	60%	40%	40%
Class X Flare	10%	02%	02%
Proton Flare	02%	02%	01%

Overall flare activity will subside as Region 6368 crosses the west limb. Region 6377 will continue to provide frequent C-class flares and subflares, although M-class flare activity should drop noticably over the next three days, provided no new hot spots rotate into view on the eastern limb.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

Todays major solar flare is not expected to have a terrestrial impact. It was too distant (on the west limb) and was not physically large enough to affect the earth from our position. Hence, the predictions and charts which were posted in the Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review still apply and are not expected to be affected by this major flare.

Geomagnetic and auroral activity has increased as expected over the past 24 hours. Currently, unsettled conditions are in progress with occassional brief bursts of active conditions. Auroral activity has remained confined to the auroral regions, but has degraded signal quality over many middle latitude regions. Conditions are expected to return to quiet to unsettled levels by 29 November, in close agreement with the prediction models previously posted.

** End of Report **

3426. Amtrak continued.....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 10:41:00 UTC
From: PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011271041.AA29364@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6332

Thanks for all the answers I got to my post, guys (and gals). I think that my train mobile op is shaping up to look pretty good. I've got 110 VAC available (from the outlet), but I'll probably be using battery and switching them back and forth. As for an antenna, I think at the moment I will try something along the lines of what the first STS amateur experiment did (dipole made out of 14 gauge taped to the window, running into coax terminating in a BNC). That seems fairly foolproof. 19 inches seems to be the going rate on length, so I should find it all fairly easy to fabricate. This antenna seems to be the best comprimise I could find tween "easy to carry" and "best signal". Someone mentioned a j-pole somewhere on here, but my mailer chewed it up on me. Could someone send that to me again? (privately, please).

Well,back to the books.

(as everyone breathes a sigh of relief after reading a post that had no political statement in it)

73's for now,

Todd Perry, KB2JAC/9

PERRYR@WABASH.Bitnet

3427. QSL Card Dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 13:16:09 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <17562@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 6360

Rather than going to a QSL printer, I did some desktop publishing and took my QSL art to a copy shop. They did a good job except they made the cards 4 x 5.5 rather than 3.5 by 5.5. They defended their decision since the cards still fall in post office spec.

I am afraid that they won't go through the QSL Bureau if they won't fit in their sorting systems and envelopes. Can anyone confirm or deny this?

The copy shop will redo them if I insist, but I have to redo the artwork -they say they need more white space top and bottom to guarantee the cut. I think the art could fit fine in 3.5 inches and think they're wimping out.

Anyway, I need to know if the cards are actually too big for the "sorting and forwarding service" that I told the copy shop was involved. Anyone know for sure?
73,
-edg

--
Ed Greenberg WB2GOH/6
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA

3428. Radar Detectors (was another look . . .)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 13:37:32 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9011271337.AA02910@lonexc.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 6333

Joe, (and other outlaws who own those dangerous radar detectors)

I was recently stopped by a State Police in the state of CT. I was not
speeding (60 mph max).

The officer said that he noticed "lights" flashing when he hit me with the
radar and he wanted to know if I had a radar detector and did I know that
they were illegal in CT.

I explained to the officer that I did indeed have a radar detector and that
I did know that they were illegal, however . . .
I wasn't using the radar detector to allow me to exceed the speed limit as
he noted I wasn't speeding. I explained that I am an amateur radio operator
and simply monitor the portion of the rf spectrum used by law enforcement
radar so that when such a signal is detected I refrain from transmitting.
Even though my equipment is carefully kept within emission standards there
may be a chance that the law enforcement equipment might be sensitive to
one or more of my transmissions and I wouldn't want to make their job of
law enforcement any more difficult than it already is.

The officer thanked me for my considerations, smiled, asked a few more questions.
and we parted company (still friends).

Please note that I don't advocate violations of the law,
Nor would I hide behind my Ham ticked if I was quilty.
I simply wasn't speeding. Please don't ever ever ever use this reason for
radar detector possession if you have been clocked at above the posted speed
limit. Such an irresponsible action would only serve to bring discredit
on the amateur community.

73 es gl
buzz
WM1W

3429. Re: Super Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 14:04:14 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov27.140414.31401@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 6334

In article <1219@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
>
>As a point of trivia, I've been wondering which single ham repeater has
>the largest coverage area accessable with ordinary equipment. This
>question includes all repeaters, but is limited to the area served by
>a single machine (not the area served by multiple linked machines).
>
>For example, the Mt. Lemmon Repeater, 147.15, is one of the farthest
>reaching that I can think of. It is located at a level of 9000+
>feet and has an extremely high HAAT (Height Above Average Terrain).

>Inquiring minds want to know... :-)
>
>| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ flloyd@West.sun.com |
>| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
>| Phoenix, AZ |

Fred, I lived in Kingman, Arizona for a little over a year and enjoyed the heck out of the 146.76 repeater there. It was at 8500' in the Hualapai Mountains and we had regulars from Orange County check in with 40' towers and 11 element Cushcrafts. That is a crow-flies distance of about 275 miles. It had great talkie coverage all over NW Arizona.

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK skaggs@nssl.gcn.uoknor.edu DOC/NOAA/ARL/ERL/NSSL

"The correct way to punctuate a sentence that starts: 'Of course it is none of my business, but...' is to place a period after the word 'but'. Don't use excessive force in supplying such a moron with a period. Cutting his throat is only a momentary pleasure and is bound to get you talked about."
---Lazarus Long, "Time Enough for Love"

3430. Antenna Matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 15:25:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <FAA5656555BF200363@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 6335

I'm in need of antenna guru advice.

I am putting up a Zepp antenna cut for 7.1 MHz. The ARRL Handbook says that such an antenna fed with balanced line will operate at all frequencies above what it is cut for. It also says that the feed line should drop perpendicularly away from the antenna for at least a quarter wavelength. My question is what to do with it after that. I know it needs to go into my transmatch, but after it drops a quarter-wavelength, it is down at ground level (I could only get the dipole about 35 feet in the air). My rig is on the second floor of the house. Now, do I just turn the balanced line around, go back up in the air, under the window, across the room, and to the transmatch? Or do I make a balun of some sort to a coax transition at ground level and then handle the coax from there on as usual (i.e., running it anywhere I can get it through the house walls). There is a well-advertised commercial antenna (is it a G5RB dipole or something like that?) that drops balanced line for quite a way into a "black box" with coax out. What sort of a balun is that? Never having used balanced line before, I'm a little uncertain of what I can do with it, namely where I can run it, what kind of corners I can turn, etc. (As a starter, I'm using that real wide stuff that looks like TV twin lead with alternating patches of the center plastic cut out. After I learn to handle that, I though I would look for some of the open wire with discrete spacers.) Having only used coax feed for 33 years, I thought it was time to learn balanced line.

Steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet

3431. HC901204.ZIP - HamComm: Transmit/receive RTTY with PC/XT/AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 16:06:40 UTC
From: schroeder.pad@nixbur.UUCP
Message-ID: <1563.w8sdz@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil>
Source record: 6336

I have uploaded to SIMTEL20:

pd1:<msdos.hamradio>
HC901204.ZIP HamComm: Transmit/receive RTTY with PC/XT/AT

HamComm currently allows for transmission and reception of amateur teletype signals. The interesting thing about it is, that it doesn't require a modem. The audio output of the transceiver is connected to a serial port of any PC/XT/AT compatible computer thru a very simple and low-cost circuit. You need only one ic (op-amp LM741) and a few diodes, capacitors and resistors. For transmission the speaker output is connected to the microphone input of the transceiver thru a passive r/c filter. Estimated cost is about 10$. Audio frequency decoding and serial/parallel conversion is all done by the program.

HamComm will run on XT maschines but the graphics display of the input signal is more fun to watch on an AT-class maschine. Nearly all of the functions can also be controlled by using a mouse. The program automatically detects the type of display adapter in use. MDA, CGA, EGA, VGA and Hercules are currently supported. A harddisk is not required. All text are written in english and the online help function includes the schematics for the interface circuit. There are also predefined standard phrases and ...

Sorry, i got carried away :-)

best regards.

73 de django dl5yec

p.s.: i forgot to mention that HamComm is not public domain since i keep the copyright but may be freely used and copied for any non-commercial purpose. No fee, no donations asked for. Share and enjoy.


```
+---------------+-------------------------+-----------------------------+
| W.F.Schroeder | MS-Dos & OS/2 Systems | Paper-: Nixdorf Computer AG |
+---------------+-------------------------+ mail : Dep. PPD-D 41 |
| UUCP: uunet!nixbur!schroeder.pad | Heinz-Nixdorf-Ring |
| Phone: nat-5251-10-3525 | D-4790 Paderborn |
| AMPR: DL5YEC @ DB0BQ 73 es 55 | Fed.Rep. of Germany |
+---------------------------------------+-----------------------------+
```

3432. Re: QSL Card Dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 16:16:33 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov27.161633.28045@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 6365

In article <17562@netcom.UUCP> edg@netcom.UUCP (Edward Greenberg) writes:

>Rather than going to a QSL printer, I did some desktop publishing and took my
>QSL art to a copy shop. They did a good job except they made the cards 4 x
> 5.5 rather than 3.5 by 5.5. They defended their decision since the cards
> still fall in post office spec.

My work colleague, KE9ZM, used a Mac and Pixel Paint to do a rather wild QSL
card to use for his mobile contacts. He printed those on a Laserwriter
using postcard weight card. They are very nice (altho quite yellow).

Observing his production of the card, I seemed to recall that someone on the net generated
cards using postscript. If my recollection is correct, I would
appreciate corresponding with that person with the possibility of receiving the postscript
commands.

Thanks.

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

3433. Re: Less Than Clean Fists

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 16:17:20 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22105@mvis1.com>
Source record: 6337

How about the guys who's _dits_ sound just like their _dahs_? Well,
at least the digital age has mostly eliminated the "buggy" crowd, who
send 5 WPM dahs, and 40 WPM dits.....
:)

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

3434. Re: QSL Card Dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 16:34:54 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov27.163454.28434@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 6368

Opps. Sorry to resubmit but my editor was set to a line length of about 132...

In article <17562@netcom.UUCP> edg@netcom.UUCP (Edward Greenberg) writes:
>
>Rather than going to a QSL printer, I did some desktop publishing and took my
>QSL art to a copy shop. They did a good job except they made the cards 4 x
> 5.5 rather than 3.5 by 5.5. They defended their decision since the cards
> still fall in post office spec.
>
>

My work colleague, KE9ZM, used a Mac and Pixel Paint to do a rather
wild QSL card to use for his mobile contacts. He printed those on a
Laserwriter using postcard weight card. They are very nice (altho
quite yellow).

Observing his production of the card, I seemed to recall that someone
on the net generated cards using postscript. If my recollection is
correct, I would appreciate corresponding with that person with the
possibility of receiving the postscript commands.

Thanks.
--

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

3435. Super Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 16:39:52 UTC
From: scxc3@tincan.sawyer.af.mil
Message-ID: <9011271639.AA26943@tincan.sawyer.af.mil>
Source record: 6338

If you know about the Mt Lemmon repeater, you should surely be familiar with the Kingman machine. Once you get away from Lemmons shadow, you can talk to LA and Las Vegas through it. There are also some great coverage repeaters in the central Colorado area, up around Cheyenne, and over in the western Montana area. Oregon has a few nice ones, too, including a wind/solar powered repeater *very* high on Mt Hood which covers about two thirds of Oregon and a goodly portion of southern Washington. I have read of repeaters on the East Coast, I believe in the NH area that have 150+ miles of radius.

Mountaintops can be great!

Now talk about a super (depending on whose opinion you ask) repeater/linking system, can somebody provide any technical descriptions of some of the railroad systems (BN and UP) across the Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, etc? On one channel, 160.???, I could hear the same maintenance crews, trains, dispatchers, etc, for several hundred miles and I know it wasn't all from the same transmitter.

73,
Michael

--

* Michael A. Barnes * K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI *
* InterNet: LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL * Land Mobile Radio Manager *
* SawyerNet: scxc3@TINCAN.SAWYER.AF.MIL * And *
* UseNet: sharkey!lopez!mabarnes * Frequency Management Office *
* HamNet: WA7SKG@N8IYB.MI.USA.NA * *
* Bell Net: 906-346-2811 (FAX-2474) * *
* DSNet: 472-2811 (FAX-2474) * *
* SnailNet: 410 BMW/SCX * Have A Nice AFCC Day, Eh? *
* K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI * *
* 49843-6346 * *

* If you can't find me, it's not my fault! *

3436. Space Shuttle Updates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 16:39:58 UTC
From: wejones@CRDEC7.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011271139.aa05074@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 6364

This may or may not be of interest to people, but in addition to the shuttle status reports posted to this group, there are "Shuttle Status" (ss), "Payload Status" (ps), "Launch Advisories" (la), "Headline News", etc available on ames.arc.nasa.gov (128.102.18.3) via ftp. The are in a directory pub/SPACE and are in files such as ss11.26.90 (which means shuttle status for 11/26/90). There are so many files in this directory that doing an ls or directory isn't practical, but doing a dir ss11* will give all Nov files for this and past years. The availability of the reports is not allways reliable, probably due to how busy the individual who posts them is. For the last three launches there was a flurry of reports up thru a few days before the launch, and then nothing. I'm not sure if the ametuer radio efforts are followed in the ps series or not, I've only read a few. An example of a recent ss file (ss11.26.90) follows.

****
Monday November 26, 1990 10:00 a.m. EST

KSC SPACE SHUTTLE PROCESSING STATUS REPORT

STS-35 -- Columbia (OV 102) - Pad 39-B

Work continued over the weekend on the shuttle Columbia for mission STS-35. A scheduled replacement of an APU gaseous nitrogen line quick disconnect was completed on Saturday. Sunday, the pad was closed for ordnance operations. Today, technicians will begin operations to pressurize the hypergolic tanks in the OMS pods. Work in the aft compartment will continue once the pad is open after completion of hypergolic operations today. Aft operations are scheduled to be completed Wednesday.

The payload bay doors will be opened later this evening and final servicing of the BBXRT payload is scheduled for Wednesday.

A target launch date for mission STS-35 and the ASTRO-1 observatory is expected to be announced following the Delta Flight Readiness Review. The FRR is scheduled to begin at 8:00 a.m. tomorrow in the Operations and Checkout Building's mission briefing room.

STS-39 -- Discovery (OV 103) - OPF Bay 1

Ammonia boiler freon loop decay checks were performed over the weekend on the orbiter Discovery in the Orbiter Processing Facility. Bubble soap leak checks were conducted with several leaks identified near the cold plate manifold. Work will continue

today to replaced the cold plate manifold seals.

X-rays of the orbiter body flap have been completed and
routine work on the wheels and tires will continue today.

STS-37 -- Atlantis (OV-104) - OPF Bay 2

Normal post-flight safing operations are continuing today on
Atlantis in the Orbiter Processing Facility. Cryogenic drain
operations were completed last Friday and the thruster plugs have
been installed on the vehicle. The payload bay door strong backs
are being installed today and the doors are scheduled to be
opened tomorrow.
****
an example of a payload status (ps11.13.90) follows.
****
Daily Status/KSC Payload Management and Operations 11-13-90.

- STS-35 ASTRO-1/BBXRT (at Pad-B)

Experiment monitoring continues.

- STS-39 AFP-675/IBSS/STP-01 (at CCAFS)

CITE preps continue at the VPF. STP-01 will arrive at CCAFS
today.

- STS-40 SLS-1 (at O&C)

Power on IPR/PR troubleshooting will be performed today.
CITE closeout operations continue.

- STS-37 GRO (at PHSF)

No work is scheduled for today.

- STS-42 IML-1 (at O&C)

Module staging will be active today.

- STS-45 Atlas-1 (at O&C)

Experiment and pallet staging continue.

- STS-46 TSS-1 (at O&C)

Power on systems testing continues.

- STS-47 Spacelab-J (at O&C)

Rack staging will work today. Also the SREM will be
unloaded.

- STS-67 LITE (at O&C)

Pallet staging will be active today.

- HST M&R (at O&C)

Preps for the transportation of the pallet to GSFC will be
active today.

3437. Re: In Defense Of CB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 16:44:07 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500049@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6339

> Subject: In Defense Of CB
>
>
> The only one I got on my CB rig was the leader of the trip. But, it
> was more useful to keep track of the cars and as back-up in case of an
> emergency. Also, when we had to scout for a camp site, it was better to send
> one car than eleven. My old CB rig brought back memeories of how and why I
> first enjoyed two way communications.
>
> I never really thought that I would ever use my old rig again. However,I never really
wanted to give it up because, my first rule of being a pack rat
> states that communications equipment always has some value.
>
> Russ Black N6YFL

Communications needs vary. I go 4 wheeling quite often. When I go with
other vehicles, I have two CB rigs (besides the one in my jeep) I loan out
so that as many vehicles as possible can communicate. CB is cheap and
effective for that application.
On the other hand, if one needed to summon medical assistance via
phone patch, it's probably a better bet that you'll find a 2m repeater to
get help. You might have to drive to some point for line of sight but
it's likely to be more effective to do that than to try Channel 9.

My most difficult radio +driving task was when I led a caravan where 5
vehicles had CB and 1 had 2m. Operating 2 radios and driving a 4WD
road at the same time was interesting.
(I later rescued that ham from a 4WD breakdown that he called me
about via phone patch from 75 miles away :-)

CB is not useless but it's not the entire answer. Neither is 2m FM.

Sometimes a raised middle finger is the simplest, most effective
mode of communications :-))))

Ron NW0U

3438. Re: WANTED: Distance formulas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 17:14:32 UTC
From: jdg@hpqtdla.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <3430010@hpqtdla.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6340

I've only looked at the previous program very briefly, but doesn't it
assume the earth is round? Thats not what the poster wanted.
As we all know the world is not round, its actually flat :-)

James Gentles

Opinions expressed are my own, and are not intended to be an official
statement by Hewlett-Packard Company

Name: James Gentles GM4WZP
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Queensferry Telecomunications Division
Email: jdg@hpqtdla.hpsqf.hp.com hp-sdd
Address: Station Road, South Queensferry, West Lothian, Scotland
---

3439. Re: Super Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 17:34:43 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <159@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 6341

How about W2IBJ?? Freq = 29.66 (-100)
Covers all of the US, the Caribean, South America and probably Europe and
Africa too.
Comes up about 0730 EST and goes off about 12 hours later. I guess they
don't have much in the line of commercial power there.

:-)

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

3440. Re: QSL Card Dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 18:04:35 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130001@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 6342

Many foriegn cards are larger than the 'standard' US cards. The larger foriegn cards seem to go thru the bureau just fine. However, for people like me who send a SASE to a stateside manager or individual, your card will not fit in the SASE I use stateside. For foriegn SAE's I use the European sized envelope.

73's,
Jim, WA6SDM
jholly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

3441. Re: Two-meter antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 18:20:15 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720086@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6343

The multiple-sections-of-coax antenna sounds like one that has been written up in ARRL antenna handbooks for a number of years. Dunno if it's still in the latest one. I don't have the numbers handy, but did build one and found the feedpoint impedance to be about twice what it was supposed to be... In spite of that, the antenna seemed to work OK, though I never did any quantitative gain measurements on it.

3442. Re: Anyone built WWVB receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 18:40:48 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <74808@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 6346

>Does anyone have a reference or clues to same for a 60 KHz WWVB
>receiver design? I'd like to play with such an animal as well
>as antennas for VLF. Are there any designs for active VLF whip
>antennas (like those used for LORAN on boats) floating around?
>--
>Chris Elmquist, N0JCF

WWVB references
---

1. "A WWVB 60 kHz Frequency Comparator Receiver" by Ernest P. Manly, _73_ Magazine, Sept. 1972. The now-obsolete RTL integrated circuits in this design can probably be replaced with CMOS. It's similar in function to the Hewlett-Packard 117A VLF Comparator but has no phase-locked oscillator output.

2. Don Lancaster published plans for a 60-kHz WWVB receiver with time-code output, in _Radio-Electronics_, August 1973, p. 48. Methods of phase-locking are discussed. This article tells how to decode the WWVB time format, and includes a signal-strength map. I had trouble receiving WWVB here in Indiana until I got a Burhans voltage-probe VLF preamp and Burhans VLF converter. Now it's one of the strongest signals on VLF. Previously, I used a Palomar Engineering VLF converter, which is worthless by comparison. The main receiver is an Icom IC-720. Sometimes I must run everything on battery to eliminate line noise.

3. "Low-Frequency Receiving Techniques," a series of articles by R. W. Burhans in _Radio-Electronics_, March-July 1983, describes LF/VLF active antennas, and a method for using LORAN-C (100 kHz) for time and frequency calibration. A set of reprints, with errata/addenda, is available from the author for $4.00:

Burhans Electronics
161 Grosvenor St.
Athens, Ohio 45701

Send SASE for catalog. See also Prof. Burhans' three-part article about Omega navigation receivers (10-14 kHz) in _Byte_ magazine, February, March, April, 1977.

Other VLF/LF Resources

Newsletters:

Longwave Club of America
45 Wildflower Road
Levittown, PA 19057
Newsletter: _The Lowdown_ $12/year (12 issues)

Northern Observer
Herb D. Balfour
91 Elgin Mills Rd. West
Richmond Hill, Ontario
CANADA L4C 4M1
Published aprox. monthly. US$12/year and 12 self-addressed
business-size envelopes; Herb will affix postage for non-Canadian
subscribers.

Western Update
Jim Ericson
226 Charles St.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086-6063
Pulished aprox. monthly. $10/year and 12 business-size SASEs
with 25 cents postage.

Speleonics
P.O. Box 5283
Bloomington IN 47407
Published aprox. quarterly. $4/year (4 issues).
Cumulative index for SASE.

--

Frank Reid W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

3443. Re: Super Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 18:40:49 UTC
From: brewer@ace.dec.com
Message-ID: <131@decabo.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 6347

In article <1990Nov27.140414.31401@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>, skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu (Gary Skaggs) writes...
>In article <1219@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
>>
>>As a point of trivia, I've been wondering which single ham repeater has

Hmmm. The 'Zia Connection' is a series of 11 or so repeaters that
covers from eastern California, most of Arizona and NM, and parts
of west Texas.

To your original question, there are several repeaters here
in NM that would qualify as wide area machines. Mt Taylor
and the Sandia Peak machines are both over 10,500 ft elevation,
and cover hundreds (thousands?) of square miles.

73/john wb5oau

3444. super repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 19:04:53 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9011271904.AA05548@lonexc.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 6348

While travling in New Mexico I saw a repeater site.

At the top of Sandia Crest elevation 10,678'.

This mountain rises above the desert and I mean the land is completely flat
for miles and miles and miles . . . .

Nice coverage.

There are two repeaters listed in the repeater book for this location.

73 es gl
buzz
WM1W

3445. Request Information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 19:22:23 UTC
From: abdallah@umbc3.UMBC.EDU
Message-ID: <4536@umbc3.UMBC.EDU>
Source record: 6349
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

implementation of routing algorithms for packet radio networks.

I need to build a test bed to study the performance of the proposed landmark routing algorithms.

I need to get in touch with local groups in the state of Maryland especially Baltimore. I also need to become a certified operator.

Any useful information would be appreciated.

Thank you in advance.

ps. Send mail to abdallah@umbc3.umbc.edu

S.Abdallah

3446. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 19:36:38 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <602.27528414@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6367

> From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
> Date: 26 Nov 90 18:41:51 GMT
> Organization: The University of Hartford
> Message-ID: <366@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> Since you ask...
> 97.115(b) The third party may participate in stating the
> message where:
> (1) The control operator is present at the control
> point and is continuously monitoring and
> supervising the third party's participation...

Thank you for sharing that with us. Unfortunately, it has nothing to do with the topic we were discussing. The segment you quote relates to a third-party DIRECTLY manipulating the amateur stations' on-the-air transmissions in real time. We are discussing non-realtime "store and forward" transmission of Internet newsgroups. In such a matter nothing is said about the mechanics of ensuring compliance with rules governing message content. There is no reason to assume, based on anything in Part 97, that a licensee or his designated control operator may not legally employ mechanical aids to enhance his ability to achieve that compliance with a minimum of physical labor.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3447. Ten-Tec Paragon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 20:09:56 UTC
From: ST1860@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011272304.AA26254@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6366

Date: 27 November 90, 14:03:51 CST
From: Gary R. Smith KE9MI 618-536-1095 ST1860 at SIUCVMB
To: INFO-HAMS at UCSD.EDU

I have a Tec-Tec Paragon and have been looking for ways to interface the rig wi
th my computer. I know that Ten Tec offers a RS-232 interface, but they don't
have any software. Does anyone have any suggestions or ideas that might help??
Also is the University Amateur Radio net still active?? And if so what is the
schedule?? Any info that anyone could provide would be greatly appreciated....
....
Thanx..
Gary KE9MI

Internet: ST1860@siucvmb.cdale.siu.edu
Bitnet: ST1860@siucvmb.bitnet
School Phone: 618-536-1095

3448. GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 20:56:43 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901127135643.204037e1@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 6350

```
**********************************
*** GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT ***
**********************************

Issued: 19:00 UT, 27 November

Geomagnetic Storm Alert
Auroral Storm Warning
Revised Forecasts

-------------

Attention:

The effects from a coronal hole are having a stronger impact than was
expected. The geomagnetic field hit major storm levels over middle latitudes
between 15 UT and 18 UT on 27 November. This burst of activity follows a
period of unsettled to active conditions which has lasted approximately 20
hours (as of 19:00 UT on 27 November). Predominantly active to minor
storming has occurred in the higher latitudes over the past 6 hours.

The geomagnetic field is expected to range between active levels and
minor to major storm levels over the next 24 hours. Regions which will be
affected most severely will be the higher latitudes and northern middle
latitudes. High latitudes may experience bursts of major storming,
particularly during the evening and local midnight periods. Middle latitudes
will likewise experience potential minor storming between the evening and
midnight periods. Activity should peak between local midnight and near 3 am
local time (ie. in your local time zone).

The geomagnetic activity A-index for Boulder reached 35 at 18:00 UT,
which is within the lower bounds for a minor storm. Activity near the 50th
parrallel is estimated at an A-index of near 38. The storm will be monitored
closely. Activity should subside by 29 November.

An Auroral Storm Warning has been issued for the high latitude regions.
An alert to the potential for auroral storming has been issued for middle
latitude regions. Auroral activity on the evening of 27 November may become
quite strong over middle latitudes. Low latitudes may be able to spot
diffuse auroral glows far to the north. The auroral zone has expanded
southward slightly over the past six hours. No significant southward expansion
is anticipated. Reports of any observed auroral activity from low latitudes
would be appreciated.

HF radio propagation will be poor during the local evening and midnight
hours on 27 November. Signficant amounts of auroral flutter and fading will
affect middle and high latitudes. Low latitudes will also experience
```

noise and fading, particularly over northerly paths.

There is a fair possibility for some potential auroral backscatter communications over VHF frequencies near sunset and later tonight (near local midnight on 27/28 November). Area's most susceptible to auroral backscatter communications are the northerly middle latitudes, although middle and southern middle latitudes may also experience periods of backscattering. Signals on backscattered paths will be quite poor, with significant amounts of sputter. CW communications should prove most reliable over potential backscatter paths.

The following forecast charts have been modified to reflect the recent increased geomagnetic and auroral activity:

REVISED FORECAST OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | |** | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | *|***| | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | |x *|***|** | | | | | *| NONE |
| UNSETTLED | | x|xx*|***|***|** |** | * |***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |xxx|xxx|xx*|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |xxx|xxx|xx*|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
x = Actual geomagnetic activity which occurred over the past several days. Sunday on the chart represents 25 November.
* = Predicted geomagnetic activity for the remainder of the period.

REVISED HF RADIO PROPAGATION CONDITION FORECAST

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| FAIR |xxx|x | | | |* *|***|***|* *| |
| POOR | | xx|xx | *|***| * | | | * |***|
| VERY POOR | | | *|** | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD |xxx|xxx| | | | *|***|***|* *| *|
| FAIR | | |xx*| *| *|** | | | * |** |
| POOR | | | | |** | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | |** | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |x x|x | | | | *|* *|* *|* *| |
| GOOD | x | xx|xx*| *| *|** | * | * | * |***|
| FAIR | | | | * |** | | | | | |
| POOR | | | |* | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Each Line Represents 8-Hours |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
x = Actual propagation conditions which occurred over the past several days. Sunday on the chart represents 25 November.
* = Predicted propagation conditions for the remainder of the period.

REVISED VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (25 NOVEMBER - 04 DECEMBER)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%| | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL|xxx|xxx|x | **| **|***|***|***|***| **| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | x*|* |* | | | | |* | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | *|* | | | | | | 60%| | | |*| | | | | | |
| 40% | | | *|***|* *| | | | | 40%| | | |*|*| | | | | |
| 20% | | | *|***|***|***|* *|* *|* *|***| 20%| | | |*|*|*|*| | |*|
```

```
| 0% | | | *|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%| | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%| | | | | | | | |*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | |*| |*|*|*| | |
| NORMAL|xxx|xxx|xx | **|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | |*| | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | *|* | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | *|* | | | | | | 60%| | | |*| | | | | | |
| 40% | | | *|* *| | | | | | 40%| | | |*|*| | | | | |
| 20% | | | *|***|***|* *| | | |***| 20%| | | |*|*|*| | | |*|
| 0% | | | *|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%| | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%| | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | |*|*|*|*|*| | |
| NORMAL|xxx|xxx|xx | **|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | |*| | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | *|* | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | | | *|* *|* | | | | | 20%| | | |*|*| | | | | |
| 0% | | | | * | **|***|***|***|***|***| 0%| | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

REVISED AURORAL ACTIVITY FORECAST

High Latitude Locations

EXTREMELY HIGH									
VERY HIGH									
HIGH			*						
MODERATE			***	***	*			*	*
LOW	xxx	xxx	xxx	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
NOT VISIBLE	xxx	xxx	xxx	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
AURORAL INTENSITY	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	
	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight									

Middle Latitude Locations

EXTREMELY HIGH									
VERY HIGH									
HIGH									
MODERATE			***	*					
LOW			x	***	***	*				*
NOT VISIBLE	xxx	xxx	xxx	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
AURORAL INTENSITY	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	
	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight									

Low Latitude Locations

EXTREMELY HIGH									
VERY HIGH									
HIGH									
MODERATE									
LOW				*					
NOT VISIBLE	xxx	xxx	xxx	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
AURORAL INTENSITY	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	
	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight									

NOTES:
x = Actual auroral activity which occurred over the past several days. Sunday on the chart represents 25 November.
* = Predicted auroral activity for the remainder of the period.

** End of Alert **

3449. 902-928mhz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 21:04:29 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <109@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 6352

Hi,
Time to call on all you experts out there. I have come across a vendor selling a wireless lan which operates on the 902-928 MHZ frequencies under low power, unlicensed.

I was wondering (since I don't have my allocation chart handy) if anyone knew if this range is allocated to a ham band ? Someone elses use ? A joint assignment ???

Any and all information regarding these frequencies would be most helpful.

Thanks in advance!

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
Internetworking & Support Group
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

3450. re: Radar detectors in Virginia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 21:10:55 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9011272110.AA20322@next0.looney>
Source record: 6353

Yes, radar dececors are illegal in Virginia, and also in Conneticut
(sp?). These are the only 2 states that I know of which ban these,
but I guess they could stretch the monitor law in New Jersey? :-)

Jim, NE3X

3451. Re: Novice License for $150 ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 21:13:19 UTC
From: joeb@uswat.uswest.com
Message-ID: <13282@uswat.UUCP>
Source record: 6354

In article hlivak@hale.ifa.hawaii.edu (Bob Hlivak) writes:
>@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ begin KH6GDR posting @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
>
>To Whom it may excite:
>
> Stuff Deleted
>
>I have a Class A license. Remember those ? Got it on October 3,
>1947 so you figure out how long I've been an active ham. And IMHO
>this operation stinks !
>
> 73, Joe Weite KH6GDR, T32BF, OX5JW, WA6VTX, W2WJM

I see!!! The way you learned things is the ONLY way to learn things. If you are so sure there is a crime there, you have the authority to look into it and see that JUSTICE is done. Think back Joe to your learning days. When you learned it, I'll bet that you didn't really take more than the 20 hours stated. And did it ever occur to you that maybe...Just maybe, these folks are actually learning to pass the course. I congratulate you on being and old fart as I am, but I think that you are way off base here, unless you can prove somehow that this guy is really cheating somehow. As far as your crime comparisons....Are you from the real world or do you really beleive that gun control, and crime prevention are really on the same level criminally as this suspected crime.

Joe Bushinski
U S WEST Advanced Technologies
KE0QA
(303) 930-2026

These are MY opinions and Mine alone

I am Neither For Nor Against Apathy: Me

3452. Re: Volunteer exam fees (was Re: Novice License for $150 ??)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 21:19:56 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880372@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6355

>Who's giving the exams? If Gordon West or his employees are, isn't that
>breaking the rules? Isn't there a requirement that volunteer examiners
>have no interest in a radio business.
>
>Bill - WA7NWP

In fact, there are questions in the Extra pool dealing with just that -
no "educator" can give tests. That would be a conflict-of-interest.
Looks like I'm gonna have to pull out that Rulebook and quote the section,
if somebody doesn't beat me to it.

Perry / KF0CA

3453. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 21:37:24 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1918@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6356

From n8emr!W8PH Tue Nov 27 14:36:18 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0ieA5U-0000qvC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Tue, 27 Nov 90 13:37 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901126/1837z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:13502 Z:43232
R:901126/1818 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:54472 Z:43103
R:901126/1729 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:11120 Z:45387
R:901126/1631 @:W8BI.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Dayton #:21660 Z:45424

PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 48 ARLP048
FROM ED TILTON, W1HDQ
SPRING HILL FL NOVEMBER 26, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE SOLAR FLUX STARTED AT 145 IN NOVEMBER, DIPPING TO 140 ON THE
SECOND DAY. THE CURVE THEN TURNED UPWARD, REACHING 215 ON THE 8TH.
THEN FOLLOWED TEN DAYS OF UPS AND DOWNS, THE FLUX DROPPING TO 186 ON
THE 18TH AND THEN RISING TO WHAT WILL PROBABLY BE THE NOVEMBER HIGH,
223, ON THE 17TH. IT WAS ALL DOWNHILL THEREAFTER, THE FLUX DROPPING
TO 167 BY THE 25TH.

THE TWO LARGE SPOT GROUPS THAT PROBABLY WERE THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF
ENERGY THAT BROUGHT THE SOLAR FLUX UP TO 223 WERE DISAPPEARING
AROUND THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE SUN OVER THE WEEKEND. THERE ARE
SMALLER GROUPS STILL IN VIEW, AND SOME NEW ACTIVITY WAS JUST VISIBLE
ON THE EASTERN EDGE SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

EVERYTHING VISIBLE OVER THE WEEKEND APPEARS TO BE SMALLER THAN WOULD
BE REQUIRED FOR ANY LARGE INCREASE IN THE SOLAR FLUX THIS WEEK. ON
THE OTHER HAND, THIS IS THE BEST TIME OF YEAR FOR NEARLY WORLDWIDE
COVERAGE ON 28 MHZ AND POSSIBLY EVEN 50 MHZ. CHECK WWV BULLETINS AT
18 MINUTES PAST THE HOUR FOR THE LATEST INFORMATION ON THE SOLAR
FLUX LEVEL.

THERE WAS NO AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBER REPORT PHONED IN THIS WEEK.
CHECK NEXT WEEK'S BULLETIN FOR THIS DATA. SOLAR FLUX NUMBERS AS
REPORTED BY WWV FOR NOVEMBER 15 THROUGH 21 WERE 212, 210, 223, 203,
196, 190 AND 182, WITH A MEAN FIGURE OF 202.3.

3454. Re: Anyone built WWVB receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 22:10:06 UTC
From: brianb@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <10510012@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 6357

most VLF receiver system antennas are really just a large loading coil connected to a smaller (electrically very short) antenna. Loran receivers on boats use small whips which add little to the antenna performance. The ferrite loading coil probably contributes as much or more then the small whips (look inside any AM transistor radio, the antenna is just a ferrite rod).

The handbook has some discussions of LF antennas. One I have used very successfully in a small space was a bicycle tire rim wrapped with several hundred turns of #38 wire (the rim is strictly a coil form). This worked well for reception down to 10 khz. I used this to monitor meteror hits on the earths atmosphere. For Loran reception at 100 khz I have been quite successful with 4" ferrite rods resonated to 100 khz. Of course Loran is a very powerful signal.

Good luck.

Brian Boschma.

3455. Re: Request for information on the SARSAT satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 22:22:39 UTC
From: nnjkg@dftsrv.gsfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <4022@dftsrv.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 6359
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space

In article <673@kb2ear.UUCP>, you write...
>
>I am looking for any information about the SARSAT search and rescue
>
>satellites.

The SARSAT project was managed by Goddard Space Center, however, there is no longer a listing in the current (10/90) or previous (4/90) internal phonebooks for the SARSAT project manager. This means the project is no longer operational or that management has been transfered to another agency. You could try the GSFC Public Affairs Office (301-286-6255) or possibly NOAA.

Sorry I can't be more help.

Joel Gallun Internet: nnjkg%robots.span@ames.arc.nasa.gov
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Voice: (301) 286-4435
#include <std_disclaimer> Snail: GSFC, Code 735, Greenbelt MD 20771

3456. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-27 23:47:37 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011272347.AA10014@tilde>
Source record: 6181

In <From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve Mosier)> Steve says (some deleted):

Re: Antenna Matching

> There is a well-advertised commercial antenna (is
>it a G5RB dipole or something like that?) that drops balanced line for quite a
>way into a "black box" with coax out. What sort of a balun is that? Never
>having used balanced line before, I'm a little uncertain of what I can do with
>it, namely where I can run it, what kind of corners I can turn, etc. (As a
>starter, I'm using that real wide stuff that looks like TV twin lead with
>alternating patches of the center plastic cut out. After I learn to handle
>that, I though I would look for some of the open wire with discrete spacers.)
>Having only used coax feed for 33 years, I thought it was time to learn
>balanced line.
>
It is a G5RV. I'm using one of them, and I'm extremely happy with it. It is
about 12 feet off the ground (barely clears the ridge of my roof), and the
down-feed goes down about 2 feet, then follows the roof contour until it drops
over the edge. Then it runs horizontal for about 4 feet before it goes into
the "black box". My co-ax runs about 10 feet from there to my rig.

There is a dog-leg of about 15 degrees at the center insulator because I anchor
it at the chimney while the ends run to two trees. I always get good reports
using this set-up, and some think I'm kidding when I tell them about it. Don't
ask me how it works as well as it does. It seems to defy every antenna theory.

I have a tuner, but rarely use it. It works just as well without it. Of
course, I'm running a tough old Heathkit SB-102; I might be more particular if
my rig was one of the "modern" ones that need a low SWR.

Anyway, that's for what its worth.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous" -Hobbes

3457. Re: Distance formulae

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 00:54:08 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880373@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6361

> ...calculating distance and bearing while taking the ellipsoidal shape
> of the Earth into account.

I think in practice the deviation from spherical is nearly irrelevant.
Certainly for aiming antennas! Also over "short" distances on the order
of hundreds of miles.

3458. Re: super repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 01:12:43 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530031@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 6192

If you are referring to 2m repeaters, the 146.97 machine in Colorado Springs is at 14,110 - Pikes Peak. I think that there is a machine (6.94) on Mt. Evans near Denver, also. (approximately 8-9K feet above nearby cities).

-- Dave Ritchie N4DJS

3459. Looking for Clubs and VE testing in Dallas/Garland TX area

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 01:23:34 UTC
From: stankus@portia.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Nov28.012334.13246@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 6362

I am interested in finding ham clubs and VE testing sites in the Dallas
, Richardson, Garland TX area. My brother, who lives in Garland and works
for MCI, is interested in becoming a ham. Your help is much appreciated.

Thanks in Advance

John J. Stankus N5PEE Chemistry Dept.
stankus@portia.stanford.edu Stanford University

3460. Re: Volunteer exam fees (was Re: Novice License for $150 ??)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 01:47:48 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250280@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6190

In rec.ham-radio, jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor) writes:

> I just wonder who these "volunteer" examiners are, and if they get
>a cut of the course fee. If they do get a cut, are their expenses
>properly cost-accounted to justify the payment as per FCC regulations?

> - Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

The volunteer examiners don't get a nickel. At least at sessions I have attended, every penny of the $4.75 (or whatever it's up to now) goes to the Volunteer Exam Coordinator (in our case, ARRL-VEC). We never even get our hands on the money, since the check is made out to the VEC. In fact, we have to cover our own miscellaneous expenses, for which we are reimbursed by our local ham club.

Examinees are getting a very good deal, both financially and from the standpoint of availability of test sessions, compared to the "bad old days" when the job was done by the FCC.

AL N1AL

3461. Re: antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 01:51:03 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250281@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6191

In rec.ham-radio, dmittler@rodan.acs.syr.edu (Danwrites:

>I would appreciate any comments from users
>of the following two antennas from Advanced Electronics
>Applications Inc.

>1) Isoloop 14 to 30 MHz HF Antenna
>2) Isopole 144Mhz

>Thanks. Dan KA2FLW.

I have used a 144 MHz Isopole successfully. I "believe in it" much more
than ground plane-less antennas such as the Ringo Ranger, but have no
experimental data to back this up.

AL N1AL

3462. transvert a CB radio to 6M am subband?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 02:15:44 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <113663@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 6184

Anyone ever transvert a CB radio to operate in the AM portion of the 6M band? Easy/hard to do? worth the effort? BTW, how does one do such a thing? Is a transverter more than essentially a heterodyne stage that operates at high power?

Of course, you'd need to filter out the 27Mhz from the CB, and the 24?Mhz local osc from getting out on the air. That shouldn't be too hard.

BTW, does anyone know how to make the rn program stop asking me if I want to add new newsgroups? About once a week, the program makes me say "no" to something like a hundred groups. one at a time. *VERY ANNOYING!!!*
I consider this an annoying bug in this program. Or if it insists asking me, at least give me a menu to pick from, or say one "NO" to them all. NOT lots of NOs!

73 de WA2ISE

3463. Update on Phased Vertical Arrays (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 03:18:17 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8380@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 6183

In response to the request for help in explaining some problems I was having in building a phased vertical array for 40 meters, I have received quite a large number of responses. It's amazing to me how many talented and knowledgable there are who obviously follow this group and will respond via email but have the good sense to stay out of some of the unresolvable debates. At any rate, the response I got was so great that I can see there's widespread interest in this topic. Hence this note is offered as something of an update on the topic and a consolidation of some of the suggestions I received.

First of all, I followed some of the initial advice I received and went back and retuned each of the two verticals to be resonant at the design frequency. Each was tuned in isolation of the other on a single 50 ohm cable. Next, I built a new phasing harness consisting of one 0.25 wavelength section and one 0.5 wavelength section of RG/11: 75 ohm stuff. I know that using multiple quarter-wave sections of 75 ohm cable will transform a 50 ohm load to a 100 ohm load. The two 100 ohm loads in parallel at the "T" connector then present 50 ohms to the feedline back to the transmitter. Without a good antenna noise bridge I'll never know for sure, but at least this brought the SWR down to around 1.25. Furthermore, it dipped in the vicinity of my design frequency (7025), so I treated this as absolutely good enough.

During actual use, it did show considerable gain in the general direction I wanted, but with some new anomalies. I have a second antenna I can use on 40 (a double Zepp cut for 160 and up) that provided a good reference point, since the broad side of the Zepp is in the target direction of the phased vertical array. The thing was absolute dynamite in the target direction--at least a full S unit, maybe more. What was curious was that the maximum gain seemed to be off counterclockwise (looking down) from the axis along the two verticals. It turned out to be a rotten idea for a contest: it put out a great signal to Japan (304 degrees from here), but was really poor toward Europe(at 25 degrees). Never again will I try to use a directional antenna I can't turn in a worldwide contest.

In the comments I received back, opinion seemed evenly divided between people (who seemed to me to be knowledgable sources) about whether the harness should be built from 50 ohm or 75 ohm cable. I used 75 and it worked, but there sure were a lot of people who said to use 50. (I once built a 2 meter array using 50 ohm cable, and it did fine.) Next, the point was made to me repeatedly about the effects of the mutual impedences of the two verticals. Common opinion was that the system needs to be tuned with an RF ammeter at the base of each to insure that each gets an equal current flow when connected in the phased array. Also suggested was using an antenna noise bridge at the base of each to get the feedpoint impedences the same when connected in the array. Tuning is accomplished by adjusting the lengths of the delay lines (notice how easy it is to say that, as opposed to actually doing it?) Several people made the point that

simply cutting the delay lines to the theoretical lengths will not result in a 90 degree phase shift. DL6RAI wrote to say that he had actually measured it at 70 degrees in one he had built this way. That computes with my experience of having the direction of maximum gain offset from what I expected. However, I'm at a loss to explain how you (a) tune the lengths to get equal impedances (or current flows); and (b) get a real 90 degree phase shift.

In summary, what came through is that the popular literature does a real disservice to this topic by oversimplifying it. It is, I'm sure, well understood in the broadcast industry. But too much has been deleted in translating this into the popular ham literature. For reference, I have been directed to Terman's "Radio Engineer's Handbook" and a 6 part series in Ham Radio Magazine circa 1983.

Hope this helps those interested in the topic. And many thanks to all who sent their suggestions.
AA6KX

3464. DOVE Update

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 03:26:01 UTC
From: LANG@unb.ca
Message-ID: <ID9926.D901127.T232604.LANG@unb.ca>
Source record: 6182

From the DOVE Microsat telemetry received on a pass this evening:

DOVE-1>BRAMST [28-11-90 02:19:34]:
GNO4AWWA4ONG
New BBS is loaded into PACSAT. After tests, we will load to DOVE and
begin working on New loader for DOVE. Hope to restart and do voice by
mid Dec. 73 BM.

==========
Richard B. Langley BITnet: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Geodetic Research Laboratory Phone: (506) 453-5142
Dept. of Surveying Engineering Telex: 014-46202
University of New Brunswick FAX: (506) 453-4943
Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 5A3
==========

3465. VLF Aircraft Radio Beacons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 05:56:38 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <4251@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 6363
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

Across the USA there are hundreds of VLF aircraft navigation beacons know as NDB's (non-directional beacons). They operate in the 200 KHz to 400 Khz range.

Does anybody know what output power NDB's utilize? I can hear the CW identifier from them as much as 200 miles away and I am trying to determine whether this is excellent reception or just typical. My antenna is a homemade 'active' whip which is about 10 feet long. I was told that NDB's are low power in order to minimize interference between beacons operating on the same frequency in different geographical locations.

Knowing the answer to this question will help me determine the effectivness of my active VLF whip. WWVB comes in so-so at 60 KHz.

Thanks in advance,
Charlie WB4HVD

3466. What is this radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 10:54:04 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <38@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 6195

I have inherited a handheld tranceiver from a technology
illiterate roommate, but I don't know what it is or if it is
useful! The only markings on it say:

General Electric
FCC ID AXA9MZTR-121A MPI SERIES
COMB: P5CRR56BEN

It is clearly a two channel handheld tranceiver, and has
volume and squelch knobs, and a "CG/OFF" switch.

What is it? What is it worth? Can it be modified to run
on Amateur frequencies?

-Eric

--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

3467. Re: VLF Aircraft Radio Beacons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 12:23:24 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4377@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6193
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

In article <4251@radio.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
>Does anybody know what output power NDB's utilize? I can hear
>the CW identifier from them as much as 200 miles away and I am
>trying to determine whether this is excellent reception or just
>typical. My antenna is a homemade 'active' whip which is about 10
>feet long. I was told that NDB's are low power in order to minimize
>interference between beacons operating on the same frequency in
>different geographical locations.

The output power of NDBs vary widely. NDBs are divided into four classes:
1) HH - high power homing beacon, over 2 KW. These have a designated service
radius of 75 nautical miles at all altitudes.
2) H - medium power homing beacon, between 50 watts and 2 KW. 50 NM.
3) MH - low power homing beacon, less than 50 watts. 25 NM.
4) LOM/LMM - compass locator beacon. These are located at the outer marker
(LOM) or middle marker (LMM - these are rare) of an Instrument Landing
System. LOMs and LMMs have a service radius of 15 NM, though their power
output isn't specified in my reference.

Unfortunately, the only way to find out what class a given NDB is in is to
figure out where it is, and then look it up in the Airport/Facility Directory
for your area, available for $3 (I think) at your friendly neighborhood pilot
shop. The classes above are also described there.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

3468. Re: VLF Aircraft Radio Beacons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 12:31:18 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4378@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6186

Yes, I know I'm following up to myself...

In article <4377@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>Unfortunately, the only way to find out what class a given NDB is in is to
>figure out where it is, and then look it up in the Airport/Facility Directory
>for your area[...]

I forgot to mention one thing: LOMs and LMMs have a 2-character ID, while the
others have a 3-character ID. Also, MHW-class beacons seem to be the most
common in a quick glance through my South Central A/FD.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

3469. Re: Super Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 14:30:10 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <115@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 6202

In article <1219@west.West.Sun.COM>, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
>
> As a point of trivia, I've been wondering which single ham repeater has
> the largest coverage area accessable with ordinary equipment. This

Many of the repeaters in the Salt Lake City area have super coverage due to good height above average terrain (some in the 5000 to 7000 foot class). When the British THRUST land speed record team was making their attempts in '82 and '83 they were using the SLC repeaters successfully with 1 and 2 watt HTs. Some one else will have to check me on the distances from Dugway and the salt-flats but I think that its over 90 miles. One interesting repeater there is on Antelope Island in the middle of the Great Salt Lake, though not really tall it has an excelent window to the west and south west as well as covering much of the Wasatch front to Orem and the south side of Utah Lake.

The guys in Colorado should back me up on this one; the eastern slope of the Rocky Mtns also affords some fantastic repeater sites which could easily rival or surpass much of the coverage in the rest of the country owing to the uniquly level terrain to the east of Denver.

One suprising repeater is the one on Mt Washington (New Hampshire). Here in Portland, ME we are 90 miles distant and are still well covered by its service, there are places in Portland that are line of sight to Mt Washington. Indeed, the line of sight from Mt Washington extends well out into the ocean, I've seen it from whale watches where the distance was over 120 miles and, no, I didnot have an HT along to try though I am tempted next time.

K3FR

3470. JOB OPENING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 14:33:21 UTC
From: Fred.Vobbe@f16.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <625.2754E91D@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6369

Job Opening: Television Broadcast.
Please indicate where you saw this notice.

November 27, 1990

WLIO Television has an opening for a Television Maintenance Technician.
The applicant must have basic electronic skills as well as knowledge in
broadcast television equipment operation and repair

The applicant will be responsible for maintaining video and audio
systems, including audio tape cartridge and 3/4" U-matic tape, (soon to
switch to M-II), and associated equipment in television broadcasting.

The applicant must also have RF knowledge on UHF Television Transmitters, UHF
2-way, 2 gHz microwave/ENG truck, and general transmission techniques.
Computer knowledge and certification in radio service is preferred.

This position is full time with all normal benefits. All applicants to
this position should contact Frederick R. Vobbe, Chief Engineer of WLIO
Television, P.O. Box 1689, Lima, Ohio 45802. WLIO Television is an equal
opportunity employer.

Frederick R. Vobbe, Chief Engineer WLIO(TV)

--- TBBS v2.1/NM
* Origin: QSO DE The Black Hole BBS - Lima, Ohio (1:234/16)

--
Fred Vobbe - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!16!Fred.Vobbe
INTERNET: Fred.Vobbe@f16.n234.z1.fidonet.org

3471. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 14:47:24 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <368@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 6203

In article <602.27528414@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
> > Date: 26 Nov 90 18:41:51 GMT
> > Organization: The University of Hartford
> > Message-ID: <366@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
> > Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> > rec.ham-radio
> >
> > Since you ask...
> > 97.115(b) The third party may participate in stating the
> > message where:
> > (1) The control operator is present at the control
> > point and is continuously monitoring and
> > supervising the third party's participation...
>
> Thank you for sharing that with us. Unfortunately, it has nothing to do with
> the topic we were discussing. The segment you quote relates to a third-party
> DIRECTLY manipulating the amateur stations' on-the-air transmissions in real
> time. We are discussing non-realtime "store and forward" transmission of
> Internet newsgroups. In such a matter nothing is said about the mechanics of
> ensuring compliance with rules governing message content. There is no reason to
> assume, based on anything in Part 97, that a licensee or his designated control
> operator may not legally employ mechanical aids to enhance his ability to
> achieve that compliance with a minimum of physical labor.

Whoa! Where in Part 97 do you see a distinction drawn between real-time third-party traffic and store-and-forward? That's a distinction drawn by *you* rather than by the FCC. The paragraph addresses the means by which a third party may participate in stating the message. If a message (stated by a third party) comes across the network and is transmitted directly, without human intervention, that third party is stating it without the supervision of a control operator. Of course the control operator can use mechanical aids--I never said he couldn't--but the use of such aids doesn't absolve him of the responsibility to continously monitor and supervise the third party's participation.

The FCC's major concern is not that someone might say a naughty word on the air. They are concerned that unscrupulous people might use amateur frequencies for business or criminal purposes without there being any means of detecting and tracking them. That is the basis of having third-party rules at all, really. When we went down to the FCC a few months ago to brief them on packet developments, most of their questions had to do with how one could detect the presence of illegal

traffic and trace it back to its source.

If people decide en masse that "it's better to beg forgiveness than to ask permission," and they start installing Internet<->packet gateways willy nilly, I predict that the eventual result will be a tightening of the rules to prohibit third-party digital connections generally. No one wants that.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

3472. ANY EXPERIENCE ON KENWOOD R-5000?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 15:00:58 UTC
From: fk00133r@uwasa.fi
Message-ID: <1990Nov28.150058.10415@uwasa.fi>
Source record: 6196
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Hi all,

I'm interested in Kenwood's R-5000 receiver and now wonder whether anyone in the net has some experience about it? According to specifications, it seems pretty sensitive on shortwaves but how about mediumwaves? And the audio quality is reportedly better than e.g. in Icom R71. Any comments on its performance?

Please post or drop me e-mail,

Thank you!

Yours,

Jari.
--
Jari K Perkiomaki, OH6BG, U of Vaasa, fk00133r@uwasa.fi, perkioma@jyu.fi

3473. Re: Ten-Tec Paragon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 15:27:09 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130002@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 6370

Actually they do have software. In fact the interface commands are
detailed in the manual. The IBM version cost $10. AES stocks it.
73's,Jim,WA6SDM

3474. galaxy 3 transponder 5

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 17:02:02 UTC
From: Mark@HAMSTER.BUSINESS.UWO.CA
Message-ID: <5899.Mark@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca>
Source record: 6371

G3-5 just went VC II+ ---> Cable Video Store

Has anyone figured out how to get a VC II to receive VC II+ datagrams.

Has anyone 'fixed' a VC II+?

In Canada this is legal. Therefore, if you are from U.S., don't send
nasty-grams to me.

=-=-=-

3475. Re: Request for information on the SARSAT satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 17:14:08 UTC
From: ronk@zephyr.ens.tek.com
Message-ID: <10034@zephyr.ens.tek.com>
Source record: 6200
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space

>>
>>I am looking for any information about the SARSAT search and rescue
>>satellites.
>
>The SARSAT project was managed by Goddard Space Center, however, there is
>no longer a listing in the current (10/90) or previous (4/90) internal
>phonebooks for the SARSAT project manager. This means the project is
>no longer operational or that management has been transfered to another
>agency. You could try the GSFC Public Affairs Office (301-286-6255) or
>possibly NOAA.
>

Another place you might check is the US Air Force. The Civil Air Patrol
(CAP) receives it's emergency alerts from the Air Force Rescue Coordination
Center (AFRCC) at Scotts AFB. Sorry I don't have any further information.

Ron Kirkpatrick
ronk@zephyr.ens.tek.com
503-627-6707

3476. fcc regulations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 17:32:06 UTC
From: reichert@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4521@cocoa46.UUCP>
Source record: 6372

You didn't mention what frequencies you're using? If you're talking
the Ham Bands (I assume) then you're in violation of FCC Regulations using the
repeater for business uses! If you are talking Business use frequencies, then
you will have to talk to someone in the know at your local FCC office.

Chuck KD9JQ

3477. Re: Dr-590 results

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 18:17:28 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2470@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 6373

In article <9011261526.AA12053@lonexc.radc.af.mil> szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (William J. Szarek) writes:
{
{I am back with the results from my battle with alinco. For those who have
{seen this before and are familiar with my quest the new info is on the last
{page of this posting. For those who are not familiar read on. For those
{who don't care oh well . . . .

I also bought one of these and care very much! I agree with your assesment of the rig BTW, it is a good buy despite the deficiencies. THe detachable control head should be a really neat feature if I ever get it installed in my car (it was installed for a day and then the UHF started to howl with the volume up high - now waiting on warranty repair!)

{If you ask them (nicely) there are (a few) dudes at Alinco that are willing
{to help and are smart enought to be helpfull (there is a differance ;-}).
{They can fax you the information or even send it to you next day air at no
{charge if you ask politely or are VERY persistant (as in my case).

I have found their staff very willing to help, but lacking in support from head office. Like the $10 service manual that still hasn't appeared - I would really love to get a copy!

{Now the big news . . . to modify the rig to xmit out of band (to call the
{cops etc ;-}), to operate as a cross band remote, etc. follow these easy
{steps.

[modification steps deleted]

{This is what you will find . . .
{The rig now transmits everywhere.

This I do NOT consider a virtue, if I want to transmit out of band I want to KNOW that I am doing it! I have caught myself twice now replying to a VHF repeater on the UHF state police frequency. They use PL and I cought it after getting only "Alpha Alpha OOOPS" out, but that is still not something I like to do! All to easy in city traffic though.

{it now will display (not receive) 800Mhz band and 300Mhz band on the 440
{side of the display in rotation (press the uhf switch to switch from band
{to band)
{It will now display (not recieve) the aircraft band (yes it does indicate
{AM) on the 2 meter side of the rig. There is no AM detector presently but
{I am working on it.

I would love to see this whenever you figure it out. My ICOM 24AT actually DOES receive ALL of these, so it should be doable. Transmit probably WON'T

work, but that's really not something I want (see above).

{Cross band operation:

I too plan to get a 45 Watt handhel this way. Only problem is that you
can't transmit until the repeater/other station drops their carrier. There
is no way (that I know of) to disable the full duplex!

Personally I find the handheld receiver works fine and would like to have
just a ONE WAY (VHF to UHF or UHF to VHF) as an option.

I find this is annoying with the dual band function too, it would be nice
to have the option to AUTOMATICALLY mute the "other" receiver. It can be
done mmanually, but I have other things to do on the freeway. ("FIRST fly
the plane/drive the car!")

{I am a bit miffed that Alinco didn't see this through. They could have created
{the all time worlds greatest mobile rig that would allow one to access it
{via 440 and then work any of your favorite 2 meter repeters operating as
{a remote base.

I agree, but hopefully hams can find mods/methods to accomplish 99% of
these.

{They even saw fit include a dtmf function that allows you
{to remote key the transmitter (rather than running as a repeater). This
{in conjunction with the other functions that are 1/2 implemented certainly
{say something about Alinco.

Is this the "remote base" function that I mentioned above?

{Counter point
{It is still a great radio and I would buy it again still knowing what I know
{now. The only differance is that I wouldn't be as disappointed when I found
{out that the rig doesn't "really" do all that Alinco says it can do.
{
{Any way I hope you enjoy your rig as much as I enjoy mine.
{
So far I sure have! Even if I had to return it for repair. It would be nice
if they bought an IC24AT and studied the manual :-) ICOM seems to do a MUCH
better job of "thinking through" their operating procedures. Possibly this
is related to the size of the company, but ...

Any more DR590 user out there with neat ideas?

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

There is no right way to do wrong.

3478. Re: ANY EXPERIENCE ON KENWOOD R-5000?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 18:31:56 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <46904@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6208
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

fk00133r@uwasa.fi (Jari Perkiomaki FKR) writes:

>I'm interested in Kenwood's R-5000 receiver and now wonder whether anyone
>in the net has some experience about it?

I've had one for a few weeks. I've been playing with it (and translating the manual from Japanish to English so I can figure out how it works) and slowly putting it through its paces. It's an impressive receiver with a lot of flexibility. The controls are fairly intuitive (with glitches here and there).

I upgraded to this from a 2010, and it's attached to an Eavesdropper antenna outside. The differences, as much as I like the Sony, are astounding (which is not a put down of the Sony -- the R5000 costs a LOT more and so it better outperform).

>According to specifications, it
>seems pretty sensitive on shortwaves but how about mediumwaves? And the
>audio quality is reportedly better than e.g. in Icom R71.

It's very good on shortwave. I've done very little DXing on MW so far (no time), but I can, for instance, pull in XTRA (690, Tijunana) some of the time even though KNBR is sitting about 30 miles north blasting out 50K Watts on 680. Between some playing with the filters and some off-band tuning, I can almost make the splatter from the local powerhouse go away. I think once i have a chance to sit down and do some serious MW stuff, it'll perform fine.

Nice toy. Nice performance. I'm impressed.

--
Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

This is your brain. -----> E = Mc^^2
This is your brain on USENET. -----> @#^$%^$#%!@#!#$%#$

3479. Re: Antenna Matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 19:07:30 UTC
From: harrism@aquila.rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov28.190730.7848@dg-rtp.dg.com>
Source record: 6374

In article <FAA5656555BF200363@uncg.bitnet>, MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve Mosier) writes:
|> I'm in need of antenna guru advice.
|>
|> I am putting up a Zepp antenna cut for 7.1 MHz. The ARRL Handbook says that
|> such an antenna fed with balanced line will operate at all frequencies above
|> what it is cut for. It also says that the feed line should drop
|> perpendicularly away from the antenna for at least a quarter wavelength. My
|> question is what to do with it after that. I know it needs to go into my
|> transmatch, but after it drops a quarter-wavelength, it is down at ground level
|> (I could only get the dipole about 35 feet in the air). My rig is on the
|> second floor of the house. Now, do I just turn the balanced line around, go
|> back up in the air, under the window, across the room, and to the transmatch?
|> Or do I make a balun of some sort to a coax transition at ground level and then
|> handle the coax from there on as usual (i.e., running it anywhere I can get it
|> through the house walls). There is a well-advertised commercial antenna (is
|> it a G5RB dipole or something like that?) that drops balanced line for quite a
|> way into a "black box" with coax out. What sort of a balun is that? Never
|> having used balanced line before, I'm a little uncertain of what I can do with
|> it, namely where I can run it, what kind of corners I can turn, etc. (As a
|> starter, I'm using that real wide stuff that looks like TV twin lead with
|> alternating patches of the center plastic cut out. After I learn to handle
|> that, I though I would look for some of the open wire with discrete spacers.)
|> Having only used coax feed for 33 years, I thought it was time to learn
|> balanced line.
|>
|> Steve - W3GRG
|> mosier@uncg.bitnet
|>
The quarter wave perpendicular drop is "ideal". Ideal and reality
are often quite different. I'd suggest running where it's convenient
keeping an eye on what's "ideal". I.E. Run it to the shack all the
way with the open line and keep it off the ground and preferably out
of your and your kids way.

If you really want to go to coax, be sure you use a very high quality
coax as you'll have high SWRs and accompanying losses on it. The quarter
wave stub matching to coax will only work well on the lowest frequency it's
cut for anyway.

My $5.00 worth is to run the ladderline the whole way, to keep it off
of the ground, and out of your way. It'll work great - mine does!

--

Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation {world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

3480. Kenwood TM-731A Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 19:14:23 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Nov28.191423.22424@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 6375

Mod number 1: I need to defeat the 2 second delay 'feature' which allows
use of the DTMF keys without having to hold the PTT in.
This little "feature" is a pain in the rear if one is
trying to listen to the confirming telemetry when
controlling links. I've heard that there is either a diode
or resistor in the mic which gets clipped to do this but
wud like specifics before cutting :-)

Mod number 2: Has anyone ever figured out a way to get 'sidetone'
feedback when using the DTMF keys on this rig or similar?
IMO audible feedback would be a very desirable feature
when using the keypad. Especially with the crummy keys
that are on the new mic that Kenwood sells with the 731A
and similar sets.

Thanks in advance...

--
phil blais N6KXD (ex WD6ETL) ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

3481. RC-850 Controller Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 19:17:00 UTC
From: SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011282105.AA25855@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6376

I am the Vice President of the Delta Amateur Radio Club here in
Memphis, TN. We have about 300 members in our club who use our three
repeaters. We have a RC-85 controller from ACC which controls our 2m and 220
linked repeater system. We have a S-com 5K controller on our 440 repeater. The
main project for the coming year is to upgrade the RC-85 controller. The
obvious choice was to go for a RC-850 controller. I would be interested to hear
about any comments from control operators, programmers, or even users of the 850
controller. I would specially be interested in any problems, software or
hardware with the RC-850.

Suresh Kagoo N9GSA

****

Suresh Kagoo soon-->Internet: Skagoo@memstvx1.memst.edu
Academic Computer Services Suresh.Kagoo@f16.n123.z1.Fidonet.Org
Memphis State University Bitnet : SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1
Memphis, Tennessee Amateur Radio : N9GSA
FIDONET : 1:123/16
Others available on request

"Sri Lanka a taste of Paradise"
****

3482. Re: Update on Phased Vertical Arrays (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 19:19:57 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <17642@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 6212

Bruce,

We enjoyed your thread on phased verticals too! Thanks for the followup posting.

Did you consider switching in another phasing loop to turn the beam? You should be able to change the beam direction from end to broadside by a 90 degree phase shift.

Can I operate your station during the ARRL DX CW? <grin>

Mojo AA4KB

--
mojo@netcom.UUCP Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER ... 408-423-2212
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

3483. Re: Antenna Matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 19:35:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <F9B9446D6BFF200721@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 6177

I appreciate the responses I received on my Zepp antenna questions. For the rest of the readers, here they are.
-steve/W3GRG

==========

From: techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM
Subject: RE: Antenna Matching

I have a friend who ran a setup very similar to what you describe for years. Brought the twin lead down the side of the house to the second floor (well under a 1/4 wave, probably under an 1/8 wave also in twin lead length), fed the twin lead in through two holes cut in the wood window footing through two porcelan feed throughs, and right to his transmatch (which probably had a built in balun). Always worked ok and never had any problems. I would avoid going to the ground and then runing up just to get a 1/4 wave feed length. Also, I think it probably advisable to keep the balun right at the transmitter location in this case. You should watch for high RF levels in the shack (eg, mike burn, rf feedback, etc), and avoid sharp bends with the twin lead.

Joseph M. Fedock N3IE
Unisys/DS/EISG/VFL
Paoli, PA 19301
(215) 648-2495
techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM

==========

From: halbert@crl.dec.com
Subject: RE: Antenna Matching

Here's some advice, for what it's worth.

The "drop perpendicularly away from the antenna for at least a quarter wavelength" is not so critical. The main point is that the feedline may couple to the antenna if it ends up parallel or approximately so to the antenna. This may or may not produce RF in the shack. It may just distort the antenna pattern, and you probably wouldn't notice that anyway. The feedline length will also have some effect on how easily the antenna tunes up, but that's not predictable.

At first, just try enough feedline to get to your tuner. If things seem hot with RF in the shack, splice in some more. As a last resort you could try sticking the extra length out the window in the "big drip loop" configuration you described.

Supposedly you shouldn't turn really sharp corners with open-wire. Don't pile it up on itself, of course. Also, you supposedly shouldn't run it near metal, but I've run it near (insulated by some plexiglass) metal window frames with 100W, and not had any problem. Currently I run 300 ohm from my shack into the attic, through a plastic Radio Shack thru-the-wall antenna coupler, through my aluminum siding (!), where it connects to 450 ohm line outside, and haven't had any trouble. I use ladder line outside instead of just 300 ohm twinlead, because twinlead is supposedly affected a lot by rain, snow, etc.

A balun isn't really necessary, and won't actually work very well if it's looking into some messy or high impedance. I have a horizontal full-wave 40m loop, and use a balun just after the tuner so it will tune up more easily, but a loop doesn't have such wild impedance swings on different frequencies as a dipole.

Basically, just try something; it's not critical.

Regards,
--Dan, KB1RT

==========

From: sawyer@TWG.COM

Re your plan to put up a double Zepp...I would be interested in what kinds of feedback you receive to your posting. I have a double Zepp I put up for 160 and up which is 253 feet long and roughly 150 feet up at the feedpoint. It uses exactly the same feedline you are going to use. This thing runs from my tribander mast over a valley to a tree on the next ridge line. I just draped the feedline from the feedpoint through a catenary back to my shack, which is about 50 feet from the mast. Thus the feedline doesn't leave the Zepp at right angles at all--it's more like 60 degrees or so. I was careful to let the feedline have no sharp bends, and it goes straight to the transmatch when it comes into the house. I was also careful to keep it 6" away from any metal--like the gutters and the door frame. It works great on all bands. There are times it even beats my tribander on 20/15/10 (a HyGain Explorer 14). However, if you pick up something via the net that would show me how to improve it even more, I'd sure be interested. Thanks in advance.
Bruce Sawyer
sawyer@TWG.COM a.k.a. AA6KX

==========

From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu
Subject: Zepp (pedeedoodah)

Steve, You are describing MY antenna. It's 35 feet in the air and is 131 feet long. I use it on all bands from 160 (fed as a Marconi antenna) up to 6 meters.

Don't get too uptight about all the restraints. My feedline (it's 300 Ohm foam TV twinlead) angles from the center of the Zepp over to my house wall where I have a nail and some nylon cord. Then it runs along the wall for a few feet then in through the 2 x 6 to a crawlspace. Its then runs through

the crawl space through another 2 x 6 into my basement, where the shack is.

You're on the second floor. So just run the feedline as directly as possible to your shack. Don't make bends so short it will kink it. It's ok for it to run near metallic objects but don't let it lay to close to any such object for any significant distance.

My advice is run the feedline like it was coax to the transmatch. Then using plastic tape, string and thumbtacks, kind of dress it away from any long runs near metal stuff. Near means 4 or 5 inches for the type of transmission line you are using.

I once had all the questions you have running through my head, then I worked a guy on 40 m using "our" antenna. I raised the same questions as you have in your query. He said, "Don't worry about it."

There is nothing important about having 1/4 wavelength of line. Shorter is better. You may find some bands where your tuner is kind of hinky. But eventually you'll find the right settings for each band. I use a MFJ-941.

Incidentally, if it's resonant on 7.1 MHz, then its other resonant frequencies are: 14.2, 21.3, and 28.4 MHz.

I made mine 131.8 feet long. It's resonant at: 3.55, 7.1, 10.65, 14.2, 17.75, 21.3, 24.85, and 28.4 MHz. In or very near all the hf bands. But 132 feet is a bunch.

The G5RV is an antenna for folks who don't really believe in the center fed Zepp. I don't think you need it. Read about it in the ARRL antcompendium. It requires 30 feet of parallel wire line then 68 feet of coax. I can't figure out why the 68 feet, not has anyone been able to explain it to me.

If you're really in a bind about running the twin lead through walls etc, ARRL Antenna Book suggests TWO pieces of coax from the Transmatch to the point where the twin lead is in the clear. At the Transmatch use each center conductor as parallel line and ground both shields. But where you connect the twin lead to the coax, DO NOT GROUND THE SHIELDS.

This is a neat trick, but in my setup I've never had to use it.

Let me know how this works out. I'll listen for you on 40 m. I'm on quite a lot.

73 de K9CUN, Jack Derry, 810 S 34th Street, Terre Haute, IN, 47803

email address derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

==========

-=END OF FORWARDED MAIL=-

/~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~\
/ * Stephen R. Mosier \

/ Office of Research Services \
/ University of North Carolina at Greensboro |
|_____ ----------- /
_____ /
VOICE: 919-334-5878 \ /
PICTURES: 919-334-5926 \ /
E-MAIL: mosier@uncg.bitnet ---
TWO METERS: W3GRG monitors 146.76
INTERNET: mosier@steffi.acc.uncg.edu
SNAIL-MAIL: Greensboro, NC 27412-5001
NUCLEAR MISSLE: 79 48 26 W / 36 03 55 N
TELEPATHY: however you can make it work

-=All of my opinions are plagiarized. But all factual data is original.=-

_____ _____
CLAIMER: I speak for my employer.		DISCLAIMER: Your mileage may vary.
I'll even speak for you.		You may have rights
_____		in some states.
Reading this message aloud
may cause gum disease.
Thinking about its implications
may cause brain damage.
Worrying about either may lead
to cardiovascular disease.
TS.
_____

And now let us tune our instruments.

3484. T2DF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 20:06:47 UTC
From: atjmw@acad2.anc.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov28.160647.1@acad2.anc.alaska.edu>
Source record: 6178

Could someone please list the dimensions of the T2DF antenna. Thanks.

3485. Re: Radar detectors in Virginia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 20:48:22 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov28.204822.2499@xanadu.com>
Source record: 6179

In article <9011261335.AA21581@ucsd.edu> KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU (Gary Kendall) writes:
>I can't say about Maryland, but in Virginia it is *ILLEGAL* to operate a
>radar detector in your vehicle. If you're stopped by an officer/trooper/deputy
>and you have one hooked up *OR* if the unit is accessible to the driver from
>inside the vehicle (like laying on your seat, even if it's disconnected) then
>you're fair game for a ticket. If it's locked up in your trunk where you can't
>get at it while driving then you're safe.
>
>Years ago they would actually confiscate the device; I don't think that's done
>now.

I heard you had a choice: put it under the front wheel of your car and drive
away without a ticket; or get a ticket and have the detector confiscated.

>
>'73...
>Gary KB4GCF / KENDALLG@vtvm1.cc.vt.edu

Jeff

3486. Re: When does the Foothill Flea Market start up again?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 22:08:14 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280028@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 6180

Traditionally, the first Electronics Flea Market of the year is in March. Being an outdoor event, the partipants take their chances on the weather.

For the benefit of those who may not be familiar with this event, a group of Amateur Radio Clubs in the region south of San Francisco conduct a flea market in the parking lot of Foothill Jr. College in Los Altos Hills the second Saturday of each month during the spring and summer. Admission is free buyers. Sellers pay something like $10. Of course, if you find a "bargain", you might spend more! Come early! Most of the sellers are packed up by noon.

3487. Re: VLF Aircraft Radio Beacons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 22:35:56 UTC
From: kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov28.223556.6329@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6224

jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>I forgot to mention one thing: LOMs and LMMs have a 2-character ID, while the
>others have a 3-character ID. Also, MHW-class beacons seem to be the most
>common in a quick glance through my South Central A/FD.

Just in case anyone really wants to try to DX these things, the compass locators (with the two-character ID) follow a naming pattern that would help you figure out where they are if you have access to a mapping between airport locations and their three-letter identifiers (one such is available by anonymous ftp from uxc.cso.uiuc.edu in pub/nws-city-ids.Z.

LOM's id with the first two letters of the airport identifier that is being served by the marker; LMM's id with the last two. For instance, here in Champaign IL, the airport identifier is CMI, so the LOM id's as "CM". If we had a LMM (we don't), it would id as "MI".

Charley Kline, KB9FFK, PP-ASEL c-kline@uiuc.edu
University of Illinois Computing Services Packet: kb9ffk@w9yh
1304 W. Springfield Ave, Urbana IL 61801 (217) 333-3339

3488. Re: Cheap Loop Antenna for HF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 23:20:19 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880374@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6185

After using the Loop some more, it appears to be an outstanding low-band antenna, compared to my HF6VX on the ground. The Loop seems to get 1 or 2 more S-units, and the audio is perceptably louder (the "audio test" is the proof of any antenna :).

This might be due to my not having an adequate groundplane for the lower bands - 32 radials ranging from 15-30' each, all property-limited. The groundplane is near perfect for 10/15/20. The HF6VX is a 1/2-wave on 20, 1/4-wave(?) on 15, Awfully Darn Long on 10, so it has gain over a simple 1/4 wave trap vertical.

Compared to the work of laying all those radials, the Loop Skywire is several orders of magnitude easier to install.

Perry / KF0CA

3489. Re: Antenna Matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 23:29:57 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280029@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 6187

> The book says the wire should "drop" at least a quarter wavelength ...
The situation the book writers had in mind was an antenna high in the air. I would think it best to bring the feed wire at right angles to the antenna, but at an angle to the height of the radio room. It would be very convenient, if "right angles" happened to line up with the window!

The question was also raised about metal objects near the feedline. Old rules of thumb suggest maintaining a spacing several times the distance between the wires. Crossing a metal window frame at right angles is not as much a problem as running parallel to a metal object.

73 Paul AA6PZ

3490. Re: In Defense Of CB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 23:30:53 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880376@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6188

Caravaning is one of the best applications for 2-way communication. The biggest advantage of CB is that everyone can use it. The biggest disadvantage is that everyone can use it, like the multi-kilowatters near the Gulf of Mexico. Hello, Skipland, as it were.

Three other hams and I drove three separate vehicles to Lake Powell, some 12 hours from here. I had never been there before. In spite of leaving at different times, we all arrived at the appointed time and general vicinity, and were able to use 2m to coordinate finding each other and loading the week's provisions. It worked so well, Murphy never had a chance.

Perry / KF0CA

3491. Re: Antenna Matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-28 23:48:19 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880377@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 6189

>It also says that the feed line should drop
>perpendicularly away from the antenna for at least a quarter wavelength. My
>question is what to do with it after that.

The intent here is to keep common-mode RF off the feedline. Since your
transmitter is going to be in the antenna's field in a major way, I don't
think you can avoid it. It might be better from a safety standpoint to
move the shack down to the first floor.

>There is a well-advertised commercial antenna (is
>it a G5RB dipole or something like that?) that drops balanced line for quite a
>way into a "black box" with coax out. What sort of a balun is that?

I think it just connects the line to the coax. The G5RV has some
interesting matching problems, since some of the harmonics are end-fed
half-waves out of phase, which have K-ohm impedances. All the G5RV
designs I've seen don't use baluns.

>Never
>having used balanced line before, I'm a little uncertain of what I can do with
>it, namely where I can run it, what kind of corners I can turn, etc. (As a
>starter, I'm using that real wide stuff that looks like TV twin lead with
>alternating patches of the center plastic cut out. After I learn to handle
>that, I though I would look for some of the open wire with discrete spacers.)

I've used this stuff, and the rule appears to be "Keep it away from long
runs of metal parallel to the line."

>Steve - W3GRG

Perry / KF0CA

3492. Re: STATES WHERE RADAR DETECTORS ARE ILLEGAL?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 01:14:00 UTC
From: John.Cull@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <624.2754E916@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6194

In reply to Eakin:

VA and CT both have Automotive Electronic Countermeasures (Radar Detectors)
as illegal. Massachusetts has had a bill every year that proposes the same
thing here, but so far we've been fortunate.
--- TBBS v2.1/NM
* Origin: Tom's BBS - Wollaston, MA - 617/471-3009 (1:101/470)

--
John Cull - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!101!470!John.Cull
INTERNET: John.Cull@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org

3493. Request 440 Transmitter/Receiver Circuits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 02:46:58 UTC
From: da0g+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <UbJ7OWy00VpcMKoEgX@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 6197

Our club station here at Carnegie-Mellon is finally getting a repeater up and running. (It's been a planned project for several years....) However, it's going to be on 440Mhz, and many of us only have 2-meter rigs. So I was wondering, how difficult would it be to build a (low-power) 440Mhz single-frequency transmitter and receiver. Does anyone out there in net-land have any experience with building such circuits? Or could you point me to the right place to look?

Thanks,
David Apfelbaum, KA2GGL

==
David Apfelbaum Student (mostly Math/CS) at Carnegie Mellon.
5266 Beeler St. INTERNET, BITNET, etc: da0g+@andrew.cmu.edu
Pittsburgh PA 15217 Alternate: da0g%andrew@CMCCVB
(412) 683-7216 UUCP: ...!harvard!andrew.cmu.edu!da0g
==
#include <std_disclaimers> /* CMU is not responsible for my babblings. */
#include <std_quote(s)> /* Beware of Hackers carrying screwdrivers. */
==

3494. CW Questions from a novice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 03:35:24 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov29.033524.23715@informix.com>
Source record: 6198

I have been a ham for 8 months, and have upgraded to advanced class. Would you believe that I've never made a CW QSO? I really would like to get involved in CW, but I feel like a complete ignoramus. I have an ICOM-735 with the built-in keyer. I have these questions:

1) How do I answer a CQ? I hear a guy calling CQ, and I want to answer him, but how? What do I send? Like I say, I'm pretty ignorant.

2) On what frequency do I answer the CQ? If I hear him, do I answer him on that frequency, or do I move the dial until his tone is at the lowest point?

3) Which bands would you recommend for a beginner? Obviously, the novice sections of the bands are good. I like 40 meters, but broadcast stations usually obliterate the band.

Thank you in advance for any help.

=-=-=-

3495. Re: Gordon West

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 03:44:10 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov29.034410.23885@informix.com>
Source record: 6199

In article <memo.579111@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>My question is: Does anyone know if Gordon West
>has any study guides for license classes higher than General? I am
>presently studying his General class book, and would be very disapointed
>if this was his highest level book.

Yes indeed. The tapes are under the brand "Gordon West Radio School". You
can probably check for ads in ham magazines, or look for it at a ham radio
retail store. I love his material too ... much better than the ARRL's stuff.
He sells a complete extra class set that I am now studying.
--

=-=-=-

3496. Re: Dr-590 results

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 04:18:38 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov29.041838.7252@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6090

waters@darla.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:

>{This is what you will find . . .
>{The rig now transmits everywhere.

>This I do NOT consider a virtue, if I want to transmit out of band I want
>to KNOW that I am doing it! I have caught myself twice now replying to a
>VHF repeater on the UHF state police frequency. They use PL and I cought it
>after getting only "Alpha Alpha OOOPS" out, but that is still not something
>I like to do! All to easy in city traffic though.

Do what I do... I program all NON-ham repeater pairs with the offset in
the opposite direction (but by the correct amount). In the case of repeater
outputs in the 450-455 MHz range, you would be transmitting in the ham band.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3497. Skydiving hams?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 04:46:19 UTC
From: richardm@runxtsa.runx.oz.au
Message-ID: <2592@runxtsa.runx.oz.au>
Source record: 6201
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.skydiving

Hi folks,
Last weekend I got in a bit of ham-radio work while doing my
AFF Stage 3 jump (well, _after_ the chute opened at least),
at the Newcastle Sport Parachute Club, Elderslie NSW.
I've put the question about on voice and packet but had no
definitive answer yet to the following question.
Has this been done before, specifically in Australia? I expect
it's common enough in the U.S., and I've had hints that somebody
did it in Melbourne a few years ago, but I'd like to know for sure.
Any ideas anybody?

Thanks,
Richard.

--
Richard P. Murnane
Internet: richardm@runxtsa.runx.oz
Packet Radio: VK2JRM @ VK2OP.NSW.AUS.OC

3498. STS-35 Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 07:08:17 UTC
From: garym@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <5958@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 6204
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle

[I posted this on 11/16 and 11/26 but it apparantly never get outside Houston. Sorry if you see this twice. --GaryM]

A new launch date has been set for STS-35, Sunday, December 2, 1990 at 0628 UTC. New keplerian elements have been generated and are included below.

The shift timeline for the flight has been changed significantly. A night landing has been approved. This allowed the work shifts to be rescheduled for a 24 hour day instead of the previous 23 hour (approx) day they were using. The 23 hour day was used so that the crew sleep times were shifted away from the deorbit/landing time.

Below are summaries of various bulletins that have appeared about the STS-35 SAREX flight. I've also included a timeline showing when the Ron (WA4SIR) will be operating SAREX and when the SAREX packet robot will be running.

--GaryM

STS-35 SAREX
Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment
Information Summary

Launch: December 2, 1990, 0628 UTC

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o Keplerian Element Set
o Mission Audio Rebroadcast
o W5RRR Special Event Station
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o JSC INFO BBS
o TNC Settings for SAREX
o NASA Select Video Broadcast
o SAREX Uplink/Downlink Frequencies
o SAREX Packet Operating Hints
o SAREX Operations Timeline

[Rev 901127. N5QWC]
==========

Keplerian Element Set

STS-35
1 00035U 90336.32152778 .00031000 00000-0 22174-3 0 66
2 00035 28.4690 359.2943 0005720 246.6067 119.6564 15.71792660 23

Satellite: STS-35
Epoch time: 90336.32152778
Element set: JSC-006
Inclination: 28.4690 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-35
RA of node: 359.2943 deg Pre-launch flight profile
Eccentricity: .0005720 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 246.6067 deg Launch: 2 DEC 90 06:28 UTC
Mean anomaly: 119.6564 deg
Mean motion: 15.71792660 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 3.10E-04 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 2

==========

Mission Audio Rebroadcast

The following stations will rebroadcast the mission audio from the
shuttle and ground controllers.

WA3NAN - Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Greenbelt, Maryland.
W5RRR - Johnson Space Center (JSC), Houston, Texas
W6VIO - Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, California.
W6FXN - Los Angeles
K6MF - San Francisco

Station	VHF	10m	15m	20m	40m	80m
WA3NAN	147.46	28.650	21.395	14.295	7.185	3.860
W5RRR	146.64					
W6VIO	224.04	21.280	14.282	7.165	3.840	
W6FXN	145.46					
K6MF	145.58	7.165	3.840			

==========

W5RRR Special Event Station

W5RRR - Johnson Space Center (JSC) ARC, Houston, TX. Special event
station with bulletins, updated element sets, and current flight
information will be making contacts and answering questions using SSB on
the HF bands. The frequencies are in the chart below. The special
event station will start operations on morning of the day after launch
(currently 1500 UCT 12/03/90) up thru the landing. W5RRR will also
rebroadcast the audio from the contacts between WA4SIR and schools.
Three of the 5 bands will be in use at any given time, with band
selection determined by propagation.

Station	10m	15m	20m	40m	80m
W5RRR	28.400	21.350	14.280	7.227	3.850 (+/- QRM)

==========

W1AW Voice Bulletins

W1AW will be broadcasting daily bulletins with updated information on SAREX during the flight. Voice bulletins are transmitted daily at 0130 UTC and 0430 UTC on the following frequencies:

Station	10m	15m	20m	40m	80m
W1AW	28.590	21.390	14.290	7.290	3.990

==========

AMSAT Net Operations

Information will also be available from the AMSAT net, tune in for bulletins. The net operates every week on:
Sunday 1800-2100 UCT (international) 14.282 Mhz USB
Tuesday 0130-0300 UCT (USA) 3.840 Mhz LSB

==========

JSC INFO BBS

The Public Affairs Office at the Johnson Space Center operates a BBS to provide information to the public. Check this board for updates to the keplerian element sets during the flight.

To access the BBS, call +1-713-483-2500 using 1200 baud, 8-N-1, at the ENTER NUMBER: prompt, enter "62511" and you will be connected to the BBS.

NASA JSC's Electronic Space Information BBS is intended to provide 24-hour access to biographies of NASA officials and astronauts, news releases, space flight mission presskits and television schedules, space shuttle systems information, flight manifests and schedules, and other information about the space program.

==========

TNC Settings for SAREX

The packet call sign on board the shuttle is WA4SIR (SSID=0). Your TNC should be in half-duplex mode (FULLDUP OFF) with CD active just like you do for normal VHF packet operations. Your FRACK should be at least 3 seconds. If everybody runs the same DWAIT then everybody will be transmitting at the same time. When uplink QRM is heavy pick a DWAIT that nobody else is using. The FUDtimer on the ROBOT is set for 3 seconds.

[condensed from ANS-230.05/06, originally compiled by W3IWI]

==========

NASA Select Video Broadcast

STS-35/ASTRO-1 Space Shuttle mission television programming will be transmitted daily via the following satellite to accommodate the Alaska and Hawaii audiences:

SPACENET 1
Transponder 17
120 degrees West Long
4040 MHz (Video)
6.8 MHz (Audio)

The continental United States will continue to receive NASA Select television, 24 hours a day throughout the mission, via:

SATCOM F2R (C Band)
Transponder 13
72 degrees West Long
3960 MHz (Video)
6.8 MHZ (Audio)

[condensed from ANS-244.03 by N5QWC]

==========

SAREX Uplink/Downlink Frequencies

Downlink/Uplink Frequencies for Voice QSOs to be used on Upcoming Mission

Get out your HTs and HT programming manuals. You will want to program your 2 meter FM transceivers with the following information.

Shuttle Shuttle
TX Freq RX Freq
-+-+-+

accomplished by Hams using standard FM transceivers. If Ron finds that the receive QRM becomes unmanageable, he may listen on the alternate frequencies listed. In North America, the lower section of the FM repeater bandplan extends as high as 144.90. This is why the uplink frequencies only extend down to 144.91 MHz.

There will be no simplex operation with SAREX on either voice or packet. Although packeteers are not accustomed to operation with a TX/RX offset, in this case, it is the only way to connect to SAREX. If you transmit on 145.55 MHz the only people who will hear you are those other Hams in your area trying to contact SAREX (You will most likely become an instant celebrity, but not necessarily in the positive sense of the word!).

There should be about 3 KHz of Doppler shift due to the orbital velocity of the Columbia spacecraft. By limiting the deviation of your transmitter to 3 KHz, Ron's receiver should have little trouble capturing your signal.

[This information was extracted from an article written by W3IWI, WA4SIR, and W3XO and published in the March 1990 issue of The AMSAT Journal]

==========

SAREX Packet Operating Hints

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 230.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 230.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 18, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

You learn very quickly when venturing into the world of Packet Radio that unless you use the correct call sign when attempting to connect to another packet station, you won't get too far. Such is the case with the packet operation on SAREX. A number of publications reported earlier this year that the SSID for the SAREX packet ROBOT would be = 1 (ie: WA4SIR-1). Tom Clark, W3IWI, reports that both the HK21 ROBOT TNC and the operational software for the GRID laptop computer have the calls defaulted to WA4SIR (SSID = 0) and that call should be used unless, for some unanticipated reason, the defaults are overridden. Tom continues, the best advice is for you to MONITOR the downlink signals from STS-35 and use whatever call you see on the downlink.

The ROBOT TNC code uses only one SSID at a time.

Because the WA4SIR SAREX ROBOT will be bombarded with signals from tens or hundreds of ground-based users when STS-35 is flying over populated areas, it is not possible for the ROBOT TNC and radio to use normal half-duplex packet procedures -- the CD (carrier detect) signal will simply never drop! The ROBOT will be running in a modified full-duplex mode. When the ROBOT copies a valid packet frame (or when it is time to send a beacon), the data to be sent is put into a buffer and a timer (which is called the FUDtimer) is started. The ROBOT firmware then queues all other outgoing transmissions in the buffer until FUDtimer expires (3 seconds later), and all downlink frames in the queue are sent in one long transmission. You may discover that the response time while running in this mode is sluggish when compared to normal packet

operation.

Since the SAREX handheld radio cannot receive when it is transmitting, users should insure that they remain silent and listen when the shuttle is transmitting. In other words, DO NOT RUN FULL DUPLEX ON THE GROUND! Leave your TNC in half-duplex mode (FULLDUP OFF) with CD active just like you do for normal VHF packet operations.

You should be careful with the setting of two of your TNC's timers: DWAIT and FRACK. DWAIT is the time interval after your Carrier Detect light goes out and before your transmitter turns on. You want to make sure your connects requests and ACKs are contained in the 3 second FUDtimer window. If everybody runs the same DWAIT (like the typical 0.1 - 0.5 second values used for terrestrial packet), then everybody will be transmitting at the same time. Part of the key to your success when uplink QRM is heavy is to pick a DWAIT that nobody else is using! (sort of like picking a lottery number!)

FRACK sets the time interval between your transmissions. After you send a frame, your TNC waits for the FRACK time, and then waits for the Carrier Detect signal to drop, then waits DWAIT, and then tries again. You should make sure your FRACK is at least 3 seconds so that you are not transmitting when the ROBOT's FUDtimer decides it is time for it to transmit -- if you are transmitting at the same time, you will miss any packets the shuttle is addressing to you and you won't have a successful QSO.

Note that your DWAIT (how soon do I transmit?) and FRACK (then how long do I wait?) parameters and the need to stop transmitting so you can hear a reply are just like you encounter when working a DXpedition pileup on HF. If the DX station has a pattern of listening for a few seconds (=FUDtimer) before transmitting, you may have better luck being the LAST station they hear, after the din dies down. The differences are that (1) the ROBOT is a computer and is very predictable and (2) the ROBOT can be working several stations at one time.

[ANS thanks W3IWI for compiling the information for this bulletin]

==========

SAREX Operations Timeline

Summarized from flight timeline data file dated 11/26/90 10:54

MET
D Hr Mh Event
- -- -- -------------------------
0 20 00 Start SAREX
0 20 30 Activate robot
1 09 30 Deactivate robot, start crew tended
1 11 00 SAREX off

1 19 00 Start SAREX crew tended
1 20 30 Activate robot
2 08 55 Deactivate robot, start crew tended

2 11 00 SAREX off

2 19 00 Start SAREX crew tended
2 20 30 Activate robot
3 08 45 Deactivate robot, start crew tended
3 11 00 SAREX off

3 19 00 Start SAREX crew tended
3 20 30 Activate robot
4 09 00 Deactivate robot, start crew tended
4 11 00 SAREX off

4 19 00 Start SAREX crew tended
4 20 30 Activate robot
5 08 45 Deactivate robot, start crew tended
5 11 00 SAREX off

5 19 00 Start SAREX crew tended
5 20 30 Activate robot
6 08 55 Deactivate robot, start crew tended
6 11 00 SAREX off

6 19 00 Start SAREX crew tended
6 20 30 Activate robot
7 08 45 Deactivate robot, start crew tended
7 11 00 SAREX off

7 19 00 Start SAREX crew tended
7 20 29 Activate robot
8 08 15 Deactivate robot, start crew tended
8 10 00 Power down SAREX, stow

Extended duration option

8 18 30 Start SAREX crew tended
8 20 00 Activate robot
9 07 45 Deactivate robot, start crew tended
9 08 30 SAREX off
9 09 00 Power down SAREX, stow

==========

--
Gary A. Morris Internet: lobster!lescsse!gmorris@menudo.uh.edu
Lockheed (LESC), A22 UUCP: limbic!lobster!avocado!garym (home)
Houston, Texas SPAN: 24810::"gmorris@nasamail"
SSE System Project NASAMail: gmorris/jsc/nasa
Space Station Freedom Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov
N5QWC/W5RRR - PP/ASEL Phone: +1-713-283-5195 (daytime)

3499. Re: AMSAT orbital data format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 09:17:35 UTC
From: fpa@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov29.091735.27641@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 6205

LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL (Larry L. Springstee) writes:
>RE:AMSAT ELEMENT SETS
>
> I have been wondering WHY the good people at AMSAT insists on publishing
>orbital element data in an archaic and expanded format. I have been relaying

The reason is that the AMSAT-format is human-readable. The variety of different tracking methods & programs being used by amateur radio and other hobbyists is amazing. Some folks, for example, use hand-held calculators. Many of these programs cannot handle automated input, hence human-readable format is most desirable. I'm not trying to justify the use of old software, just stating the facts.

>I do not understand
>the logic of sending data that takes up twice the space and requires manual
>input to be used. ^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^
^^^^^
That's not exactly right. Many programs can read the AMSAT-format automatically. If your software doesn't, then i suggest you obtain InstantTrack (which i wrote). Available from AMSAT for a small donation. Nobody should _ever_ be forced to type in long streams of digits. Computers are supposed to be labor-saving devices!

> It's the same data only in half the space. Is there any one that
>reads this net that knows who to talk to to fix this problem? I see this

Yes. AMSAT has now assigned someone to manage the distribution of orbital element info. He is: Dick Campbell, N3FKV. He's the official person to whom you should send your concerns and suggestions re AMSAT's orbital element distribution.

3500. Re: Antenna Matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 11:26:30 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410012@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6206

If I remember rightly the bottom end of the G5RV was designed to
come our at about 75 ohms. The original design just connects the bottom
end of the OPEN WIRE feeder to the co-ax - no balun.

Louis varney G5RV himself recommends an ATU design with a true balanced
output and no balun. He seems to get asked frequently about this and
so re-publishes details every now and then. There was a fairly
comprehensive article by him on this subject in RADCOM within the past
couple of years. These antennas are definately compromise jobs, but do
well for what they are. Don't expect low VSWR, if you can use all balanced
feed line and balanced ATU. If you get a very bad match at any frequency
of importance, you can shift it by changing feeder length.

Quite a number of QRPers use them and with patience and a couple of watts
manage to embarrass the kilowatt gang occasionally.

I ran a G5RV for 5 years, used slotted ribbon feeder. Nothing else
that would not cause planning trouble would do as well, Im just using a
40M specific antenna at the moment. There is the ARRL wire antenna book
and SPRAT often carries wire antenna/ATU info.

Hope this helps All my own, finest opinions :-)

73 GM4ZNX

3501. Dove Decoding software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 12:31:49 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <675@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 6092
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I would like to know what software is being used for decoding Dove? Is it still the program written by nk6k that was distributed shortly after the micro satellites were launched. Any information would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse

n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP

3502. Microsat bbs software question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 12:35:10 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <676@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 6093
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Is the new software for using the microsats store and forward bbs on line?

If so, can it be gotten via ftp? Any information would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse

n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP

3503. Re: R.L. Drake Company info needed!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 13:46:08 UTC
From: mallick@ethiopia
Message-ID: <14355@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 6207

In article <90307.083350DOW@MAINE.BITNET>, DOW@MAINE (Michael R. Dow) writes:
>
> Does anyone out there in net-land know if the R.L. Drake company
>will repair their radios? And, if so, how do I contact them? (Phone number
>would be appreciated, as well as address...)
>
>
>Help! My TR-4C is feeling rather ill...
>
>Michael R. Dow
>KA1WMB
>Dow@Maine.Maine.edu

From what I understand, RL Drake still services their ham radio
equipment and stocks parts. They are (presumably) still at their
old address (copied from my C-Line manuals):

RL Drake Co.
540 Richard St.
Miamisburg, OH 45342
(518)-866-3211

Hope this helps out a bit.

John Mallick WA1HNL
mallick@crd.ge.com

3504. QSL Routes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 15:19:17 UTC
From: sxb@gibbon.inel.gov
Message-ID: <1990Nov29.151917.6736@inel.gov>
Source record: 6209

I am posting this request for a friend, Ray W7QDM:

Does anyone have any QSL route information on the following stations
worked during the CQWW CW contest:

J82A
V51Z

Thanks
-Steve

____
|Steven R. Bryan, Idaho National Engineering Lab. INTERNET: sxb@INEL.GOV |
|N7MPY POB 1625 M.S. 1206 Phone: (208) 526-0338 |
|_____________Idaho_Falls,_Id._83415_____FAX:___(208)_526-1419_____|
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3505. Re: WANTED: Distance formulas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 15:47:09 UTC
From: wade@gwyned.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3534@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 6210

In article <1990Nov21.081312.15582@lth.se>, d89mb@efd.lth.se (Magnus Bodin)
writes:

|> Reply-To: d89mb@efd.lth.se (Magnus Bodin)
|> Organization: Institute of Tychology, Sweden
|> Lines: 16
|>
|> Is there anyone who's got good mathematical formulas for
|> distance calculation between points on earth taking the
|> ellipsiodical geometry into account?
|>
|>
|> Takelr|,
|>
|> Magnus
|>
|> Magnus Bodin "Nec fasces, nec opes,
|> Institute of Tychology, sola artis sceptra perennant"
|> Box 5127, 220 05 Sweden (Tycho Brahe, Stj{rneborg 1584)
|>

previous replies have only used circular geometry.

the following bit of code compensates for the earth's shape, according to the
cited reference.
I whipped this up for the recent 10GHz contest, so it is hardwired for North
latitude and West
longitude - apologies to the rest of the world.

paul N1BWT

```
PROGRAM dist (input,output); {calculates distance between two points}
{ given latitude and longitude}
{short range algorithm compensating for earth's shape}
{REF: Haarsager, D.L., N7DH, "Path Selection - Part 2",}
{ QEX, January 1989, P. 8}

{NOTE: I'm going to assume NORTH latitude, WEST longitude}

CONST
pi = 3.1415927 ;
crad = 57.29578 ;
nlogten = 2.302585 ;

VAR my_lat, my_lon : REAL ;
other_lat,other_lon : REAL ;
mean_lat : REAL ;
```

```
horiz_dist, vert_dist : REAL ;
path_dist_mi, path_dist_km : REAL ;
my_bearing : REAL ;

FUNCTION arccos(x:real):real ;
BEGIN
arccos := (pi/2) - arctan(x/(sqrt(1-x*x))) ;
END; {arccos}

PROCEDURE Get_an_angle (VAR angle_degrees : REAL );

VAR degrees, minutes, seconds : real ;

BEGIN
read (degrees,minutes,seconds) ;
angle_degrees := degrees + (minutes/60) + (seconds/3600) ;
END ; { get_an_angle }

PROCEDURE Input_data ( VAR my_lat,my_lon,other_lat,other_lon : REAL);

BEGIN
write('Enter NORTH Latitudes and WEST Longitudes as DEG MIN SEC');
writeln;
write('My Latitude: ');
Get_an_angle(my_lat) ;
writeln;
write('My longitude: ');
Get_an_angle(my_lon) ;
writeln;
write('Other Latitude: ');
Get_an_angle(other_lat) ;
writeln;
write('Other longitude: ');
Get_an_angle(other_lon) ;
writeln;
END ; { Input_data }

PROCEDURE Distance ( my_lat,my_lon,other_lat,other_lon : REAL;
VAR path_dist_mi, path_dist_km : REAL) ;

VAR mean_lat,horiz_dist, vert_dist : REAL ;

BEGIN
mean_lat := my_lat + ((other_lat - my_lat)/2) ;

horiz_dist := (my_lon - other_lon) *
(68.962 + 0.04525 * mean_lat -
(0.01274 * mean_lat * mean_lat) +
(4.117E-5 *mean_lat*mean_lat*mean_lat)) ;

vert_dist := (my_lat - other_lat) *
(68.712 - (1.184E-3 * mean_lat) +
(2.928E-4 * mean_lat*mean_lat) -
(2.162E-6 * mean_lat*mean_lat*mean_lat)) ;
```

```
path_dist_mi := sqrt(horiz_dist*horiz_dist + vert_dist*vert_dist);

path_dist_km := 1.609 * path_dist_mi ;

END ; { Distance }

PROCEDURE Azimuth ( my_lat,my_lon,other_lat,other_lon : REAL;
VAR my_bearing :REAL );

VAR Cos_bearing, Cos_Da, Da : REAL ; { Da = angular distance }

BEGIN
my_lat := my_lat/crad ;
my_lon := my_lon /crad ;
other_lat := other_lat /crad ;
other_lon :=other_lon /crad ;

Cos_Da := sin(my_lat)*sin(other_lat) +
cos(my_lat)*cos(other_lat)*cos(my_lon - other_lon) ;

Da := arccos(Cos_Da) ;

Cos_bearing := (sin(other_lat)-sin(my_lat)*Cos_Da) /
(cos(my_lat)*sin(Da)) ;

my_bearing := arccos(Cos_bearing) ;

END; { Azimuth }

PROCEDURE AngleInDegrees (angle_radians : real; VAR angle_degrees : real) ;
BEGIN
angle_degrees := angle_radians * crad ;
IF angle_degrees > 180.0
THEN angle_degrees := angle_degrees - 360.0 ;
END; {AngleInDegrees}

BEGIN {main}

Input_data ( my_lat,my_lon,other_lat,other_lon );

Distance ( my_lat,my_lon,other_lat,other_lon,
path_dist_mi, path_dist_km ) ;

Azimuth ( my_lat,my_lon,other_lat,other_lon, my_bearing );
AngleInDegrees(my_bearing,my_bearing) ;

writeln;
writeln (' Distance = ',path_dist_mi:6:1,'miles,',
path_dist_km:6:1,'km');
writeln;
writeln (' Bearing = ',my_bearing:5:1,' degrees' ) ;

END.
```

3506. Re: ic751a vs ic751 microcode problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 17:07:24 UTC
From: summers@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <4630020@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 6211

Strictly speaking, the microprocessor code is permanent in the 751. All that is actually in the battery backed RAM board is data used by that code. The RAM contains the frequencies that define the band edges of the ham bands. It is in BCD form in the lower 256 bytes of the 1KX4 RAM. When the processor determines that the RAM is corrupt it just goes out to lunch to prevent out-of-band transmission.

I think ICOM should have mentioned the RAM feature in the manual (I have an IC-751 and there is no mention at all of the future loss of function.) Another thing that should be in there is instructions on how to remove the RAM board from the radio (without static damage) so that it alone can be shipped to ICOM for re-programming when the battery fails. It seems silly to have to ship the whole radio when it isn't really necessary.

When I first discovered the RAM feature of the ICOM radios I got a schematic of the RAM board from ICOM and figured out how to re-program it myself so that when the battery does go I would be covered. I would consider writing an article for QST with perhaps a schematic for a board that would interface to a PC via RS232 which would allow re-programming any of the RAM boards if there is any interest. Another thing that puzzles me is why someone, ICOM or someone else, hasn't come out with a replacement board with ROM providing the frequency data and RAM for the memories, vfo's etc. It seems like that would be easy and would make everyone happy.

Jim KD7F

3507. Re: Request for information on the SARSAT satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 17:41:48 UTC
From: 51160_1477@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <7919.2755020c@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 6213

Some addresses for SARSAT/COSPAS information:

General Information

Office of Public Affairs
Code 140
NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center
Green Belt, MD 20771

Search and Rescue by Satellite

Public Affairs Ofice
NOAA NESDIS
5811 Herbert Hoover Building
Washington, DC 20230

General Operational System & Future USMCC

NOAA
National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service
SARSAT Program Manager
Suitland Federal Center
Washington, DC 20233

Hope this helps.

Dave Colvin
Dave Colvin
VE3ZDC
PPDDC@UWOCC1.UWO.CA

London Air Patrol
Civil Air Search and Rescue Association (CASARA)
London, Ontario, Canada

3508. KENWOOD TH77A MODS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 17:44:39 UTC
From: 51160_1477@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <7920.275502b7@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 6214

Someone posted some info on mods for the Kenwood TH77A handheld
in this group but it was deleted before I could print it.

I am buying one shortly and would appreciate any information on
modifications.

Please send to PPDDC@uwocc1.uwo.ca

Thanks very much.

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
Univ. of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada

3509. Re: Super Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 17:51:39 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov29.175139.9943@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 6215

The KC4SW 52.64 machine, atop Black Mountain (2820' ASL) has coverage extending from the Santa Cruz mountains to Western Nevada, and about equal coverage North and West out over the Pacific.

N9EGR in Milwaukee covers most of Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, and Michigan..

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Life is an inherent shift - reduce conflict.
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU |

3510. AO13 (was Super Repeaters)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 18:07:18 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <817@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 6216

From article <115@thoreau.nsc.com>, by rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com (=Ron Todd):
>
> As a point of trivia, I've been wondering which single ham repeater has
> the largest coverage area accessable with ordinary equipment. This
>

Well a lo tof people there days have multimode rigs for VHF so I would
say this is pretty ordinary equipment. Since I am closing in on DXCC
on AO-13, I claim it has by FAR the best coverage ;-).

In the northern latitudes we are rapidly approaching 20+ hour days on
AO-13 as a matter of course. At my latitude, 10 days out of 18 are
20+ hour days and this will increase. 20 hours of coverage of the globe.
We're pretty proud of this. Come join us.

AMSAT
P.O. Box 27
Washington, D.C. 20044

Bob
N4HY

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

3511. Re: Microsat bbs & DOVE question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 18:15:10 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <818@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 6217
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <676@kb2ear.UUCP>, by n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM):
>
> Is the new software for using the microsats store and forward bbs on line?
>
> If so, can it be gotten via ftp? Any information would be appreciated.
>
> Dave Marthouse
>

Dave:

It is still in pretty rough shape. We are fixing bugs in it as I write this. We finally have it partially working with AEA tnc's. There is some problem with the way hardware handshaking is done in these units or in everybody elses unit. Also, AEA gives a much higher priority to commands than does anyone else. So when the latest version of the bulletin receiver code puts the TNC into kiss mode, since some of them must be followed by restart command, this is generic to the program. Because of AEA's higher priority to commands (user input really), the TNC stops processing the KISS ON command and immediately gives the foreground over to the new incoming command. When it is done receiving it, it sees that it is the second highest priority command (restart) and restarts the tnc without having EVER put the thing into kiss mode. This needs a 1 second delay added to overcome this problem (much less really but Unix time is given inside in 1 second blocks and is transportable across most systems). We are working as fast as volunteers can.

On DOVE:

Please contact G3ZCZ (lives in Md.) at N4QQ. His What's-Up program is the best in the business for decoding satellite telemetry for many birds INCLUDING DOVE. I strongly recommend it over either the one NK6K or I wrote for the Microsats.

73's
Bob
N4HY

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

3512. Re: Space Shuttle Updates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 18:37:33 UTC
From: perschau@mdcbbs.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov29.113733.1231@mdcbbs.com>
Source record: 6218

In article <9011271139.aa05074@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>,
wejones@CRDEC7.APGEA.ARMY.MIL ("William E. Jones III") writes:

> This may or may not be of interest to people, but in addition to the
> shuttle status reports posted to this group, there are "Shuttle Status" (ss),
> "Payload Status" (ps), "Launch Advisories" (la), "Headline News", etc
> available on ames.arc.nasa.gov (128.102.18.3) via ftp. The are in a
> directory pub/SPACE and are in files such as ss11.26.90 (which means
> shuttle status for 11/26/90). There are so many files in this directory

NASA also maintains a dialup-bbs with this info. They call it
Spacelink. It's geared toward schoolteachers and has a lot of
classroom activities and the like, but there are a lot of other neat
things to be found. They have some programs for Apple IIs, Macs, and
MSdos machines. They also have some GIF files from Voyager and Hubble.
The Hubble shot of Saturn is great!

Anyhow the phone number is 205.895.0028. There is a short registration
to go thru and you're on. Its a menu driven system, and they have X
and Ymodem download.

Have fun!

Bob Perschau Jr. INTERNET perschau@mdcbbs.com
UUCP uunet!mdcbbs.com!perschau
ETHERNET ka9art

3513. Re: Info Request: Power Amps for Satelitte work

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 19:41:49 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1636@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6219

The classic favorite mode B amplifier is the Mirage/KLM D1010N. It's a linear 10 watt in 100 watt out amp. See the usual ham rags for the best price. Typically around $300.

Gary KE4ZV

3514. Re: RC-850 Controller Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 19:49:21 UTC
From: jws@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500050@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6220

Why not consider the S-Com 7K instead of the 850? They're becoming the standard here in Colorado.

John Schmidt, NK0R

3515. Re: 902-928mhz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 19:52:13 UTC
From: jws@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500051@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6221

Yes, 902-928 MHz is a ham band in most of the country as a secondary allocation. However, part 15 low-power devices such as wireless lans, VCR "repeaters", etc. are now allowed. They must not interfere with higher priority users and must accept any interference. (Yeah, right -- try telling that to the business next door when your rig wipes out their wireless lan.)

John, NK0R

3516. Petition to FCC to establish a CITIZENS' BAND RADIO TRAFFIC ADVISORY CHANNEL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 20:53:01 UTC
From: mbark@PacBell.COM
Message-ID: <8348@pbhyf.PacBell.COM>
Source record: 6222
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.autos.driving,misc.emerg-services,ca.driving,ba.transportation

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PETITION (Addendum to Petition for Rulemaking, Docket # _____________)

To: The Honorable Commissioners of the Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554
Date: ___________________
WE THE UNDERSIGNED hereby find:

--that during conditions of impaired visibility such as HEAVY FOG
or blowing dust, in addition to excessive speed, absence of adequate
information about the roadway ahead is a cause of regular, predictable
massive vehicle pileups with great injury and loss of life,

--that Citizens Band Radio holds the possibility for reducing that
toll by delivering timely information about roadway conditions,

--that lack of information about roadway conditions ahead in
general contributes to much congestion, waste of time, excess consumption
of fuel, and air pollution which could be avoided if drivers knew to
take alternate routes,

--that the existing chaotic, conflicting usage of all CB channels
other than Emergency Channel 9 prevents an organized effort to exchange
such roadway condition information,

--that Emergency Channel 9 usage is limited to emergency information,
excluding information that might prevent such emergencies in the first place,

THEREFORE, we the undersigned hereby support the Petition received
September 11, 1990, FCC Docket # _______, petitioning the FCC to designate
one of the existing Citizens' Band Radio channels as a "Traffic Advisory"
channel with usage limited to warnings, advice, comments, questions, and
answers about roadway conditions, and with enforcement provisions similar
to those of the Channel 9 Emergency Channel but less restrictive.

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| 1) name (signed): street/P.O. box: |
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| name (printed): city/state/zip: |
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| 2) name (signed): street/P. O. box: |
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| 3) name (signed): street/P. O. box: |
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| name (printed): city/state/zip: |
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Info: Mike Barkley, 161 N. Sheridan Ave. #1, Manteca, CA 95336 209/823-4817
[Submit with 1 extra copy to FCC at address at top. Comments welcome.]

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - cut - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
```

As promised, I filed my petition with the FCC which they received on September 11 and promptly sent to the Private Radio Bureau where it sits on a stack of 20, first come, first serve. The word from them is that it's a year away from being assigned a docket number. Since we're talking public safety, I am displeased by the delay.

The petition itself is about 3/4 of an inch thick but I will send one to anybody who wants one. Above is a short form of it. There are enough of these out and around in this area for about 8,000 signatures. Most of them are in the hands of various REACT teams. I have a troff version I can send you if you like.

Last week the Manteca City Council unanimously approved a resolution with essentially the same language. I will post or send that also if anyone wishes. I've thrown together a 40" by 60" collage of multi-vehicle fog pileup news photos and news stories for public presentations and, along with several other members of Ripon REACT Team #4777 (which I've joined), I'm taking it to various City Councils and Boards of Supervisors up and down the Central Valley to request similar resolutions. The collage is quite effective. Let me know if you would like to cooperate on making such a presentation in your city and I'll see what I can do.

What I would like to do is keep a steady stream of these petitions flowing into the FCC so that by the time they get to it they will see that it has overwhelming support. If you support this concept, please bury the FCC with signatures.

Thank you.
--Mike Barkley

3517. Re: CW Questions from a novice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 20:54:52 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <17730@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 6223

randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>I have been a ham for 8 months, and have upgraded to advanced class. Would
>you believe that I've never made a CW QSO?

Yes I would! Congratulations by the way, and I hope you enjoy trying CW.

Before answering specific questions, let me refer you to the article in
December QST called "Your Novice Accent." It may answer your questions
more completely. You'll also learn the most simply by listening.

>1) How do I answer a CQ? I hear a guy calling CQ, and I want to answer him,
>but how? What do I send? Like I say, I'm pretty ignorant.

Say I call CQ like this (typical): CQ CQ CQ DE AA4KB AA4KB AA4KB K

--
You answer like this: AA4KB DE KK6MY KK6MY AR
(The AR is a prosign, sent run together, no space between. didahdidahdit.)

>2) On what frequency do I answer the CQ? If I hear him, do I answer him on
>that frequency, or do I move the dial until his tone is at the lowest point?

You want to answer him on the frequency he's using. That's tricky on a
transceiver. His frequency is your dial reading plus (or minus) the audio
note you're listening to. The audio note is generated by the difference
between his frequency and your BFO.

Most all transceivers provide CW sidetone which is identical to the CW
"offset" they use to determine your CW transmitting frequency. So the
best way to call him on his frequency is to tune the transceiver so that
the note you hear matches the note of your sidetone. (How's your musical
pitch memory?)

Some rigs get fancier than that. I'm currently borrowing a Yaesu FT-980.
It has a button labeled "CW CAL" which generates a tone equal to the CW
sidetone. I can then "zero beat" the incoming signal with the sidetone
and know that I'm exactly on his frequency. It also lets me switch between
a 500, 600, or 700 Hz offset/sidetone/note.

Be aware that listening to a lower pitch note on CW gives you better
discrimination in the event of QRM from nearby stations. It's a real
advantage. 500 Hz is a good frequency to listen to.

(The exception to answering on his frequency is working a DX station in
a pileup. For that it's best to call up frequency a little bit, and he'll
usually listen up frequency a little, so his signal isn't so badly QRM'd
by the pileup.)

>3) Which bands would you recommend for a beginner? Obviously, the novice
>sections of the bands are good. I like 40 meters, but broadcast stations
>usually obliterate the band.

40 meters is really an excellent band, day or night. You might like 80
meters as well, if you can put up an antenna for it. Otherwise 15 is
great during the daytime. Hard to say. :)

I suggest that you try 40 meters at night anyway, because you can work well
between the broadcast stations. Good practice at using your narrow CW
filters as well. If you stay up very late, the European broadcast QRM
dies down quite a bit, and the band is even nicer. In the wee hours of
the morning it's populated with JA's and VK's in the lower 100 kHz.

How to procede with the QSO once you've started ... remember that your
first exchange should include the following information in its order
of priority: His RST, your QTH, your name. Typically you'll end the
text of your transmission like this:

-- --
HW? (or SO HW CPY?) AR AA4KB DE KK6MY K (or KN)

--
Not much need for punctuation ... separate thoughts using the BT prosign.

Say, would you like a sked? I've been working a lot of 40 CW lately, and
love to crank the keyer down and head up to the novice band.

73, Mojo AA4KB
--
mojo@netcom.UUCP Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER ... 408-423-2212
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

3518. Internet <---> Packet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 21:40:24 UTC
From: MARC003@UNLVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <9011292352.AA20828@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6225

Perhaps the greatest value to hams of such a link as is being discussed would be that hams on a packet network could have access to the vast wealth of information and resources on the internet. I fail to see much value of the average, non-ham, internet user being able to access the packet network's relatively meager resources at this time. Therefore, I would suggest that a solution to this debate would be that initial software on the gateways allow packet network operators (legal by definition:-) access to the internet, however, restrict internet users from accessing the packet network. I know, I know... (but I want to access my home computer from work:-() well, the gatekeeper could set up passwords, secutity locks, etc. and only allow access to the packet network after verification that the accessee is truely a licensed ham.

(a true programmer will spend days creating software to save 15 minutes once!-)

3519. Files available from Kenwood

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 22:12:45 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1231@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 6226

I dialed into the Kenwood BBS (213) 761-8284 and was quite pleased
with the depth of the info on line. Here's a sample:

The following is a copy of the file reflst2.doc which is a list
of service bulletins by model number. Each has a file name of
sbxxx.doc where xxx is the bulletin number. Use zeros to fill
the unused positions - i.e. number 35 would be sb035.doc.

I found that some of the files were missing, but I'm sure that
they can be requested.

AT-930 877 SERVICE NOTES
BS-8 41 ALIGNMENT WITH TS-180S
DG-1 19 NEW DISPLAY TUBE
DG-1 26 SERVICE NOTES
DG-1 53 STANDARD SERVICE
DG-5 25 REPAIR
DG-5 28 REPAIR NOTES
DG-5 29 THEORY OF OPERATION
DG-5 54 STANDARD SERVICE
DK-520 62 DG-5 USE WITH TS-511/TS-900/T/R-599
DS-2 842 REPLACEMENT FOR DS-1A
HMC-1 914 NOT TO BE USED WITH TH-205AT/TH-215A
MC-45 35 MODIFICATION FOR USE WITH TR-7400A
MC-46 852 DTMF OPERATION WITH OLDER EQUIPMENT
MC-55 953 CHANGE IN MIC ELEMENT (T91-0328-08)
PS-430 938 VOLTAGE INCREASE WITH TH-205/215
PS-50 916 IMPROVED VOLTAGE SURGE PROTECTION
QR-666 3 VFO STABILITY
R-1000 805 MUTING
R-1000 813 AGC AM BANDWIDTH CHANGES
R-1000 823 RF ATTENUATOR 10dB STEP OPTION
R-5000 919 NO FREQ CHANGE BY COMPUTER INTERFACE
R-599A/D 8 SERVICE NOTES
R-599A/D 31 REMOVING CB BAND
RC-10 922 HANG UP TIME/TIMEOUT TIMER SETTINGS
RC-10 927 ALTERNATOR NOISE
RM-76 33 FREQUENCY ERROR WITH TR-7600/7625
RM-76 59 BATTERY BACK-UP POWER
RM-76 802 MICROPROCESSOR FAILURE
SM-220 57 SHIELD INSTALLATION
SM-220 66 FEEDBACK FROM BS-8
SMC-25 864 MODIFICATION FOR USE WITH THE TR-2400
T-599A/D 7 SERVICE NOTES
T-599D 6 CHAIN DRIVE MODIFICATION

T-599D 17 REDUCING 120Hz HUM
TH-205 945 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO IMPROVEMENT
TH-205/215 920 PROTECTION FUSE REPLACEMENT WITH DIODE
TH-205/215 944 VOLUME/SQUELCH CONTROL IMPROVEMENT
TH-215/415 946 TX SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO IMPROVEMENT
TH-25/45 932 W/TSU-6 TONE ALERT IMPROVEMENTS
TH-25/45 939 AUTOMATIC POWER OFF
TM-201/401 880 INCREASED TX AUDIO
TM-211/411 897 AF GAIN CONTROL PART CHANGE
TM-221A 933 NO TX IN HIGH POWER DUE TO VOLTAGE DROP
TM-221A 934 FINAL MODULE HINTS
TM-2550 904 DCL CALL SIGN DATA
TM-2570 906 LOW TX POWER OUTPUT
TM-321A 935 LOSS OF TX AUDIO WITH MC-48B
TM-3530A 925 NOISY TRANSMIT
TM-411 892 LOW/NO RECEIVER SENSITIVITY
TM-721A 930 MICROCOMPUTER LOCK-UP
TM-721A 931 LOW/NO VHF TRANSMIT POWER
TM-721A 936 S-METER DEFLECTION DUE TO PULSE NOISE
TM-721A 937 AF PA WHITE NOISE WITH SQUELCH ON
TR-2200A 11 ANTENNA ADAPTER
TR-2200A 22 SERVICE NOTES
TR-2400 58 TONE ENCODER RFI
TR-2400 807 OPTIONAL CHARGE INPUT PROTECTION
TR-2400 808 OFFSET FAILURE
TR-2400 809 UNWANTED NOISE: TONE OR BURST AT TX
TR-2400 810 DISPLAY OR KEYBOARD TROUBLE
TR-2400 811 RX LOW INTERMITTENT OR DISTORTED
TR-2400 814 UNLOCK
TR-2400 815 PULSE NOISE
TR-2400 818 SCRATCHY TX
TR-2400 819 VOLUME CONTROL REPLACEMENT
TR-2400 822 BATTERY CHARGER FAILURE
TR-2400 830 TX NOISE
TR-2500 858 RX IMD IMPROVEMENT
TR-2600A 901 PLL UNLOCK (TROUBLESHOOTING)
TR-2600A 903 PLL UNLOCK
TR-7200A 23 SERVICE NOTES
TR-7400A 10 FINAL UNIT ARCING
TR-7400A 18 SERVICE NOTES
TR-7400A 32 CHANGES IN PD UNIT
TR-7400A 34 METER LAMP LONGER LIFE
TR-7600/7625 39 ALTERNATOR WHINE
TR-7600/7625 45 AUDIO TONE ON TX
TR-7600/7625 50 OPTIONAL CERAMIC FILTER
TR-7600/7625 65 RF POWER MODULE RETURNS (OBSOLETE)
TR-7600/7625 806 MEMORY BATTERY BACK-UP
TR-7625 804 INTERMITTENT TX
TR-7625 820 FINAL MODULE REPLACEMENT
TR-7625 826 HYBRID AMPLIFIER MODULE SUBSTITUTION

TR-7730 854 TX FREQUENCY RESPONSE VOICE OR DTMF
TR-7800 828 TONE PAD CONVERSION FOR 4th COLUMN FUNCTION
TR-7800 829 MEMORY LOSS SUPERSEDED BY SB-861
TR-7800 834 PULSE NOISE
TR-7800/7850 860 MEMORY CH. 7 INDICATOR ERRATIC
TR-7800/7850 861 MEMORY IMPROVEMENTS
TR-7800/9000 833 OPTIONAL CERAMIC FILTERS
TR-7850 846 RF LED METER (LOW READINGS)
TR-7930/7950 870 RX INTERFERENCE
TR-8300 16 ALIGNMENT
TR-8400 843 SUB-AUDIBLE ENCODER INSTALLATION
TR-8400 845 RX INTERNAL SPURIOUS SIGNALS
TR-8400 853 TX FREQ RESPONSE VOICE OR DTMF
TR-8400 855 TRANSMIT DELAY TIME
TR-9000 824 CW/SSB TX INSTABILITY
TR-9000 825 TX PULSE NOISE IN SSB
TR-9000 849 TRANSMITTER SIDEBAND CARRIER BALANCE
TR-9000 859 TEMPERATURE STABILITY IMPROVEMENT
TR-9130 871 LOW DRIVE LEVEL
TS-120S 37 VOX OPERATION PICK-UP TIME
TS-120S 38 FINAL TRANSISTOR REPLACEMENT
TS-120S 40 ANTENNA INPUT TRANSFORMER REPLACEMENT
TS-120S 48 HUM IN SSB TX
TS-120S 51 FINAL PROTECTION
TS-120S 64 FULL CW OUTPUT IN SSB MODE (USE SB-
TS-120S 801 TX OSCILLATION (USE SB-844)
TS-120S 816 BAND PASS FILTER CHANGE
TS-120S 827 VFO STABILITY
TS-120S 821 TX OSCILLATION (USE SB-844)
TS-120S 831 ANTENNA INPUT TRANSFORMER REPLACEMENT
TS-120S 832 FULL CW OUTPUT IN SSB MODE (USE SB-844)
TS-120S 844 TX OSCILLATION
TS-120S/180S 44 PHONE PATCH TERMINAL ADDITION
TS-140S 928 INTERMITTENT LOSS OF TRANSMIT POWER
TS-140S 929 MOMENTARY TX WHEN VOX IS TURNED ON
TS-180S 36 DFC HUM WITH PS-30
TS-180S 42 IF #2 OUTPUT LEVEL CHANGE
TS-180S 47 INCREASE OF RX AUDIO OUTPUT
TS-180S 55 LOW 40 MTR ALC
TS-180S 56 DFC
TS-180S 61 TROUBLE SHEET
TS-180S 67 DFC INSTABILITY
TS-180S 803 CW DELAY DURING VOX MEMORY OPERATION
TS-180S 817 USE WITH A LINEAR AMPLIFIER
TS-180S 839 VFO STABILITY
TS-180S 850 LOW PASS FILTER OPTIONAL CHANGES
TS-430S 865 500KHz HETERODYNE
TS-430S 882 NOTCH CONTROL
TS-430S 883 AM WIDE/NARROW FILTER SELECTION
TS-430S 885 RECEIVER INTERNAL BEAT

TS-430S 887 NOISE BLANKER IMPROVEMENTS
TS-430S 888 INTERMITTENT PLL UNLOCK IN FM/AM
TS-430S 891 PLL UNLOCK AT HIGH TEMP. (USE SB-895)
TS-430S 895 PLL UNLOCK AT HIGH TEMPERATURES
TS-430S 902 LOW/INTERMITTENT RX
TS-440S 947 OPERATION WITH THE MC-85
TS-440S 948 NOTCH FILTER LOW FREQUENCY IMPROVEMENTS
TS-440S 949 PROTECTING Q33
TS-440S 950 CASE SCREWS BINDING IN THE HEAT SINK
TS-440S 952 INTERMITTENT OPERATION (REMOVE SOCKET)
TS-520 2 NOVICE OPERATION (75 WATTS)
TS-520 4 AM BROADCAST INTERFERENCE
TS-520 21 SERVICE NOTES
TS-520 63 IF OUTPUT FOR SM-220
TS-520(S) 46 CW FREQUENCY SHIFT
TS-520(S) 52 BS-5 SWEEP INTERFERENCE
TS-520S 43 -6VDC SUPPLY FAILURE
TS-520S/820S 812 CW FILTER SELECT CONTROL
TS-530S 848 LOW VOLTAGE SUPPLY OPTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS
TS-530S 878 IF UNIT Q2-Q7 PROTECTION
TS-660 856 MICROPROCESSOR LATCH-UP
TS-700A 20 SERVICE NOTES
TS-700A 5 REPEATER MODIFICATION (EUROPE)
TS-700A 27 9 VOLT REGULATOR REPLACEMENT
TS-820 12 AUX BAND INSTALLATION (RX ONLY)
TS-820 13 RIT MODIFICATION
TS-820 14 MICROPHONE INPUT ATTENUATOR
TS-820S 9 SPEECH PROCESSOR ALIGNMENT
TS-820S 24 SERVICE NOTES
TS-820S 30 GENERAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES
TS-820S 954 TA7201P SUBSTITUTION PARTS KIT
TS-830S 837 OPERATION ON 240V AC
TS-830S 840 FREQUENCY SHIFT
TS-830S 847 LOW VOLTAGE SUPPLY OPTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS
TS-830S 851 NOISE BLANKER OPTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS
TS-830S 857 TRANSMITTER "TALKBACK"
TS-930S 863 INCORRECT LINE VOLTAGE SETTING
TS-930S 866 CW HETERODYNE TONE
TS-930S 867 SSB TX TONE QUALITY
TS-930S 868 LOW RX SENSITIVITY
TS-930S 869 PLL UNLOCK
TS-930S 872 CW PITCH TONE SHIFT
TS-930S 873 CW VBT
TS-930S 874 RF FEEDBACK
TS-930S 875 RX AUDIO OSCILLATION
TS-930S 876 RF FEEDBACK INTO MIC CIRCUIT
TS-930S 879 ALC LEVEL DRIFT 28 MHz CW
TS-930S 881 POWER SUPPLY SURGE PROTECTION
TS-930S 884 15 MTR INTERNAL BEAT NOTE
TS-930S 886 INTERMITTENT TX POWER OUTPUT

TS-930S 893 NOISY POWER SUPPLY FAN
TS-940S 896 LCD CLOCK DISPLAY ERRATIC OPERATION
TS-940S 900 PLL UNLOCK
TS-940S 907 ANTENNA TUNER RELAYS
TS-940S 908 PLL UNLOCK
TS-940S 909 AVR UNIT CAPACITOR CHANGE
TS-940S 910 AGC CIRCUIT IMPROVEMENTS
TS-940S 912 TRANSMITTER HUM IN SSB
TS-940S 913 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO IMPROVEMENT
TS-940S 917 VCO CARRIER TO NOISE RATIO IMPROVEMENT
TS-940S 918 SQUELCH SWITCHING NOISE
TS-940S 921 SSB TALK POWER IMPROVEMENT
TS-940S 951 ERRATIC DISPLAY (REMOVE SOCKET)
TW-4100A 926 REPEATER STOP SCAN ON THE UHF BAND
VFO-120 862 DIAL LAMP SWITCHING CIRCUIT
VFO-230 838 OPERATION ON 240V AC
VOX-3 15 SENSITIVITY AND DELAY
49 UHF/VHF OPTIONAL FILTER LIST
905 COAX CABLE W/PLUG LIST
941 SERVICE MANUAL RX SECTION LEVEL DIAGRAMS
942 SERVICE MANUAL TX SECTION LEVEL DIAGRAMS

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ flloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ |

3520. Sample Kenwood Service Note for TS-440

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 22:15:25 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1232@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 6077

Here's a sample service bulletin - # 948

SB-948
TS-440S NOTCH FILTER LOW FREQUENCY IMPROVEMENTS 01/20/89

The low frequency attenuation characteristics of the notch filter can be improved by reducing the input level to the notch filter chip (IC1). To compensate for the loss of input level, the amount of negative feedback to the audio amplifier (IC7) will need to be reduced. This modification is already incorporated in all models beginning with serial number 704XXXX.

REQUIRED PARTS:

120K OHM, 1/6 WATT RESISTOR RD14CB2C124J
390 OHM, 1/6 WATT RESISTOR RD14CB2C391J

1. Disconnect the power supply and antenna.
2. Using a #2 Phillips screw driver, remove the 9 screws from the top cover. Remove the top cover from the transceiver and unplug the speaker wire.

3. Locate resistors R86 and R229 on the component side of the IF board (Figure 1).

4. Using a #1 Phillips screw driver, remove the 7 screws that secure the IF unit to the chassis of the transceiver.

5. Pull the board up and rotate it towards the front of the transceiver to expose the foil side of the board.

6. Desolder and remove both resistors from the board.

7. Install and solder a 102K ohm resistor in place of R86.

8. Install and solder a 390 ohm resistor in place of R229.

9. Assemble the transceiver by reversing steps 1 - 5.

This is an optional change that may not be performed under warranty.

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ flloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ |

3521. Re: super repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 22:22:38 UTC
From: joeb@uswat.uswest.com
Message-ID: <13344@uswat.UUCP>
Source record: 6078

In article ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie) writes:
>
> If you are referring to 2m repeaters, the 146.97 machine in Colorado Springs
>is at 14,110 - Pikes Peak. I think that there is a machine (6.94) on Mt.
>Evans near Denver, also. (approximately 8-9K feet above nearby cities).
>
>-- Dave Ritchie N4DJS
146.94 machine is on Squaw Mtn at 11,700....still formidable but not
like the .97 machine. It runs about 100W though and can be heard a LONG
ways out on the High Plains. It also is situated so that It can be
usable all the way to the Eisenhower Tunnel on IS 70, 40-50 miles West
of Denver. I have even worked it from the ski lift at Loveland ski area
at the Continental divide at the tunnel.

Joe Bushinski
KE0QA

I am Neither for Nor against APATHY

3522. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 23:08:57 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <14388@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 6079

In article <568@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>
>Does anyone recall the 73 article some years ago that showed how to
>build a device which would receive police radar, and then transmit
>back, shifting the frequency so that the speed indicated on the
>radar unit matched the digits set up on thumbwheels on the device?
>The joke was that the author claimed that this was for HAM communications!
>It allowed you to work microwave mobile, automatically responding to
>any "beacon" transmissions from other vehicles! The antenna was mounted
>behind the grill in the front of the car......

The.. umm... transponders (yeah, thats it) I have read about mostly AM
modulate a microwave carrier with a tone. By the time it comes out
of the detector, the receiver sees the modulation rather than the beat.
That way you don't have to do any adjusting for what his actual
transmitting frequency is (as long as you get the band right).

If you frequency shifted his signal with a mixer and retransmitted just
a few hundred hz away I think you would have feedback problems
(and need REAL hi Q filters to remove the unwanted mixing products).

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

3523. TH-77 problem. Beware...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-29 23:51:09 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <4115@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6080

There is a major glitch with the TH-77 with its memories. If you let the battery die down with the radio turned on, you will lose all memories and the radio will reset. Removing the battery pack with the radio on does not affect this, only letting the battery pack die. Terrible engineering flaw...

Brent

3524. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 00:29:35 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <33736@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 6081

In article <14388@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes:
>In article <568@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc (Tad Cook) writes:
>>Does anyone recall the 73 article some years ago that showed how to
>>build a device which would receive police radar, and then transmit
>>back, shifting the frequency so that the speed indicated on the
>>radar unit matched the digits set up on thumbwheels on the device?
>
>The.. umm... transponders (yeah, thats it) I have read about mostly AM
>modulate a microwave carrier with a tone. By the time it comes out
>of the detector, the receiver sees the modulation rather than the beat.
>That way you don't have to do any adjusting for what his actual
>transmitting frequency is (as long as you get the band right).

You can accomplish the same thing just by switching the transmitter
on and off, which is a little easier than AMing, especially when using
a Gunn source. Not quite the same, but it should still produce the
desired effect.

>If you frequency shifted his signal with a mixer and retransmitted just
>a few hundred hz away I think you would have feedback problems
>(and need REAL hi Q filters to remove the unwanted mixing products).

Very true. Plus you'd have to track his drift and also worry about
your own car's speed.

>-don perley - ke2tp
>
>perley@trub.crd.ge.com

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

3525. Re: Curing Grappler Box RFI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 00:40:56 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080028@col.hp.com>
Source record: 6082

I'm not quite sure what a "Grappler" is, but let us assume it is a printer interface box(?). I am further assuming that there are one or more cables connected to this thing.....

There are several things you could try...

1) add a ferrite core over the cable(s). A proper core might be one inch long by 1/2" square with a 1/4" hole down the center. The shape could also be 1/2" round. Some of these are split length-wise so they may be retrofitted around existing cables such as yours. A standard torroid may also work, but you want to loop the cable 1-2 times around the core.

2) add shielding around the main circuit board. I assume that the enclosure is plastic. Try lining it with aluminum foil or other conductive stuff. Make sure the case halves join together electrically all the way around. The I/O connector grounds (shield connections) also need to be attached to this foil at the point where the connectors enter the enclosure.

3) You were correct to try bypassing internally. Is there a crystal oscillator? If so, make sure it has a 0.01 uF from Vcc to ground pins (short leads). Also add 0.01 uF caps across all other ics. There are other internal mods which are really beyond the scope of this discussion. One of which would be to add a ground plane layer (insulated foil would work) under the pc board and then connected to the cable shield connection of the connector. By the way, make sure that neither the enclosure foil nor the ground plane layer touch pc board connections!!! Use plenty of insulating tape.

3526. Re: Re: Allmods for Allmost Everything, Part II VERY long!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 00:49:48 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080029@col.hp.com>
Source record: 6083

Go ahead and get the 2SAT...

To open up the receive range:

1) turn off radio

2) press and hold the "B", "#", and "Light" keys

3) use your third hand(!) and turn the radio on. Keep the
keys pressed until the display settles out (2-3 seconds).

You now have 118-136 am, 136-400 (about?) fm. Any frequency
may be stored into the memory channels. Nice radio.

3527. HT experiences?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 01:06:11 UTC
From: John_L._Levin.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"29-Nov-90.17:06:11.PST".*.John_L._Levin.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 6084

I am new to amateur radio and am currently in the market for a dual-band 2m - 70cm HT. I have narrowed the search to two units, based primarily on budget constraints. The two in question are the Kenwood TH-77A and the Yaesu FT-470. I would appreciate any comments, or experiences any of you have had with either of these two units.

Thanks,
John Levin JLevin.ElSegundo@Xerox.com

(Technician in Training)

3528. Loading up a tower for 40/80/160M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 01:16:23 UTC
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <2829@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 6085

I am looking to load up my 55 ft crank up tower for 40. 80 and 160M.

As anyone actually done this and if so what type of matching system did you use? I do not mind using my antenna tuner, but I would of course like to have a closer match at the antenna so that I do not burn too much power in the coax.

Any input is welcome!

Phil
phil@ncd.com

3529. Re: CW Questions from a novice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 01:35:56 UTC
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4454@altos86.Altos.COM>
Source record: 6086

In article <1990Nov29.033524.23715@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>1) How do I answer a CQ? I hear a guy calling CQ, and I want to answer him,
>but how? What do I send? Like I say, I'm pretty ignorant.

Assume I'm calling CQ:

CQ CQ CQ DE NJ6A NJ6A NJ6A K

you would answer:

NJ6A NJ6A DE KK6MY KK6MY -AR-

where -AR- is didahdidahdit.

I would then answer with something like:

KK6MY DE NJ6A GE OM TNX FER CALL UR RST 599 QTH SAN RAMON, CA NAME HR
JERRY HW CPY? KK6MY DE NJ6A K

In English this is: good evening old man, thanks for the call. Your signal report is 599. My location is San Ramon, Ca. My name is Jerry. How do you copy?

Pick up a copy of the ARRL Operating Manual. It has all you'll need to know. The key point is to just get on the air and give it a try.

>2) On what frequency do I answer the CQ? If I hear him, do I answer him on
>that frequency, or do I move the dial until his tone is at the lowest point?

You adjust your transmitter so it is zero-beat with the received signal. This is very easy to do with a separate tx-rx combination, but it can be done after a fashion with a transceiver. I also have an Icom 735 and I do it as follows: tune your rig until his tone is at approximately zero beat and then tune it up 800 Hz (0.8 on the display). The 735 has an 800 Hz Tx shift on CW. Unless he has a 100 Hz filter, he should be able to hear you without a problem.

>3) Which bands would you recommend for a beginner? Obviously, the novice
>sections of the bands are good. I like 40 meters, but broadcast stations
>usually obliterate the band.

15 meters is good during the day, and sometimes to surprisingly late into the evening. Since you have an advanced ticket, you can use any HF band you want--just call CQ at a low speed. Just about everyone will try to match your speed when they answer you. Or search for someone else calling CQ at a speed you can copy. You'd be surprised at how much slow-speed CW activity there is, even on 20 meters.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do. (408) 432-6200

3530. Any experience with the new Kenwood TH-27a?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 01:47:37 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <19640@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 6087

The title says it all! How's the aircraft AM mode? What's good
and bad about the design and ergonomics?

73,
James N5KNX
--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

3531. Re: CW Questions from a novice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 01:57:34 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250282@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6088

In rec.ham-radio, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>I have been a ham for 8 months, and have upgraded to advanced class. Would
>you believe that I've never made a CW QSO? I really would like to get
>involved in CW, but I feel like a complete ignoramus. I have an ICOM-735
>with the built-in keyer. I have these questions:

>1) How do I answer a CQ? I hear a guy calling CQ, and I want to answer him,
>but how? What do I send? Like I say, I'm pretty ignorant.

If you hear WA6XYZ calling CQ, just send:

WA6XYZ WA6XYZ WA6XYZ DE (your call 3 times) K

>2) On what frequency do I answer the CQ? If I hear him, do I answer him on
>that frequency, or do I move the dial until his tone is at the lowest point?

You want your carrier frequency to match his. On most transceivers, this
means you tune until his signal matches the pitch of the sidetone oscillator
(what you hear when you transmit). This is typically around 700-1000 Hz.

>3) Which bands would you recommend for a beginner? Obviously, the novice
>sections of the bands are good. I like 40 meters, but broadcast stations
>usually obliterate the band.

40 meters is good during daylight hours. 80 meters is good at night.
This is for short distance rag-chewing (couple thousand miles or so).
15 meters is a good "DX" band that is less crowded than 20. 15 is usually
open during the day.

AL N1AL

3532. Packet Interface to Landline Modem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 02:08:33 UTC
From: ENGE@IBM.COM
Message-ID: <112990.180743.enge@ibm.com>
Source record: 6089

The AA4RE BBS allows users to access the system via modem. Security is provided via a password.

Roy

3533. Re: super repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 05:01:09 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5564@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6091

In article <9011271904.AA05548@lonexc.radc.af.mil> szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (William J. Szarek) writes:
]While travling in New Mexico I saw a repeater site.
]
]At the top of Sandia Crest elevation 10,678'.
]
]This mountain rises above the desert and I mean the land is completely flat
]for miles and miles and miles . . . .
However, the desert is at 5000-6000 ft. MSL, so the HAAT is not that
unusual. Also, Sandia is apparently a very noisy site (all of Albuquerques
TV stations transmit from there, along with LOTS of other services).

Mt Taylor, 90 mi West of Albuquerque is pretty impressive, and can be
linked up to repeaters in the Sangre De Cristo mountains near Taos.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

3534. Re: QSL Card Dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 10:41:58 UTC
From: d89mb@efd.lth.se
Message-ID: <1990Nov30.104158.26336@lth.se>
Source record: 6094

Yeah, What are the standards?

DIN A6 is sort of standard in Europe (That's 148.5 mm x 105 mm (5.85"x4.13"),
but I've also seen 90x140 (mm) which is about 3.54"x5.51"...

When you've solved the problem with non-metrics some standard would
be fine for QSLs :-)

--
Magnus Bodin "Nec fasces, nec opes,
Institute of Tychology, sola artis sceptra perennant"
Box 5127, 220 05 Sweden (Tycho Brahe, Stj{rneborg 1584)

3535. ANTENNA ANALISYS WITH THE C=64

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 13:07:30 UTC
From: USERFRFA@LNCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <85649@LNCC.BITNET>
Source record: 6095

I LOOK FOR A ANTENNA ANALYSIS PROGRAMM FOR THE COMMODORE 64. THE COMMODORE
MACHINES ARE NOT SOLD HERE IN BRAZIL SO IT IS VERY HARD TO OBTAIN SOFTWARE FOR
SUCH COMPUTERS. MANY C=64 ARE USED BY HAMS HERE. SOMETIME AGO I SAW A SHORT
NOTE IN A HAM MAGAZINE ABOUT A SOFTWARE FOR ANTENNA ANALYSIS USING THE C=64.
THE NAME WAS SOMETHING LIKE "MAIL-ORDER ANNIE".
CAN SOMEONE HELP ME WITH INFORMATIONS ABOUT HOW TO GET THESE OR ODER SOFTWARE?
ARE THERE SUCH SOFT IN PUBLIC DOMAIN? I HAVE NO MODEM FOR MY COMMODORE SO
IT REMAINS FOR ME THE POSSIBILITY TO RECEIVE A DISK BY THE POST.
I WOULKD LIKE TO THANK YOU IN ADVANCE
F. ROGERIO F. ARAGAO P T 2 T D
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
UNIVERSITY OF BRASILIA
70910 BRASILIA BRAZIL
E-MAIL: USERFRFA@LNCC.BITNET

3536. Re: ic751a vs ic751 microcode problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 13:26:03 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410013@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6096

I think that you hit on the worst aspect when you wrote that there was nothing in your manual to warn of impending memory loss and what to do afterwards. Unless the exact models at risk and the action to be taken become well known, Icom run the risk of their other models being confused with the 751 etc. Some people have told me already that they had heard that all Icom gear made after some date had this "feature".

It certainly sounds as if the problem is not so bad, if only band edge values need reprogramming. The idea of a ROM/RAM substitution is probably the most confidence inspiring solution. A QST article would help to de-fuse matters, help people, and help Icom avoid the consequences of any overreaction.

With such a small amount of data, perhaps it would be feasible to use a really crude switch-box programmer ?

Sincere thanks !

David GM4ZNX

3537. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 13:39:47 UTC
From: jra@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <508@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM>
Source record: 6097
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

In article <552.27484404@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>Piffle! A good EDMEESE type program should catch 99.9% of the possible improper
>messages. As long as we make a good faith effort to comply, the FCC won't
>nitpick if an occasional clinker slips through.
>
From the context and the name, I can guess what EDMEESE does; the question is, if such a program already exists, where can I find it (unfortunately, no FTP access here)?
--
John R. Ackermann, Jr. (513) 445-2966
Law Department, NCR Corporation VoicePlus 622-2966
Dayton, Ohio John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM
***** Amateur Radio: ag9v@n8acv or ag9v@ag9v.AMPR.ORG *****

3538. Re: Files available from Kenwood

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 13:48:16 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <116@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 6098

In article <1231@west.West.Sun.COM>, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
>
> I dialed into the Kenwood BBS (213) 761-8284 and was quite pleased
> with the depth of the info on line. Here's a sample:
>
Long list deleted

This is great stuff, is anyone out in L.A. investigating getting this sort of stuff onto an ftp site or hooked up to a listserver? How bout HAMSTER?

K3FR

3539. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 13:53:27 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Nov30085327@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 6099

Years ago, at a job far far away, under the name Mikey at trsvax, I posted an article to rec.auto entitled "The Hitch-hikers Guide to Radar Jamming". It brought a torrent from a few net.police types, and a FLOOD of mail requesting more info.

So, I will not repost, but.....

The only practical economical method of jammimg is to overload the front end of the unit by transmitting pulse mode, which is an illegal mode for X-band ham.

Secondly, the new Radar units are much more sophisticated than in 1980. The last unit I looked at had 2 indicators of interest on the display. One was "RF". This went on when the radar unit detected RF energy above a certain strength that MIGHT interfeer with the radar unit, and the unit would shut down the reading and calculations. This is to prevent interference from on-board radios in the cruiser, but I don't at this time know all the details.

The other indicator is "JA", for JAM! This is activated whenever the radar unit detects a jamming signal. I do NOT know if it looks for the pulse or what, but in snooping I SUSPECT the new units put modulate a tone on the carrier and the JA goes on when the unit can't detect it's own tone. But then, I'm not sure. Do YOU want to risk you drivers license AND your HAM ticket?

Mike Yetsko
InterLan

I don't have a radar detector, it's an application specific field strength indicator.

3540. ic751a vs ic751 microcode problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 14:41:00 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9011301441.AB00054@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 6100

This is an interesting problem. How does a manufacturer build in
frequency limits which may change after every WARC meeting? Although
the Icom design might be improved on (say with a EEPROM or something
like that), it's still a better solution than the one that came with
my Kenwood 940. I assume the processor microcode PROM must be removed
& sent back for reprogramming if the band edges widen. Either that,
or I could incur the wrath of the net and disable band limit
checking altogether by "cutting the wire" :-) It looks to me
like Icom ought to have designed in a way to update the contents of
that RAM while installed in the transceiver...maybe it was planned
but just didn't make it into the final firmware release.

==========
Peter Simpson, KA1AXY
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837
Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM

3541. Re: Antenna Matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 15:13:42 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov30.151342.17122@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 6101

In article <7880377@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>It also says that the feed line should drop
>>perpendicularly away from the antenna for at least a quarter wavelength. My
>>question is what to do with it after that.
>
>The intent here is to keep common-mode RF off the feedline. Since your
>transmitter is going to be in the antenna's field in a major way, I don't
>think you can avoid it. It might be better from a safety standpoint to
>move the shack down to the first floor.
>
>>There is a well-advertised commercial antenna (is
>>it a G5RB dipole or something like that?) that drops balanced line for quite a
>>way into a "black box" with coax out. What sort of a balun is that?
>
>I think it just connects the line to the coax. The G5RV has some
>interesting matching problems, since some of the harmonics are end-fed
>half-waves out of phase, which have K-ohm impedances. All the G5RV
>designs I've seen don't use baluns.
>
>>Never
>>having used balanced line before, I'm a little uncertain of what I can do with
>>it, namely where I can run it, what kind of corners I can turn, etc. (As a
>>starter, I'm using that real wide stuff that looks like TV twin lead with
>>alternating patches of the center plastic cut out. After I learn to handle
>>that, I though I would look for some of the open wire with discrete spacers.)
>
>I've used this stuff, and the rule appears to be "Keep it away from long
>runs of metal parallel to the line."
>
>>Steve - W3GRG
>
>Perry / KF0CA

You *** DON'T *** want to use a balun with the G5RV antenna!

* * * * * * * ========================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ========================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ========================== N2JPG

3542. Re: ic751a vs ic751 microcode problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 15:21:31 UTC
From: andreap@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <andreap.659978491@s.ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 6102

summers@hpspkla.spk.hp.com (Jim B. Summers) writes:

>Strictly speaking, the microprocessor code is permanent in the 751. All
>that is actually in the battery backed RAM board is data used by that
>code. The RAM contains the frequencies that define the band edges of the
>ham bands. It is in BCD form in the lower 256 bytes of the 1KX4 RAM.
>When the processor determines that the RAM is corrupt it just goes out to
>lunch to prevent out-of-band transmission.

>I think ICOM should have mentioned the RAM feature in the manual (I have
>an IC-751 and there is no mention at all of the future loss of function.)
>Another thing that should be in there is instructions on how to remove the
>RAM board from the radio (without static damage) so that it alone can be
>shipped to ICOM for re-programming when the battery fails. It seems silly
>to have to ship the whole radio when it isn't really necessary.

>When I first discovered the RAM feature of the ICOM radios I got a schematic
>of the RAM board from ICOM and figured out how to re-program it myself so
>that when the battery does go I would be covered. I would consider writing
>an article for QST with perhaps a schematic for a board that would interface
>to a PC via RS232 which would allow re-programming any of the RAM boards if
>there is any interest. Another thing that puzzles me is why someone, ICOM
>or someone else, hasn't come out with a replacement board with ROM providing
>the frequency data and RAM for the memories, vfo's etc. It seems like that
>would be easy and would make everyone happy.

I am the owner of an ICOM 745 which also contains code in RAM. I have
known about this problem for sometime and like many other readers of the
group have been somewhat puzzled as to why ICOM would do such a thing.
After reading this posting, their logic has become clear to me.

By putting the bands and their edges in RAM, ICOM created radios that
can be reprogrammed to reflect new band allocations or changes in the
existing band edges. I remember what a problem the new WARC bands created
in the early '80s. Everyone had to trash their old equipment and buy
new stuff. With the 745/751/751a, all we should have to do, after the
'92 WARC, is send the boards back to ICOM for reprogramming with the new
allocations.

A second reason they might have done this is profit. It was probably
cheaper to design one radio that could be used throughout the world,
and then program in the band allocations for the desired country. This
way, the same board could be used world-wide, and excess inventory in
one country could be diverted to another country just by reprogramming
the board!

I like the idea of a replacement ROM board, but it might be smart for someone designing one to wait until after the '92 WARC so they can include any changes that might be made.

Harold Peach, N4FLZ
* Reply to hgpeach@ca.uky.edu. Posting account is not mine.

3543. Regency Scanner Mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 15:28:15 UTC
From: grb@spuds.mlb.semi.harris.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov30.152815.20847@mlb.semi.harris.com>
Source record: 6103

I have a handheld Scanner from DAK, Regency R 4030, that boasts
800 MHz band coverage. Well actually it gets part of the 800 band on the
high and low side, but the middle of the band has been locked out. I was
wandering of anyone new of a quick fix that will "unlock" these frequencies.
Since the PLL is capable of capturing even up into the 900 MHz band I assume
it's not a problem with the capability of the unit but rather Regency purposely
is restiricting these channels.

I had heard about clipping some diodes or something like that. This scanner
looks identical to Bearcat scanners except for some of the plastic colors.
The R 4030 is a 200 channel programmable handheld if that helps any with
identification.

73s
Jerry KC4TIB

Pls use inet address below

--
Jerry Bechtel ## P.O. Box: 883
inet: grb@mlb.semi.harris.com ## Mail Stop: 54-102
phone: (407) 729-5286 ## Melbourne, Fl. 32902-0883
fax: (407) 729-5005 ##

3544. Re: ICOM Batteries (memory)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 16:51:25 UTC
From: andreap@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <andreap.659983885@s.ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 6104

dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:

> I don't have anything at risk myself, but I do seem to be spending
>an increasing amount of time with other peoples gear laid out on my bench.
>I just want to be able to avoid such pitfalls as swapping a lithium cell
>in the safest way (WITH NO EXTERNAL POWER APPLIED) only to discover
>a catatonic microprocessor.

I just finished balking with ICOM about this battery deal. They say
they recently check an ICOM 751a that has been used less than 10% of
the time. The battery shows no signs of quiting after 8 years. They
expect it to last between 10 and 15 years.

They stated that the following models are affected by the RAM battery
issue:

ICOM IC- 745, 751, 751a, R71, 271, and 47

No other ICOM radios are involved. They said the reason for their use
of RAM was because it was the only RFI immune chip at the time.

(I am just relaying their comments!)

> NB some lithium batteries carry dire warnings of risk of explosion
>and have maximum permitted reverse currents of 0.05 MICROAMPS. using
>an external supply carries more risks than just a transient corrupting
>the data.

> Many thanks, GM4ZNX
>

>k

3545. Looking for old QEX article

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 17:11:01 UTC
From: brewer@ace.dec.com
Message-ID: <133@decabo.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 6105
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

A local group here is building a repeater controller using the
8052 Basic uController.

Does anyone have a copy of the October 1988 issue of QEX
that would copy pages 3-9 and 15? This article evidently
describes the use of this device, and is needed to complete
the project.

Any help would be *greatly* appreciated.

73
/john WB5OAU

(brewer@ace.enet.com)

3546. SPICE would be nice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 17:13:28 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov30.171328.10105@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 6106

Hi,
I was wondering if anyone out in netland knew of the location of
the latest version of Berkley SPICE. I would like to FTP a copy for my
SUN, but don't know perzactly where to look.

Thanx,
Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

3547. Re: Can't Find MailCenter!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 17:37:33 UTC
From: andyw@aspen32.cray.com
Message-ID: <143402.1587@timbuk.cray.com>
Source record: 6107

Is anyone else out there getting these postings ?

Looks like a fidonet mailing list has gone a little wild !

|> * Origin: Bonafido Usenet <====> Fido Gateway. (3:771/170.0)

Maybe someone at Bonafido can knock this on the head.

--
andyw. (W0/G1XRL)

andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835

3548. Re: Internet <---> Packet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 17:50:15 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov30.175015.18206@xanadu.com>
Source record: 6108

In article <9011292352.AA20828@ucsd.edu> MARC003@UNLVM.BITNET ("Randy Bradley ", waiting still) writes:
>
> Perhaps the greatest value to hams of such a link as is being discussed
>would be that hams on a packet network could have access to the vast
>wealth of information and resources on the internet.
>
> [Stuff deleted...]
>
>Therefore, I would
>suggest that a solution to this debate would be that initial software on the
>gateways allow packet network operators (legal by definition:-) access to the
>internet, however, restrict internet users from accessing the packet network.
>
> I know, I know... (but I want to access my home computer from work:-()
>well, the gatekeeper could set up passwords, secutity locks, etc. and only
>allow access to the packet network after verification that the accessee is
>truely a licensed ham.
>
>
Actually, I have no reason to access my home computer from work. If I did I could just call up the telebit at my house and get fast reliable transfers. (I only have a 1200 bps TNC.) However, I don't have internet access from work. So what you suggest is great! I could ftp sites, etc. from my house.

However, there is one flaw. Me as the end user on the packet side ftps to a site on the internet, through some packet/internet gateway (actually a router). Now I peruse that machines anonymous directory, and do a get on some file I *think* might be interesting. However, to my shocking amazment it contains some foul language (imagine a news digest).

See the point? I still think that this situation falls under the third party traffic rules. I am in contact with a third party who is using the gateway's station for its transmissions. Its just like when you use a phone patch to contact someone via another amateur station. If the person at the end of the patch uses unnacceptable language, then it is up to the operator of that station to do something. (I think repeater autopatches fall under a different set of rules.) On the same line of reasoning the operator of the gateway would still have to screen traffic from the internet side to the packet side.

Now mail would be o.k. One way mail. From the packet to internet. I see no reason why not.

I think that what I would rather see is a reverse of what Tad Cook and some other fine providers of ARRL bulletins do. Instead of forwarding from packet to the net, why not forward news (maybe the digest) to packet. I check out the local packet BBS occassionaly and the technical content of those messages is kinda low. I wish it were higher. Aren't the packet to news forwards manual? I guess they could be automatic. If there is someone out there that is reading the digest, then he could just select the good articles and forward them when he's done. Actually it could even be done through rn or trn.

Thanks

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

3549. Re: Dr-590 results

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 17:53:21 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2474@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 6109

In article <1990Nov29.041838.7252@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
{waters@darla.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
{
{>{This is what you will find . . .
{>{The rig now transmits everywhere.
{
{>This I do NOT consider a virtue, if I want to transmit out of band I want
{>to KNOW that I am doing it! I have caught myself twice now replying to a
{>VHF repeater on the UHF state police frequency. They use PL and I cought it
{>after getting only "Alpha Alpha OOOPS" out, but that is still not something
{>I like to do! All to easy in city traffic though.
{
{Do what I do... I program all NON-ham repeater pairs with the offset in
{the opposite direction (but by the correct amount). In the case of repeater
{outputs in the 450-455 MHz range, you would be transmitting in the ham band.

That is one way to minimize the problem I will admit, doesn't work with the AZ DPS on 460.xx though :-) For practical purposes using simplex will minimize the QRM since they use a PL tone and a repeater. Of course if you get into the repeater ...

I would much prefer a switch or wire to cut however. With a microprocessor controlled rig it would be trivial to add TX enables for every 10 Mhz segment for example, wouldn't even need extra pins on the IC/board since the speed required is low enough to be easily multiplexed.

Now if *I* were designing it ... :-)

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

There is no right way to do wrong.

3550. Re: 5 Mhz & Time Stations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 18:15:47 UTC
From: sdry@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1990Nov30.141547.1271@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 6110
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <36347@cup.portal.com>,
ckp@cup.portal.com (Christine K Paustian) writes:
> YVTO is a Time Signal which broadcasts on 6100 kHz from Caracas - none of
> my references indicate the presence of a Time Signal in Venezuela on 5000 kHz

3551. Re: Antenna Matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 18:35:58 UTC
From: feg@moss.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1990Nov30.183558.5951@cbnewsl.att.com>
Source record: 6111

In article <410012@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com> dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:
>
> If I remember rightly the bottom end of the G5RV was designed to
>come our at about 75 ohms. The original design just connects the bottom
>end of the OPEN WIRE feeder to the co-ax - no balun.
>
> Louis varney G5RV himself recommends an ATU design with a true balanced
>output and no balun. He seems to get asked frequently about this and
>so re-publishes details every now and then. There was a fairly
>comprehensive article by him on this subject in RADCOM within the past
>couple of years. These antennas are definately compromise jobs, but do
>well for what they are. Don't expect low VSWR, if you can use all balanced
>feed line and balanced ATU. If you get a very bad match at any frequency
>of importance, you can shift it by changing feeder length.
>

Except for any change in coax loss as a result of changing feeder
length, you can not change the SWR of a load (the antenna at the
other end) by changing feeder length. What you can do is to
cause a change in the impedance seen by your transmitter--which
it may like better because you have brought either the resistance
or reactance into the range acceptable by your transmitter coupler.

Forrest Gehrke feg@dodger.att.com k2bt

3552. Re: CW Questions from a novice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 18:41:55 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2476@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 6112

In article <1990Nov29.033524.23715@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
{I have been a ham for 8 months, and have upgraded to advanced class. Would
{you believe that I've never made a CW QSO? I really would like to get
{involved in CW, but I feel like a complete ignoramus. I have an ICOM-735
{with the built-in keyer. I have these questions:
{
{1) How do I answer a CQ? I hear a guy calling CQ, and I want to answer him,
{but how? What do I send? Like I say, I'm pretty ignorant.

THe best advice I can give is LISTEN! See what the other stations are saying. THat advice applies to just about any ham radio activity BTW, ESPECIALLY DXing and contesting!

The normal protocol is to call with a 1 X 3 response. If you were calling CQ for example I would send:

KK6MV DE AA4MW AA4MW AA4MW K

(1) send a little slower than the other station NEVER faster! I sometimes work the novice bands for fun and if someone responds to my 5 wpm call at 35 wpm the I will also send at 35 wpm - and sometimes find its someone "showing off". After a few years of CW the higher speeds are actually much easier than low speeds.

(2) give the station a few seconds (say 20 seconds) to respond and then repeat the call.

Once he responds to you then you can give your rig, QTH etc. just like an SSB QSO.

Feel free to use reasonable abbreviations but don't go overboard. Very few novices can interpret HPE CUAGN SN OM. A table of common "Q" signals is helpful though, you probably know more of these than you think and they were invented for CW.

Don't expect the other guy to be any more experienced than you are - it is a NOVICE band after all. You will both make mistakes, just try to learn from them.

{2) On what frequency do I answer the CQ? If I hear him, do I answer him on
{that frequency, or do I move the dial until his tone is at the lowest point?

Pick a tone that is comfortable, about 1khz. Transcievers are made to offset the TX frequency to allow for this. In heavy QRM use the RIT (if any) to adjust to a lower tone. I have used as low as 100 Hz (with an audio filter and 150 Hz mech. filter in the line too!) in really awfull

conditions, but if things get that bad you should probably QRT.

{3) Which bands would you recommend for a beginner? Obviously, the novice
{sections of the bands are good. I like 40 meters, but broadcast stations
{usually obliterate the band.

I would suggest the 40M novice band in the DAY or 80M at night. Mostly because you WON'T get much DX so the QRM will be lower. THe QRM always gets worse after you start a QSO BTW :-)

Good luck and don't feel self conscious about mistakes, expect them and learn from them!

CW can be a lot of fun and is WELL worth the effort to master it - that means 30+ wpm though not just 13! Get some cassettes with conversations (or W1AW) and listen to them in the background while you do something else. Before a year is out you will be hearing 30+ wpm with no problem.

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

There is no right way to do wrong.

3553. Wanted distance formulas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 19:02:56 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"30-Nov-90.11:02:56.PST".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 6113

There have been several programs written in BASIC and published in the ham magazines over the years.

Perhaps the one you desire which seems to answer the question of the earth's curvature between points of interest was printed in 73 Magazine, December 1978, pg 174. An additional article on the same subject, but less comprehensive was printed in 73 Magazine December 1977, pg 106.

73
Hugh Wells
W6WTU

3554. Re: VLF Aircraft Radio Beacons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 20:12:23 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4386@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6114

In article <1990Nov28.223556.6329@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Charley Kline) writes:
>LOM's id with the first two letters of the airport identifier that is
>being served by the marker; LMM's id with the last two. For instance,
>here in Champaign IL, the airport identifier is CMI, so the LOM id's as
>"CM". If we had a LMM (we don't), it would id as "MI".

Well, almost. The LOM/LMM IDs do follow that pattern, but it's not the airport ID, but the ILS ID that they correspond to. In the case of the first or only ILS at a field, it's the same as the airport ID (usually), but others bear no relationship to the airport ID at all. Houston Intercontinental is a good example: it has 6 ILSs, and only one can be IAH. The rest are things like JYQ, CJF, ...

(I bet the folks out there weren't aware that us pilot types have to deal with some things that are stranger than even the FCC's worst machinations! :-)
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

3555. IP address coordinator?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 20:15:51 UTC
From: hurta@hcvdl.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9011302015.AA23379@tilde>
Source record: 6115

I'm interested in getting into TCP/IP. It dawned on me that someone must be coordinating the radio IP addresses. Could someone tell me who to get in touch with to get an IP address assigned to my station?

Also, is anyone familiar with who's running TCP/IP in Texas, and in the Dallas area specifically? And what frequencies?

I plan on running the KA9Q package...

Thanks,
Dwaine
- - - - -
Dwaine Hurta, N5HD hurta@hcvdl.csc.ti.com
Texas Instruments, Dallas, Texas N5HD @ N5LDD.#DFW.TX.USA.NA

3556. Another CW Question from A Technician :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 21:14:36 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <17788@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 6116

In article <4454@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>I would then answer with something like:
>
>KK6MY DE NJ6A GE OM TNX FER CALL UR RST 599 QTH SAN RAMON, CA NAME HR
>JERRY HW CPY? KK6MY DE NJ6A K
>
>In English this is: good evening old man, thanks for the call. Your signal
>report is 599. My location is San Ramon, Ca. My name is Jerry. How do
>you copy?
>
I note that lots of exchanges include the HW CPY? on each call. Does this
question refer to another signal report or an inquiry as to how much of the
transmission did the other fellow get?

-edg
--
Ed Greenberg WB2GOH/6
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA

3557. rec.ham-radio.legal: Formal proposal is coming

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 21:34:46 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4387@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6117

There's been some discussion here about my proposal for rec.ham-radio.legal. It's been mostly favorable, and so I'm going to proceed with the formalities getting the group created.

There's been some sentiment for a rec.ham-radio.tech group. The idea, as I understand it, is to move the technical discussions away from the flamage, than the other way around. I have only one problem with this idea: there's more to ham radio than just technical issues. A .tech group would leave the rest of us wading through the legal flamage to find articles of interest that aren't technical, but aren't controversial either.

I feel that .legal is the most logical split to move the flamage, and leave non-controversial articles, available in the group. Hence, I'm sticking with the original proposal.

Expect to see the formal Call for Discussion in news.announce.newgroups next Monday morning.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

3558. NTS to MARS link?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 22:15:58 UTC
From: bassett@merlot.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Nov30.141439@merlot.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 6118

For the last couple of years, the local ARES organizations have set up a booth at one of the local Malls (Newpark Mall in Newark, CA) to send holiday traffic for shoppers.

This year we expect to be asked if there is anyway to send message to service-people stationed in Saudi Arabia.

Therefore:

Is there any NTS link to MARS (or any other way) to send traffic from an NTS packet station to service people overseas?

By the way, the most difficult problem is finding shoppers that know the telephone numbers and zipcodes in order to send proper NTS messages. Hopefully, significant prior publicity will help this year.

Holiday cheer to all,

****
Greg - KJ6EP
EC Fremont, CA
bassett@merlot.enet.dec.com
****

3559. advice to CW novices

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 22:35:04 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <40465@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6119

In article <4454@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>I would then answer with something like:
>
>KK6MY DE NJ6A GE OM TNX FER CALL UR RST 599 QTH SAN RAMON, CA NAME HR
^^
>
>In English this is: good evening old man, thanks for the call. Your signal
^^^

Jerry, can you please explain to us how you know that the person calling is male? I find it impossible to distinguish male cw sending from female cw sending, so I would really appreciate knowing the secret. I wouldn't want to address a male ham as a female, or do the reverse. I'm sure you don't want to perpetuate the idea that only males can be radio hams, or do you?

88, old woman -

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3560. Space Shuttle Updates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 22:44:48 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <643.2756AD39@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6120

> From: wejones@CRDEC7.APGEA.ARMY.MIL ("William E. Jones III")
> Date: 27 Nov 90 16:39:58 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9011271139.aa05074@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> This may or may not be of interest to people, but in addition to the
> shuttle status reports posted to this group, there are "Shuttle Status"
> (ss),
> "Payload Status" (ps), "Launch Advisories" (la), "Headline News", etc
> available on ames.arc.nasa.gov (128.102.18.3) via ftp. The are in a

These are also available as part of maillists. Conmtact Peter Yee
("yee@ames.nasa.gov") for more details.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3561. Re: Space Shuttle Updates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 22:54:09 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9011302254.AA21589@hls.com>
Source record: 6121

Actually, the information contained on ames.arc.nasa.gov (available
anonymous ftp) is ACTUALLY a sub-set of the exact same information
available from SpaceLink.....

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

3562. 27 1/2 meter band

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-11-30 22:57:18 UTC
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9011302257.AA02818@alf.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 6122

Advertised in the DAMARK holiday catalogue:

ICON (with an 'N') Multi-Band FM, CB, TV Band Radio

- Receives all CB channels 1-80

Hmmm, so THAT explains all that activity from 27.5 up through 28!

Paul, KD3FU

3563. UNIDEN QSK MODIFICATION

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 00:19:21 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <376@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 6123
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I just received this note on packet. It might be of interest to those who own
Uniden 10-meter transceivers and wish to use them on packet and/or AMTOR:

Msg# TSP Size To @ BBS From Date Time Bid
15362 PY 1569 KD2BD N7ETV 901130 1711
Subject: UNIDEN QSK MODIFICATION

Thanks!!! to Craig, N7ETV for the following info...I will copy this to all
of you who responded to my message.
Mike/KA3NVP

HELLO:
AFTER HOOKING UP MY HR-2600 TO MY PK-232, I FOUND I HAD SOME PROBLEMS
USING IT IN AMTOR. SINCE I LOVE TO MODIFY AND "FIX" RIGS, I GRABBED MY
TEST EQUIPMENT AND SET OUT TO FIND OUT WHY THERE WAS A LONG SWITCH-OVER
DELAY TIME. AFTER A FEW MINUTES, I FOUND OUT THAT THE RECIEVER WAS COMM-
ING UP OK. IT WAS THE MUTE CIRCUT THAT WAS SLOW. I FOUND TWO CAPACITORS
THAT WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DELAY IN THE MUTE CIRCUT. TO FIX THE PROB-
LEM, CHANGE OUT C74 AND C99 (BOTH ARE 4.7uf @ 50VDC) WITH .01uf DISC CAP-
ACITORS WITH A VOLTAGE RATING GREATER THAN 15VDC. THESE CAPACITORS ARE
ALSO FOUND IN THE HR-2510 AS WELL. THESE SEEM TO BE C139 AND C99 IN THE
HR-2510 IF MY COPY IS RIGHT. THESE CAPACITORS ARE LOCATED NEXT TO THE
AUDIO OUTPUT IC (TDA1905) IN THE RADIO. THIS I.C. IS LISTED AS IC2 IN THE
HR-2600 AND IC103 IN THE HR-2510. I ALSO FOUND THE S/RF METER TO BE VERY
SLOW IN MY RIG. I FIXED THIS BY CHANGING C302 ON THE CONTROL UNIT (LOCATED
NEXT TO J304) TO A .01uf DISC CAPACITOR ALSO. THIS CAPACITOR IS ALSO IN
THE HR-2510. AFTER THESE MODIFICATIONS, I HAD NO MORE PROBLEMS MAKING ANY
CONNECTS IN ANY MODE. 73'S AND ENJOY THE UNIDEN!
CRAIG/N7ETV @ WB6MQM
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA. 89121
NN2Z>

73, de John, KD2BD
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

3564. Re: advice to CW novices

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 01:05:38 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <23980@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 6124

In article <40465@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>> ... OM ... ::= "old man"
>Jerry, can you please explain to us how you know that the person calling is
>male? I find it impossible to distinguish male cw sending from female cw
>sending, so I would really appreciate knowing the secret. I wouldn't want
>to address a male ham as a female, or do the reverse. I'm sure you don't
>want to perpetuate the idea that only males can be radio hams, or do you?
>88, old woman -

Coming from someone whose login is the trademark of the ultimate in
macho womanizing males, I find your false piety ludicrous.

Linguistic pseudo-feminism is the hobgoblin of tiny minds. It's an easy
victory in an unchallenging battle, and of no possible interest to
anyone who has risen above the pharisaic.

Indeed, "OM" could have easily stood for "Old Mother", or perhaps even
"Old Mother-....". So Jerry could be incorrect. But given the current
distribution, he's more likely correct in imputing a male rather than a
female on the other end of the connection. Now if you want to do
something about THAT, you have a worthwhile target for your apparently
overabundant energies. And you would stop annoying the rest of us while
you're at it.

That is, if you think most hams are human. I often wonder.
- Brian

3565. Re: HT experiences?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 01:51:47 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1638@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6125

In article <"29-Nov-90.17:06:11.PST".*.John_L._Levin.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
John_L._Levin.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM writes:
>I am new to amateur radio and am currently in the market for a dual-band 2m -
>70cm HT. I have narrowed the search to two units, based primarily on budget
>constraints. The two in question are the Kenwood TH-77A and the Yaesu FT-470.
>I would appreciate any comments, or experiences any of you have had with either
>of these two units.

I've commented on this before, but here goes again. I am very impressed with the FT470. I was a confirmed Icom'aholic before I got the 470. I think it is the best feature for the dollar radio on the market. It's extremely rugged with a metal case. I've now dropped mine off a tower and it survived. There are a couple of complaints keeping it from being perfect however. First, the receive audio is not very loud making it a little hard to use in an open jeep at speed. Secondly, the desk charger is a strict timed charger with no sensing. It can fry your batteries. Other than those two complaints, however, I love this radio. It's keyboard command system is among the easiest to understand and use of any of the HTs. If you use one for a week, you'll never want to go back to anything else (IMHO).

Gary KE4ZV

3566. Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 03:59:51 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <644.2756EB68@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6126

> From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
> Date: 28 Nov 90 14:47:24 GMT
> Organization: The University of Hartford
> Message-ID: <368@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <602.27528414@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >
> > > From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
> > > Date: 26 Nov 90 18:41:51 GMT
> > > Organization: The University of Hartford
> > > Message-ID: <366@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
> > > Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-
> radio.packet,
> > > rec.ham-radio
> > >
> > > Since you ask...
> > > 97.115(b) The third party may participate in stating the
> > > message where:
> > > (1) The control operator is present at the control
> > > point and is continuously monitoring and
> > > supervising the third party's participation...
> >
> > Thank you for sharing that with us. Unfortunately, it has nothing to do
> with
> > the topic we were discussing. The segment you quote relates to a third-
> party
> > DIRECTLY manipulating the amateur stations' on-the-air transmissions in
> real
> > time. We are discussing non-realtime "store and forward" transmission of
> > Internet newsgroups. In such a matter nothing is said about the mechanics
> of
> > ensuring compliance with rules governing message content. There is no
> reason to
> > assume, based on anything in Part 97, that a licensee or his designated
> control
> > operator may not legally employ mechanical aids to enhance his ability to
> > achieve that compliance with a minimum of physical labor.
>
> Whoa! Where in Part 97 do you see a distinction drawn between real-time
> third-party traffic and store-and-forward? That's a distinction drawn
> by *you* rather than by the FCC. The paragraph addresses the means by
> which a third party may participate in stating the message. If a

> message
> (stated by a third party) comes across the network and is transmitted
> directly, without human intervention, that third party is stating it
> without the supervision of a control operator.

Well, 'stating the message' - TO ME - means real time transmission. Any other interpretation of the word seems to me to be unnatural 'lawyer-ese'. Actually, the regulations seem to me to be based on an archaic understanding of HOW third party traffic is transmitted. The regs just didn't envision the "Look, Ma, no hands" capabilities we have now. They are a throwback to the day when the only way anything got on the air was for a live human bean to DO something NOW.

> Of course the control
> operator can use mechanical aids--I never said he couldn't--but the use
> of such aids doesn't absolve him of the responsibility to continously
> monitor and supervise the third party's participation.

I guess we differ on the meaning of 'continuously monitor and supervise' also. To me, initiating an ongoing mechanical process and periodically checking its report mechanism IS _continuous_ . Sort of like baking a cake. You put it in the oven and check it from time to time. You don't need to sit in front of the oven and stare at the cake through the little window.

If we take your definition literally, the control operator would not even be allowed to blink.

> The FCC's major concern is not that someone might say a naughty word
> on the air. They are concerned that unscrupulous people might use
> amateur frequencies for business or criminal purposes without there
> being any means of detecting and tracking them.

I'll take that seriously after they get rid of the non-ham taxicabs, truckers, boaters, and balloonists...

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3567. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 04:12:03 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <647@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 6127

```
> end of the unit by transmitting pulse mode, which is an illegal mode for
> X-band ham.
>
```

3568. Re: Space Shuttle Updates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 06:29:30 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47001@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6128

In article <643.2756AD39@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > This may or may not be of interest to people, but in addition to the
> > shuttle status reports posted to this group, there are "Shuttle Status"
> > (ss),
> > "Payload Status" (ps), "Launch Advisories" (la), "Headline News", etc
> > available on ames.arc.nasa.gov (128.102.18.3) via ftp. The are in a
>
>These are also available as part of maillists. Conmtact Peter Yee
>("yee@ames.nasa.gov") for more details.

Or, if you're on Usenet, you can read them in sci.space.shuttle. Peter got a bit behind recently while he was out of town, but they're coming fast and furious now.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

3569. The Hate Herbie Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 06:42:03 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1990Dec1.064203.3875@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 6129

The 20 meter mess has taken a new turn. Herb KV4FZ and his BARF group have something else to take on, namely a new group. One with no official name. These guys started the 14.313 Peace Coalition net a couple months ago. They moved up from 3894.5. Originally they tried to talk to the Barf Group, but incompatabilities arose, and since both groups have "strong personalities", what has resulted is two groups that refuse to talk to one another, and if a member of one group happens to transmit while the other group has control of the frequency, they scream MALICIOUS INTERFERENCE, and they call the FCC. This is, of course going to do our hobby no good at all.

Since I work out of my home, runing this public access unix site, I am able to monitor 14.313/14.300 all day until band closing. I have heard some amazing stuff the past couple weeks.

The new group can only be called the HATE HERBIE NET. They get on and play tapes of Herb and the boys. Tapes recorded from 2 meter repeaters on St. Croix, and other recordings trying to show that the Barf people lie, and are hippocrites.

Barf, not to be outdone, comes on after the HATE HERBIE NET, and debunk all the stuff, and play tapes of their own, and the 20 meter war goes on.

I think EVERYONE out there with an HF rig should at least listen, so you know what is going on on these two frequencies. If you hear an orgainzed net without a lot of shouting and QRM, tune to the OTHER frequency. Sometimes go up or down a few KC, and you will hear the two groups badmouthing one another.

The problem I have with the new group (WB2PZT and COMPANY) is that they use very foul language, and are prone to talking in a manner that they call "Adult Entertainment". Those familiar with the stuff that is heard on 3868 and 3894.5 know about this off color stuff, and foul language. PZT (I think it was him, might have been one of the others) Got drunk on the air one day, and began using the F-word in just about every sentence. These boys have actually said right on the air that the FCC does not care what kind of language they use. I find that hard to believe.

If you are trying to introduce someone to ham radio, you would do well to avoid 20 meters. One day last week, a teacher came on who was there with his class (It was ADULT EDUCATION, FORTUNATELY) and was saying how this stuff does not sell ham radio very well.

I could not agree more. While I have to admit that I sometimes rather enjoy the confrontations, ESPECIALLY now that they are talking about something OTHER than Phone patches.

Thanksgiving night, HERB, KV4FZ, who is the anti phone patch KING of BARF Was in contact with a ship in the Persian Gulf, and ran many patches at his own expense for the guys on the ship. The HATE HERBIE group claims that when he did this, he "Commandeered" the frequency that they were in QSO on. I did not hear the beginning, but later HERB played back the tape he made on HIS END, showing PZT and the others YELLING while Herb was running the Patches. The yelling included the foul language that the group is famous for.

Now whether or not it is true that Herb took the frequency, these guys should know that by interfering and screaming while a patch is in progress, they only degrade the hobby. If that had happened to me, I would have at least kept my mouth shut til AFTER. And of course if I WAS on and someone wanted to run such patches, I would not mind giving up the frequency, and sitting back and becoming an SWL for a bit.

Listening to both sides in this dispute, one finds distaste for behaviour of both groups, and also some agreement with things the two sides present.

And the WAR goes on.

Herbie. Pay your fine.
---- Unknown QRMer
--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

3570. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 07:35:34 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Dec1.073534.11978@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 6130

In article <647@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
>Such garbage. If radar helps keep the highways slower=safer, i'm all for
>it. Make radar detectors illegal everywhere!

Shall we parse the above statements?

IF radar helps keep the highways slower / =safer, /[THEN] i'm all for it.

Perfectly good statement, however there is the implied postulate (or
Theorem yet to be proved) "slower=safer". In any event, I'm all for letting
him be all for it.

Make radar detectors illegal everywhere!

Pray tell, how does this follow from the first proposition? There is
(at least anecdotal) evidence that the use of radar detectors causes would-be
speeders to be more conscious of their speed and (when the radar is near),
actually slow down. This would appear to be a desirable effect. Yet,
Mr. Heller would have us outlaw their use. The net effect of THAT would seem
to me to be MORE speeding, with (possibly) higher revenues for the police; at
least as compared to the legal radar detector scenario.

So which is it to be... road safety or more revenue?

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

3571. Cyrillic (and other) morse code.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 09:33:27 UTC
From: d89mb@efd.lth.se
Message-ID: <1990Dec1.093327.12316@lth.se>
Source record: 6131

Is there anywhere a file obtainable containing cyrillic morse code?
(Or turkish)?

I beleive the ARRL-book used to contain japanese and others but Russian?
(Cyrillic).

Will someone also explain what a "Oblast" is. Is it some zone-dividment in
USSR? If so -- How many are they and how do you express them in CW?
Any short-form (eg. OBL).

--
Magnus Bodin "Nec fasces, nec opes,
Institute of Tychology, sola artis sceptra perennant"
Box 5127, 220 05 Sweden (Tycho Brahe, Stj{rneborg 1584)

3572. LOCATOR (Maidenhead)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 09:36:09 UTC
From: d89mb@efd.lth.se
Message-ID: <1990Dec1.093609.12379@lth.se>
Source record: 6132

Do you use it out there? In the US?

Is there anyone having a C program to calculate one's locator and also
(especially this) calculating distance between two locators? (Of course
taking the ellipsoidical sphere form into account)

Sincerely yours,

--
Magnus Bodin "Nec fasces, nec opes,
Institute of Tychology, sola artis sceptra perennant"
Box 5127, 220 05 Sweden (Tycho Brahe, Stj{rneborg 1584)

3573. any info on oscar-21 launch

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 11:29:24 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <677@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 6133

Has anyone in netland heard if the soviets have
launched Oscar-21 Rs-14? It was going to happen around the 29th of Novenber.
Any information would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse
n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP

3574. Re: RC-850 Controller Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 15:21:47 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1643@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6134

In article <7500050@hpfcso.HP.COM> jws@hpfcso.HP.COM (John Schmidt) writes:
>Why not consider the S-Com 7K instead of the 850? They're becoming the
>standard here in Colorado.
>
>John Schmidt, NK0R

Amen to that! We just brought up a new machine with a S-Com 5K controller. This has got to be the best commercial controller available for the money. The construction is very high quality (we bought the rack mount option), and the system is fully programable via touchtones. Programming codes can be restricted to the control link, if you desire, on a code by code basis. So you can allow the general user community access to some functions while protecting others. Different levels of access are controlled by passwords, so you can have more than one class of user. There are command macros that you can build to allow complex functions be performed with a single command. There are auxillary inputs and outputs that you can use for external status and control functions. There is a real time clock allowing mode changes depending on the time of day. Link receivers and transmitters are easily accomodated. Full schematics and parts layouts are provided along with an exhaustive programming manual. And the price is right. Don't overlook S-Com if you are shopping for a new controller.

Gary KE4ZV

3575. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 15:25:17 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1920@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6135

```
From n8emr!W8PH Thu Nov 29 19:30:38 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iewq1-0000hMC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 29 Nov 90 17:36 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901129/1627z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:13722 Z:43232
R:901129/1620 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:55549 Z:43103
R:901129/0232 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:11419 Z:45387

SPECIAL BULLETIN 13 ARLX013
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT NOVEMBER 29, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE JOHNSON SPACE CENTER,
THE LAUNCH DATE AND TIME FOR THE STS-35 ASTRO-1 MISSION WILL BE
SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1990 AT 0638 UTC OR 0138 EST.
```

3576. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 15:25:30 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1921@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6136

Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0if5VG-0000uNC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Fri, 30 Nov 90 03:08 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901130/0732z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:13780 Z:43232
R:901130/0633 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:55731 Z:43103
R:901130/0628z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:6730 Z:43229
R:901130/0010 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:13052 Z:44223
R:901130/0337z @:KA8Z.OH.USA Canton, Oh. #:39302 Z:44705

QST DE W1AW
DX BULLETIN 47 ARLD047
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
NOVEMBER 30, 1990
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THANKS TO ALLEN SINGER, N2KW AND THE TRISTATE DX PACKETCLUSTER NETWORK, STEVE, W9NUF, AND THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS DX ASSOCIATION, DOC, W9NSZ AND CARINE, ON7LX, FOR THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

ALBANIA, ZA. CHANCES OF WORKING ALBANIA BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR ARE IMPROVING. IN ADDITION TO THE ANTICIPATED HUNGARIAN EXPEDITION, SEVERAL EUROPEAN GROUPS NOW CLAIM OPERATIONS WILL COMMENCE IN MID-DECEMBER. KEEPING TUNING.

ANTARCTICA. SEVERAL NATIONS ARE ACTIVATING THEIR BASES DURING THE ANTARCTIC SUMMER THIS YEAR. ZL0AAF AT SWAN BASE IS LOCATED ON BALLENY ISLAND, MUCH TO THE DELIGHT OF ISLAND HUNTERS. G1SWW WILL BE SPENDING 2 YEARS AT HALLEY BASE, STARTING FEBRUARY, 1991. HE WILL SIGN VP8SWW AND VP8HAL ON SSB. VP8GAV AND VP8FAR ARE AT FARADAY BASE. IA0PS WILL ACTIVATE TERRANOVA BAY AROUND FEBRUARY 15, WITH OPERATORS IK0AIH AND I0MAX KEEPING QSL MANAGER IK0GPP BUSY.

CROZET, FT8W. FT4WC HAS BEEN REPORTED ON 14027 KHZ AT 1300 UTC. QSL VIA F6GVH.

CHATHAM ISLAND, ZL7. HA9RE AND HA8XX WILL SIGN ZL0AAD/7 AND ZL0ADN/7 STARTING DECEMBER 11 FOR 2 WEEKS. QSL VIA DJ1ND.

IRAQ, YI. YI1BGD HAS BEEN VERY ACTIVE ON 10 METER SSB FROM 1300 UTC. ON7LX, DF3NZ, AND OE6EEG HAVE BEEN HELPFUL IN GETTING A YI QSL SINCE THE EMBARGO OF IRAQ INCLUDES MAIL.

KAMPUCHEA, XU. JG1RVN, WILL SIGN XU1DK FROM DECEMBER 3 TO 7. EMPHASIS WILL BE RTTY, CW, LF. IT IS NOT CLEAR IS THIS THE SAME OPERATION ANTICIPATED BY 9V1YC, DECEMBER 13 TO 20, OR AN

INDEPENDENT EFFORT.

KURE ISLAND, KH7. KD7P/NH7 OPERATION IS ANTICIPATED FROM DECEMBER 12 TO 21. EMPHASIS WILL BE ON CW AND RTTY.

LESOTHO, 7P. ZS5WT AND ZS5BK WILL BE ACTIVE AS 7P8CW OR APPENDING /7P8 TO THEIR ZS CALL SIGNS FROM DECEMBER 13 TO 18. EXPECT PLENTY OF CW ON 40 AND 80 METERS.

MALAWI, 7Q. VINCE, 7Q7VP, LIKES 21240 KHZ AT 1930 UTC. QSL TO BOX 2111, BLANTYRE, MALAWI.

MALDIVE ISLAND, 8Q7. MIKE, K9AJ, ALONG WITH SUE, KA9RHK, WILL SIGN 8Q7BQ ON ALL BANDS, UNTIL DECEMBER 9. HE HOPES TO BE ACTIVE AS HS0AC DECEMBER 11 TO 14. QSL TO K9AJ.

MOROCCO, CN. N6AMG IS QRV UNTIL DECEMBER 7. HE IS WORKING THE WARC BANDS AND 6 METERS.

MOUNT ATHOS, SV/A. APOLLO, SV2ASP/A, IS A MONK WLL BE OPERATING FROM MOUNT ATHOS FOR SOME TIME. HE LIKES 21335 KHZ AND HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN LIST OPERATIONS ON THAT FREQUENCY FOR THE PAST WEEK.

PENGUIN ISLANDS, ZS1. OH2BH, OH2RF, N7NG, AND ZS6BCR ARE ACTIVE AS ZS9Z/ZS1 THIS WEEKEND. CW, 24 KHZ UP FROM THGE. SSB, 45 KHZ UP FROM THEIR BAND EDGE. QSL VIA OH2BH.

REVILLA GIGEDO, XF4. XF4F LIKES 14030 KHZ AT 0200 UTC WHERE YOU CAN ARRANGE SKEDS FOR 10, 15 AND 20 METERS. QSL TO WA3HUP.

SAN FELIX, CE0X. THE XQ0X OPERATION HAS BEEN DELAYED. QSL MANAGER, CE3ESS, ESTIMATES ARRIVAL ON DECEMBER 6. THIS WILL BE AN ALL SSB OPERAON UTILIZING LISTS DUE TO THE LANGUAGE LIMITATIONS.

SOUTH SHETLAND ISLAND, VP8. THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF ACTIVITY HERE IN ANTICIPATION OF THE ANTARCTIC SUMMER. SP5FYM WILL JOIN THE CREW AT HF0POL WHERE HE WILL QSL HIS RTTY OPERATIONS VIA SP3HLM. CE9GEW IS ANOTHER SOUTH SHETLAND OPERATION, OFTEN FOUND ON 14143 KHZ AT 2200 UTC WITH THE SOUTH AMERICAN DX NET.

SIX METERS. THE 50 MHZ BAND IS ALIVE THIS SEASON WITH ACTIVITY BY D68GA1Z, ZS9Z, 6W1BC, CN2JP, KD7P/NH7, KA3B/C6A, KP2A, 9L1US, Z23JO, AND NUMEROUS EUROPEAN STATIONS. AT TIMES, IT SOUNDS LIKE 10 METERS.

WALVIS BAY, ZS9. LLOYD AND IRIS COLVIN CURRENTLY ACTIVE AS W6KG/ZS9 . ON DECEMBER 3, THE PENGUIN ISTEAM WILL SIGN ZS9Z FOR 3 OR 4 DAYS. ZS9A CONTINUES HIS 10 METER ACTIVITY ON THE WEEKENDS.

NOTE 1. A LETTER TO W1AW, FROM DOC, W9NSN STATED HE HAS COMPLETED THOUSANDS OF CONTACTS QSL VIA HIS CALLBOOK ADDRESS AS IT HAS BEEN CORRECT FOR MANY YEARS.

NOTE 2. ALSO, A LETTER FROM CARINE, ON7LX, STATES LOGS FOR 9K2KS ARE IN HAND UP TO APRIL 21, 1990. NO LOGS FOR THE 9K25KS OPERATION. ALSO HAS THE LOGS FROM SAMY, YI1BGD, UP TO THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1990. ON7LX HAS A NEW POST OFFI THE NEW NUMBER IS 8210 INSTEAD OF 8021 LOPPEM.

NOTE 3. KC4MJ IS NOT THE QSL MANAGER FOR PA3CXC/ST0.

NOTE 4. 6FXBCS IS VE7DP OPERATING FROM MAGDALENA ISLAND, MEXICO.

NOT5. 5N0MRD OPERATES FROM THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN LAGOS. SINCE HIS QSL REQUESTS ARE REGARDED AS OFFICIAL MAIL, HE HAS BEEN RETURNING IRCS AND GREENSTAMPS RECEIVED WITH HIS MAIL.

GOOD LUCK ON DX DE KB8NW/OBS

3577. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 15:25:44 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1922@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 6137

```
Return-Path: <n8emr!WB8KWC>
Message-Id: <m0ifOuI-0000WWC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Fri, 30 Nov 90 23:35 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901201/0420z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:13894 Z:43232
R:901201/0321 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:56012 Z:43103
R:901201/0205 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:11571 Z:45387

SPECIAL BULLETIN 14 ARLX014
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT DECEMBER 1, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE JOHNSON SPACE CENTER,
THE LAUNCH DATE AND TIME FOR THE STS-35 ASTRO-1 MISSION WILL BE
SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1990 AT 0638 UTC OR 0138 EST.

TO MINIMIZE INTERFERENCE WHEN TRYING TO WORK THE SHUTTLE, PLEASE
DON'T TRANSMIT, PARTICULARLY ON 144.95 MHZ, UNTIL THE SHUTTLE IS IN
RANGE OF YOUR LOCATION.

LISTEN TO THE GODDARD AMATEUR RADIO CLUB STATION, WA3NAN, FOR LIVE
LAUNCH COVERAGE ON 3860, 7185 AND 14295 KHZ.
```

3578. Re: transvert a CB radio to 6M am subband?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 16:23:04 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <377@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 6138

After I converted my Cybernet board (Hy-Gain) to 10-meter FM, I converted it to scan all 10 cordless phone frequencies (46 MHz), with the PLL codes for each phone channel stored in an EPROM.

I have no doubt that a similar conversion could be performed to enable operation on 6 meter FM.

73, de John, KD2BD

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

3579. Alinco 2M/440 Xcvr with DTMF control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 17:16:54 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080030@col.hp.com>
Source record: 6139

There is a full-page ALINCO ad in Dec QST which claims that
their 2M/440 dual band transceiver (DR-590T) has DTMF remote control
capability as well as crossband repeater function. This sounded
interesting to me --- put a transceiver on a mountaintop,
use an HT on 440, crossband repeat onto 2meters.

I called Alinco and got the following disappointing story.
Almost everything can be controlled remotely including power
level, crossband repeat on/off, frequency and memory recall.
The bad news is that the transmit offset cannot be selected.
(I never did get an answer to whether the rig automatically
choses offset on 2M. The guy said that "most repeaters in
the US have - offset.")

The Alinco guy's suggestion was to use the Memories instead.
(i.e. have all your favorite repeater freq's stored in memory
which does remember offset.) Only problem there is that the
memories can be selected only using "next memory up" and "next
memory down" control functions. There apparently is no "go to
a particular memory" function. This is OK until you forget
where you are.

I found it hard to believe that they had such robust functionality
but left out some critical features.

Can anyone confirm or deny what I've stated? Anyone have this
radio?

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"There is no such thing as ground."

3580. Re: TH-77 problem. Beware...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 20:16:08 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <19808@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 6146

In article <4115@network.ucsd.edu> brent@network.ucsd.edu (Brent Jones) writes:
>There is a major glitch with the TH-77 with its memories. If you let
>the battery die down with the radio turned on, you will lose all
>memories and the radio will reset. Removing the battery pack with the
>radio on does not affect this, only letting the battery pack die. Terrible
>engineering flaw...

I've had this happen twice to me, too. I have APO and batt. saver on (the
defaults). But it doesn't always happen after the battery dies. I will
try remember to just remove the pack if I suspect the battery died, rather
than play with the power on switch. I have a suspicion that leaving the
power switch alone may be the way to have the memories survive a dead battery.
Can anyone confirm or prove this theory erroneous?

73,
--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

3581. * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 20:51:43 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <378@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 6140
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1203
* SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1203

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY DECEMBER 3, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* MINI-TUTORIAL *
================
Keplerian data is widely used in the analysis of satellite orbits and the
development of satellite tracking data for groundstations. These elements
define the position and motion of a satellite in orbit around a larger body.

The first person to investigate elliptical orbits thoroughly was the
mathematician and astronomer Kepler. He formulated a set of rules for
elliptical orbits and was able to demonstrate that all planets followed
such orbits in their motions around the sun. Over 100 years later, orbital
elements defined by Kepler are still being used by astronomers and satellite
trackers worldwide.

Radio amateurs use a sub-set of Keplerian data that usually includes:
Reference Epoch Time, Inclination of orbit, Right Ascension At Ascending
Node, Eccentricity, Argument of Perigee, Mean Anomaly, Mean Motion
(sometimes replaced by Semi-Major Axis), Decay Rate, and orbit number.

REFERENCE EPOCH: (YYDDD.XXXXXXXX)

This is the precise time that the other time dependent elements are referred
to. The format consists of a two-digit year number followed by a three digit
day number, indicating the number of days since 01-Jan (day 0), and then the
fraction of the day, which represents the hours, minutes and seconds, where
one day equals 24 hours (one solar day).

Example: 03-Dec-90 12:30:15 UTC

03-Dec-90 = Year 90, day 337

12 Hours = 24/12 = 0.500000000
30 Minutes = 30/1440 = 0.020833333 add to 0.521006944
15 Seconds = 15/86400 = 0.000173611

Therefore, 03-Dec-90 12:30:15 UTC = 90337.521006944

INCLINATION: (XXX.XXXX degrees)

This is the angle between the satellite orbital plane and the Earth's equatorial plane. A satellite with an inclination of zero degrees orbits exactly over the equator, while one with an inclination of 90 degrees orbits exactly over the poles.

RIGHT ASCENSION AT ASCENDING NODE: (XXX.XXXX degrees)

The right ascension at which the satellite crosses the Earth's equatoral plane going from south to north. Right ascension has traditionally been defined as the "first point" in the constellation Aries.

ECCENTRICITY: (0..1)

A dimensionless term used to describe the "flatness" of the elliptical orbit. A circle has an eccentricity of zero. A line has an eccentricity of 1. The orbit of OSCAR-13 has an eccentricity of about 0.7.

ARGUMENT OF PERIGEE: (XXX.XXXX degrees)

The angle between the line from the Earth's center to the satellite's point of lowest altitude (perigee) and the line from the Earth's center to the point where the orbit crosses the equatorial plane, going north.

MEAN ANOMALY: (XXX.XXXX degrees)

The angle which specifies the position of a satellite in its orbit, measured from perigee.

MEAN MOTION: (XX.XXXXXXXX perigees per day)

This is the number of perigee crossings the satellite makes in exactly one solar day (24 hours).

The semi-major axis of ellipse can also be calculated from mean motion using:

SMA (km) = 331.25 * (1440/MM)^(2/3)

Some satellite tracking programs use SMA as a replacement for mean motion. The quantity (1440/MM) yields the anomalistic period of the satellite (in minutes between perigees).

DECAY RATE: (+/- 0.XXXXXXXX perigees per day per day)

This is the first time derivative of mean motion and specifies the rate at which the mean motion is changing. A positive decay rate indicates the satellite is falling (speeding up). Decay rate gives an indication of the extent of atmospheric drag on the satellite.

ORBIT NUMBER: (XXXXX)

The number of perigees the satellite has experienced at the reference epoch.

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

G6HUJ : Alan Taylor, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, England
LA9XFA: Eivind Reiersen, Royneberg, Norway

...and e-mail messages:

DL6NBB, IW2EPE, FE6CNB, N3GNW, N8LSQ, NK8Y, VK4BBS, VK4AGS, WD4LYV

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

3582. Re: advice to CW novices

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 21:03:53 UTC
From: brian@positron.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec1.210353.16654@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 6153

Derek Wills writes:
| > ... OM ... ::= "old man"
| Jerry, can you please explain to us how you know that the person calling is
| male?

Brian Kantor writes:
|
| Coming from someone whose login is the trademark of the ultimate in
| macho womanizing males, I find your false piety ludicrous.
| [etc]

Careful Brian, seems clear to me that you've never met Derek. I know
that the text only format of news can often give the wrong impression
of what someone is saying and I believe that this has happened here.
Can we now return this frequency to an alternate flame war? :-)

YAB (Yet Another Brian)

--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

3583. Space Shuttle Updates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 21:45:57 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <647.275800B2@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6151

> Path: w8grt!jim.grubs
> From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> Subject: Space Shuttle Updates
> Message-ID: <643.2756AD39@w8grt.fidonet.org>
> Date: Fri, 30 Nov 90 17:44:48 EST
> Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
>
> > From: wejones@CRDEC7.APGEA.ARMY.MIL ("William E. Jones III")
> > Date: 27 Nov 90 16:39:58 GMT
> > Organization: The Internet
> > Message-ID: <9011271139.aa05074@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
> > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> >
> > This may or may not be of interest to people, but in addition to the
> > shuttle status reports posted to this group, there are "Shuttle Status"
> > (ss),
> > "Payload Status" (ps), "Launch Advisories" (la), "Headline News", etc
> > available on ames.arc.nasa.gov (128.102.18.3) via ftp. The are in a
>
> These are also available as part of maillists. Conmtact Peter Yee
> ("yee@ames.nasa.gov") for more details.

I lied. It's "yee@ames.arc.nasa.gov", as above.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3584. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 22:23:02 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012012223.AA19206@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 6141

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #776 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90330.48690308 .00000219 00000-0 25192-3 0 3744
2 00424 80.4629 126.0680 0022495 214.7387 145.2274 13.67419791404874
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90327.17572371 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4733
2 03029 13.4026 19.8564 0016834 211.3761 148.5186 1.00272678 84387
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90333.78306199 .00078168 18652-4 38370-3 0 2657
2 04966 51.5030 175.1766 2165762 105.8030 279.1208 11.29619320610202
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90321.86133351 -.00000043 00000-0 13505-4 0 1742
2 07646 49.8273 272.1106 0205668 338.5336 20.7026 13.82145736797038
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90327.36201037 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 1734
2 08820 109.8607 49.6501 0044577 204.5831 155.2832 6.38664514 84108
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 90332.15058584 -.00000259 00000-0 99999-4 0 5270
2 10061 8.4220 61.7662 0004740 205.0021 155.2360 1.00277164 50655
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90331.98007596 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 5783
2 10684 63.7833 84.4949 0123705 197.7346 161.8144 2.00554819 79133
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90332.96622702 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2783
2 10893 64.3172 325.3032 0168524 24.1498 336.6589 2.00539084 91975
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90332.47620674 .00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 98
2 10953 7.3459 64.4636 0008631 111.2223 248.7362 1.00276440 6560
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90333.01906890 .00000972 00000-0 37670-3 0 4336
2 10967 108.0184 300.4160 0002339 263.0652 97.0132 14.36036192650112
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90331.23637331 -.00000022 00000-0 00000 0 0 3282
2 11054 63.8439 321.5803 0060330 120.2019 240.5138 2.00570456 88957
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90331.75903241 .00000113 00000-0 13210-3 0 7239
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2 11080 99.1825 232.8491 0009491 10.2555 349.8789 13.83478297610654
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90332.84358076 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 899
2 11141 63.6181 84.1977 0054504 316.3449 43.1939 2.00550809 87686
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90332.48555931 .00000007 00000-0 00000 0 0 788
2 11690 64.2773 86.5481 0120605 202.3340 157.1432 2.00553954 93534
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90329.29915631 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 2933
2 11783 63.6374 321.1593 0150943 59.9334 301.5748 2.00560868 77557
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90329.35634937 .00000041 00000-0 99999-4 0 86
2 12472 3.8921 73.2923 0001480 212.4348 147.3787 1.00209212 33846
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90333.15278366 .00073282 00000-0 61760-3 0 9661
2 12887 97.6099 32.3207 0003954 151.2963 208.8886 15.69591654506960
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90333.97265061 .00120910 00000-0 46670-3 0 6622
2 13138 51.5959 173.9069 0003175 196.6936 163.2527 15.86403456490947
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90319.22847079 .00000097 00000-0 10135-3 0 6728
2 13301 82.9336 190.0740 0028609 103.7743 256.6603 13.67859879418321
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90331.76550251 .00000045 00000-0 14987-4 0 5927
2 13367 98.1452 30.9005 0003814 2.5701 357.5516 14.57142713445122
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90330.86194540 -.00000080 00000-0 -43491-4 0 8772
2 13777 99.0157 165.0884 0012480 301.3876 58.5904 13.98847712 69683
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90324.24439149 .00000161 00000-0 15871-3 0 7719
2 13916 82.9436 256.6750 0039850 65.0297 295.4995 13.74078643384101
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90330.47185877 .00000127 00000-0 99999-4 0 1934
2 13969 4.8672 64.3435 0003148 180.3483 179.4470 1.00268708 975
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90326.40613763 .00000094 00000-0 99999-4 0 3341
2 14050 2.5840 73.0303 0008223 261.5595 98.3515 1.00383122 1748
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90332.25271924 -.00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 6241
2 14129 25.9882 173.0385 5961522 196.0096 131.0667 2.05881458 28118
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90329.73091121 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 8778
2 14189 63.4510 82.8048 0145134 222.1165 136.7603 2.00569165 54000
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90333.78670445 .00000050 00000-0 16028-4 0 4445
2 14780 98.1834 31.1982 0002442 70.5512 289.5945 14.57131219358834
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 90332.07190447 .00001296 00000-0 24492-3 0 8839
2 14781 97.9304 19.1267 0013667 86.8241 273.4466 14.65913841359970
GPS-0009
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1 15039U 84 59 A 90329.90266147 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 1324
2 15039 63.1806 81.9398 0025312 223.0451 136.7594 2.00567421 47285
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90331.98187093 .00000116 00000-0 11249-3 0 53
2 15055 82.9534 301.5582 0025935 226.6199 133.2791 13.73392602322551
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90331.34105997 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 9779
2 15271 63.1303 320.5698 0109632 328.3716 30.9915 2.00561547 44429
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90332.66839176 .00002040 00000-0 27272-3 0 4369
2 15331 82.5448 208.3837 0023422 149.1892 211.0596 14.78901422332396
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90334.21373281 .00000269 00000-0 16592-3 0 6780
2 15427 99.1723 337.9666 0014282 262.8752 97.0796 14.12739035307420
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90333.90967870 .00117515 00000-0 45427-3 0 8468
2 16095 51.5972 174.2401 0002687 196.1551 163.9063 15.86386039490934
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90332.55687231 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 6854
2 16129 63.9883 82.9959 0122271 148.2939 212.4400 2.00563937 37650
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90334.04351673 .00031008 00000-0 38196-3 0 1222
2 16609 51.6102 215.1108 0024463 310.1327 49.6882 15.59575182274001
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90331.68304782 .00000408 00000-0 20940-3 0 1863
2 16613 98.7202 43.8800 0001680 85.9617 274.1773 14.20037113 87133
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90333.26246347 .00003837 00000-0 52156-3 0 2413
2 16881 82.5256 266.6804 0020872 164.0040 196.1785 14.78440739233530
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90322.20472868 -.00000039 00000-0 -39017-5 0 3238
2 16908 50.0090 142.5083 0011095 227.1133 132.8776 12.44390363194034
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90334.06248660 .00000399 00000-0 19054-3 0 5276
2 16969 98.5853 358.1957 0013759 143.4103 216.8018 14.23810582218214
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90330.61150054 -.00000029 00000-0 -85764-5 0 7247
2 17527 99.0952 40.9566 0000891 56.1482 303.8598 13.94867626191900
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90334.10870855 -.00000027 00000-0 99999-4 0 6864
2 17561 0.0882 100.3949 0088588 205.1834 53.9843 1.00209092 7233
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90334.10757735 .00053631 00000-0 65387-3 0 3980
2 17845 51.6097 214.7876 0024030 308.0984 51.6474 15.59598104208746
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90331.84969834 .00000173 00000-0 99999-4 0 7881
2 18123 98.8134 160.2569 0013655 277.6929 82.2693 14.14230456177534
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90333.99069137 .00000144 00000-0 14745-3 0 4456
2 18129 82.9271 206.0219 0012353 25.4777 334.6996 13.72126500172184
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Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90332.04133326 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 5805
2 18312 82.5495 160.4204 0011853 147.0173 213.1711 13.83704275165646
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90331.75678490 .00000239 00000-0 20424-3 0 4312
2 18820 82.5448 220.4189 0015233 223.8664 136.1275 13.84397735142814
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90331.84875142 .00000456 00000-0 22503-3 0 7334
2 18822 98.6224 207.2923 0006813 150.0630 210.0938 14.21646316146077
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90333.32557486 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 948
2 19163 64.9204 153.6002 0007240 180.7155 179.3214 2.13102531 19661
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90332.44410571 .00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 989
2 19165 64.8963 153.6308 0003512 353.4015 6.6420 2.13102818 19642
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90317.50267394 -.00000201 00000-0 99999-4 0 2241
2 19216 56.9436 126.0467 7064813 240.2087 32.9306 2.09704510 18530
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90332.10761780 .00001282 00000-0 17527-3 0 75
2 19274 82.5176 6.4654 0020376 310.9652 49.0029 14.77721012129124
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90333.96992456 .00000025 00000-0 52600-4 0 6784
2 19336 82.5466 160.1516 0016216 261.7550 98.1729 13.16905867112777
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 90333.40224855 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 28
2 19503 65.3897 33.0377 0006199 195.6904 164.3562 2.13103649 17150
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90333.37790720 .00000253 00000-0 15936-3 0 4313
2 19531 99.0034 282.0381 0012355 174.9325 185.1973 14.11806615112277
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90329.30686870 .00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 2238
2 19548 0.5126 82.0257 0002691 157.3411 120.6510 1.00269860 1870
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90333.44329262 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 7975
2 19749 64.8551 153.2685 0004621 272.5020 87.4945 2.13102244 14687
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 90333.50151434 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8485
2 19750 64.8767 153.2854 0004547 242.7600 117.2338 2.13102398 14684
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90329.93757079 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2272
2 19802 55.0436 191.0354 0052186 161.3502 198.9452 2.00552127 12991
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90333.59571172 .00013794 00000-0 96407-3 0 8454
2 19822 75.0764 157.3357 4133396 115.6659 292.4060 7.18568095 11651
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90331.98826988 .00000190 00000-0 16196-3 0 3815
2 19851 82.5121 97.9610 0012799 267.8018 92.1676 13.84027721 88223
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 90309.87822950 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1715
```

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2 19876 0.0696 240.9900 0003781 209.4564 269.9567 1.00274378 2083
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90330.93077829 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 2227
2 19883 0.5344 81.7139 0003363 155.9382 122.4370 1.00274132 76523
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90331.76910494 -.00000033 00000-0 99999-4 0 2292
2 20061 54.8488 9.2089 0089070 181.9604 180.6395 2.00566289 10774
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90331.99343737 .00000112 00000-0 10832-3 0 2791
2 20103 82.9621 164.2574 0037462 304.8458 54.9177 13.73627616 70203
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89064 A 90302.75012221 .00000042 00000-0 00000-0 0 01467
2 20185 054.9239 192.9528 0022428 161.3420 240.3729 02.00578277008778
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 90304.15728615 -.00000046 -68427+2 0 1700
2 20302 54.5417 311.5245 0033626 314.8971 44.9144 2.00365710 7590
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90328.80575896 .00000005 00000-0 37827-6 0 2778
2 20305 82.5524 104.7328 0015680 290.2485 69.6960 13.15866479 52073
COBE
1 20322U 90331.60919929 .00000149 00000-0 11970-3 0 2291
2 20322 99.0205 340.3261 0008610 276.9304 83.0912 14.02914504 52405
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90334.10753414 .00089152 00000-0 10779-2 0 4970
2 20335 51.6093 214.7829 0023985 309.4736 50.0263 15.59602320 57675
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90319.68844673 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 1214
2 20361 55.0152 134.3312 0064455 56.3128 304.3277 2.00583539 6768
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90331.64801046 .00000079 00000-0 45882-4 0 4301
2 20436 98.7212 43.9150 0000592 93.9547 266.1655 14.20035656 43944
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90332.75378041 .00000455 00000-0 19617-3 0 2783
2 20437 98.6889 48.2811 0012144 34.5836 325.6118 14.28799668 44364
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90333.09018303 .00000256 00000-0 11823-3 0 1750
2 20438 98.6895 48.5635 0011089 34.2864 325.9020 14.28487524 44409
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 90333.50208801 .00000347 00000-0 15371-3 0 1776
2 20439 98.6927 49.2319 0012457 35.2900 324.9102 14.28897529 44472
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 90333.49227820 .00000376 00000-0 16477-3 0 1789
2 20440 98.6925 49.2450 0012547 35.7179 324.4839 14.28955090 44471
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 90331.23047024 .00000398 00000-0 17275-3 0 1765
2 20441 98.6929 47.0289 0013129 41.5061 318.7089 14.29035020 44155
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 90331.70558414 .00000401 00000-0 17368-3 0 1788
2 20442 98.6922 47.5360 0013466 39.7254 320.4877 14.29107316 44222
GPS BII-06
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1 20452U 90 8 A 90327.06177525 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 1357
2 20452 53.8795 250.2053 0170929 49.7661 311.7498 2.00662451 6038
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90330.21219055 .00000451 00000-0 36163-3 0 4744
2 20478 99.1755 39.6177 0000540 56.4443 303.7474 13.94845066 40724
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 90332.06055419 -.00000021 00000-0 -19458-4 0 1732
2 20479 99.0226 347.5059 0541485 37.3289 326.4211 12.83164227 37762
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90325.59380162 .00000066 00000-0 19792-3 0 1726
2 20480 99.0226 342.2701 0541585 52.0494 312.8281 12.83156346 36930
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90333.55789247 -.00000737 00000-0 -13663-2 0 1783
2 20491 99.0219 357.0310 0470567 3.7284 356.7140 13.02762647 37936
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90333.66048809 .00006142 00000-0 35451-3 0 3511
2 20496 43.0943 132.2278 0017767 305.0242 54.9334 15.12853531 43644
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90333.31310817 .00011224 00000-0 27634-3 0 3976
2 20497 43.1029 71.4364 0019364 343.8329 16.2005 15.40447576 44266
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90332.02293768 .00000078 00000-0 76804-4 0 2296
2 20508 82.9517 299.0991 0042914 249.5241 110.1310 13.73248533 37494
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90331.99323990 .00000936 00000-0 13942-3 0 3800
2 20510 82.5247 306.8027 0021689 101.2102 259.1506 14.73768211 40199
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90333.98780886 -.00002318 00000-0 -17430-3 0 3961
2 20523 28.3418 256.7583 0015900 154.0107 206.1516 15.03039039 39410
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90294.05687607 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 630
2 20533 55.1450 10.8449 0034235 102.6965 257.7562 2.00556242 4124
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90333.34671220 .00008265 00000-0 48031-3 0 3487
2 20546 94.1258 302.9963 0146511 96.8699 264.9601 15.03427814 34870
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 90333.90970156 .00003653 00000-0 39672-3 0 3484
2 20580 28.4718 274.4732 0005354 50.8359 309.2767 14.85605583 32636
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90333.34447767 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2964
2 20619 64.9866 33.2914 0024168 214.2615 145.6407 2.13103248 4143
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90333.46233258 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2990
2 20620 64.9772 33.2870 0005762 32.1803 327.9143 2.13103315 4155
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90333.52091474 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2507
2 20621 65.0013 33.2973 0014652 205.9176 154.0685 2.13102760 4154
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90334.10757689 .00053606 00000-0 65387-3 0 2961
2 20635 51.6102 214.7927 0023860 304.5748 55.1822 15.59591509 28557
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ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 90332.69503689 .00002536 00000-0 22923-3 0 1397
2 20638 52.9969 40.0086 0016599 112.0187 248.2574 14.98853519 26945
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90329.02543228 .00000154 00000-0 12932-3 0 1290
2 20670 82.5484 161.0062 0014920 193.6645 166.4104 13.83879772 20766
BADR-1
1 20685U 90 59 A 90333.70201841 .01162958 -34831-4 47149-3 0 2352
2 20685 28.4734 87.3971 0153531 211.6793 147.4492 16.00297240 20962
CRRES
1 20712U 90333.34969098 .00001209 00000-0 12982-2 0 793
2 20712 18.2820 355.4759 7122964 295.8836 8.9931 2.43588783 3107
Soyuz TM-10
1 20722U 90 67 A 90334.10757723 .00053622 00000-0 65387-3 0 1987
2 20722 51.6123 214.7915 0023975 309.3958 50.3400 15.59595258 18853
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90311.85453882 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 712
2 20724 54.6993 190.5108 0095969 118.5847 242.4679 2.00563319 1924
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 90330.09862602 .00000397 00000-0 29055-3 0 759
2 20788 98.9335 2.9135 0011116 31.9177 328.2441 14.00583082 11773
Progress M5
1 20824U 90 85 A 90331.92887466 .00048606 00000-0 59634-3 0 1451
2 20824 51.6236 225.7432 0024783 304.9199 54.8238 15.59451695 9600
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 90332.06154856 .00000137 00000-0 11494-3 0 807
2 20826 82.5247 97.8451 0014662 81.3584 278.9236 13.83240219 8402
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 90324.35684874 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 738
2 20830 54.8999 132.3928 0078741 116.6973 244.1323 2.00565588 1253
1990 093B
1 20919U 90 93 B 90333.23116619 .00010718 00000-0 55045-3 0 933
2 20919 24.7513 21.0887 0554588 92.4396 273.9836 14.35256529 4216
1990 093C
1 20920U 90 93 C 90328.77254189 .00042595 00000-0 40569-2 0 889
2 20920 23.4624 197.6807 7328997 188.7553 141.7446 2.24477704 561
GORIZONT 21
1 20923U 90 94 A 90333.31207781 -.00000205 00000-0 99999-4 0 296
2 20923 1.3901 270.2393 0001683 327.8475 32.6217 1.00269866 270
1990 094D
1 20926U 90 94 D 90332.16988109 -.00000072 00000-0 99999-4 0 125
2 20926 1.4073 270.2369 0034890 343.0128 17.2694 1.00857408 260
1990 094E
1 20927U 90 94 E 90333.15955110 .00002377 00000-0 21027-2 0 216
2 20927 47.2776 264.8480 7258522 6.7243 359.1416 2.27544571 613
1990 094F
1 20928U 90 94 F 90332.23281066 .00005117 00000-0 18084-2 0 222
2 20928 47.2460 264.9884 7276740 6.5904 359.0973 2.28055670 599
Cosmos 2103
1 20933U 90332.56981436 .00006359 00000-0 10926-3 0 283
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2 20933 65.0057 138.0893 0009755 268.8632 91.1410 15.52053099 2226
Cosmos 2104
1 20936U 90 98 A 90334.08107646 .00196580 14557-4 10975-3 0 358
2 20936 62.8095 200.1920 0036868 137.5021 222.9746 16.17360920 2151
1990 098B
1 20937U 90 98 B 90332.55975126 .01151751 10049-4 10881-2 0 332
2 20937 62.7923 206.5727 0054981 115.6057 245.5212 16.08168473 1896
1990 099A
1 20941U 90 99 A 90333.09662968 -.00001036 00000-0 14466-2 0 127
2 20941 63.1947 44.1944 7378486 318.6872 4.6952 2.00700428 180
1990 099B
1 20942U 90 99 B 90332.54685138 .00721858 95683-5 13478-2 0 130
2 20942 62.9839 14.8078 0236680 118.1074 244.6116 15.66142114 1322
1990 099C
1 20943U 90 99 C 90332.51280654 .01935107 36999-4 12697-2 0 199
2 20943 63.0093 14.5796 0228695 121.5068 240.9237 15.80187509 1325
1990 099D
1 20944U 90325.13947965 0.00088084 21444+1 0 32
2 20944 63.0927 45.6282 7323106 318.6848 4.8349 2.03591478 35
1990 100A
1 20945U 90100 A 90333.19514441 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 73
2 20945 0.1523 248.5820 0011739 43.6613 67.6528 1.00894628 64
1990 100B
1 20946U 90100 B 90331.16535822 -.00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 45
2 20946 0.0637 9.3075 0054214 32.0469 319.0896 1.01320379 49
1990 100C
1 20947U 90100 C 90327.40234422 .00000633 00000-0 32045-3 0 28
2 20947 7.2554 219.7537 7281627 180.2993 179.2045 2.26621343 47
1990 100D
1 20948U 90100 D 90330.40505529 .00195895 00000-0 29631-1 0 66
2 20948 7.0318 218.7374 7271071 182.6477 168.5814 2.30792271 114
1990 101A
1 20949U 90101 A 90333.31481367 .00000830 00000-0 16050-1 0 137
2 20949 62.8287 68.4936 7368987 288.0872 9.5328 2.00697477 131
1990 101B
1 20950U 90101 B 90332.53658759 .00645877 90709-5 13186-2 0 115
2 20950 62.8079 49.7784 0251859 123.3690 239.2458 15.61756306 837
1990 101C
1 20951U 90101 C 90332.53896564 .01360383 36144-4 11077-2 0 176
2 20951 62.8413 49.6447 0291325 116.0593 247.0643 15.64185269 838
1990 101D
1 20952U 90327.72271297 0.00000019 0 29
2 20952 62.7989 69.2373 7398019 288.0530 11.6160 1.97030088 16
1990 102A
1 20953U 90102 A 90330.40304860 -.00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 51
2 20953 1.4563 271.9443 0013311 100.5974 262.2792 0.97641033 42
1990 102E
1 20957U 90102 E 90333.01388610 .00001182 00000-0 16662-2 0 42
2 20957 47.3450 270.5750 7290782 1.4990 359.7002 2.22059550 97
1990 102F
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1 20958U 90102 F 90333.00463651 .00003222 00000-0 18854-2 0 43
2 20958 47.2777 270.5737 7311034 1.5010 359.7027 2.22467345 117
1990 103A
1 20959U 90103 A 90332.79999998 .00003641 60358-5 99999-4 0 74
2 20959 34.5660 183.0270 6061691 194.7040 214.1060 4.03407751 89
1990 103B
1 20960U 90103 B 90332.89362223 .00006798 00000-0 56559-3 0 64
2 20960 21.4202 169.1717 0155391 201.5721 157.8130 14.86232832 299
1990 103C
1 20961U 90103 C 90332.74079836 .00126180 60314-5 25167-2 0 61
2 20961 34.5832 183.0180 6056670 194.6818 134.1137 4.04481526 85
1990 104A
1 20966U 90104 A 90333.40712572 .00047085 00000-0 26570-2 0 35
2 20966 82.5091 341.9148 0013869 299.3182 60.6377 15.12858917 108
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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3585. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 22:23:51 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012012223.AA19237@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 6142

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3586. Re: advice to CW novices

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 22:53:34 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <SAAF.90Dec1175334@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 6148

>>>>> On 30 Nov 90 22:35:04 GMT, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) said:
> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
>I would then answer with something like:
>
>KK6MY DE NJ6A GE OM TNX FER CALL UR RST 599 QTH SAN RAMON, CA NAME HR
> ^^
>
>In English this is: good evening old man, thanks for the call. Your signal
> ^^^

> Jerry, can you please explain to us how you know that the person calling is
> male? I find it impossible to distinguish male cw sending from female cw
> sending, so I would really appreciate knowing the secret. I wouldn't want
> to address a male ham as a female, or do the reverse. I'm sure you don't
> want to perpetuate the idea that only males can be radio hams, or do you?

Derek, can you please explain to us how you know that the person
calling is english-speaking? I find it impossible to distinguish
english cw sending from non-english cw sending, so I would really
appreciate knowing the secret. I wouldn't want to address an
english-speaking ham as a non-english speaker, or do the reverse. I'm
sure you don't want to perpetuate the idea that only english speakers
can be radio hams, or do you?

> 88, old woman -

Conyo! y smilies.

Len, NV2Z

--

| Len Saaf, The Institute of Optics, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY |
| Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu Bitnet: SAAF@UOROPT |

3587. Usenet Un-Net strikes again

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 23:40:37 UTC
From: obrien@aerospace.aero.org
Message-ID: <93141@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 6149

Had a good time with the Usenet Un-Net this morning, though I must say that it seems to be primarily an East Coast phenomenon. I could barely hear the stations and they could not hear me, except for one intermediate station who was kind enough to relay my check-in (and got my call wrong - it's KC6OJW, not KB6).

One confused person from Tabago checked in by accident. 10 meters was definitely open this morning.

Check in and check it out. 28.390 or 28.410, depending on QRM, Saturdays 1700-1900Z. Be there...or be somewhere else.
--
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

3588. Re: Cyrillic (and other) morse code.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-01 23:50:24 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47008@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6147

In article <1990Dec1.093327.12316@lth.se> d89mb@efd.lth.se (Magnus Bodin) writes:
>Is there anywhere a file obtainable containing cyrillic morse code?
>(Or turkish)?
>
>I beleive the ARRL-book used to contain japanese and others but Russian?
>(Cyrillic).

Yes, the ARRL Handbook shows the Morse characters for Japanese, Korean,
Arabic, Hebrew, Russian (Cyrillic), and Greek. Also some special characters
added to the usual international set for certain European languages
and for Esperanto.

If you don't have access to the Handbook, perhaps someone can suggest
another source.

Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

3589. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 00:03:53 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Dec2.000353.26923@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 6155

In article <644.2756EB68@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > The FCC's major concern is not that someone might say a naughty word
> > on the air. They are concerned that unscrupulous people might use
> > amateur frequencies for business or criminal purposes without there
> > being any means of detecting and tracking them.
>
>I'll take that seriously after they get rid of the non-ham taxicabs,
>truckers, boaters, and balloonists...

Yeah, I tend to agree. I suppose they are just as concerned about detecting and tracking the potential criminal use of the telephone. Face it, for almost any real application (criminal or legal) the phone (conventional or cellular) is a heckuva lot more practical than amateur radio will ever be.

I still wonder if the third-party rules aren't really intended to ensure the continuing uselessness of amateur radio to society at large, all the better to cause it to die more quickly so its frequencies can be given to other services.

I'm not saying that amateur radio should go commercial. Its prime functions of volunteer communications and technical development should remain unchanged. But strict rules based on the premise that even the isolated semi-business use of amateur radio is so horrible that each and every non-amateur message has to be manually censored before it can enter amateur frequencies have destroyed most of the opportunities for synergistic cooperation between amateur and non-amateur networks. And that's a shame.

Phil

3590. Re: Packet interface to landline modem..?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 00:51:36 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500052@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6143

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor) / 9:25 am Nov 28, 1990 /
In article <276@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.info.com (Julian Macassey) writes:
>
> But one thing that does work is to connect a TNC back to back with a
>dial up modem on auto answer. It is then possible to call the home TNC
>from work and do some packet radio on company time.
>
I would feel nervous doing this unless I had something between the
packet rig and the phone modem to make sure it was _me_ calling up.
Something like, say, a _computer_. Hey, wait a second! I already
have a computer hooked to both the phone modem and the packet setup.
Now all I would need to do, is to write a program that answers the
phone when it rings, accepts a password, and then connects the two com
ports together, echoing characters from the one to the other, until it
saw some really off-the-wall escape sequence. Then my program would
hang up the phone. Or has someone already invented this wheel?

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

I've had a Radio Shack Coco II running OS9 (a mini-Un*x) with a modem on one
port and the TNC on another. I'd dial to the computer at home from work and
connect to the TNC with a terminal emulator program to play packet. It was
great fun to run a QSO with a friend in Montana from Fort Collins via
the 145.01 NetRom nodes while at work. The packet speed was just right for
still getting real work done - a sentence came through every 5 or 10 minutes.
If my boss ever came by - I'd just iconize the window the session was
running in.

OS9 has a simple password scheme so there was enough protection to keep out
anyone but a dedicated hacker.

I know of other folks locally that have done the TNC to Modem connection.
Not quite as secure but definately workable.

Bill - WA7NWP

3591. Re: RC-850 Controller Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 00:56:29 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP
Message-ID: <208@km4ba.UUCP>
Source record: 6150

FYI,

Before you buy that product, you might be interested
in a conversation that a good friend of mine had with
the Pres. of that company abt 1 mth ago. You know who "the company"
is.

My friend was concerned over the lack of interest that "the company"
had in correcting bugs and improving operation of their
products. The rpt group in question has several of "the company"'s
products. (85, 850, DVR, full remote base, FC-1, packet I/F)

They have had several occurences of "the company" bug fixes introducing
new bugs & problems with the other "the company" products. There are
also known problems that will cause the products to "lock up"
when certain operations are tried. (Legimate commands)

When asked abt the problems & bugs, the pres responded with
market-speak that the DVR & remote base users were such a
small percentage of their business that they were not going
to invest the time to correct them. When pressed on the issue,
he responded that the entire ham market was a small percentage
of what they do, and was difficult to deal with. When asked
again abt the bugs, he basically stated that the answer was no.

When asked abt why they were still advertising & selling
products knowing they were not going to support/enhance them,
the pres seemed to lose his temper. (Brings to mind some
"the company" ads..)

My friend walked away with several observations:

1) "the company" is losing/has lost interest in the ham mkt.
(Despite their ads & hamfest efforts)

2) That despite what they say, their accessory products
are supported at a reduced level. (Less users=Less support)

3) Operating a complete "the company" system becomes very difficult.

4) The quality of "the company" firmware upgrade does not seem to be
fully tested.

5) Of the controllers available, "the company" is the least interested
in "enhancement-requests". They are "use it they way it
is, or go somewhere else" in this respect.

6) Future purchases of "the company" products are doubtful.

They mainly bought the "the company" system because because they were the
only ones offering a "complete" system. Since the "system" is
full of holes, they are not "happy campers".

There are other products that are engineered better, but do
not have as many bells & whistles. They have been buying them
for new projects.

So, knowing that I was not there, and this is second hand, give
me a call if you want to speak with the person who *was* there.

I guess to prevent the "the company" lawyers from putting me in the
poorhouse, I will state:

That the events described above are anecdotal (sp?)
and are strictly hearsay.

However, call me if you want to talk 1st person to the guy who
was there.

caveat emptor!

Alan Barrow km4ba 404/425-0820 H
..!gatech!kd4nc!km4ba!alan

3592. Re: In Defense Of CB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 00:57:45 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500053@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6157

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / obrien@aero.aero.org (Michael O'Brien) / 2:21 pm Nov 28, 1990 /

In article <1990Nov27.001114.3755@smcnet.smc.edu>, rblack@smcnet.smc.edu
(Russ Black, Media Center) writes:

>radio, and I then went on to regain my ticket. But when I'm in Yellowstone,
>you'll find me right there on Channel 30 - none of the other GOSA members
>are hams. And when I'm in Yellowstone, I'm interested in geysers, NOT
>DX! CB is eminently practical in the bush, all right.
>--
>Mike O'Brien, KC6OJW
>obrien@aerospace.aero.org

I often drive from Fort Collins to visit relatives in Montana via
Wyoming. On those nights, when both Wyoming hams are asleep, it's
a pleasure to visit with the truckers on ch19. Unfortunately, often
there aren't even any trucks in range.

Bill - WA7NWP

3593. Re: QSL Card Dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 01:01:29 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500054@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 6144

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / edg@netcom.UUCP (Edward Greenberg) / 6:16 am Nov 27, 1990 /
>Rather than going to a QSL printer, I did some desktop publishing and took my
>QSL art to a copy shop. They did a good job except they made the cards 4 x
>5.5 rather than 3.5 by 5.5. They defended their decision since the cards
>still fall in post office spec.

--
Ed Greenberg WB2GOH/6
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA

I don't know about the postal regulations, but the bigger cards are
(to put it politely), a pain. If you're using the plastic wall hangers,
they just don't fit.

It's not a big deal - just kinda frustrating when a person likes to display
all the cards in order received.

Bill - WA7NWP

3594. Re: HT experiences?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 01:32:22 UTC
From: goris@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230050@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 6145

John,

I, too have been shopping for HT's, and like the TH-77A and FT-470. I haven't gotten to play with a TH-77A yet, but I've been borrowing an FT-470 for 3 weeks now, and here's my comments:

Good: * Easy to use keyboard, easy to read display, all the standard features, including PL encode, out-of-band receive, etc.
(ICOM charges $45 more for PL encode :-(.
* Perfect size case and perfect size buttons. The ICOM's are either too big or too small.
* Lit buttons
* Nice sounding speaker and microphone (I've listened to others transmitting with the 470.)
* Good scanning modes
* Knobs on top of the unit are easy to access and turn.

Bad: * Image rejection/intermod - Pagers frequently screw up the ham bands.
* Poor sensitivity out-of-band (I've actually measured this as well as experienced it. The weather station at 162.55 comes in much weaker than on an ICOM-2GAT).
* Doesn't have 15KHz step. This turned out to not be as big a deal as I thought it would be, but it would be nice if it had it. It does have 5Kz, 12.5Kz, etc. steps, just not 15KHz.
* Out-of-band range is MUCH smaller than that of the ICOM-24AT or TH-77A (with mods).

Other comments: Whatever you do, get a better antenna than a rubber duck. I use a Diamond RH-77, which works very well.

-Andy Goris goris@hpfcla.hp.com
AA0CM

3595. Re: morse code. (How would you handle Chinese characters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 01:43:51 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <113902@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 6152

This talk about other alphabets in "morse" code got me wondering how the Chinese would do a code. Assuming that they don't use ASCII or other alphabets. Imagine that the guy who invented the concept of Morse code was Chinese and had enough technology available. What would he have done?

3596. prosigns for female ops

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 02:12:22 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <40532@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 6154

edg@netcom.UUCP (Edward Greenberg) says:

In article <47000@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>.. Does it make a
>female ham feel welcome when someone says, "TNX FER CALL OM"? Hell,
>no. It's a simple enough habit to change, so why denigrate sincere
>requests to do so?

Is there a similar handle by which to address a YL. I've never heard YL
used in the first person, and it seems rather offensive anyway.

Anyway, what do you guys :-) think is a good thing to put in the
blank in:

GE ___ ES TNX FER THE CALL.

I don't really think you need anything. I think it's perfectly OK to send
"GE es tnx fer call, ur RST .... (etc.)" on the first over, the other person
can then address you by name on the next over, and you can do the same the
next time around too. When you think about it, it's pretty artificial to
address someone by their first name within seconds of meeting them, when
they are perhaps halfway round the world and you may never run into them
again. I do it, I think it's friendly, but it's still somewhat artificial.

I have occasionally had someone (non-U.S.) ask whether I am a "YL or OM",
I usually don't even think about the gender of the invisible person at the
other end of the QSO. I did hear an amusing exchange between a U.S. op and
a Chinese ham recently, in which the BY said "name is Gu/YL", meaning her
name is Gu and she's a female. This seemed to confuse the US ham, who had
to ask for a repeat, and for the rest of the QSO sent things like "tnx for
the QSO, Gu/YL...", I suppose Chinese names are confusing anyway....

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
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oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3597. Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 03:37:16 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <652.27584738@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6156

> From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko)
> Date: 30 Nov 90 13:53:27 GMT
> Organization: Racal InterLan, Inc., Boxborough, MA (1-800-LAN-TALK)
> Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Nov30085327@interlan.interlan.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I don't have a radar detector, it's an application specific field
> strength indicator.

As a side benefit, it also assists safety conscious drivers to pinpoint
those portions of the Interstate that are considered by knowledgeable
authorities to be fraught with hazard as a consequence of the large number of
motorists driving without due regard for safety. :)

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3598. SAREX Operating Schedule in UTC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 09:42:15 UTC
From: techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <15813@burdvax.PRC.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 6158

Below is the SAREX operating schedule with dates and times given in UTC and adjusted for actual STS-35 launch time. The basic data for this schedule comes from "STS-35 SAREX Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment Information Summary" as distributed on rec.ham-radio by N5WQC/W5RRR on 29 November.

The first three columns give Mission Elapsed Time (MET) in Days, Hours, and Minutes. The next three columns give the same time in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) in Day of the Month, Hours, and Minutes. The final column identifies the nature of the event to occur at that time.

Be careful when using these UTC times that you are really thinking in UTC and not in your local time. Remember for example that Tuesday December 4 01:30 UTC is Monday night December 3 20:30 EST, 19:30 CST, 18:30 MST, or 17:30 PST.

Good luck and happy Shuttle DX'ing.

Official launch time is 2 December, 1990, 01:49:01.07 UTC

```
MET UTC
D Hr Mh D Hr Mh Event
- -- -- - -- -- ----------
0 0 0 2 6 49 Launch
0 20 0 3 2 49 Start_SAREX
0 20 30 3 3 19 Activate_robot
1 9 30 3 16 19 Deactivate_robot,_start_crew_tended
1 11 0 3 17 49 SAREX_off

1 19 0 4 1 49 Start_SAREX_crew_tended
1 20 30 4 3 19 Activate_robot
2 8 55 4 15 44 Deactivate_robot,_start_crew_tended
2 11 0 4 17 49 SAREX_off

2 19 0 5 1 49 Start_SAREX_crew_tended
2 20 30 0 0 0 Activate_robot
3 8 45 5 15 34 Deactivate_robot,_start_crew_tended
3 11 0 5 17 49 SAREX_off

3 19 0 6 1 49 Start_SAREX_crew_tended
3 20 30 6 3 19 Activate_robot
4 9 0 6 15 49 Deactivate_robot,_start_crew_tended
4 11 0 6 17 49 SAREX_off

4 19 0 7 1 49 Start_SAREX_crew_tended
4 20 30 7 3 19 Activate_robot
5 8 45 0 0 0 Deactivate_robot,_start_crew_tended
5 11 0 7 17 49 SAREX_off
```

```
5 19 0 8 1 49 Start_SAREX_crew_tended
5 20 30 8 3 19 Activate_robot
6 8 55 8 15 44 Deactivate_robot,_start_crew_tended
6 11 0 8 17 49 SAREX_off

6 19 0 9 1 49 Start_SAREX_crew_tended
6 20 30 9 3 19 Activate_robot
7 8 45 9 15 34 Deactivate_robot,_start_crew_tended
7 11 0 9 17 49 SAREX_off

7 19 0 0 0 0 Start_SAREX_crew_tended
7 20 29 10 3 18 Activate_robot
8 8 15 10 15 4 Deactivate_robot,_start_crew_tended
8 10 0 10 16 49 Power_down_SAREX,_stow
EXTENDED DURATION OPTION
8 18 30 11 1 19 Start_SAREX_crew_tended
8 20 0 11 2 49 Activate_robot
9 7 45 11 14 34 Deactivate_robot,_start_crew_tended
9 8 30 11 15 19 SAREX_off
9 9 0 11 15 49 Power_down_SAREX,_stow
```

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Paoli, PA 19301
(215) 648-2495
techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM

3599. Re: prosigns for female ops

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 13:25:53 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4391@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6159

In article <40532@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>When you think about it, it's pretty artificial to
>address someone by their first name within seconds of meeting them, when
>they are perhaps halfway round the world and you may never run into them
>again. I do it, I think it's friendly, but it's still somewhat artificial.

This is yet another ham tradition, and a harmless one. It emphasizes that all hams, whatever else they may be, belong to the (what's the non-gender-specific equivalent to "fraternity"? I think "frarority" is an abomination.) of hams. While I may not consider addressing JY1 as anything but "your highness" in a normal social context, when it's one ham to another, Hussein is appropriate...and, I understand, what he expects.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

3600. Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 15:39:23 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <655.2758ED18@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6173

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
> Date: 1 Dec 90 07:35:34 GMT
> Organization: Computer Science Department, Stanford University
> Message-ID: <1990Dec1.073534.11978@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <647@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
> >Such garbage. If radar helps keep the highways slower=safer, i'm all for
> >it. Make radar detectors illegal everywhere!
>
> Shall we parse the above statements?
>
> IF radar helps keep the highways slower / =safer, /[THEN] i'm all for
> it.
>
> Perfectly good statement, however there is the implied postulate (or
> Theorem yet to be proved) "slower=safer". In any event, I'm all for
> letting
> him be all for it.
>
> Make radar detectors illegal everywhere!
>
> Pray tell, how does this follow from the first proposition? There is
> (at least anecdotal) evidence that the use of radar detectors causes
> would-be
> speeders to be more conscious of their speed and (when the radar is
> near),
> actually slow down. This would appear to be a desirable effect. Yet,

Speaking as a retired police dispatcher, I can assure you that it is not uncommon for officers to "run radar" with the full knowledge and intent that tripping fuzzbusters will slow things down. Sometimes on holidays, this is the SOLE purpose.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3601. Transceivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 15:48:07 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <656.2758ED1F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6166

> From: muto@nttcoin.ntt.jp (Yutaka Muto)
> Date: 1 Dec 90 03:02:12 GMT
> Organization: NTT Communications and Information Processing Laboratories
> Message-ID: <4132@nttcoin.ntt.jp>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave
>
> But be careful, in Canada, I think it is against law to posess
> transmitter
> without licence. Refer to your local DOC office for more information.
> Followings are what they say in Canadian regulations.

Yet another example (the first being the amateur licensing structure) of how
we in the U. S. could benefit from following the Canadian practices.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3602. Closed circuit for Dave KB2EAR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 15:55:20 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <657.2758ED25@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6167

> From: flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois)
> Date: 1 Dec 90 06:23:00 GMT
> Organization: Great White North/UPlink - Marquette, Michigan
> Message-ID: <1990Dec1.062300.3708@lopez.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave
>
>
> Dave...
>
> All mail to you bounces... Host Unknown. Sorry. Received your msg re
> RNI. For info on fido <-> usenet suggest you check comp.mail.somesuch

I am having the same problem with him (on the same subject, BTW). It's that rinky dink ampr.org. Even addressing via the exact bangpath a message came in on won't work. They've got themselves a real alligator there.

The sad part is I have the exact answer to the question he's asking and can't get it to him.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3603. Need AMT-1 help.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 18:25:24 UTC
From: jack@swlabs.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec2.182524.6662@swlabs.uucp>
Source record: 6175

I recently purchased an AEA AMT-1 interface. For those of you unfamiliar with this, it is a digital interface that does Amtor, RTTY, and sends CW. At least it claims to send CW.

Well, this brings me to my problem. The CW that it sends leaves nothing more than a character space between words. This makes reception of this abitofaproblem. :-)

I called AEA and they are less than interested in this situation since this is such an old product (not built after 1985). Of course I was willing to pay for an upgrade, if they had one, but they were not even certain that they had one. They said that the latest PROM should be marked "E1022". Mine is marked:

AMT1 `82
GPW ELEC
V01

Now my question. Does anyone have a PROM for this old beast that works for sending CW? I have ordered a CW reception (daughter?) board from Burghardt, but they claim that this does not involve a firmware upgrade. Any clues? I can burn PROMs here if anyone has a PROM image that might be helpful.

[Since this was not engineered by AEA, I am opening this article up to world distribution (specifically the UK). The PC board lists a company "GPW ELECTRONICS, LTD" and the back of the case has an address of "I.C.S. ELECTRONICS, PO BOX 2 ARUNDEL, W. SUSSEX ENGLAND". Anyone know the genealogy of this product?]
--
Jack Bonn, KC1UH, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP)
jack@kc1uh (TCP/IP)
kc1uh@wb1cqo (AX.25)

3604. Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 19:00:51 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Dec2.190051.11825@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 6161
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

In article <378@ka2qhd.UUCP> kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane) writes
an otherwise excellent tutorial on Keplerian orbital elements. However,
there are a few minor errors.
>ECCENTRICITY: (0..1)
>
>A dimensionless term used to describe the "flatness" of the elliptical orbit.
>A circle has an eccentricity of zero. A line has an eccentricity of 1.
>The orbit of OSCAR-13 has an eccentricity of about 0.7.

Actually, a parabola has an eccentricity of 1. A line has an eccentricity
of infinity. Orbits with eccentricities between 1 and infinity are
hyperbolae. (The Voyager 1/2 and Pioneer 10/11 spacecraft are in hyperbolic
orbits with respect to the sun, i.e., they're on solar system escape
trajectories.)

>ARGUMENT OF PERIGEE: (XXX.XXXX degrees)
>
>The angle between the line from the Earth's center to the satellite's point
>of lowest altitude (perigee) and the line from the Earth's center to the
>point where the orbit crosses the equatorial plane, going north.

The angle should be measured the opposite way (i.e., from the ascending
node to the perigee point, not the other way around). Also, the angle
is measured in the orbit plane.

>MEAN ANOMALY: (XXX.XXXX degrees)
>
>The angle which specifies the position of a satellite in its orbit, measured
>from perigee.

No. This is "true anomaly". Mean anomaly is a somewhat artificial
value; it's actually a measure of TIME since perigee, with that time
value scaled so that 360 degrees represents one orbital period. Mean
and true anomaly coincide only at perigee (0) and apogee (180) except
in the case of a perfectly circular orbit, in which case they are
always the same.

>Some satellite tracking programs use SMA as a replacement for mean motion.
>The quantity (1440/MM) yields the anomalistic period of the satellite (in
>minutes between perigees).

Note that this is not recommended practice. Small errors in computed
SMA result in bounded errors in computed distance to the satellite (which
most hams don't care about, except for those doing ranging) while small
errors in computed mean motion can result in unbounded errors in

satellite position along the orbit as time increases. Therefore it's better to use mean moton as input to the program and have it compute SMA internally rather than the other way around.

>ORBIT NUMBER: (XXXXX)
>
>The number of perigees the satellite has experienced at the reference epoch.

This figure has probably caused more confusion in the amateur community than any other, mainly because the figures included in the NORAD/NASA bulletins are so often wrong. Some agencies count orbits as ascending nodes (south-to-north equator crossings), others count them as perigee passings, and because of continuous changes in the argument of perigee caused by orbital perturbations (chiefly the earth's equatorial bulge) these number diverge after some time in orbit.

Phil

3605. Re: SAREX Operating Schedule in UTC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 19:17:45 UTC
From: techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <15815@burdvax.PRC.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 6162

OOPS!

The official launch time for STS-35 and the Sarex mission that I gave in
the posting this morning is not UTC as claimed, but EST. The CORRECT
UTC launch time is 2 December, 1990, 06:49:01.07. The times given in
the sarex operating schedule list correctly give UTC as indicated.

Trying to do these things at 04:00 hours local time does have a price!

My apologies for any inconvenience this error may have caused.

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(215) 648-2495
techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM

3606. Novel, SIMPLE RTTY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 20:33:34 UTC
From: gene@uicsl.csl.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec2.203334.20845@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6165

This rather simple idea is proposed for perhaps two types of groups.....
..those who have become a little bored with their ordinary SSB QSO's and schedules and are curious to try RTTY which is uncomplicated and VERY CHEAP to play around with, and perhaps a younger group who are necessarily limited to a low budget. The former group would include a large number of retired hams who have excellent transceivers, likely to have "buddies" that they frequently chat with, and have plenty of time during non-QRM hours, but also would enjoy the simplicity of this approach.
The idea is to simply utilize a low-cost 0 to 300 baud, ASCII modem and operate on 110-baud (standard Bell 103). It ordinarily uses two sets of tones... 1070, 1270 and 2025, 2225 Hz. We however, will only use 2025 (space) and 2225 (mark). Note that the "higher tone" is the "mark" which is opposite the usual ham-RTTY convention.
The modem (pair) that I recently used to check out the system was a VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN in the two most recent issues of "RUN" Magazine which is a magazine for Commodore Owners. It is offering a close-out of Commodore Model 1660 0-300 baud modems for $10 plus $3.50 shipping. It is a high-quality modem that includes a 5 1/4" disk with two excellent "terminal programs". An excellent user's manual is also included. So this modem is especially attractive for Commodore-64, 128, or Vic-20 owners. The disk that comes with it will allow pre-recorded messages to be "up-loaded", i.e. automatically sent out over the air at 110-baud, and incoming messages, or QSO's can be captured in the computer memory and re-read, or printed out later if desired.
Also, of course, the simplest of "terminal programs" can be used if desired, and there are many public domain ones around, or a simple, short "basic language" program can be hand-typed in.
They say the supply is limited and can be ordered by phone (credit-card) at 1-800-343-0728, or by mail at: RUN Modem Offer, 80 Elm St, Peterborough, NH, 03458.
This modem has the convenient (for our purposes) manual switch to change from "Originate" mode to "Answer" mode....so our simple little trick is to Xmit in the "Ans" mode (which Xmits the 2025, 2225 Hz tones), but then when we switch to Rcv we must also switch the modem to "Originate" mode so that it will be receiving on the same 2025, 2225 tone-pair. The modem is just a little too "smart" for us as designed since it only turns on the Xmit tones when the computer takes it "Off-Hook". To avoid this complication, it can be forced to Xmit at all times in the "Ans" mode by prying off the plastic case....cut the conductor to pin "J" and ground the conductor that previously went to "J" (don't ground pin "J". If you don't have a diagram, pin "J" is across from pin 8 on the 24-pin connector. (All four end pins, 1,A,12,N are ground).
Although I don't think it's necessary, I also disabled the "Carrier Detect" line by cutting the conductor that went to pins H & K, and this time, pins H & K get grounded but not the conductor. (Pins H & K are directly next to pin "J" on opposite sides.....across from pins 7 & 9).

The conventional telephone connection (only the red & green wires are used) to the modem (USOCRJ11C) puts out a pure sine-wave of
approx 500 mv P-P which is too much since we will be switching this into the microphone input during Xmit. I attenuated this about 20:1 with 10K/510 ohm divider network. This was a good level for my ICOM-751, and my friend's ICOM-725 . At this early stage, we used a small DPDT toggle switch to simultaneously key the Xmtter as the modem telephone line was transferred from the Rcvr audio out, to the Microphone input connection.....which requires that the Orig/Ans switch on the modem must also be switched manually. If we play with this scheme much longer we will probably extend wires out from the modem switch and have a second DPDT sw alongside the first one so that they can easily be switched together. In the Rcv mode, we did not use a gain pot....only a 2.2K series resistor was used to reduce the Rcv audio level into the modem. Actually, I used a small 600:600 ohm isolation xfmr between the modem phone-line and the transceiver DPDT switching, but I don't think it would be required.

TO THIS POINT, this would appear to be Commodore-computer oriented,
BUT THE FACT IS that my friend didn't have a Commodore. We both did have, however HAZELTINE 1500 computer-terminals. These and similar terminals are beginning to appear at reasonable prices.

This is already too long, so I won't mention the modification details that were done to the Haz-1500 except to say that it is quite easy and only 4 resistors, 1 transistor, 2 zeners, and 1 diode were used....all concentrated near the "AUX OUT" 25-pin connector which is seldom used and has about 20 unused pins... only two conductors were cut (related to the AUX OUT connector and probably never needed) and this included a "reversing" switch for RCV.

By the way, the modem gets it's power from the Commodore computer in the first case, and from the Haz-1500 in the second case (Modem basically will require + and - 5 volts).

I probably should remind some readers of some underlying factors in this experimetal proposal: first, I will confess I have only recently tinkered with any RTTY so may be naive on some things that may raise some eyebrows among the pro's This is not intended to compete with the high-tech state-of-the-art with all it's error-correcting, auto-copy etc., but perhaps it might attract some who have not up until now ventured into RTTY.

This is ASCII, and practically all the ordinary, simpler QSO'S are on 45.45 baud Baudot with 170 Hz shift (ours is 200 Hz). I believe the bandwidth required for our 200 Hz, 110-baud is 200+(2 x 110)= 420 Hz, compared to 170+(2 x 45.45)=261 Hz. Note that conventional RTTY tones are 2125(mark) and 2295 (space). By the way, this system works at up thru 300-baud also. As most are probably aware, this method of putting audio-shifted tones into the microphone input of an SSB transceiver, is just a trick way of imitating the conventional cw carrier-shift method (FSK). Assuming that sideband suppression and carrier-suppression is proper, the person receiving you will not be able to tell which method you are using. Remember, however, that your actual transmitted mark-carrier is 2.225 Khz higher (on USB), or 2.225 Khz lower (on LSB) than what your transceiver digital readout says. Thus if you wanted to invert your tones by changing sidebands, your dial readout would have to be

shifted 4.450 Khz to keep your mark tone on the previous frequency. (This does not apply if you are talking to someone using this same experimental system). To avoid all these considerations, I will probably later modify the modem further to include a couple of simple inverters and separate switches for either, or both Rcv & Xmit. Two sections of a CD-4007 CMOS operating on +5 volts seems like an easy solution....crudely included within the modem case. By the way, the 1660-modem takes pos-logic data IN on pin "M" (across from pin "11") and sends OUT pos-logic level on pins "B,C" (across from pins 2 & 3). +5 volts goes to pin"2", but you will have to patch-wire in your -5v to IC pin-4 of the LM-358 (IC-2). Alternatively, you can put approx -9v on the Neg-lead of C-4 which then goes thru a small pass-transistor which drops it to -5v. If the modem will never be plugged into a Commodore computer, you can steal pin "11" to send this Neg-voltage in.

If any group should adopt this "modem-type" approach....note that every thing works out perfectly....it's just as simple as getting on "voice SSB" on exactly the same frequency. With all the excellent transceivers in widespread use, there need be no frustration or tuning indicators required. The only need would be for users to sharpen up their skills in getting their transceiver precisely on frequency (there are neat tricks to to be able to calibrate to WWV and get on freq to within about 10 or 20 Hz. easily and quickly)...they should probably use a convention of always operating on a full Khz (no fractions) so that signals could be easily tuned in.

I haven't been able to find anyone on simple ASCII to check it out but I'm told that most conventional RTTY with 170 Hz filter-separation would most likely do a good job of copying a 200 Hz-shift signal. (Note that their rcvr only needs to be tuned slightly differently to accommodate the different tone-set. Probably "RIT" feature would be used to reconcile any Xmt/rcv discrepancy.) Actually, probably a very large number of RTTY people have versatile enough equipment that DOES HAVE the
capability of communicating on 110 baud ASCII...it just seems
that most of them have been bound by convention. If you persist long enough calling CQ you will probably find someone curious enough to finally figure out your mode and switch over to make a QSO. (the later equipment does this for them automatically). I did this recently with some other 110-baud ASCII and finally did have someone get on the same mode and we had an excellent QSO. (Perhaps if this new group develops, they could call their CQ's in a very deliberate "quirky rythmn" so that they could be easily identified.)

Incidentally, using our conventional 2.1 Khz SSB voice filters (No optional filters switched in), we can get absolutely perfect copy here in the midwest from W1AW when the band conditions are very good....both 40M & 20M.
(we get them on USB instead of the conventional LSB....presumeably because our mark-tone is the higher frequency (not the ham convention). Of course we could simply reverse our Rcv switch. W1AW sends
plain ASCII at 110-baud, 170 Hz shift.
However if you have additional bandpass features, your transceiver can can enhance performance under more adverse conditions. My band-pass-tuning on the ICOM-751 becomes an excellent 800 Hz bandpass filter on either sideband. Also my optional 500 Hz CW filter is excellent.

As posted in QST Magazine, W1AW sends teleprinter bulletins 3 or 4 times a day using ASCII and 110 baud, but they are very short spans (perhaps 10 min).

Other brands of low-cost modems abound, no doubt, but you would have to figure out any changes required. I have in the past done a similar modification to some "Total Communication" package modems similar to this one but I will not prolong this posting any further.
73, W9RWZ

--

UUCP: {att,iuvax,uunet}!uiucuxc!uicsl!gene
Internet, BITNET: gene@uicsl.csl.uiuc.edu

3607. Re: morse code. (How would you handle Chinese characters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 20:48:02 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47020@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6163

rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:

>This talk about other alphabets in "morse" code got me wondering how the
>Chinese would do a code. Assuming that they don't use ASCII or other
>alphabets. Imagine that the guy who invented the concept of Morse code was
>Chinese and had enough technology available. What would he have done?

She would possibly have used PinYin. Except a rearrangement of the
codes so that D. A. Huffman won't fall on the floor laughing. Have
you noticed how often Qs and Xs pop up in PinYin? Won't be right
assigning long chains of dahs and dits for those characters now,
would it? :-) :-)

Didit.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

3608. Re: prosigns for female ops

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 20:53:05 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47021@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6164

oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:

>I did hear an amusing exchange between a U.S. op and
>a Chinese ham recently, in which the BY said "name is Gu/YL", meaning her
>name is Gu and she's a female. This seemed to confuse the US ham, who had
>to ask for a repeat, and for the rest of the QSO sent things like "tnx for
>the QSO, Gu/YL...", I suppose Chinese names are confusing anyway....
>
>Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

No more than your name is confusing to a furriner, Derek/OM.

de AA6TY, Chen/OM

3609. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 21:08:14 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012022108.AA05527@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 6160

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 35
1 20980U 90106 A 90336.61736111 .00035624 00000-0 25599-3 0 42
2 20980 28.4655 2.6447 0008117 274.8877 246.4809 15.72079870 58
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3610. Keplerian Elements for STS-35

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 22:28:06 UTC
From: gamorris@lescsse.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec2.222806.1902@lescsse.uucp>
Source record: 6170
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle,sci.space

```
Here are the Keplerian elements for STS-35. These were generated from
a state vector taken after several orbits.
--GaryM

Keplerian Element Set

STS-35
1 00035U 90336.79098368 .00031000 00000-0 22174-3 0 128
2 00035 28.4663 1.3798 0008796 274.8693 151.1556 15.72186065 90

Satellite: STS-35
Epoch time: 90336.79098368
Element set: JSC-012
Inclination: 28.4663 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-35
RA of node: 1.3798 deg Keplerian Elements
Eccentricity: .0008796 from NASA Tracking Ephemeris
Arg of perigee: 274.8693 deg
Mean anomaly: 151.1556 deg
Mean motion: 15.72186065 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 3.10E-04 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 9

--
Gary Morris Internet: lobster!lescsse!gamorris@menudo.uh.edu
Lockheed (LESC), A22 UUCP: lobster!lescsse!gamorris
Space Station Freedom NASAmail: gmorris/jsc/nasa
Houston, Texas Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov
```

3611. Re: Zepp Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 22:39:24 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec2.223924.8533@informix.com>
Source record: 6029

Now that we're on the subject of Zepp antennas ... it is OK to have
the top part of the antenna slope at an angle, like an inverted V? That's
the setup I have. So far, it seems to work OK.

=-=-=-

3612. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-02 23:42:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1644@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6169

In article <1990Dec2.000353.26923@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>In article <644.2756EB68@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>> > The FCC's major concern is not that someone might say a naughty word
>> > on the air. They are concerned that unscrupulous people might use
>> > amateur frequencies for business or criminal purposes without there
>> > being any means of detecting and tracking them.
>>
>>I'll take that seriously after they get rid of the non-ham taxicabs,
>>truckers, boaters, and balloonists...
>
>Yeah, I tend to agree. I suppose they are just as concerned about
>detecting and tracking the potential criminal use of the telephone.
>Face it, for almost any real application (criminal or legal) the phone
>(conventional or cellular) is a heckuva lot more practical than
>amateur radio will ever be.
>
>I still wonder if the third-party rules aren't really intended to
>ensure the continuing uselessness of amateur radio to society at large,
>all the better to cause it to die more quickly so its frequencies can
>be given to other services.
>
>I'm not saying that amateur radio should go commercial. Its prime
>functions of volunteer communications and technical development should
>remain unchanged. But strict rules based on the premise that even the
>isolated semi-business use of amateur radio is so horrible that each
>and every non-amateur message has to be manually censored before it
>can enter amateur frequencies have destroyed most of the opportunities for
>synergistic cooperation between amateur and non-amateur networks. And
>that's a shame.
>
>Phil

As I understand it, the third party restrictions were put in at the insistence of foreign Post and Telegraph administrations. Communications is a government monopoly in many countries and they were afraid of competition cutting into their revenues. Many refused to support amateur radio at all unless the anticompetitive restrictions were included. The time has long past when amateur radio could make a significant impact on commercial telephone traffic, but we continue to be saddled with historical artifacts in our regulations. Write 100 times, I won't mention Morse. :-)
Except for their obligation to uphold international agreements, the FCC couldn't care less about third party traffic. With the growing demand for

VHF/UHF/SHF spectrum, and with the declining interest in HF by commercial interests, expect amateur radio to go the way of CB. Amateur radio may wind up relegated to the worthless "skip" bands and roundly ignored. This may make the DXers and pseudo-broadcasters happy, but experimenters will become nearly extinct. Pity we don't have the numbers to be a political force in the decisions that will shape our future.

Gary KE4ZV

3613. prosigns for female ops

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 00:00:53 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <661.27596595@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6171

> From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
> Date: 2 Dec 90 13:25:53 GMT
> Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
> Message-ID: <4391@lib.tmc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> of hams. While I may not consider addressing JY1 as anything but "your
> highness" in a normal social context, when it's one ham to another,
> Hussein
> is appropriate...and, I understand, what he expects.

What is his nickname? I vaguely recall reading that he uses some ordinary
English nickname rather than Hussein.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3614. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 00:01:28 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5592@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6045

In article <655.2758ED18@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
]Speaking as a retired police dispatcher, I can assure you that it is not
]uncommon for officers to "run radar" with the full knowledge and intent that
]tripping fuzzbusters will slow things down. Sometimes on holidays, this is the
]SOLE purpose.

This is, however, illegal - if you could ever prove it. The band is
allocated only for radiolocation - not for spoofing or broadcasting.
The FCC busted some police department back east for a similar violation.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

3615. Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 00:07:13 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <662.2759659C@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6172

```
> From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark)
> Date: 1 Dec 90 20:11:37 GMT
> Organization: FidoNet node 1:260/218 - NF2G Online, Hilton NY
> Message-ID: <213.2758B364@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave
>
>
> > From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
> > Date: 26 Nov 90 18:41:51 GMT
> >
> > They expect a good-faith effort to follow the rules, not to
> > (mis)interpret
> > them to "allow" us to do whatever we damn please.
>
> Then why are K1MAN et al still on the air?

Talk about swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat!!

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
```

3616. Re: prosigns for female ops

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 03:41:16 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <279@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 6033

In article <47021@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
>
>No more than your name is confusing to a furriner, Derek/OM.
>
But then to a Swede, to see a porn movie or a regular move where the girl is called Bo Derek can be very confusing. To some cultures the question is whether Bo or Derek is the given name. There may be some CW ops who fantasize that Derek has blond hair, blue eyes and a reasonable pair of 36Cs. This may account for his success in nabbing the DX.

I just wish people would not come back to me as "Juliet". One station did it to me for three years.

Then what are we going to do with all the Kims, Leslies, Robins and for total confusion Jeans. Then we have all the Hippy names like: Free, Chastity, Moon Unit, Dweezle, Keefer, and Quinn. The sex of these names is anyones guess.

This at least is a change from the usual CW flamage.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

3617. Re: morse code. (How would you handle Chinese characters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 03:49:54 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <280@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 6034

In article <47020@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
>rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
>
>>This talk about other alphabets in "morse" code got me wondering how the
>>Chinese would do a code. Assuming that they don't use ASCII or other
>>alphabets. Imagine that the guy who invented the concept of Morse code was
>>Chinese and had enough technology available. What would he have done?
>
>
>She would possibly have used PinYin. Except a rearrangement of the
>codes so that D. A. Huffman won't fall on the floor laughing. Have
>you noticed how often Qs and Xs pop up in PinYin? Won't be right
>assigning long chains of dahs and dits for those characters now,
>would it? :-) :-)
>
>Didit.
>
I would assume that what would be used in CW is "Chinese Code". In
the TELEX world, there is a code book that assigns a 4 digit number to
each Chinease character. This way a simple baudot machine can send
Chinese. Of course in the old days of 3 In 1 oil and TELEX machines,
this translation to and from was tediously done by hand. I assume
today that a simple piece fo software running on a graphics machine
like a Macintosh could do it on the fly. Fifty baud is not really
flying, so any machine should be able to keep up.

TELEX for those of you who have not seen the clanking monsters that
sat in the back of every self respecting European office is landline
RTTY. Same machines, same protocol.

Now I making an assumption. Maybe someone really knows what the
People's Liberation Army of the PRC really uses for CW purposes.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

3618. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 05:21:56 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901202222157.22600c82@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 6032

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
December 01 to December 11, 1990

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 25 NOVEMBER TO 01 DECEMBER.

Solar activity over the past week was low to high. The most significant event was a major class M7.5/1N flare which erupted at 23:17 UT on 26 November. This flare was accompanied by minor radio emissions and was accountable for a low to moderate intensity SID/SWF at 23:12 UT. The flare was located on the extreme western limb (N18W90) within the confines of Region 6368. The duration of the flare was 17 minutes, which is below average for flares of this intensity. No proton enhancements or shock-related frequency sweeps were observed from this energetic event. The flare did not produce any terrestrial impacts aside from the short-duration SID/SWF which accompanied the flare on the sunlit side of the earth.

Since 26 November, there have been only two low-level M-class flares, one from Region 6377 (which has now rotated beyond the west limb) and the other from an uncorrelated position on the solar disk. This last M-class event was a long-duration class M1.2 event lasting 1 hour and 23 minutes. Although the source for this flare has not been determined, evidence seems to indicate that it probably originated from new Region 6395, which rotated into view on the eastern limb on 01 December. This region has a relatively large spot area, encompassing a total of 10 sunspots as of 01 December in an FKO type optical configuration. It is a type Beta magnetic group (bipolar) and is not expected to be a very prolific flare producer in its current state.

The solar flux reached its apparent minimum value of 157 for this solar rotation on 26 and 27 November. This minimum flux value is the highest minimum to be observed since the rotational minimum of 06 and 07 August, which was followed within two weeks by a pulse of increased solar activity and major flaring.

The geomagnetic field was mostly quiet throughout the last week, with the exception of 27 November when a burst of major storming occurred over middle and high latitudes. Boulder reported an associated A-Index value of 35 at 18:00 UT on 27 November, which surpasses all previous middle-latitude magnetic perturbations up to 10 and 11 October, when geomagnetic activity managed to push Boulder's A-index values up to 44. More frequent and intense storming occurred over high latitudes, although the overall geomagnetic

activity was relatively short-lived. By 28 November, the magnetic field had returned to predominantly unsettled levels and quickly declined to quiet levels for the remainder of the period.

Some periods of auroral storming occurred over high latitudes during the burst of magnetic activity on 27 November. Middle latitudes witnessed increased auroral activity, but no major auroral storming materialized. Low latitudes were unable to spot auroral activity, which remained confined to the high latitude regions.

HF radio propagation remained mostly normal throughout the week, with the exception of increased magnetic and auroral activity on 27 November. Significant auroral-induced signal flutter was observed over many middle latitude locations while high latitudes experienced characteristically poor to very poor auroral-degraded propagation conditions. However, HF conditions improved quite rapidly to near normal levels on 28 and 29 November.

There were a few flare-related SID/SWF's this week which are suspected of producing degraded HF propagation conditions. However, almost all of the SID's/SWF's which occurred this week were of low intensity and short duration (with the exception of the estimated 1.5 hour low to moderate intensity SID/SWF of 01 December. No significant VHF enhancements were observed from these SID's/SWF's.

VHF propagation was near normal this week. There were no known reports of DX contacts made via auroral communications, although there were brief bursts of activity which could have been capable of providing localized VHF backscattering to moderate distances. The rapid stabilization of auroral and geomagnetic activity did not provide very good opportunities for auroral-based DX on VHF.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to remain mostly low over the next week, barring any new major activity centers rotating into view. Region 6395 will continue to provide subflaring and occassional C-class flares. However, this region does not currently appear as though it will be capable of producing many (if any) M-class flares. The next potentially major pulse of activity is expected between 11 and 12 December when old Region 6368 returns.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain mostly quiet to unsettled this week. There is a risk of unsettled to active periods occurring on or near 05/06 December due to recurrent effects. High latitudes may experience some brief bursts of minor storming with this activity. However, overall, activity is not expected to be particularly strong. Conditions should return to mostly quiet to unsettled levels by 07/08 December.

Auroral activity will remain at low to non-visible levels until 05/06 December, when increased solar corpuscular emissions are expected to produce moderate levels of auroral activity at high latitudes. Middle latitudes will likely only witness low levels of auroral activity with possible brief bursts of moderate activity low in the northern horizon near local midnight.

Lunar phase will interfere with attempts to view auroral activity this week. The moon, which is at full phase now (on 02 December) will flood out much of any observable auroral activity over low and middle latitudes. High latitudes will be best positioned to view auroral activity after moonrise. However, even there, any auroral activity will appear less distinct and somewhat harder to spot. As the week progresses, moonrise times will allow for some short-periods of moon-free evening-twilight observing periods.

HF radio propagation conditions should be mostly normal throughout this week. High latitudes will experience degraded conditions with the onset of expected increased geomagnetic and auroral activity near 05/06 December. Middle latitudes will likely also experience periods of degraded conditions, particularly during the evening/night hours of 05/06 December. Daytime propagation over middle latitudes should be normal throughout the week. Low latitudes should maintain normal propagation conditions all through the week provided signal paths avoid the northerly-middle and high latitude regions during the evening/midnight and early morning hours.

VHF conditions should remain normal this week. No significant opportunities for DX are expected this week. The only possible exception to this would be on 05/06 November when increased auroral activity may allow for some limited localized and sporadic auroral backscatter propagation on VHF. However, activity is not expected to be intense enough to provide widespread backscattering from most high and almost all middle latitude stations.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 02 DECEMBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6379	S06W35	263	0060	CRO	07	006	BETA
6381	S04W18	246	0060	HRX	01	001	ALPHA
6382	S20W04	232	0180	HSX	02	001	ALPHA
6383	N15E05	223	0270	CSO	05	009	BETA
6384	N12W29	257	0000	AXX	01	002	ALPHA
6385	S16E18	210	0240	HSX	02	002	ALPHA
6387	S24E35	193	0450	CSO	08	006	BETA
6388	S07W10	238	0030	CRO	04	004	BETA
6390	N35E48	180	0420	DSO	09	003	BETA
6391	N10E25	203	0060	CRO	06	006	BETA
6392	S26W39	267	0030	BXO	06	002	BETA
6393	S20E14	214	0030	HRX	01	001	ALPHA
6394	N05W59	287	0030	BXO	04	003	BETA
6395	N16E73	155	1080	FKO	16	010	BETA
6396	S22W34	262	0030	BXO	03	005	BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 01 DECEMBER.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6389 N02W26 254

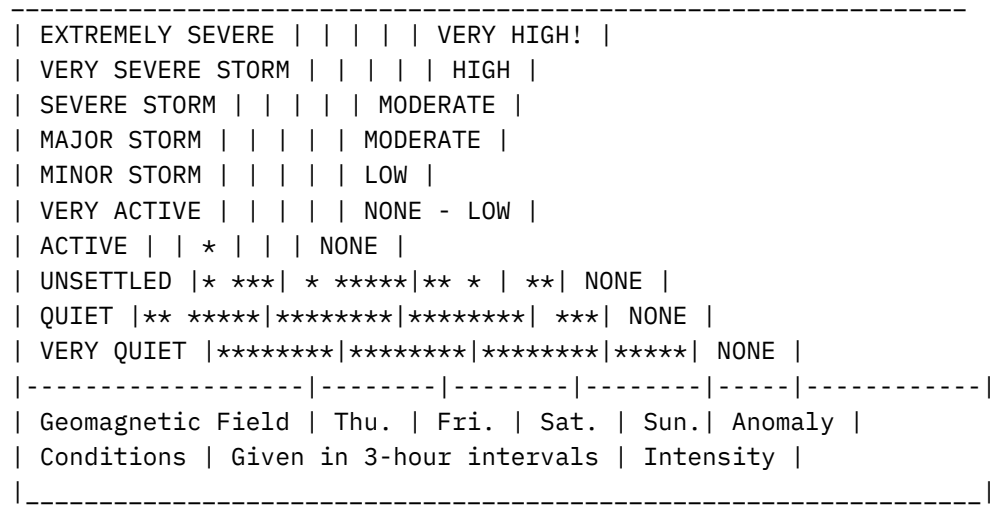
ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 02 AND 04 DECEMBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6366 S21 101
6364 S30 129
6361 N08 131

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

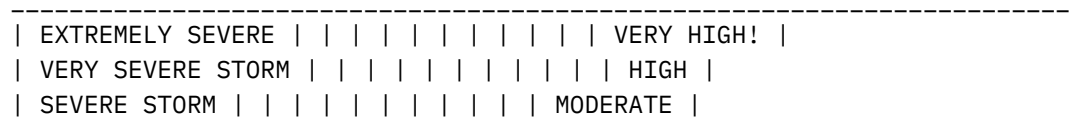
GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours



NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder, Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca. This document is still being prepared and is not yet available.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (02 DECEMBER - 11 DECEMBER)



```
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | | * | | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | | | * |***|***|** | * | * | | | NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
------------------------------------------------------------
242| | MOD.
235| F = Major Flare(s) | MOD.
227| * | MOD.
220| *** * * | MOD.
212| *** * ** * * | MOD.
205| **** * ** *** | MOD.
197| ****** *F **** * ***** | MOD.
190| **********F ******* ******* | LOW
182|* ***********F* ***************** *| LOW
175|* ************F* ****************** **| LOW
167|*****************F** ********************** * ***| LOW
160|*****************F*** * * ********************** *****| LOW
152|*****************F********** **********************F******| LOW
145|*****************F********** * **********************F******| LOW
137|*****************F**************************************F******| LOW
130|*****************F**************************************F******| LOW
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: October 4, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------
| 230 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 224 | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | |
| 218 | | | | | | | | | | |**| | |**| | | | | |
| 212 | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | |**| | | | |
| 206 | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | |**| | | |
| 200 | | | |**| | |**| | |**| | | | | | | |**| | |
| 194 | | |**| | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | |
| 188 | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| |
| 182 |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|
| 176 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 170 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 164 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 158 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 152 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 146 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|02|03|04|05|06|07|08|09|10|11|12|13|14|15|16|17|18|19|20|21|
|Flux | December |
-------------------------------------------------------------------
```

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (02 DECEMBER - 11 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Paths

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | *| *| | | | | | | |* *|
| FAIR |** |** |***|* *| *|* *|* *|* *|* *|***| * |
| POOR | | | | * |** | * | * | * | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |* *|* *|* *| | | *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|
| GOOD | * | * | * |* *| *|** | * | * | * | * |
| FAIR | | | | * |** | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|* *| *|* *|***|***|***|***|
| GOOD | | | | * |** | * | | | | |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

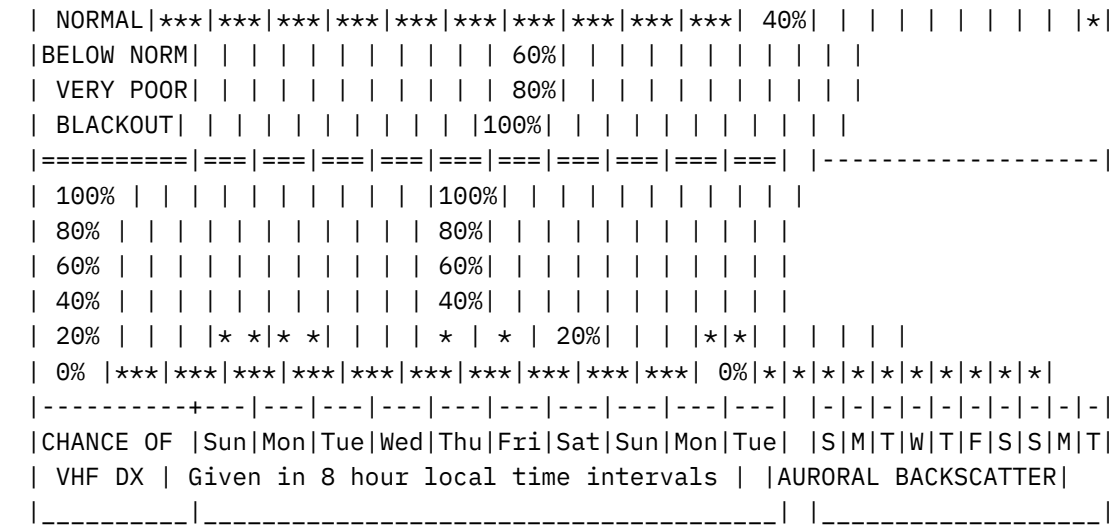
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (02 DECEMBER - 11 DECEMBER)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

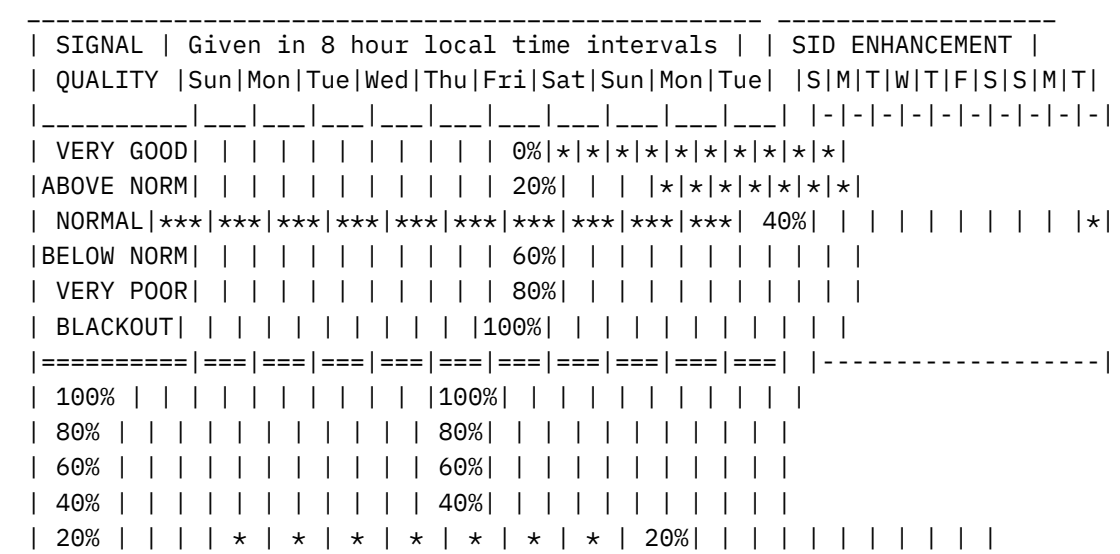
```
-------------------------------------------------- --------------------
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | | | | | | |*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***| **| **|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | |* |* | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | *|* *| | | | | 40%| | | | |*| | | | | |
| 20% |* *|* *|* *|***|***|***|* *|* *|* *|* *| 20%| | |*|*|*|*| |*|*| |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
-------------------------------------------------- --------------------
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|
```


NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%									*
BELOW NORM										60%									
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%										40%									
20%				* *	* *				*	*	20%				*	*					
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------+---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

LOW LATITUDES


SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
__________	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%				*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%									*
BELOW NORM										60%									
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%										40%									
20%				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20%|								
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------+---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca". This document is still being prepared and is not yet available.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (02 DECEMBER - 11 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | * | * | | | | |
| LOW | | |***|***|***|***|***|***| * | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | * |***| * | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.
This document is currently being prepared and is not yet available.

** End of Report **

3619. Info wanted on TH-27A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 05:47:28 UTC
From: woof@hpfcmgw.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1690055@hpfcmgw.HP.COM>
Source record: 6168

I'm a pilot, in the Civil Air Patrol, and studying for the Novice
and Technician class amateur licenses (to get me into 2m FM).
I've been looking at the Kenwood TH-27A, because it receives
aviation AM in addition to its 2m capabilities. I have a few
questions you all may be able to answer:

* Compare and contrast its feature set, reliability, warranty, and user
interface with the IC-2SAT, which I'm also considering. For example,
the Kenwood has a separate AM circuit block, but the ICOM relies on
its FM circuitry to decode the AM -- is this Good or Bad?

* Should I buy a different antenna for it? If so, which one?

* Who's currently offering this for the lowest price? HRO in Denver
has it for $359.95, but allegedly matches anybody else's price.

* Has anybody figured out any mods on this radio (how I can enable it to
xmit on CAP frequencies all by myself, can I connect it into an
aircraft intercom, etc.)? I'm calling Kenwood this week to see if I
can purchase a service manual -- will that include mods?

Email would be great, and I'll summarize.
--
Steve Wolf
Hewlett-Packard UUCP: {ihnp4|hplabs}!hpfcla!woof
Fort Collins, CO ARPA: woof@hpfcsdw.fc.hp.com

3620. post launch keplerian data needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 06:02:54 UTC
From: b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2087@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 6027

Path: levers.enet.dec.com!b_egan
From: b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com (Bob Egan)
Newsgroups: sci.space,sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Re: Latest post launched Keplerian data needed
Date: 2 DEC 90 23:00:51
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Keywords:
Summary:
-Message-Text-Follows-

In article <2085@shodha.enet.dec.com>, b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com (Bob Egan) writes...
>
>Would someone post a post launch element set. I called the NASA BBS
>and nothing is there. There is one news update of little value.
>
>Thanks,
>Bob
>
>ps. If these are posted to an ftp site, I would appreciate a pointer
>to them...
>
>
>
>
>Bob Egan b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
> --or-- ...!decwrl!levers.enet.dec.com!b_egan
> --or-- b_egan%levers.dec@decwrl.dec.com
Bob Egan b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!levers.enet.dec.com!b_egan
--or-- b_egan%levers.dec@decwrl.dec.com
Bob Egan b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!levers.enet.dec.com!b_egan
--or-- b_egan%levers.dec@decwrl.dec.com

3621. Re: morse code. (How would you handle Chinese characters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 06:29:28 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <16643@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 6031

Rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey), kchen@apple.com (Kok Chen), and julian@bongo.uucp (Julian Macassey) ponder:

>>> ... how the Chinese would do a code ...

>> ... possibly have used PinYin ...

> ... there is a code book that assigns a 4 digit number to each
> Chinese character ... in the old days ... this translation to and
> from was tediously done by hand ...

In mainland China (the People's Republic of China), they do it by the four-digit code method, although pinyin is also common. Pinyin itself is insufficient to spell out proper nouns (such as people's names and addresses) which sound the same but are written different. An analogy might be spelling "Ann" and "Anne" as both "an", and "Stephen" and "Steven" as "steven".

Telephones are scarce in the PRC. A residential phone costs more than a regular worker's monthly pay. If you work at an office (say a bank) you get to use the official phone for private conversations, at least for receiving calls. Otherwise, if you're in a hurry, you send telegrams.

To send a telegram, you go to the post office. You write out the letter in longhand and give it to the clerk. There are about two to three thousand Chinese characters in common use. At every post office in the PRC, there is a clerk who has memorized the entire four digit code table. He takes the message, and immediately starts sending it to its destination. At the receiving end, another clerk writes down the message as it comes in, and hands it to a delivery person who then takes it to its addressee. All in all, extremely efficient and impressive.

Why, you may ask, do they take such pains? One reason is lack of technology, another is an unwillingness to replace man with machine. But there is a historical reason as well. China has undergone many dynasties, some harsh, others cruel. During the current regime, people have witnessed again that one may lose jobs due to ideological reasons. If you have technical skill that cannot be readily replaced, however, you tend to survive purges. So memorizing four digit codes for a couple thousand characters is a sound investment.

Incidentally, there are people in police departments who know the license plate numbers and owners of vehicles registered in their precinct by heart. Another useful skill.

---------- stanford university + sri international
--- Goh Kawai --- arpanet/junet: kawai@csli.stanford.edu
---------- compuserve: 76056,1726 radio: n6uok

3622. Call for Discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 08:50:48 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <9011302154.AA12661@turbo.bio.net>
Source record: 6038
Cross-posted to: news.announce.newgroups,rec.ham-radio

GROUP NAME: rec.ham-radio.legal

MODERATED: No

PURPOSE: The group is intended to provide a place for discussing any and all subjects having to do with laws, rules, and regulations affecting amateur radio and hams, both current and proposed.

The rationale for the group is simple: rec.ham-radio postings fall into two categories - controversial and non-. There has been much discussion in the past several weeks about what to do with the seemingly never-ending flame wars over the same few subjects, such as whether or not a class of license that doesn't require passing a code test should be created; the legality of modifying ham equipment to transmit out of the amateur bands; the permissibility of using electronic equipment on airplanes; and other issues that generate more heat than light. These discussions share one thing in common: they all relate to the rules and regulations governing the amateur radio service.

The new group has been discussed in rec.ham-radio, and, by and large, has received no serious opposition. Most comments received that did not support the proposal instead suggested a rec.ham-radio.tech group, for technical ham radio discussions. I do not believe that that's the best answer. There are a number of activities in ham radio that are not technical in nature; a rec.ham-radio.tech group would move the technical discussions away from the controversy, but would leave the non-technical, but non-controversial, discussions in with all the legal and controversial ones. The proposed rec.ham-radio.legal group doesn't suffer from this flaw. Agreement is pretty general among the readers of rec.ham-radio that something needs to be done, and I (and many others) feel this is the best solution.

The Call for Discussion is being mailed, per the Guidelines for Newsgroup Creation, to the moderator of news.announce.newgroups on Friday, 30 November 1990. Assuming that it is posted to that group on Monday, 3 December, the discussion period will last for 28 days, ending on Monday, 31 December 1990. If a vote is appropriate after discussion, it will be called for at that time. I anticipate that such a vote would run for 21 days, from 31 December 1990 until 21 January 1991.
Please note that voting is not appropriate at this time; calm, reasoned discussion is. Please post any discussion you may have, pro or con, to news.groups.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"With design like this, who needs bugs?" - Boyd Roberts

3623. Gender-neutral proword.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 12:01:01 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <03.Dec.90.12
Source record: 6030

I must admit to, on occasions, having used 'Old Thing' as a suitably
non-specific term.
(but CWers would abbreviate this to OT, which has ageist implications!)

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

3624. Re: Antenna Matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 12:17:58 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410014@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6174

Yes I was guilty of loose use of terms. With an antenna fed with a single type of feeder of low loss, the impedance seen at the feedpoint varies with feeder length but maintains a constant VSWR and return loss. On a Smith chare normalised for the feedline Z, the actual impedance moves around a circle centred on the centre of the chart. While changeing the length of your feeder vill not affect the value of your VSWR, it is a useful trick to allow you to avoid values of Z which may not be matchable with your specific ATU. ATU's cannot match all impedances at all frequencies and have zones where they are useless. Further, they have ranges of Z where their efficiency can be surprisingly low. Sometimes a change of feedline length can allow you to use your ATU more efficiently.

The original G5RV is a special case, The coax run was supposed to be of 75ohm cable, and the open feeder of 600ohm. By playing with the lengths of both parts of the feeder, the feed point VSWR can be affected. The reason is that we can move the endpoint inpedances around two circles; each on a differently normalised smith chart. However, this is very much a compromise trick used only in the original G5RV design. The commercially available antennas are similar, bur they tell you to use 50ohm coax.

If you can run the flat/open feeder into the shack and use a balanced ATU you'll find you can get away with murder :-)

Hope you're getting all the info you wanted :-)

73 GM4ZNX

3625. Re: Cyrillic (and other) morse code.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 14:00:54 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1990Dec3.140054.1192@warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 6176

In article <1990Dec1.093327.12316@lth.se> d89mb@efd.lth.se (Magnus Bodin) writes:
>Is there anywhere a file obtainable containing cyrillic morse code?
>I beleive the ARRL-book used to contain japanese and others but Russian?
>(Cyrillic).
>Will someone also explain what a "Oblast" is. Is it some zone-dividment in
>USSR? If so -- How many are they and how do you express them in CW?
>Any short-form (eg. OBL).

Certainly the ARRL-Handbook does contain the Cyrillic cw.It is surprising
just how easy it is to pick-up the cyrillic code,and certainly can give
the op at the other end a pleasant surprise too!It is interesting to note
that Soviets actually use the standard abbreviated English for many of the
shorter contacts with each other, I was once amused to hear a UA3 sending
'cheerio' to a UA9! Another surprise I had was when in the radio op's seats.
in an Aeroflot transport plane earlier this year(as a guest) I heard the
op when requesting the weather at tthe destination send 'pse wx' (yes , cw is
still used on Aeroflot transport flights in the Arctic as the major mode
of communication), and he couldn't speak a word of English.

Regarding 'oblasts',they are basically administritive regions in the USSR,
and there are something in the region of 180 of them, although they do
appear to keep changing which makes it a little difficult to keep track!
There is a full list of the oblasts in the ARRL Operating Manual, and it is
generally easy to tell in which oblast a station is by his call(number and
first letter of suffix).The abbreviated form oft he word commonly used is
OBL.,and in cw OBL is the same in both English and Cyrillic.The full word ,
oblast , would be sent as 'oblastx'.

Hope that's of use.....

73s es gl,

Simon Browne , G0GWA.

Telecomms. Lab. , Engineering Dept. , Warwick Univ., UK.

3626. Re: Call for Discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 14:38:40 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <24056@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 6037
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

Just a note for those people living on the Internet mailing list
gatewayed with the rec.ham-radio Usenet newsgroup: if this new newsgroup
is created, traffic in it will not be included in the info-hams digest.
- Brian

3627. Major E.H. Armstrong 100th Anniversary Special Event

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 14:43:41 UTC
From: gubernar@andromeda.rutgers.edu.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Dec.3.09.43.40.1990.17211@galaxy.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 6028
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

The 100th Anniversary of Major Edwin H. Armstrong

Major Edwin Howard Armstrong, famed radio pioneer was born on Dec 18, 1890, and fell to his death on Feb 1, 1954. He is credited with being one of the most important inventors in the field. Among his inventions are four basic discoveries that revolutionized radio, and made possible the present state of the art. These include: the regenerative circuit, which took radio out of the crystal detector stage; the superheterodyne circuit, the basic circuit of today's standard radio; the superregenerative circuit, used in military and UHF communications; and the FM communications systems which achieve static-free high fidelity reception. He attended Columbia University, and became Professor of Electrical Engineering at the school.

The members of the Major Armstrong Memorial Amateur Radio Club will be commemorating the 100th anniversary by operating Special Events stations December 15th and 16th from 1400Z to 2300Z on the following amateur bands:

10 meters--- 28.400 Mhz +/- 25 Khz on SSB.
2 meters--- 145.03 Mhz Packet Radio with the call of W2FMN which may be reached via the K2LSX-2 NetRom Node.
220 Mhz----- 223.42 Mhz Packet Radio with the call of K2LSX which may be reached via the K2LSX-3 NetRom Node.
Club Voice Repeaters located in Northern New Jersey:
222.080 in/223.680 out W2VH/R with PL 1B (107.2).
222.640 in/224.240 out W2QAQ/R with PL 1B (107.2).
441.525 in/446.525 out W2VH/R with PL 1B (107.2).

Members will be using their own call signs. Special Certificates will be available for those making contacts with a member station. To receive a certificate, send a completed QSL card and a 8-1/2" x 11" SASE to:

MAMARC
100th Anniversary
P.O. Box 581
Alpine, NJ 07620

```
=-=-=-
```

223.68 / 446.525 / 224.24 Mhz | Atlantic 10 CHAMPS AGAIN!!
=-=-=-

3628. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 14:53:31 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec3095331@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 6049

The FCC never busted any police departments back east. The only involvement I ever heard of with teh FCC and Police Radar was a complaint filed by a truckers group about police in Oregon setting up old defective radar units along the highway with solar cells. These units would still transmit but not receive. The units would then trigger the detectors in areas the police considered as hazardous, and caused traffic to slow.

The FCC became involved and the 2 (maybe 3) police departments discontinued the practice.

It is currently policy in at LEAST one state police and many local police departments to LEAVE RADAR ON during a traffic stop. This has been statistically shows to SIGNIFICANTLY reduce the number of officers injured during trafic stops. The FCC is mute on this, as well as various motorist groups, at least so far.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

3629. ICS Electronics Ltd.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 15:34:17 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <03.Dec.90.15
Source record: 6053

Someone recently asked about ICS Electronics ltd; their current address is:

ICS Electronics Ltd.
Unit 5
Rudford Industrial Estate
Ford
Arundel
West Sussex
BN18 0BD
England

Phone: 0903 731101

ICS seem nowadays to act as retailers for AEA gear, although they used
to produce hardware in their own name.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

3630. Re: Call for Discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 15:46:52 UTC
From: rja@edison.cho.ge.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec3.154652.26375@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 6050
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

The notion of a separate group for legal/rules issues of Amateur "Ham" Radio seems to be a good one. Certainly it is an appropriate split of existing traffic.

I wish that there would be a smallish reorganisation of the whole Amateur Radio heirarchy to move it to be of the form:

rec.radio.amateur.*

rather than the existing

rec.ham-radio.*

The reasons for this are several:

1) The existing name predates the other rec.radio.* groups and getting the Amateur Radio area more consistent with other groups on similar topics helps make it easier for folks to find and post to the correct groups.

2) The net is sent world-wide and has much more international traffic than it did several years ago and many net.readers aren't familiar with jargon words in English like the term "Ham Radio" to mean Amateur Radio. The use of Amateur Radio avoids the use of jargon and makes it clearer to all folks what the topics of discussion are there.

Perhaps there could be an independent vote on renaming the heirarchy piggy-backed onto Jay's proposal so that the two ideas would be voted on separately as part of the same ballot. I don't know how Jay feels and my idea is very much a trial balloon, but I'd like to at least see it be thought about by the interested parties...

Regards,

Randall
rja@edison.cho.ge.com

3631. Re: Alinco 2M/440 Xcvr with DTMF control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 15:51:06 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2477@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 6048

In article <27080030@col.hp.com> bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:
{
{ There is a full-page ALINCO ad in Dec QST which claims that
{ their 2M/440 dual band transceiver (DR-590T) has DTMF remote control
{ capability as well as crossband repeater function. This sounded
{ interesting to me --- put a transceiver on a mountaintop,
{ use an HT on 440, crossband repeat onto 2meters.

I have one and overall am quite impressed.
Yes indeed you can use the radio as a crossbad repeater/remote base, but
there are a few "gotchas". You can do the same with a number of other rigs
too BTW and you might well find a cheaper one if that is the only thing
you really are after.

{ I called Alinco and got the following disappointing story.
{ Almost everything can be controlled remotely including power
{ level, crossband repeat on/off, frequency and memory recall.
{ The bad news is that the transmit offset cannot be selected.
{ (I never did get an answer to whether the rig automatically
{ choses offset on 2M. The guy said that "most repeaters in
{ the US have - offset.")

Your info is correct, but you DO need a $40 "DTMF control" option to do
this remotely, but you can do this from the DTMF mic. "out of the box".
Testing the functions using the local mic. can save you a lot of trouble
in getting set up!

The functions are 3 digit codes starting with a hex C (16 button
DTMF). The functions (in order) are: Cancel, VFO mode, Memory mode, CALL
mode, ARM mode, VHF main band, UHF main band, power level, up one Mhz, Down
one Mhz, set DSQ code, select DSQ code, set autodiater, select autodialer,
transmit autodialer.

{ The Alinco guy's suggestion was to use the Memories instead.
{ (i.e. have all your favorite repeater freq's stored in memory
{ which does remember offset.) Only problem there is that the
{ memories can be selected only using "next memory up" and "next
{ memory down" control functions. There apparently is no "go to
{ a particular memory" function. This is OK until you forget
{ where you are.

I assume that "next memory up/down" corresponds to the "one Mhz up/down" in
remote mode just like it does on the front panel. I haven't tried this.

Figuring out "where you are" is a problem with remote operation regardless
of the mode that you are in though. I don't have a simple solution.

{ I found it hard to believe that they had such robust functionality
{ but left out some critical features.

They have done this is several areas, what is there is good but with just a few tweaks they could have been "the radio of the nineties". Hopefully they (or someone, maybe the FOX-Tango group?) will issue software upgrades to fix some of this. The potential performance is truly spectacular!

{ Can anyone confirm or deny what I've stated? Anyone have this
{ radio?

I hope this answers your questions. And Yes I do have the radio :-)

My plans are to use it as a mobile and then use my IC24AT to control it as a remote. Since I will generally be in the vicinity or returning to the car frequently (at least twice a day :-)), the remote operation can be relatively unsophisticated.

A couple of other problems though: (1) to enable cross-band repeat you must cut a wire that inhibits out of band operation. BOTH TX and RX! THat could be a real problem with remote operation. (2) THere is no easy way to have a "one way repeat" i.e. UHF-to-VHF only. THe reverse (VHF-UHF) will then block out your remote if you key up a repeater with a "tail". I excpect to use the PL option for this though (another $45 option :-( ).

Overall thoough it is a really nice rig, I do hope some ambitious group decides to put together fixes for some of the silly limitations though.

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

There is no right way to do wrong.

3632. Re: CW Questions from a novice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 16:09:21 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2478@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 6061

In article <4454@altos86.Altos.COM> jerry@altos86.UUCP (Jerry Gardner) writes:
{In article <1990Nov29.033524.23715@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
writes:
{
{>1) How do I answer a CQ? I hear a guy calling CQ, and I want to answer him,
{>but how? What do I send? Like I say, I'm pretty ignorant.

[a lot of good suggestions deleted]

{15 meters is good during the day, and sometimes to surprisingly late into
{the evening. Since you have an advanced ticket, you can use any HF band
{you want--just call CQ at a low speed. Just about everyone will try to
{match your speed when they answer you. Or search for someone else calling
{CQ at a speed you can copy. You'd be surprised at how much slow-speed
{CW activity there is, even on 20 meters.

One point you should find quickly by listening a while, but is still worth
mentioning, is that there is a general convention for speeds to get higher
as one goes towards the low end of a band. Not a "hard and fast" rule, but
dont try calling CQ at 10 Wpm on 14.026 for example (or 14.005 for extras).
You will find the speeds and general sophistication MUCH higher there than
at say 14.110. For your first few CW QSOs though the 40/80 meter novice
bands are hard to beat, just don't be afraid to try other frequencies once
you get the hang of it!

If you are persistant enough to learn to do it well I think you will find
that CW has some VERY unique advantages that make it a whole lot of fun.

Oh yes, after all that I STILL favour a no-code license! THere is room for
both IMHO.

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

There is no right way to do wrong.

3633. updated STS35 orbital elements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 16:24:46 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9012031624.AA29714@hls.com>
Source record: 6043

```
Here is an updated element from sci.space

======

Here are the Keplerian elements for STS-35. These were generated from
a state vector taken after several orbits.
--GaryM

Keplerian Element Set

STS-35
1 00035U 90336.79098368 .00031000 00000-0 22174-3 0 128
2 00035 28.4663 1.3798 0008796 274.8693 151.1556 15.72186065 90

Satellite: STS-35
Epoch time: 90336.79098368
Element set: JSC-012
Inclination: 28.4663 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-35
RA of node: 1.3798 deg Keplerian Elements
Eccentricity: .0008796 from NASA Tracking Ephemeris
Arg of perigee: 274.8693 deg
Mean anomaly: 151.1556 deg
Mean motion: 15.72186065 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 3.10E-04 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 9

--
Gary Morris Internet: lobster!lescsse!gamorris@menudo.uh.edu
Lockheed (LESC), A22 UUCP: lobster!lescsse!gamorris
Space Station Freedom NASAmail: gmorris/jsc/nasa
Houston, Texas Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov
```

3634. EDMEESE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 16:57:00 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <664.275A3EE5@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6044

Someone asked where to get the EDMEESE program. (I lost the message, so I can't reply by e-mail.) Anyhoo, it's widely available on Fidonet type BBSes and deals with the Fidonet FTS-0001 format messages. An equivalent for Unix boxes ought to be easy to put together with AWK.

However, for those who ARE using FTS-0001 format, I'll pick up up a copy of EDMEESE.EXE pass it along using e-mail and uuencode to those who request it.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3635. Re: Re: Zepp Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 16:57:36 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130003@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 6035

Well it works, so it must be okay! My 80 meter antenna is somewhat bent
and wrapped around the yard, not exactly as described in antenna books.
But it works okay! Moral - any antenna is better than no antenna.
73's
Jim, WA6SDM
jholly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

3636. Re: any info on oscar-21 launch

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 17:46:23 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <825@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 6056

From article <677@kb2ear.UUCP>, by n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM):
>
> Has anyone in netland heard if the soviets have
> launched Oscar-21 Rs-14? It was going to happen around the 29th of Novenber.
> Any information would be appreciated.
>
> Dave Marthouse
>

Delayed until January 9, 1990 so some DAMN Soviet dignitary could witness
the launch.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

3637. Re: The Hate Herbie Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 17:46:56 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec3.174656.27983@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 6051

In article <1990Dec1.064203.3875@lopez.UUCP> flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:
>
>The 20 meter mess has taken a new turn. Herb KV4FZ and his BARF group
>have something else to take on, namely a new group. One with no
>official name. These guys started the 14.313 Peace Coalition net a
>couple months ago. They moved up from 3894.5. Originally they tried to
>talk to the Barf Group, but incompatabilities arose, and since both
>groups have "strong personalities", what has resulted is two groups that
>refuse to talk to one another, and if a member of one group happens to
>transmit while the other group has control of the frequency, they scream
>MALICIOUS INTERFERENCE, and they call the FCC. This is, of course going
>to do our hobby no good at all.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

...<Remainder Deleted>...

Assuming there is an after life (aka heaven/hell) and assuming St. Peter
was/is a ham, maybe these clowns will someday reap their just rewards.
I envision an isolated island somewhere with only 2 mtr lo power single
channel HT's (no repeaters or beams allowed), throw in K1MAN and his
constant dribble and let them have at it. Forever is a long time :-)
--
phil blais N6KXD (ex WD6ETL) ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

3638. Re: Alinco 2M/440 Xcvr with DTMF control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 17:55:10 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080031@col.hp.com>
Source record: 6036

Oops. There is already a basenote started on this subject,
entitled "Dr-590 results (long)"

Sorry.

Bob KB0CY

3639. Un-Net, Packet Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 18:22:30 UTC
From: JORDAN@LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <9012031322.AA28474@LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 6055

I had a lot of fun in the Un-Net this Saturday. Many thanks to Alan, K6XO for his sterling work as net control under some very difficult conditions. We experienced some very variable propagation, as well as some very confused non-net hams who kept checking in (& out !) I'm only sorry I had to leave before the DX checked in, I would like to work Tobago & Guantanamo Bay on 10 sometime..

I presume the net will be pre-empted by the contest next weekend, but lets hear from some more people the week after.

I have a question about packet. If I intend to run TCP/IP, and use Phil Karn's NET-PC package, it seems that I will end up putting the TNC into 'dumb mode' and basically using it as a modem. I haven't bought a tnc yet, and it seems I don't really need one. Am I right in thinking that all I have to do is build a modem that turns 2 tones into high & low levels on an RS232 line, and connect it to the PC? (levels to tones for transmitting). Why should anyone spend hundreds of $$ on a tnc when the PC can do the work, assuming you already have one.

Can anyone point me to a circuit they have used successfully with the NET-PC program? I can probably handle the modem part, but presumably there is some handshaking protocol that has to be done correctly.

Thanks and 73
Mike KC1RP

3640. Re: Re: Allmods for Allmost Everything, Part II VERY long!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 18:25:09 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec3.182509.12207@xanadu.com>
Source record: 6052

In article <27080029@col.hp.com> kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt) writes:
>Go ahead and get the 2SAT...
>
>To open up the receive range:
>
>1) turn off radio
>
>2) press and hold the "B", "#", and "Light" keys
>
>3) use your third hand(!) and turn the radio on. Keep the
> keys pressed until the display settles out (2-3 seconds).
>
>You now have 118-136 am, 136-400 (about?) fm. Any frequency
>may be stored into the memory channels. Nice radio.

Uh...136-400 ?? I think there are some freqs up above 170 or so that you
can receive, but I receive NOAA weather at 232.175. I think this is
an image of 162.4. There isn't NOAA weather up there, is there?

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

3641. Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 18:35:22 UTC
From: fpa@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 6057
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

In article <378@ka2qhd.UUCP> kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane) writes:
>* MINI-TUTORIAL *
>=================
>The first person to investigate elliptical orbits thoroughly was the
>mathematician and astronomer Kepler. He formulated a set of rules for
>elliptical orbits and was able to demonstrate that all planets followed
>such orbits in their motions around the sun. Over 100 years later, orbital
>elements defined by Kepler are still being used by astronomers and satellite
>trackers worldwide.

Actually, it was a __long__ time ago. Kepler published his work on elliptical motion in "seu Physica coelestis tradita commetariis de motibus stellae Martis" in 1609! This contained the first two laws: orbits are ellipses, and equal area = equal time. In 1619, he published "De Harmonice Mundi", containing the third law, which relates distance to orbit period. In 1620, his mother was arrested for witchcraft.

So, the basic work was done 371 years ago! This is one of the humbling things about celestial mechanics. I'm sure I wouldn't have been able to figure this out, yet Kepler did it 371 years ago. Obviously, he didn't have computers. Most people don't realize that he didn't even have the benefit of a telescope. The telescope was invented around 1609; Galileo pulblished in 1610. The observations that Kepler used to develop his theory were made by Tycho Brahe, many years earlier.

3642. rec.ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 18:52:23 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.596170@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 6039

Does anyone know the Internet address for sending messages to the Rec.Ham-Radio journals? (Rec.Ham-Radio.Swap, Rec.Ham-Radio.Packet, etc.)

Thanks.

73s de KA1WNU/KT (Scott@Lynx.Northeastern.edu)

3643. NASA Select coverage of SAREX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 19:35:36 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47050@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6040
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle

I was just informed by the SAREX coordinator at ARRL that NASA plans
to show some video of Ron Parise's amateur radio activities this
Thursday evening.

Scheduled time for "Mid-deck activities: SAREX" is 6:04 p.m. PST
on Thursday, December 6th.

Early reports are that Ron successfully talked to his dad yesterday
via a direct contact, but there were problems this morning with the
more complicated linkup between a couple of U.S. schools and the shuttle
via a ground relay station in Brazil. Cross fingers that everything gets
straightened out in time for Tuesday's scheduled school contacts. (They're
going to try to reschedule the schools that missed out this morning.)

Also, more than 200 hams have made contact with the robot packet-radio
system. I watched at 2:20 a.m. local time this morning as our own
netperson Mike Chepponis, K3MC, became contact #116. Ron is in his
sleep period now but will be starting up the robot again this evening.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

3644. Re: any info on oscar-21 launch

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 19:50:52 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4407@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6054

In article <825@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>From article <677@kb2ear.UUCP>, by n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM):
>> Has anyone in netland heard if the soviets have
>> launched Oscar-21 Rs-14? It was going to happen around the 29th of Novenber.
>Delayed until January 9, 1990 so some DAMN Soviet dignitary could witness
>the launch.
What's wrong with that? At least some high government official SOMEWHERE cares
about ham radio, even if the FCC doesn't.

Besides, it'll give me a chance to come up with a cheap 2 meter all-mode rig.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

3645. Re: SAREX Operating Schedule in UTC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 19:54:08 UTC
From: techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <15829@burdvax.PRC.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 6041

DOUBLE OOPS?

Upon third reading of the Sarex schedule I posted, seems a few UTC values
didn't want to cooperate and remained at zero. Read these UTC values for
these three MET times:

MET UTC
2 20 30 5 3 19
5 8 45 7 15 34
7 19 0 10 1 49

As always: If at first you don't succeed . . .

Joseph M. Fedock N3IE
Unisys/DS/EISG/VFL
Paoli, PA 19301
(215) 648-2495
techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM

3646. Re: The Hate Herbie Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 20:37:47 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47056@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 6042

plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:

>Assuming there is an after life (aka heaven/hell) and assuming St. Peter
>was/is a ham, maybe these clowns will someday reap their just rewards.
>I envision an isolated island somewhere with only 2 mtr lo power single
>channel HT's (no repeaters or beams allowed), throw in K1MAN and his
>constant dribble and let them have at it. Forever is a long time :-)

Check this month's QST for news on what the FCC did to fellow
netperson K1MAN. Sometimes, you do not have to wait for st. Peter.

73 and happy holidays,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

3647. SOLD!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 22:23:11 UTC
From: monsoor@csusac.csus.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec3.222311.8448@csusac.csus.edu>
Source record: 6046
Cross-posted to:
sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,ba.forsale,sac.general,rec.radio.shortwave

```
-> I am posting this for our Amateur Radio Club the 'River City ARCS'!
-> Have two(2) 'Systron Donner' Model 1626-01 MicroWave synthesizers (Sweep
-> Generators) for sale! They cover the range of 40 MHz to 27Ghz, have a
-> Digital Readout with DBM meter(Digital), and a IEEE 488 Remote Control Port.
-> They were Built in September 1982 and the warranty ended September 1983.
-> I understand that when they were new they cost around $20,000!

The above equipment has been sold!!! It sold in less than 12 hours from Posting
here on the net!!! Thanks to all who contacted us, it was on a FCFS.
(First Come First Sold)

--
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Matthew G. Monsoor | UUPC: {ucdavis|lll-crg}!csusac!monsoor |
| (916) 278-6288 | Internet: monsoor@csusac.csus.edu |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

3648. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 22:36:31 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012032236.AA12963@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 6047

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 35
1 20980U 90106 A 90337.78402777 .00035775 00000-0 25599-3 0 79
2 20980 28.4679 354.1588 0008868 290.3029 7.7376 15.72170789 249
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3649. Amtrak Thanks.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-03 23:30:00 UTC
From: PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <9012032331.AA18043@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6058

Well... I just wanted to thank everyone who had given me help on Amtrak information. I'll be "train mobile" Dec 14-15, QSL via buro, pls... (hee hee I'm not serious). It should be a lot of fun... Maybe next time if this works, I'll rig up my 747 and see if HF will work too....

On another note, I will be leaving school after this semester and will no longer have access to a BITnet node. I know that there are a couple of ways I can still access from the "private sector", but I'm not sure about any of them. I have my own PC and might be able to get access to a FIDOnet node.... I'll be in the NYC (516 area code) area. Any suggestions?

73's for now....

Todd Perry

PERRYR@WABASH

3650. Space Shuttle orbital data elements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 00:46:40 UTC
From: RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9012040147.AA05755@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 6059

could someone post to net the correct Kepelerian data for the two
shuttle missions in progress? Thanks.

3651. Re: Zepp Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 02:59:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1646@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6074

In article <1990Dec2.223924.8533@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>Now that we're on the subject of Zepp antennas ... it is OK to have
>the top part of the antenna slope at an angle, like an inverted V? That's
>the setup I have. So far, it seems to work OK.

You seem to have answered your own question. :-)

When dealing with nonresonant dipoles and skywave propagation arriving at various undetermined polarizations, the only practical answer is to use what works. Theory says that we want the high current part of the antenna as high and in the clear as possible to minimize losses. Theory also says we want the antenna confined to one vertical plane to obtain maximum broadside gain over a point source. Confining the antenna to one horizontal plane will optimize it for one polarization. Since we don't know the optimum polarization for a given skywave path, we aren't too concerned about this. However, with a Zepp, on certain bands the antenna will behave as two end fed halfwaves in phase. Therefore the current maxima will occur halfway down each leg rather than at the feedpoint. Keeping these points as high and in the clear as possible is important to minimize losses. And to maintain maximum broadside gain from the pair of end fed halfwaves, they should be confined to the same horizontal plane. If not, they will be cross-polarized at the Vee angle, usually 90 degrees, to each other and not exhibit maximum gain. Thus the answer is that a flattop is better than a Vee for frequencies where the Zepp is not approximately a halfwave. Again practice rears it's ugly head. If you can't mount the Zepp as high as a flattop as you can when it's a Vee, then the Vee may perform better in practice.

Few of us are lucky enough to have an ideal antenna field with no obstructions, ideally placed supports, and highly conductive ground. Thus we make do with what works given our situation. Theory reminds us what considerations are important, but only experimentation will show us what works best given our practical limitations.

Gary KE4ZV

3652. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 03:17:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1647@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6075

In article <5592@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>In article <655.2758ED18@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>]Speaking as a retired police dispatcher, I can assure you that it is not
>]uncommon for officers to "run radar" with the full knowledge and intent that
>]tripping fuzzbusters will slow things down. Sometimes on holidays, this is the
>]SOLE purpose.
>
>This is, however, illegal - if you could ever prove it. The band is
>allocated only for radiolocation - not for spoofing or broadcasting.
>The FCC busted some police department back east for a similar violation.

John's right about this one. The local field office busted the DeKalb County Ga. police department for this one. They were very blatent however in that they mounted surplus radar units on expressway signs and just let them run. Their intent was to make radar detectors useless by generating many false readings. The field office busted them for transmitting false and misleading signals as well as for intentional jamming. The local field office also busted the State Patrol for failing to have transmitter ID cards attached to their radar units. The Field Engineer in Charge likes to drive fast. :-)
On a somewhat related note, the regional EPA office busted the Gwinnett County Police for illegal tampering with emission controls in order to make their crusiers run faster. Guess what EPA officer likes to drive fast. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

3653. Re: Loading up a tower for 40/80/160M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 03:29:48 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1648@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6060

In article <2829@lupine.NCD.COM> phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham) writes:
>I am looking to load up my 55 ft crank up tower for 40. 80 and 160M.
>
>As anyone actually done this and if so what type of matching system did
>you use? I do not mind using my antenna tuner, but I would of course
>like to have a closer match at the antenna so that I do not burn too
>much power in the coax.
>
>Any input is welcome!
>
>Phil
>phil@ncd.com

I've fed my tower, a seventy foot Rohn 25 tower with a tri-bander as a top hat, using a gamma match. I made the gamma rods from 1/2" EMT spaced 6" from a tower leg using PVC pipe. I used three gamma rods, one each for 160m, 80m, and 40m. One rod per leg of the tower. I used remotely tuned gamma capacitors. It worked pretty well on transmit, but atmospheric noise on receive forced me back to horizontal antennas. I now use a 535 foot horizontal loop mounted 55 feet up. I feed it with ladder line and a tuner. Works nice.

Gary KE4ZV

3654. KUSW to go religious *GROAN*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 04:21:00 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <668.275AE9E8@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6068

> From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu (Lennart Saaf)
> Date: 3 Dec 90 15:41:06 GMT
> Organization: The Institute of Optics, University of Rochester
> Message-ID: <SAAF.90Dec3104106@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave
>
> >>>>> On 1 Dec 90 18:43:54 GMT, manjunat@aludra.usc.edu (bsm) said:
>
> b> I was always intrigued by these "religious" stations. As it is there
> b> are plenty of them on MW (and FM!). Who are the intended audience
> b> for these broadcasts,
> b> given the fact that none of the "regular" radios sold in the US has SW
> b> bands ?
>
> There is no intended audience. The primary purpose is to "do"
> something for God and obtain brownie points.

Christians believe salvation comes by faith and faith comes by grace. No
amount of "doing" earns brownie points. It is a simple question of obedience:

"Go, thou, and teach all nations."

There, that isn't so difficult to understand at all, is it?

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3655. Re: Un-Net, Packet Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 05:19:56 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Dec4.051956.28605@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 6070

In article <9012031322.AA28474@LL.MIT.EDU> JORDAN@LL.MIT.EDU ("Mike Jordan G4ASQ/KC1RP") writes:
>I have a question about packet. If I intend to run TCP/IP, and use Phil
>Karn's NET-PC package, it seems that I will end up putting the TNC into
>'dumb mode' and basically using it as a modem. I haven't bought a tnc
>yet, and it seems I don't really need one. Am I right in thinking that
>all I have to do is build a modem that turns 2 tones into high & low
>levels on an RS232 line, and connect it to the PC? (levels to tones
>for transmitting). Why should anyone spend hundreds of $$ on a tnc
>when the PC can do the work, assuming you already have one.

It's not *quite* that simple. The packet "framing" method used in amateur packet radio is HDLC, which is a member of a class of "synchronous" link level protocols. The standard serial ports in PC type computers cannot support synchronous protocols, so you either need a synchronous interface chip (e.g., Zilog 8530) or you need to generate the output in software one bit at a time. The former method is much preferred.

You can buy cards that provide both the HDLC framing and modem functions. DRSI has the PC Packet Adaptor, while PACCOMM has the PC-100 and Hamilton Area Packet Radio has their HAPN card. A new group in Ottawa has just come out with an HDLC card that supports DMA (invaluable for high speed modems) but it does not have an on-card low speed modem.

Once you have one of these cards you should be able to configure NOS to run with it.

Phil

3656. GTE 8870 decoder chip - NEEDED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 08:23:13 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.intel.com
Message-ID: <9012040823.AA24768@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 5983

Anyone know a source for an 8870 chip by GTE ? It's an 18 pin touch tone decoder chip used in the Hamtronics TD2 controller/decoder.
I wish I haden't given away all my SSI202 decoder chips once sold by Radio Shack, they're hard to come by these days - Any known sources ?

3657. Cross Assembler posted to Alt.sources

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 08:38:35 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <598@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6067
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,alt.sources.d

I'm in the process of posting the source code for
a simple retartgetable cross assembler for 8/16 bit
microprocessors to the alt.sources newsgroup.

Instruction Sets supported

RCA 1802, 1085
Signetics 2650
Hitachi 6301, 6303
Mos Technology, Rockwell 6502
Motorola 6805
Motorola 6809
Motorola 6800, 6801, 68hc11
Texas Instrument TMS7000
Intel 8041,8048
Intel 8051
Intel 8096
Zilog Z8
Zilog Z80, 8080, 8085, 64180

Sorry, no macros, fancy print formatting, or relocatable libraries,
but the price is right.

Mark Zenier
markz@ssc.uucp

3658. ARRL 160 Meter Contest Results

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 13:52:51 UTC
From: jamaass@bluemoon.uucp
Message-ID: <s3qNT1w163w@bluemoon.uucp>
Source record: 6062
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio,fido.packet

November 30-December 2 marked the 21st Annual ARRL 160 Meter Contest, and for the 21st year our group participated as a multi-single station.

Our call this year was K1LT (Calls also used in the past were W8LT and K8ND), and our final results are listed below:

QSOs: 958
Mults: 85 (Missed KV4, VE5, VE8/VY1; 11 DX countries)
Score: 165,665

Operation was from the Ohio State University Radio Observatory north of Columbus Ohio, with participation by K1LT, K8ND, NZ4K, KU8E, and KC8MK.

Station was Drake C-Line (R4C heavily retrofitted) and 8877 amplifier.

Transmitting antenna was a 30-foot high top-loaded vertical mounted on a 2.5-acre aluminum foil ground plane (part of the permenent radiotelescope on the site), fed through approximately 600-feet of RG8/U.

Receiving antennas included six beverages (NE, SW, E, W, S, N) and an experimental 4-element switchable, phased, voltage probe array consisting of four 3-foot voltage probe vertical rods ground-mounted.

The above score represents more net QSOs than any of our past efforts, and about the same number of multipliers as netted last year, when we posted the top score in this contest. We know that we were beaten this year by K2WI, who posted 902 QSOs and around 94 multiplier.

Are there any other scores out there? If so, we'd like to hear about them! Please send information to me by packet (K8ND @ W8CQK) or by EMAIL (packet preferred).

73, Jeff Maass K8ND (@ W8CQK)

3659. Alinco 2M/440 Xcvr with DTMF control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 13:58:56 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012041358.AA08798@lonexc.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 6064

/
>>Bob Witte writes some stuff about putting a 590T on a mountaintop and using
>>an HT on 440 to corssband repeat onot 2meters.

>Then Mike Waters AA4MW/7 writes some junk and then . . . a number of other
>rigs [do the same thing] and you might find a cheaper one if that is the
>only thing you really are after.

Well not quite
Most other rigs dont allow the remote controll including QSY that
the Alinco does.

Mike then writes:
> couple of . . . problems . . .: (1) to enable cross-band repeat you must
>cut a wire that inhibits out of band operation. BOTH TX and RX! THat could
>be a real problem with remote operation.

This is completely incorrect. When you cut the wire it ENABLES out of band
operation.

He then continues:
>There is no easy way to "one way repeat" i.e. UHF to VHF only.

This is incorrect. If the DTMF squelch is enabled on both 2m es 440 then
the proper tone sequence is required to open the squelch and you can use
your ht to RX and your remote base to TX.

Furthermore as I posted last month, I have been working with Dexter and Greg
at Alinco and have found a way to automatically control the offset.

All (standard) repeaters below 147Mhz use - offset. All repeters in the
147Mhz sub band use positive offset. So this is how you set up the rig.

1 Store a repeter frequency (positive offset) (from the VFO) in the ARM memory.

2 enter a repeter frequency below 147Mhz and switch to - offset.

3 now when you qsy above 147 Mhz the offset will be + and below 147 Mhz will
be -. This works for all VFO functions i.e. band scan, mic-pad frequency
entry, and remote (ht) control.

If you have other questions regarding this rig let me know and I'll see what
I can do for you.

73 es gl
buzz
wm1w

no I don't work for Alinco.......

3660. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 14:47:56 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <389@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 6073

In article <1644@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
> Except for their obligation to uphold international agreements, the FCC
> couldn't care less about third party traffic. With the growing demand for

I'd be interested to know what gives you that impression. Having recently discussed some of this with the FCC, I have a different impression entirely. They are insistent that both the FCC and the amateurs themselves have the capability to detect improper use of amateur frequencies. The oft-cited continuing use of amateur frequencies by taxicabs, boaters etc. is irrelevant. There is a big difference (in the FCC's eyes, at least) between not having sufficient enforcement capability to catch all of the illegal activity and not being technically *able* to catch them. They may grudgingly put up with the former, but they are unbending about not allowing the latter to happen any more than they can help it.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

3661. 7K

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 15:05:50 UTC
From: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <3557@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 6063

7K owners, what is the latest software that is out?? Does it include
linking, or any other non-5K features??

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, crash}!orbit!pnet51!hca
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!hca@nosc.mil
INET: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org

3662. Re: CW Questions from a novice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 15:18:35 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410015@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 6065

You can try around the popular "QRP frequencies"
3.560
7.030
14.060
21.060
28.060 MHz

The majority of these people will make you very welcome, are happy to stick around and help you or just plain ragchew. If you can adjust your output power down to about 5 Watts, you'll make friends for life :-)

Their signals will be small, but they will be quite prepared to work locals. I find these frequencies to be oases, away from the worst of the p*** off-you-are-not-DX mentality.

some of the very best operators are to be found here.
I define a good operator as one with skill,ability, good manners and patience. (i've got the patience, the rest I've got to work on :-))
People who can do fast morse but lack the other characteristics just don't qualify.

73 de GM4ZNX

3663. The Un-net.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 15:42:28 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com
Message-ID: <".4-Dec-90..7:42:28.PST".*.PMcAfee.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 6069

Well, I tried! After taking my 10 meter vertical down and repairing the storm damage, I could finally hear the un-net. Or at least, I could hear K6XO (5/5) consistently, and KC1RP occasionally and I could tell there were other people there, but not what they were saying. And I called, and called, and called, and called, and called. On CW as well, just in case. I guess 100W to a 5/8 vertical ain't good enough.

Huge.wgc1@rx.xerox.com
==========
Hugh Davies, G0CNR,
Senior Software Engineer,
Rank Xerox,
Customer and Service Education,
Welwyn Garden City,
England.
==========

3664. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 15:48:38 UTC
From: mcross@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5440018@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 6066

> Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
>
> Speaking as a retired police dispatcher, I can assure you that it is not
> uncommon for officers to "run radar" with the full knowledge and intent
> that tripping fuzzbusters will slow things down. Sometimes on holidays,
> this is the SOLE purpose.

Hi everyone,
One of the local officiers, who is also a ham, has a lot of fun with his radar unit! When he spots a car with a radar detector in the window, he likes to track the car, with the speed gun OFF! Likes to watch the reactions of the drivers trying to figure out why their detectors didn't alert them to his radar!!

Happy and safe holidays!
Insert Standard Disclaimer notice here:

___
/ / Minor Cross KD7YJ
/ / Hewlett-Packard Integrated Circuit Business Division
/ /_____ _________ 1050 NE Circle Blvd.
/ ___ / ____ / ___ / Corvallis, OR 97330
/ / / / /___/ / /__/ / -------------------------
/__/ /__/ / ______/ AT&T: (503) 750-2044
/ / HP telnet 750-2044
/__/ }inhp4!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvca!hpcvck!mcross

3665. TVI Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 16:02:58 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1168@larry.sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 6076

I have a baffling TVI problem, and I'd like to see if anyone else has encountered anything similar. "Something" within about 150 meters of my antenna is apparently rectifying my 15 meter signal, and generating a harmonic at 63 MHz. Harmonic generation in the rig and antenna system have been ruled out. TVI only appears with the beam pointed in on particular direction, which happens to also be toward the affected television. (Fundamental overload has also been ruled out.) TVI is more severe when transmitting on either of 2 wire antennas, which are more or less parallel, with their ends pointed in the direction in which the beam causes interference. When transmitting on the wire antenna, however, the position of the beam makes no difference. The beam still causes interference with the two wire antennas down, so the wires themselves are not the source. Now the strangest thing of all: When the harmonic is observed with a spectrum analyzer, it appears to be modulated by a very erratic 60 Hz square wave (at the power line frequency, precisely), but only when transmitting on one of the wire antennas. The harmonic is much stronger using the beam, but shows no modulation. Reducing power with the beam does not cause modulation to appear. There are lots of power lines and poles in the critical direction, but a search with a portable receiver was inconclusive. Needless to say, the 15 M fundamental never shows any modulation, regardless of the antenna used. The only explanation I can think of is that a vertically polarized component induces current in a vertical ground wire on a utility pole, which may have a flakey connection which results in rectification and modulation. Since the beam is horizontally polarized, it induces current in a different part of the power lines, which somehow still generates harmonics, but without the modulation. The wire antennas, of course, have a significant vertically polarized component off their ends. (They also slope.)

Any ideas out there? I'm ready to start pounding on those power poles with a sledgehammer. Please reply be email.

Scott Ellington K9MA
sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu

3666. Re: Alinco 2M/440 Xcvr with DTMF control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 16:20:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1650@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6001

In article <2477@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@darla.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
>
>A couple of other problems though: (1) to enable cross-band repeat you must
>cut a wire that inhibits out of band operation. BOTH TX and RX! THat could
>be a real problem with remote operation. (2) THere is no easy way to have a
>"one way repeat" i.e. UHF-to-VHF only. THe reverse (VHF-UHF) will then
>block out your remote if you key up a repeater with a "tail". I excpect to
>use the PL option for this though (another $45 option :-( ).

I have the Alinco 570T and it doesn't require any modifications to cross
band repeat. There's a switch on top labeled "radio repeat". Just put
it in repeat and you're in business. The easiest way to handle "one way
repeat" is to use the odd split option and program memory nine for an
out of band frequency. It will refuse to transmit there. I use a FT470
and can monitor the repeater while accessing it via the "one way repeat"
of the Alinco. It's like having a 45 watt HT. CTCSS encode and decode
are standard equipment on the 570T. If you haven't bought a 590 yet,
take a hard look at the 570 first. It's cheaper and does what most folks
want right out of the box. If you don't really *need* remote touchtone
control, it's a real win.

Gary KE4ZV

3667. Re: Space Shuttle orbital data elements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 16:38:48 UTC
From: techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <15851@burdvax.PRC.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 5985

In article <9012040147.AA05755@ucsd.edu> RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL (Larry Carr) writes:
>could someone post to net the correct Kepelerian data for the two
>shuttle missions in progress? Thanks.

There is one shuttle mission in progress, STS-35, Columbia on the Astro-1/Sarex mission. These orbital elements I copied from WA3NAN last night (a hearty "thank you" to the folks at Goddard Amateur Radio Club for a job well done, as always, in rebroadcasting the shuttle audio and related info) and are element set JSC-13. Note that the check sums at the end of the second and third lines (actually the last digit in both lines) are inaccurate (I didn't bother to calculate them).

STS-35
1 00035U 90337.58101852 .00031000 00000-0 22174-3 0 136
2 00035 28.4623 355.6417 0008957 294.4128 292.2524 15.72222896 223

Joseph M. Fedock N3IE
Unisys/DS/EISG/VFL
Paoli, PA 19301
(215) 648-2495
techpubs@PRC.Unisys.COM

3668. Re: Un-Net, Packet Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 16:47:20 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1651@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 6002

In article <9012031322.AA28474@LL.MIT.EDU> JORDAN@LL.MIT.EDU ("Mike Jordan G4ASQ/KC1RP") writes:
>
>I have a question about packet. If I intend to run TCP/IP, and use Phil
>Karn's NET-PC package, it seems that I will end up putting the TNC into
>'dumb mode' and basically using it as a modem. I haven't bought a tnc
>yet, and it seems I don't really need one. Am I right in thinking that
>all I have to do is build a modem that turns 2 tones into high & low
>levels on an RS232 line, and connect it to the PC? (levels to tones
>for transmitting). Why should anyone spend hundreds of $$ on a tnc
>when the PC can do the work, assuming you already have one.

The KISS TNC is more than a dumb modem. It does channel access control, monitoring for a clear channel before keying up. It controls txdelay and tail timers essential for packet over radio. It implements a P-persistence backoff algorythim to avoid congestive colapse of the channel. It buffers packets in onboard memory. It implements a framing protocol on the serial link. It does the HDLC framing and bit stuffing and NRZ to NRZI conversion needed to implement packets. And it needn't cost "hundreds" of dollars. Most TNC2 clones are in the $105 to $130 price range. The "hundred" dollar range.

Channel access control is vital to the health of packet channels and it's a real CPU cycle waster. You don't want to have to do this in your PC. To do HDLC you'll need special hardware in your PC because you definitely don't want to bit bang this in software, your standard serial port doesn't know how. That special hardware is an 8530 card that's going to cost $130. Which PC timer are you going to steal to do the txdelay and tail timers? What random number generator hardware are you going to use to implement P-persistence? Unless you just want to attempt it for the challenge, don't try packet with a dumb modem. It won't save you money.

Gary KE4ZV

3669. STS-35 SAREX Status

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 17:21:41 UTC
From: gamorris@lescsse.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec4.172141.1347@lescsse.uucp>
Source record: 6006
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle,sci.space

Houston 4 Dec 90 - 17:00 UTC

There have been some success and some problems with SAREX (Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment) on STS-35. On the first inflight test of the bridge system (2 Dec 90 0316 UTC) we were unable to make any contact with Ron. We have confirmed that he had a weak voice contact sometime before the bridge test time with a station in Florida.

On the second bridge schedule, which was to be a realtime connection between Ron, WA4SIR, and a classroom of children on school, we were unable to establish two way contact with Ron during the pass over Sao Paulo, Brazil. We did hear him for about 10 seconds of the 10 minute pass but couldn't establish conact. The most likely cause of the weak signal is the orbiter attitude during the contact. The SAREX antenna is in the right side window on the flight deck and at the time of the Sao Paulo pass the orbiter was tail down. The orbiter attitude is determined by needs of the primary payload.

A second bridge system test was scheduled for a pass over Australia but Ron was unavailable at the time of the pass (4 Dec 90 0205 UTC) and no contact was made. Ron was also asked to attempt direct contact with W5RRR on orbit 30. This contact was successful, Roy Neil talk to Ron for about 7 minutes as he passed south of Houston. Ron said that he had heard us full quieting on the pass over Sao Paulo but we couldn't hear him. The orbiter attitude was good for this pass which confirms that the orbiter attitude is important. This pass had only a 6 degree maximum elevation in Houston, we believe elevation and range are not significant factors in making a contact with the shuttle.

The amateur radio voice contact with the Mir space station is uncertain at this time. The first close conjunction (53 km) with Mir was to occur today (4 Dec 90) but the Mir crew is unavailable for radio contact due to the docking with the Soyuz and arrival of the new crew. The next close conjunction (57 km) is about 4 hours after the SAREX stow time on Dec 11. This contact can only take place if mission controllers approve delaying the stow of SAREX and the mission is extended the extra day. Vance Brand has been brushing up his Russian language skills which he learned for the Apollo-Soyuz mission.

The packet robot has been operating on schedule (included below). As of this morning (4 Dec 90 1600 UTC) over 400 contacts have been made with amateur radio operators using packet. If you experience weak signals on the downlink, it is likely that the orbiter is in an unfavorable attitude for you. It can improve or degrade as the orbiter passes depending on which side of the orbiter is facing you. The attitude is

constantly being changed to support the telescopes, so if you experience weak signals, try again on later orbits.

Packet Robot Operating Schedule

03 Dec 90 03:19 - 16:19 UTC
04 Dec 90 03:19 - 15:44 UTC
05 Dec 90 03:19 - 15:34 UTC
06 Dec 90 03:19 - 15:49 UTC
07 Dec 90 03:19 - 15:34 UTC
08 Dec 90 03:19 - 15:44 UTC
09 Dec 90 03:19 - 15:34 UTC
10 Dec 90 03:18 - 15:04 UTC
11 Dec 90 02:49 - 14:34 UTC (only if mission is extended one extra day)

The element set (below) is from JSC based on orbiter state vector, the NORAD data is different by about 7 seconds on equator crossing times. The JSC 2 line set has 00035 for the object number, whereas the NORAD set has 20980. If you had set JSC-012, there is really no need to update to this one, the difference is small (about 10 seconds).

Keplerian Element Set

STS-35
1 00035U 90337.58101852 .00031000 00000-0 22174-3 0 130
2 00035 28.4623 355.6417 0008957 294.4128 292.2542 15.72222895 229

Satellite: STS-35
Epoch time: 90337.58101852 (03 Dec 90 13:56:40.000 UTC)
Element set: JSC-013
Inclination: 28.4623 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-35
RA of node: 355.6417 deg Keplerian Elements
Eccentricity: .0008957 from NASA Tracking Ephemeris
Arg of perigee: 294.4128 deg
Mean anomaly: 292.2542 deg W5RRR
Mean motion: 15.72222896 rev/day NASA Johnson Space Center
Decay rate: 3.10E-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 22

--
Gary Morris Internet: lobster!lescsse!gamorris@menudo.uh.edu
Lockheed (LESC), A22 UUCP: lobster!lescsse!gamorris
Space Station Freedom NASAmail: gmorris/jsc/nasa
Houston, Texas Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov

3670. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 17:26:04 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <19@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 6000
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

Jay Maynard and I propose the following reorganization of the rec.ham-radio hierarchy:

PROPOSED ADDITIONS:

1. rec.radio.ham

"A General newsgroup for discussions about amateur radio."

2. rec.radio.ham.legal

"A newsgroup for the discussion of legal aspects of amateur radio."

3. rec.radio.ham.packet

"A newsgroup for discussions about amateur packet radio."

4. rec.radio.ham.swap

"A forsale group for the rec.radio.ham hierarchy."

PROPOSED DELETIONS:

1. rec.ham-radio

Now superseded by rec.radio.ham and rec.radio.ham.legal.

2. rec.ham-radio.packet

Superseded by rec.radio.ham.packet

3. rec.ham-radio.swap

Replaced by rec.radio.ham.swap

Commentary Period: Dec. 4 -14, 1990

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

3671. Re: Gender-neutral proword.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 17:53:57 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <281@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 6003

In article <03.Dec.90.12:02:53.GMT.#8635@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>I must admit to, on occasions, having used 'Old Thing' as a suitably
>non-specific term.
>(but CWers would abbreviate this to OT, which has ageist implications!)
>

Of interest to some is the fact that Old Fart is somewhat unisex
which can not be said of Geezer. But then Old Fart also tends to infer
a certain mindset.

Of course here in Greater Disneyland wimin often refer to each other
as "guys". It is not uncommon to see a Valley Girl walk into a bar and
great her assembled soulmates with "Hi you guys!". Not a testosterone
producer amongst them.

This of of course points out that the gender of forms of address is
not really that important.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

3672. Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 18:37:21 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec4.183721.6956@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 6004
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

In article <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio) writes:
>So, the basic work was done 371 years ago! This is one of the humbling things
>about celestial mechanics...

Kepler is not the really humbling example in celestial mechanics. That honor goes to Isaac Newton, not much later. After deducing that gravity followed an inverse square law, he explored the consequences of that (including deriving Kepler's Laws) so thoroughly that the greatest mathematicians of the next two centuries basically just added footnotes to his work.
--
"The average pointer, statistically, |Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
points somewhere in X." -Hugh Redelmeier| henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

3673. NASA Select Audio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 19:09:08 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9012041909.AA29958@hls.com>
Source record: 5984

Hello again netlanders. Does anyone know of any NASA Select Audio
re-transmission frequencies for the Stockton, CA and Denver, CO
areas. Any information would be greatly appreciated....

trop (Troy)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

3674. Re: Loading up a tower for 40/80/160M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 20:03:20 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250286@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6071

In rec.ham-radio, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <2829@lupine.NCD.COM> phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham) writes:
>>I am looking to load up my 55 ft crank up tower for 40. 80 and 160M.
>>
...
>I've fed my tower, a seventy foot Rohn 25 tower with a tri-bander as a
>top hat, using a gamma match. ...

If you are using a crank-up tower, you may need to worry about obtaining
a good electrical connection between the sections. The Rohn 25 should
work fine.

AL N1AL

3675. Re: SOLD!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 20:11:57 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250287@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 6072

etc...
>The above equipment has been sold!!! It sold in less than 12 hours from Posting
etc...

Any reason this shouldn't have only appeared in rec.ham-radio.swap?

AL N1AL

3676. Re: Loading up a tower for 40/80/160M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 21:27:19 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140025@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 5977

I've had some experience shunt feeding towers on 160m. Crank up towers are particulary difficult to shunt feed. Unless you are willing to leave your tower fully extended most of the time I wouldn't recommend shunt feeding it. It's hard to get reliably good connections between the sections with crank ups. You might think about guying the thing at the top with phillistran non-conductive guys and leaving the tower permanently extended. Then you can bond the tower sections together and mount your shunt feed connections.

Ed, WA2SRQ

3677. Re: CQ Maine

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 21:34:41 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140026@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 5978

I worked half a dozen Maine stations last weekend in the 160m contest. Some of them had decent signals which I would think you could have heard. I worked 710 stations using an 80 meter dipole, so you don't have to have a 1/4 wave vertical to get out.

Look for KA1PE almost every evening between 1830 and 1840. He's usually chasing DX, but I'm sure he'd gladly give you a contact for WAS. He has a VERY loud signal, and you should have no trouble hearing him.

Ed, WA2SRQ

3678. Latest Callsigns?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 21:38:32 UTC
From: andersen@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <4630021@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 5979

Would it be possible to get the latest callsign assignments?

I'm, of course, curious since I'm waiting for my first one!

Thanks in advance

Brad Andersen
andersen@hp-lsd!hpspkla

3679. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 22:21:22 UTC
From: emanuele@overlf.UUCP
Message-ID: <1838@overlf.UUCP>
Source record: 5980

In article <368@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>, jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>
> The FCC's major concern is not that someone might say a naughty word
> on the air. They are concerned that unscrupulous people might use
> amateur frequencies for business or criminal purposes without there
> being any means of detecting and tracking them.

If someone wants to use amateur frequencies for criminal purposes
all they have to do is go down to a Radio Shack store and buy a radio.
I would think that anyone sending e-mail to a ham on the .ampr.org
domain would be the same as my girlfriend making a reverse autopatch
on the local repeater. If I was not there to answer the call, and a
control opr was not on freq at the time, SHE would have controlled the
repeater. And this DOES happen in the REAL WORLD!! Are we to then
say that ALL reverse autopatches are to be turned off ????

I know of a local repeater system that has a special dedicated twisted
pair to the local PD so the PD can come up on the HAM repeater whithout
ham intervention. They have a 911 service on the machine and if the PD needs
additional info, they pick up the handset and PRESTO they are on the air.
this has proved to be very helpful in emergency situations.

>
> If people decide en masse that "it's better to beg forgiveness than
> to ask permission," and they start installing Internet<->packet
> gateways willy nilly, I predict that the eventual result will be a
> tightening of the rules to prohibit third-party digital connections
> generally. No one wants that.
>

except maby the ARRL, so they can say "I Told You SO"

> --
> Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
> Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
> Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

Mark A. Emanuele N2CBO
--
Mark A. Emanuele
V.P. Engineering Overleaf, Inc.
500 Route 10 Ledgewood, NJ 07852-9639 attmail!overlf!emanuele
(201) 927-3785 Voice (201) 927-5781 fax emanuele@overlf.UUCP

3680. Packet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 22:27:40 UTC
From: JORDAN@LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <9012041727.AA03563@LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 6013

Thanks to Phil & Gary for putting me right about what is required for a packet TNC. The handling of HDLC obviously poses a problem. I am now starting to appreciate what is involved. I was hoping a 16Mhz '386 would be able to do the job, even if it meant polling the line for individual bits.

I'm a lot handier with a compiler/assembler than I am at drilling metal, so I prefer software solutions whenever possible - they're easier to upgrade too..

In the meantime, I'll start with RTTY...

Mike

3681. Re: The Hate Herbie Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 22:28:54 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5624@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5981

In article <47056@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
]
]Check this month's QST for news on what the FCC did to fellow
]netperson K1MAN. Sometimes, you do not have to wait for st. Peter.

I wouldn't hold my breath waiting for K1MAN to really be punished,
based on the following information:
1>K1MAN is a quite good amateur lawyer, having fought the FCC into
the US Court of Appeals on the AM power limitation [this information
from a former FCC lawyer who was involved].
2>It is one thing to issue a notice to pay a fine (forget the name
of the thing) - it is quite another to collect. The first is a
non-judicial administrative action. To collect if he protests,
however, the FCC has to take him to court.

On the other hand, I hope they get him. I have had some very unpleasant
personal experiences with that idiot.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

3682. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-04 23:22:51 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012042322.AA26345@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 5982

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 35
1 20980U 90106 A 90338.78402777 .00035780 00000-0 25599-3 0 87
2 20980 28.4673 346.8878 0009170 307.4417 262.4250 15.72167379 401
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3683. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 00:13:08 UTC
From: fel@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <10510013@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 5986

I like this proposal -- it matches the naming conventions a bit
better, and (my favorite point) separates the recreational and legal
discussions (I read both, but would prefer not at the same time).

A previous poster suggested using "amateur" rather than "ham", as
it is less colloquial (hows that for the obligatory $10 word?)
-- I agree.

- Skip AA6WK

3684. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 01:20:53 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <iXmoT3w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 6026

paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:

> Jay Maynard and I propose the following reorganization of the rec.ham-radio
> hierarchy:
>
<<General re-naming of rec.ham-radio and adding .legal deleted.>>

It seems the only effect of this reorganization is the addition of
rec.ham-radio.legal, other than the name changing.

Why is this a Good Thing? Why not just add rec.ham-radio.legal and
leave the rest of the structure alone? Is it not simpler (and prone to
fewer screwups) to do this instead of renaming everything?

> Commentary Period: Dec. 4 -14, 1990

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3685. Re: any info on oscar-21 launch

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 01:50:03 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <600@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6020

In article <677@kb2ear.UUCP>, n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM) writes:
>
> Has anyone in netland heard if the soviets have
> launched Oscar-21 Rs-14? It was going to happen around the 29th of Novenber.
> Any information would be appreciated.
>

I think this is what you are looking for:

SB ARRL @ ALLBBS $ARLX015
Sp Btn #15 AO21 Delayed 12/2

QST DE W1AW
Special Bulletin 15 ARLX015
From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT December 2, 1990
To All Radio Amateurs

The launch of RM-1/RUDAK-2, AKA AO-21, has been delayed until
January 7, 1991. Stay tuned to W1AW, AMSAT nets and News Service
bulletins for updates on this launch.

Thanks to AMSAT ANS for this story.

Copied from W1AW by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
/EX

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3686. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 01:55:43 UTC
From: ts74113@kaarne.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.015543.4587@funet.fi>
Source record: 6025
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <19@shasta.Stanford.EDU> paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:
>Jay Maynard and I propose the following reorganization of the rec.ham-radio
>hierarchy:
>
>PROPOSED ADDITIONS:
>
>1. rec.radio.ham
>2. rec.radio.ham.legal
>3. rec.radio.ham.packet
>4. rec.radio.ham.swap
>
>PROPOSED DELETIONS:
>
>1. rec.ham-radio
>2. rec.ham-radio.packet
>3. rec.ham-radio.swap

I do agree!

| - InterNet : ts74113@tut.fi | - HamRadio : OH3YN@OH3TR.FIN.EU |

| There's never enough time to do all the nothing you want! |

3687. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 02:09:50 UTC
From: cyaa01@mixcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <72@mixcom.UUCP>
Source record: 5987
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <19@shasta.Stanford.EDU> paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:

/ Jay Maynard and I propose the following reorganization of the rec.ham-radio
/ hierarchy:
/
/ PROPOSED ADDITIONS:
/
/ 1. rec.radio.ham
/
/ "A General newsgroup for discussions about amateur radio."

How about rec.radio.ham.misc? That seems to be the emerging standard for
these leafy hierarchies.

/ -=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
/ ->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

--
[] Chris Klausmeier -- cyaa01@mixcom.UUCP []
[] if I could wave my magic wand... [][][][]

3688. vk2sg

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 02:43:36 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1924@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5988

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1130
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 11/30/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 30th November 1990
BID: $RTDX1130
Part 1 of 3.

Sorry to say this week has been one of those weeks that started out to
be very good with all the DX, but as the week progressed, the DX
degraded, and by the end of the week we found it hard to talk to the
chap next door. Such is life, you can't win all the time. Oh, one
good thing of note is: Happy birthday Jules.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN and the DX packet cluster, JA1BLV,
N2HOS, OD5NG, TG9VT, WB8RJX, VE3XJ, VK2EG, W2JGR and the Tri-State DX
Packet Cluster Network. Thank you all for your notes and kind
thoughts.

Bandpass:

Friday 24:
P29BT 14085 at 0650Z Note
EA6PZ 28083 at 1148Z
UD6DM 14095 at 1409Z QSL
TA3IIA 28088 at 1515Z
FF6KNK/P40 14086 at 1520Z
TF3J 28085 at 1606Z
V51P 21085 at 2015Z
5Z4BI 21090 at 2021Z
3X1SG 21084 at 2235Z
9X5LJ 14073 at 2115Z ARQ
OX3EW 14085 at 2351Z QSL

Saturday 25:
HP1XZP 14068 at 0011Z ARQ
6Y5EW 14074 at 0654Z ARQ
9H1ED 14083 at 0710Z
UL7PCZ 21084 at 0840Z Note
6W1HF 21097 at 0851Z
V51P 21087 at 0936Z
9J2BO 21087 at 0936Z
```

UZ3AYR 21091 at 1322Z
LY1BZB 14091 at 1324Z
VK9NS 14090 at 1214Z
ZP6XDW 18102 at 1032Z ARQ
EA8ASI 21084 at 2004Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1130A
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 11/30/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 30th November 1990
BID: $RTDX1130A
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 26:
J37ZY 14088 at 0044Z
UV3DR 14092 at 0810Z
EA9MY 21090 at 0830Z
5B4VX 28084 at 1203Z
5H3NL 21086 at 1316Z
UD6DM 14088 at 1633Z
9Q5BG 14093 at 1633Z
CO2CB 14085 at 1648Z
TY1PS 21074 at 2130Z ARQ
ZF1GC 14070 at 2310Z ARQ
J6LSC 14085 at 2334Z QSL
ZP5AEA 14086 at 2338Z
EA8ATE 21085 at 2357Z

Monday 27:
UA1ZH 14091 at 0043Z
EA8ATE 21088 at 1349Z
TR8JH 21072 at 2200Z FEC
J6LSC 14085 at 2351

Tuesday 28:
YS1JBL 14087 at 0144Z
HP1ML 14090 at 0331Z
FK8BG 14068 at 0614Z ARQ
HI8AX 21084 at 1457Z
EA6ZP 28082 at 1542Z
J6LNN 28089 at 1610Z QSL
EA9MY 28086 at 1634Z
Z21EZ 14085 at 1838Z
6W6JX 14090 at 2300Z

Wednesday 29:
9Y5GC 14084 at 0015Z
TU2MA 14074 at 0205Z ARQ
FK8BG 14068 at 0610Z ARQ
9Q5TE 14085 at 0621Z

FW1FM 14082 at 0810Z

Thursday 30:
FK8BK 14074 at 0621Z ARQ
9X5LJ 14071 at 2135Z ARQ

QSL Information:

UD6DM requests his cards be sent to Box 222, Baku, 370000 USSR.

J6LSC says to QSL via N9AG.

J6LNN wants his cards sent to KB6ZBI.

OX3EW indicates that KB5LRO is his QSL manager.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1130B
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 11/30/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 30th November 1990
BID: $RTDX1130B
Part 3 of 3.

Notes of Interest:

At the time of preparing these notes, nothing has been heard of the ZS9Z/ZS1 (Penguin Island) RTTY operation.

P29BT states that he will be in P29 for two years.

Kampuchea (Cambodia). The XU1DK operation by JG1RVN is on track for 3rd December. All papers and permissions are in hand. QSL to Liason Office of Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Box 80, Kotimachi, Tokyo, 102-91. Japan. He will transmit on 088 on all bands and will be listening up.

Kure Island KH7 should be activated by KD7P/NH7 from 12th to 21st December. QSL to Box 8265, MOU3, Guam Dededo, GU 96912-8265 USA.

3W3RR is still hoping for early December for the Spratley operation, but reports that he is still short of cards for his previous operation. Do not panic as he confirms that he will QSL all contacts as soon as he gets more cards from INDEXA.

King George Island. It was reported that SP3FVM was in Spain on 7th November, but a further report indicates that he was heard under a dogpile signing HF0POL on 26th November. His last indicated ETA was January. Who knows whats going on there?

UL7PCZ Alex,(RL8PYL) has reported that he is preparing for a trip to Northern Korea and Afghanistan in 1991. Keep your fingers crossed. Alex reports that the latter part of the trip will be the most dangerous. He would like some financial assistance as well.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX

3689. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 03:03:51 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <20@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5989

In article <368@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>, jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
> If people decide en masse that "it's better to beg forgiveness than
> to ask permission," and they start installing Internet<->packet
> gateways willy nilly, I predict that the eventual result will be a
> tightening of the rules to prohibit third-party digital connections
> generally. No one wants that.

Hogwash. The FCC tends to abide more by "Good Amateur Practice" than anything else, and it is the populus that decides exactly what is "Good Amateur Practice". The ARRL has always espoused similarly paranoid paternalism when dealing with autopatches, despite the enormous changes in the telecommunications industry during the last decade. The net result has been informal FCC policy which is more restrictive than the written law.

Those who refuse to forsake life in the defense of liberty deserve neither. Or something like that.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

3690. Powerline voltage too high, power co working on it

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 03:37:19 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <114172@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 5990
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I've had a little adventure with the powerline voltage at my parent's house. About 6 weeks ago, I was at my parents', and for some reason, I measured the powerline. (Now I remember, an old powerline volt monitor meter I had in the hamshack room seemed to be reading high. Must be broken, get out a good digital meter to check the voltage. Oh, 128V! That meter is not broken. tried another digital meter, got the same thing.) Told my father, who is also a ham.
Called the power company (your standard generic "Public Service Electric and Gas"). "No don't want to talk to billing Dept. Ah, guess I want the line to "downed wires, and other such". Talking to phone answering person: "I think my power voltage is too high." "What's too high?" "The voltage, it's a few volts too high" "Duh, well, we'll send some guys out to check out the, ah, what did you call it?" "the voltage in my house".
About a week later, a power company person with a Fluke multimeter visits, and takes the circuit breaker panel off and measures the lines. "yes, you're right, it is too high. What kind of meter did you use? That's just like the ones we use. Must be some bad capacitors on our distribution net. Have to check out the substation." Somehow, the guy broke one of the circuit breakers in the panel. Company says that they'll pay for a replacement.
Guy leaves, a few hours later, calls. "try measuring the voltage" "Still too high, 127V." "Found some bad caps, must be more bad ones. This is gonna take us a while to get this figured out"
About 4 weeks later, two guys from the power company pay a visit. They go to their kilowatt-hour meter in the basement. "We are gonna take the cover off the meter box and measure the voltage from the street. gotta break this old porcelain seal". So, they break their power security seal, the one they use to keep you from cheating on the electric bill. They measure the voltage, 128V. "We're gonna try a house across the street". Did that, same reading. "gonna check the stuff on the distribution net some more, looks like a tough one to fix." "Don't you have to replace your seal?" "Naw. We'll be back in a few days to take another measurement, takes too long to seal it just to remove it again. we trust that you're not gonna steal power". Next day, one of them returns, takes another measurement, still too high. "I'm gonna have your local pole transformer re-tapped to reduce your line. I removed some caps off the net, but I can't take too many off, or else the other end of town will have too low voltage. We like to set the voltage at 120V at houses." He puts a new seal on the meter in the basement. My father said that he haden't seen the insides of the meter box since 40 years ago, when the house was built.

Guess I made the power company guys spend a few weeks work on this.
It's not over, yet. About a year ago, I smelled gas next to a mailbox on the streetcorner. Told the gas company, and saw them drilling holes in the ground throughout the neighborhood for weeks looking for the

leak.

I suppose all the neighbors are wondering why their light bulbs don't seem to last as long as they used to. :-

3691. Re: Usenet Un-Net strikes again

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 04:34:31 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <601@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 6021

In article <93141@aerospace.AERO.ORG>, obrien@aerospace.aero.org (Mike O'Brien) writes:
> Had a good time with the Usenet Un-Net this morning, though I must say
> that it seems to be primarily an East Coast phenomenon.
...
> Check in and check it out. 28.390 or 28.410, depending on QRM, Saturdays
> 1700-1900Z. Be there...or be somewhere else.

At 9:00 Am PST on Saturday, no wonder it's an east coast phenomenon.

:-)

markz@ssc.uucp

3692. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 04:39:43 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1925@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5991

```
From n8emr!WB8KWC Mon Dec 3 13:34:52 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!WB8KWC>
Message-Id: <m0igJsU-0000hMC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Mon, 3 Dec 90 12:24 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901203/1624z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:14150 Z:43232
R:901203/1457 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:56905 Z:43103
R:901202/2321 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:11820 Z:45387

SPECIAL BULLETIN 15 ARLX015
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT DECEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE LAUNCH OF RM-1/RUDAK-2, AKA AO-21, HAS DELAYED UNTIL JANUARY 7,
1991. STAY TUNED TO W1AW, AMSAT NETS AND NEWS SERVICE BULLETINS FOR
UPDATES ON THIS LAUNCH.

THANKS TO AMSAT ANS FOR THIS STORY.
```

3693. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 04:39:56 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1926@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5992

```
Return-Path: <n8emr!WB8KWC>
Message-Id: <m0igJoi-0000guC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Mon, 3 Dec 90 12:24 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901203/1625z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:14152 Z:43232
R:901203/1502 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:56908 Z:43103
R:901202/2324 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:11822 Z:45387

SPECIAL BULLETIN 17 ARLX017
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT DECEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE JOHNSON SPACE FLIGHT CENTER AMATEUR RADIO CLUB HAS RELEASED THE
FOLLOWING PRELIMINARY KEPLERIAN ELEMENT SET FOR STS-35/SAREX. THE
ELEMENT SET EPOCH TIME AND RAAN HAVE BEEN MODIFIED BY N5BF FOR THE
SUCCESSFUL COLUMBIA LIFT-OFF TIME 0649 UTC ON DECEMBER 2. SINCE
LIFT-OFF WAS 21 MINUTES AFTER THE SCHEDULED TIME, MOST EVENTS DURING
THE MISSION WILL PROBABLY OCCUR 21 MINUTES LATE.

SATELLITE, STS-35
CATALOG NUMBER, TBD
EPOCH TIME, 90336.3361111
ELEMENT SET, JSC-0006-A
INCLINATION, 28.4690 DEG
RA OF NODE, 4.5587 DEG
ECCENTRICITY, 0.0005720
ARG OF PERIGEE, 246.6067 DEG
MEAN ANOMALY, 119.6564 DEG
MEAN MOTION, 15.71792660 REV/DAY
DECAY RATE, 3.10E-04 REV/DAY SQ
EPOCH REV, 1

MONITOR NASA AFFILIATED RADIO CLUBS WA3NAN, W5RRR, AND W6VIO, AS
WELL AS W1AW, FOR UPDATED STS-35 ELEMENT SETS.

THANKS TO W5RRR FOR THE KEPLERIAN DATA.
```

3694. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 04:40:20 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1927@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5993

```
Return-Path: <n8emr!WB8KWC>
Message-Id: <m0igJqc-0000fqC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Mon, 3 Dec 90 12:24 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901203/1625z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:14151 Z:43232
R:901203/1459 @:AD8I.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:56907 Z:43103
R:901202/2322 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:11821 Z:45387

SPECIAL BULLETIN 16 ARLX016
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT DECEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

NASA AFFILATED RADIO CLUBS AND ARRL TO PROVIDE STS-35/SAREX NEWS.

THE FOLLOWING WILL PROVIDE PERTINENT INFORMATION ON THE PROGRESS OF
STS-35 AND SAREX. W1AW WILL PROVIDE SAREX MISSION UPDATES DURING
ITS DAILY BULLETIN SCHEDULE.

LISTEN FOR WA3NAN ON 3860, 7185, 14295, 21395 AND 28650 KHZ, AND
147.450 MHZ.

LISTEN FOR W5RRR ON 3850, 7227, 14280, 21350 AND 28495 KHZ, AND
146.640 MHZ.

LISTEN FOR W6VIO ON 3840, 14270, AND 21340 KHZ, AND 145.460 AND
224.040 MHZ.

THANKS TO AMSAT ANS FOR THEIR BULLETIN STATION INFORMATION.
```

3695. Re: The Hate Herbie Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 05:50:22 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.055022.20295@informix.com>
Source record: 5994

In article <1990Dec3.174656.27983@dcdwest.uucp> plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
>In article <1990Dec1.064203.3875@lopez.UUCP> flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:
>>
>>The 20 meter mess has taken a new turn. Herb KV4FZ and his BARF group ...
>
>Assuming there is an after life (aka heaven/hell) and assuming St. Peter
>was/is a ham, maybe these clowns will someday reap their just rewards.
>I envision an isolated island somewhere with only 2 mtr lo power single
>channel HT's (no repeaters or beams allowed), throw in K1MAN and his
>constant dribble and let them have at it. Forever is a long time :-)

How about this for a "ham hell": put Herbie and Co. in large, steel-frame
apartment building, where every other resident has TV sets with indoor
antennas. Restrict them to 160 meters QRP only. And put them in a 10X10
room on the second floor. Of course, no antennas are allowed outdoors.
Oh yes, and every apartment has a dimmer switch.

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=-=-=-

3696. Re: Latest Callsigns?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 06:12:12 UTC
From: luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <N#A^?7+@rpi.edu>
Source record: 5995

In article <4630021@hpspkla.spk.hp.com> andersen@hpspkla.spk.hp.com (Brad E. Andersen) writes:
>Would it be possible to get the latest callsign assignments?
>I'm, of course, curious since I'm waiting for my first one!
> Brad Andersen
> andersen@hp-lsd!hpspkla
Brad, and for any one else out there who would like to know.
You may call the FCC at their information line :(717)337-1212
nd ask them for the most recently issued callisgns for your call call district
for each of the 4 classes (Novice is class D) well, except for the 4 and 6 districts which only have 3 classes remaining (all the class A calls used up);
Boy my editing stinks.

Luigi Giasi, luigi@mts.rpi.edu, luigi@pawl.rpi.edu, luigi.aix.rpi.edu
KA1UTU@WA@UMX, KA!UTU@W2SZ
President, W2SZ Rpi Arc, Troy, NY 12180
--... ...-- -.. . -.- .- .---- ..- - ..-

3697. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 06:43:18 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <24175@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 5996

In article <iXmoT3w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
> It seems the only effect of this reorganization is the addition of
>rec.ham-radio.legal, other than the name changing.
> Why is this a Good Thing? Why not just add rec.ham-radio.legal and
>leave the rest of the structure alone? Is it not simpler (and prone to
>fewer screwups) to do this instead of renaming everything?

Because they're young and haven't yet learned that no matter what you do
to the net, disorder increases. There is no way to reverse entropy.

But let them try. It won't hurt for long. Won't help either.

3698. Re: Latest Callsigns?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 06:46:04 UTC
From: luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <`$A^V!|@rpi.edu>
Source record: 5997

h yes, I forgot to mention. The FCC only tabulates the data on the first of every month. Usually they have the info available around the 5th of the month.
Remember, they process applications (or at least release them) on a weekly or semi-weekly basis (depending on class of liscence) and each of those batches are assigned callsigns in alphabetical order by last name. So guestimation example: KJ2AAA at the end of October - KJ2ADZ at the end of November. Now November 1990 had (your a Novice, right?) four TUESDAYS in it. So we will assume (big assume) that the calls were assigned in four equal batches of 26. Lets pretend that your test date was around October 15, meaning 5 weeks later (figuring it takes about 6 weeks to get a liscence around x-mas, though any number from 2 to 7 weeks is feasable for our 'FCC process date guess')
This says that Brian's 610 was processed by our example FCC on Nov 20 (just in time for the FCC employees to go home for Thanksgiving!)
putting him in the KJ2ACA-KJ2ACZ group. Brians last name is Andersen so we could guess that he will be first or second (or even third) yielding a call of KJ2ACA,B, or C. Of course much of this is VERY guess related and being honest with the net here, I have had little luck forcasting Novice callisgns (especially since many Novices are tested outside of the VE system)
now advanced calls I can get within 2 or 3 letters (well 75% of the time - 9/ out of 12) The extras have the problem of hams waiting around for "the call" to sail along and then sending a 610 direct to Gettysburg (3-4 wekk turnaround) for just a callsign change. Then there are all the different VEC (mostly areas outside of my neck of the woods 1 and 2-land) which have all sorts of different timing schemes that I have little knowledge of....
If anybody would like more info, e-mail me and I'll send you some more detailed info on timeing your callsign. But then again, I'm sticking with the call they gave me before I had a choice!

Luigi Giasi, luigi@mts.rpi.edu, luigi@pawl.rpi.edu, luigi.aix.rpi.edu
KA1UTU@WA2UMX, KA1UTU@W2SZ
President, W2SZ Rpi Arc, Troy, NY 12180
--... ...-- -.. . -.- .- .---- ..- - ..-

3699. Re: SOLD!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 06:47:05 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <24177@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 5998

In article <1250287@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>(quoting)
> >The above equipment has been sold!!!
> >It sold in less than 12 hours from Posting
>
>Any reason this shouldn't have only appeared in rec.ham-radio.swap?

Ignorance. Count the number of exclamation points at the end of the
poster's sentence you quoted. Anyone who puts more than one
exclamation point at the end of a sentence isn't worth bothering
about.
- Brian

3700. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 08:28:23 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901205012823.22601327@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5999

```
-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

DECEMBER 04, 1990

Potential Impact Forecast
Flare Event Summary

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MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Region 6397 (N09E45) has been throwing some unexpected surprises at us
lately. It has been abnormally active considering the relatively weak
magnetic gradients which have been observed in the region. At 02:03 UT on
04 December, Region 6397 spawned an M6.6/1F major flare at a solar position
of N08E56. This event was accompanied by a 310 s.f.u. Tenflare. There were
no significant radio bursts or shock-related frequency sweeps observed from
this event. The flare duration was a respectable 39 minutes. This flare
produced a moderate intensity SID/SWF at 01:57 UT on 04 December, which ended
at approximately 02:36 UT. Frequencies up to about 17 MHz were noticably
absorbed during this period over sunlit portions of the earth. This flare was
associated with minor VHF enhancements.

Considering the lack of complexity in this group, it is almost surprising
it managed to spawn such an energetic x-ray flare. The region is more active
than it apparently should be, by observing the data which has been collected
on the region thus far. It has not grown significantly over the past
24 hours, nor has its magnetic gradients changed much. It is therefore,
difficult to predict what this region may do next.

Aside from the major M6.6/1F Tenflare which occurred early on the 4th,
Region 6397 also managed to produce a class M1.8/1B flare at 14:39 UT on
04 December. This flare, located at N08E51, lasted for 38 minutes and was not
accompanied by any significant radio emissions.

If Region 6397 continues to behave as it has over the past several days,
it could conceivably erupt with another major flare. The Space Environment
Services Center expects this region to continue to produce M-class flare
activity with a slight risk of another major flare over the next 3 to 5 days,
depending on whether it detensifies or not.

Flare probabilities for the next 72 hours (ending 07 December) follow:

Flare Probability
Type 24hr 48hr 72hr
-------------- ---- ---- ----
Class M Flare 60% 60% 60%
```

Class X Flare 20% 20% 20%
Proton Flare 05% 05% 10%

Flare activity will likely remain elevated for the remainder of this week due to Region 6397's level of activity. The return of old Region 6368 on 11 or 12 December may increase the risk for M-class flaring even further. By that time, Region 6397 will be approximately half-way to the western limb. However, it is distinctly possible that Region 6368 has stabilized now (or even died on the far side of the sun). We won't know until 11 or 12 December.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

The major flare of 04 December is not expected to have a terrestrial impact. Its lack of association with shock-related frequency sweeps and small-size (in addition to the rather poor trajectory for any mass ejections) seem to indicate that the risk for a terrestrial impact from this event is small. It will, however, require close monitoring as it nears the solar meridian. If it grows or increases in magnetic complexity, the risk for PCA and proton activity will increase, particularly as it crosses over to the western solar hemisphere (which it will do in about 4 days - by 08 December).

There is a strong risk for potentially frequent SID and SWF activity over the next 3 to 5 days (at least). M-class flare activity should provide approximately 1 to 2 potential SID/SWF-capable flares per day. SID durations could exceed 50 minutes. SWF affected frequencies could exceed 15 MHz on the sunlit hemisphere of the earth. There is likewise, a moderate probability for associated VHF enhancements from some of the minor and/or potential major flare activity over the next several days at least.

Geomagnetic activity is not expected to increase as a result of the recent major flare. However, a well positioned coronal hole will likely begin affecting geomagnetic and auroral activity over the next 2 to 3 days (05 to 07 December). Radio propagation conditions may deteriorate over middle and high latitudes during this period. Low latitudes are not expected to be seriously affected. Effects from this coronal hole should diminish by 07 or 08 December.

** End of Report **

3701. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 11:44:01 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4425@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6005
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

In article <iXmoT3w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:
>> Jay Maynard and I propose the following reorganization of the rec.ham-radio
>> hierarchy:
> <<General re-naming of rec.ham-radio and adding .legal deleted.>>
> It seems the only effect of this reorganization is the addition of
>rec.ham-radio.legal, other than the name changing.
> Why is this a Good Thing? Why not just add rec.ham-radio.legal and
>leave the rest of the structure alone? Is it not simpler (and prone to
>fewer screwups) to do this instead of renaming everything?

The idea behind this is to move the ham radio groups into the same hierarchy as the other radio groups. The hierarchy rec.radio was created a couple of years ago to hold rec.radio.shortwave, and has acquired other radio-related groups since then; it's the logical place for ham radio, too.

(Side note: Please make sure that discussion is posted to news.groups as well as rec.ham-radio. This is required by the Guidelines for Newsgroup Creation.)

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

3702. Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 13:27:43 UTC
From: newman@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.132743.15342@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Source record: 6007
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

In article <1990Dec4.183721.6956@zoo.toronto.edu> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>In article <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio) writes:
>>So, the basic work was done 371 years ago! This is one of the humbling things
>>about celestial mechanics...
>
>Kepler is not the really humbling example in celestial mechanics. That
>honor goes to Isaac Newton, not much later. After deducing that gravity
>followed an inverse square law, he explored the consequences of that
>(including deriving Kepler's Laws) so thoroughly that the greatest
>mathematicians of the next two centuries basically just added footnotes
>to his work.

Newton certainly killed the 2-body gravitational problem, but many
aspects of the many-body problem were better understood 200 years
after his death than at his death. In particular, while it took
more than 200 years to come up with the modern theory of stability,
200 years of perturbation theory revealed enough to make it plausible that
the solar system could be stable for billions of years
without invoking the hand of God to fix things up.

Bill Newman

3703. Re: The Hate Herbie Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 14:21:32 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.142132.23600@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 6008

In article <5624@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>
>On the other hand, I hope they get him. I have had some very unpleasant
>personal experiences with that idiot.
>--
Aw, c'mon, John! Don't hold back. Tell us what you really think!
P.S.: Video was great!

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK skaggs@nssl.gcn.uoknor.edu DOC/NOAA/ARL/ERL/NSSL

"The correct way to punctuate a sentence that starts: 'Of course it is none of
my business, but...' is to place a period after the word 'but'. Don't use
excessive force in supplying such a moron with a period. Cutting his throat
is only a momentary pleasure and is bound to get you talked about."
---Lazarus Long, "Time Enough for Love"

3704. 3W4VL on 15 m CW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 14:57:58 UTC
From: wright@giga.slc.unisys.com
Message-ID: <804@giga.slc.unisys.com>
Source record: 6009

I've heard 3W4VL (Vietnam) on the low end of 15 meters (CW) the past 2 nights,
and finally punched through last night. QSL via UA3DK, I think.

I had not heard about this beforehand. Is this guy for real?

Bob Wright K7RW

wright@giga.slc.unisys.com
or ...!giga!wright

3705. Help - Philips video camera

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 15:20:28 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <4305@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 6019
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I've acquired a Philips monochrome video camera from a junk sale,
and am looking for details on connections to it. The usual suppliers
of service sheets have never heard of it - have you ?

The camera is marked '8925 002 50401' and is tube-based (Vidicon ?).
Connection is via a captive lead with a 7-pin DIN plug. The cable
contains 2 screened leads and 4 other leads. There is a 5-pin DIN socket
mounted near the lens (perhaps for auto iris control ?). The camera is
about 6 inches long, and the circuitry is protected by an anodised
aluminium cover. There's an orange lamp on top.
I'd guess from it's size and lens quality that it was intended for use
as a cheap security camera.

I can get composite video out of it by supplying it with 9V dc. I chose
this value because it results in about 6.3 V on the tube heaters - seemed
like a good idea at the time... This supply also results in voltages on the
tube neck between -50 and 300V, from an internal inverter.

The picture is reasonable, but suffers badly from after-images. I don't
know much about camera tubes, but it may be that it's being driven
incorrectly (wrong voltages) or perhaps it's just the way these devices
are.

I'm looking for more precise information about the power supply than my
guesswork, and confirmation that the tube is being driven at the right
sort of level. I'd also like to know about the signals I'm not using
on the interface cable - two of them appear to be sync inputs (if I
provide them with about 4V of sync, the internal sync generators will
lock onto it) but that still leaves 2 pins unaccounted for. One appears
to be an input, and the other an output.

Any ideas ? Or lectures on the care and feeding of camera tubes ?

-adrian

3706. Re: GTE 8870 decoder chip - NEEDED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 16:07:36 UTC
From: chris@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2190002@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM>
Source record: 6010

I believe that the GTE is identical to the MITEL MT8870, in case
you develop a source for those. Contact local distributors for
availability. MITEL phone in California is (408) 249-2111.
..chris

3707. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 16:19:57 UTC
From: kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.161957.27384@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 6023

I would also like to see the newsgroups renamed in this way. I
also agree that we should be using the word "amateur" instead of
"ham".

Charley Kline, KB9FFK, PP-ASEL c-kline@uiuc.edu
University of Illinois Computing Services Packet: kb9ffk@w9yh
1304 W. Springfield Ave, Urbana IL 61801 (217) 333-3339

3708. Re: Un-Net, Packet Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 16:30:21 UTC
From: joeb@uswat.uswest.com
Message-ID: <13532@uswat.UUCP>
Source record: 5950

In article ("Mike Jordan G4ASQ/KC1RP") writes:
>I have a question about packet. If I intend to run TCP/IP, and use Phil
>Karn's NET-PC package, it seems that I will end up putting the TNC into
>'dumb mode' and basically using it as a modem. I haven't bought a tnc
>yet, and it seems I don't really need one. Am I right in thinking that
>all I have to do is build a modem that turns 2 tones into high & low
>levels on an RS232 line, and connect it to the PC? (levels to tones
>for transmitting). Why should anyone spend hundreds of $$ on a tnc
>when the PC can do the work, assuming you already have one.
>
>Can anyone point me to a circuit they have used successfully with the
>NET-PC program? I can probably handle the modem part, but presumably
>there is some handshaking protocol that has to be done correctly.
>
>Thanks and 73
>Mike KC1RP

Sorry to disappoint you Mike, but the 'dumb mode' you speak of is
actually 'KISS' (for Keep It Simple Stupid) protocol. This is a very
precise and extensive protocol all of it's own. There was someone on the
net that put a complete description of the KISS protocol, either here or
on rec.ham.packet - I'm not sure which. The problem is that the port on
your computer is async, with start and stop bits, and the signal on the
analog side of the modem is synchronous NRZI SDLC. Plus the function of
going push-to-talk and deciding when to transmit (Clear channel) I
beleive is all done in the TNC. So although it's supposed to be Simple
it really is not 'dumb' I guess. In other words you need a TNC or some
kind of KISS protocol emulator.
Joe
KE0QA
(303) 930-2026

3709. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 16:39:57 UTC
From: randall@Virginia.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.163957.761@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 5932
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

The notion of mv'ing rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.* is an excellent
one which I fully support.

The new heirarchy should be rec.radio.AMATEUR though not rec.radio.HAM
because the jargon term "Ham-Radio" is not common outside North America
and large portions of the net are now outside North America (unlike
when the current group was created). By using the normal, non-US-jargon
terminology the namespace is clearer and easier for folks to use. It
is also easier for folks potentially interested in becoming licensed
Amateur Radio Operators find the right newsgroup.

I'd also advocate mv'ing the parent group into a .misc group
(or equivalent) to reduce cross-posting and make the namespace simpler
(hence easier to use). I know that Jay won't like this last idea
since he`s opposed the whole .misc concept in news.groups, but I still
see lots of hard evidence that the concept works in the general case
not just in comp.sys.*

Regards,

Ran
randall@Virginia.EDU
former FM Broadcast Engineer (FCC Commercial License)

P.S.
I haven't had time to learn Morse yet. When I do, I'll get an
Amateur license as well...

3710. Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 16:52:32 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <678.275CF8F8@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 6011

> From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
> Date: 4 Dec 90 14:47:56 GMT
> Organization: The University of Hartford
> Message-ID: <389@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1644@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
> > Except for their obligation to uphold international agreements, the FCC
> > couldn't care less about third party traffic. With the growing demand for
>
> I'd be interested to know what gives you that impression. Having
> recently discussed some of this with the FCC, I have a different
> impression entirely. They are insistent that both the FCC and the
> amateurs themselves have the capability to detect improper use of
> amateur frequencies. The oft-cited continuing use of amateur
> frequencies by taxicabs, boaters etc. is irrelevant. There is a big
> difference (in the FCC's eyes, at least) between not having sufficient
> enforcement capability to catch all of the illegal activity and not
> being technically *able* to catch them. They may grudgingly put up
> with the former, but they are unbending about not allowing the latter
> to happen any more than they can help it.
>
> --
> Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay
> League
> Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
> Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

In other words, to try to cover up their impotence in dealing with the sharks, they plan to make a big show of beating the crap out of the guppies. Wonderful concept! No wonder young people feel such total contempt for government.

Are we to infer from your constant references to the fact that you participate in the ARRL program to educate the FCC on what's happening in the real world that the League approves of this FCC "Whack the Guppies" policy?

[Sorry to offend the rec.ham-radio.legal proponents, but if you look up from your ivory tower technical tinkering some day and discover that the politics of regulation have eliminated the hobby altogether, don't ask why "somebody" failed to notice and take care of the problem.]

--
Jim Grubs, W8GRT - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!Jim.Grubs

INTERNET: Jim.Grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3711. Re: Latest Callsigns?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 17:09:25 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47120@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5933

luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu (John L Luigi Giasi) writes:

>... the most recently issued callisgns for your call call district
>for each of the 4 classes (Novice is class D) well, except for the
>4 and 6 districts which only have 3 classes remaining (all the class
>A calls used up);
^^^

Perhaps you mean the Class C calls are used up? The Class A calls have a way to go yet. California has only reached the high AA6s (well, maybe just starting AB6 by now). We have gone through all the N6xxx, however; the last of the Class Cs.

73 and merry humbug,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

3712. Special event

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 17:15:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <F44CBF66F5FFA06D94@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 6012

The WABASH VALLEY AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION, INC., will be host to any and all hams who wish to work the William B. Gaskins Memorial Club Station, W9UUU, or any of the club members who are operating their own station and announcing that their station is participating in the special event.

The special event will be from 1300Z Saturday, December 8, 1990, until 0300Z Sunday, December 9. (That's this Saturday from 8 am until 10 pm EST.) See the December, 1990, QST.

All bands (except 30, 17, and 12 m) and all modes will be used, depending on the members' preference. W9UUU, the club station, located in Terre Haute, Indiana, will be on the air for the special event on various frequencies that conform to band usage, propogation conditions, and operators' prejudices.

Stations wishing a certificate should send their QSL card and SASE to:

```
+------------------------------+
| (CALL OF THE STATION WORKED) |
| C/O Wabash Valley ARA, Inc. |
| P. O. Box 81 |
| Terre Haute, IN 47808 |
+------------------------------+
```

A certificate will be mailed as soon as possible.

```
*******************************************************
* *
* The special event is commemorating the founding of *
* the club station memorializing Bill Gaskins, *
* W9UUU. Bill was a charter member of the WVARA and *
* was an extremely active and helpful ham for many *
* years. *
* *
* It was Bill's dream that the VWARA could someday *
* have its own club station. After Bill's death, the *
* American Red Cross chapter in Terre Haute offered *
* the WVARA facilities for the club station. It was *
* at that time the club decided to name the station *
* in memory of Bill. *
* *
*******************************************************
```

See you this Saturday.

de K9CUN derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

3713. Re: Powerline voltage too high, power co working on it

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 17:28:35 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <24228@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 5934
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Yeah, that's not that unusual. The voltage here in my house right now is 125v, and has been pretty much that for the last seven years. And my lightbulbs don't last real long either.

Our mountaintop repeater site had line voltage around 132 volts back in 1971; it's been dropping steadily since and is now down to about 118 - either the lines are aging or it's all the additional load as more equipment gets installed.

At work the voltage is a nice 117.5 on two of the three phases. It's about a volt higher on the third; I think there are fewer VAXes on that phase.
- Brian

3714. Administrivia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 17:33:02 UTC
From: brian@UCSD.EDU
Message-ID: <9012051733.AA26068@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5930

Will whoever is redistributing this mailing list to Loren Thompson or others via a Gatormail system please stop doing it? Your mailer is breaking with great regularity, and spewing copies of every failed message all over the USENET, annoying thousands of people worldwide.

It's not a very good advertisement for Gatormail either, since it shows that it's not handling RFC822 error-returns very well.

Love and kisses.
- Brian

3715. Re: KUSW to go religious *GROAN*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 18:16:45 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2484@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5943

In article <668.275AE9E8@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

{
{ > From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu (Lennart Saaf)
{ >
{ > There is no intended audience. The primary purpose is to "do"
{ > something for God and obtain brownie points.
{
{Christians believe salvation comes by faith and faith comes by grace. No
{amount of "doing" earns brownie points. It is a simple question of obedience:
{
{ "Go, thou, and teach all nations."
{
{There, that isn't so difficult to understand at all, is it?

Actually it sounds like a modified form of "brownie points" to me. But then I only studied Christianity for 10 years or so :-((NEVER again either!)

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

There is no right way to do wrong.

3716. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 18:25:16 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <21618@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 6014
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <19@shasta.Stanford.EDU> paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:
+Jay Maynard and I propose the following reorganization of the rec.ham-radio
+hierarchy:

<portions of your most exellent plan deleted to save bandwidth>

+
+PROPOSED ADDITIONS:
+

To which I'd like to see the addition of 'rec.radio.cb'..sounds silly
comming from me, right? The notion is advanced that in giving people a
place for discussions related to the use of CB radio, perhaps it will
foster some healthy growth and change there.

Additionally, there might be a trend towards involving more people in the
hobby of radio, since CB can be a stepping stone towards a ham ticket.

Consider this a vote FOR the plan, with or without my proposal, nice job!

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

3717. Re: Alinco 2M/440 Xcvr with DTMF control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 18:29:11 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2485@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5944

In article <9012041358.AA08798@lonexc.radc.af.mil> szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (William J. Szarek) writes:
{
{>Then Mike Waters AA4MW/7 writes some junk and then . . . a number of other

{>rigs [do the same thing] and you might find a cheaper one if that is the
{>only thing you really are after.
{
{Well not quite
{ Most other rigs dont allow the remote controll including QSY that
{the Alinco does.

True, but I believe that there are a few that do and without some of the mobiling features of the Alinco they SHOULD be cheaper. I haven't looked though so I can't give models etc.

{Mike then writes:
{> couple of . . . problems . . .: (1) to enable cross-band repeat you must
{>cut a wire that inhibits out of band operation. BOTH TX and RX! THat could
{>be a real problem with remote operation.
{
{This is completely incorrect. When you cut the wire it ENABLES out of band
{operation.

Isn't that what I said? "the wire inhibits out of band operation"

{He then continues:
{>There is no easy way to "one way repeat" i.e. UHF to VHF only.
{
{This is incorrect. If the DTMF squelch is enabled on both 2m es 440 then
{the proper tone sequence is required to open the squelch and you can use
{your ht to RX and your remote base to TX.

Have you tried this? I don't have the DTMF squelch, but the manual (the new one) says that the DTMF squelch works for BOTH bands at the same time. It says nothing about the repeater mode however. I plan to use PL for this purpose.

Since both are $40+ option boards I don't classify either as "easy" however. Setting a control, cutting a wire I class as "easy".

{Furthermore as I posted last month, I have been working with Dexter and Greg
{at Alinco and have found a way to automatically control the offset.

It works, but it would still be nice to have a "readback" to know just what is "in there".

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

There is no right way to do wrong.

3718. Re: Powerline voltage too high, power co working on it

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 19:02:39 UTC
From: rsd@sei.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <9780@fy.sei.cmu.edu>
Source record: 5937
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Excerpts from article <114172@philabs.Philips.Com> by Robert Casey:

>I've had a little adventure with the powerline voltage at my parent's
>house. About 6 weeks ago, I was at my parents', and for some reason, I
>measured the powerline. (Now I remember, an old powerline volt monitor
>meter I had in the hamshack room seemed to be reading high. Must be
>broken, get out a good digital meter to check the voltage. Oh, 128V!

>Guy leaves, a few hours later, calls. "try measuring the voltage" "Still too
>high, 127V."

>We like to set the voltage at 120V at houses."

Yeah, but not too high by much...

The typical electric utility tariff (what the utility must provide under its contract with your state government) calls for 120v +/- 5% at your meter, or 114-126 volts. You can't really complain about 126 volts. Also, a 'good' digital (or analog) meter will not necessarily give an accurate reading, as most of them are average-responding, rms-reading, because if there are a lot of solid-state power controls on your feeder, the AC waveform can get fairly chopped up.

Rich

3719. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 19:18:52 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4429@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5938
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <2997@crdos1.crd.ge.COM> davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.com (bill davidsen) writes:
> A few comments: a few sentences about the other rec.radio groups would
>have made it clear why you were changing ham-radio to radio.ham, and I
>would like to see .misc used for the catch-all group.

I'll make sure the text for the CfV explains the reason behind the relocation.
I'm not married to rec.radio.ham versus rec.radio.ham.misc; comments, folks?
For that matter, there seems to be some sentiment for .amateur versus .ham;
I'd like to see some kind of consensus one way or the other.

> Finally, I don't personally like the .legal name, as it encourages
>thought of "what part is not legal?" If you can can think of a beter
>name (ie. more descriptive) it might aid in identifying the group. I
>don't really care for legal-issues or legalities, but perhaps
>regulations would be better, since you will probably be talking mostly
>about things which are not laws (passed by congress) but regulations
>from the FCC.

The name .legal came from the commonest flame on rec.ham-radio: "You can't do
that, it's illegal!" It describes the intended traffic pretty well.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

3720. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 19:24:03 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4430@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 6015
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Dec05.152844.11215@cs.widener.edu> brendan@cs.widener.edu (Brendan Kehoe) writes:
> I second the use of something like rec.radio.ham.regs .. making it
>'.legal' is kinda like proposing a group for '.nocode' too. :-)

That's the idea. .legal is intended to be the place to have the interminable no-code wars.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

3721. Message to Ed Hajjar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 19:41:05 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9012051441.aa08649@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 5957

Ed,
I couldn't get you directly with your address in your
message to me. I did not find the RF choke ...just as well
Have fun with your Swan,

Clark Fishman WA2UNN

3722. Shunt Feeding Steel Towers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 19:45:20 UTC
From: Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.660426320.rdixon@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 5939

How does one shunt feed a steel tower? It has to be painted of course, so contact is not easy. One could scrape off the paint if you knew the exact spot needed for the tap, but I suspect that is subject to some experimentation, and you can't scrape the paint off everywhere. I have tried to do this by wrapping heavy aluminum foil around a painted tower leg, to achieve a capacitive coupling. The capacitance is fairly large, so the reactance is not too large. It is also easy to slide it up and down for adjustment. But it never worked anyway. How have others solved this problem?

Bob Dixon
W8ERD

3723. Terminal / BBS program to packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 20:02:40 UTC
From: sunesen@iesd.auc.dk
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.200240.28893@iesd.auc.dk>
Source record: 6024
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

I`am happy to anounce, that you now can get the best and most used
packet radio program, from iesd.auc.dk (130.225.48.4)
as anonymous ftp.

The program is placed at
/pub/ham-radio
And the name is
pcmb510.lzh

If you use it please E-mail, to me so that we can send you information
about neu things....or developments of this fine program..

There is also developt a remote contole program to Kenwood radio`s
but there is not English docomentation..... but it will come

Hallo Welcome to PCMBOX.

*** PCMBOX Copyright (c) 1990 OZ1HMN ***

What is PCMBOX ????

PCMBOX is a Packet terminal program with many features including mini mailbox,
21 commands based on the // principle.

PCMBOX is written in Turbo Pascal(tm) by OZ1HMN and is a shareware program
fully Copyrigthed by OZ1HMN. It is forbidden to sell and may not be used
to any commersial purposes.

Now some of the features:

Yapp is supported in terminal as well as in mailbox mode.

A log is updated every time you connect someone, and a seperate
log file for mailbox users.

You can call an External program within PCMBOX.

You can connect via the routing list (Alt-C).

Setup of your favorit editor.

Setup of your favorit viewer.

Create a mail file within PCMBOX.

RX buffer containing op to 400 lines.

Trace (look for) specific text received, and then beep.

And now a dump of the 3 help screens:

```
IMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM Function Keys MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM;
: :
: Shift Ctrl Alt :
: DDDDD DDDD DDD :
: F1 : F1 : Editor F1 : Echo On/Off F1 : OZ9BOX :
: F2 : Log File F2 : Yapp Downl. F2 : DK Char On/Off F2 : OZ4KK :
: F3 : Send File F3 : Yapp Upl. F3 : Sound On/Off F3 : OZ4KK 8JYL-2 :
: F4 : OZ1HMN Heard F4 : Ext Program F4 : MBox On/Off F4 : 1HMN 8JYL :
: F5 : Conn. Status F5 : DIR F5 : Printer On/Off F5 : OZ8JYL :
: F6 : Disp. User F6 : DELete File F6 : Trace On/Off F6 : OZ1HMN-OZ6JN :
: F7 : Send >>> F7 : Trace Opt. F7 : Send Mail F7 : OZ7AEM :
: F8 : Command F8 : View Mail F8 : Send //I Info F8 : Mheard :
: F9 : Converse F9 : View File F9 : Send Date/Time F9 : Display :
: F10: Transparent F10: DOS Path F10: Create Mail F10: Disconnect :
: :
: More... Exit :
HMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
```

Lars Rasmussen (OZ1HMN)
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Denmark

Telephone: (+45) 98131279

--

Home adr: | Peter V.H.Sunesen | Department of Computer Science
Heimdalsgade 42,7 | | University of Aalborg (AUC)
9000 Aalborg, Denmark |sunesen@iesd.auc.dk| Denmark

3724. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 20:26:36 UTC
From: woods@eci386.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.202636.9341@eci386.uucp>
Source record: 5956
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <19@shasta.Stanford.EDU> paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:
> Jay Maynard and I propose the following reorganization of the rec.ham-radio
> hierarchy:

I would respectfully suggest the slang term "ham" be replaced by the
proper designation "amateur". This slang term has caused more
problems for public relations and promotion of amateur radio around
the world than any other single thing (IMHO).

I propose the proposal be re-worded as follows (uppercase used for
emphasis):

1. rec.radio.AMATEUR

"A General newsgroup for discussions about amateur radio."
^^^^^^^
2. rec.radio.AMATEUR.legal

"A newsgroup for the discussion of legal aspects of amateur radio."
^^^^^^^
3. rec.radio.AMATEUR.packet

"A newsgroup for discussions about amateur packet radio."
^^^^^^^
4. rec.radio.AMATEUR.swap

"A forsale group for the rec.radio.amateur hierarchy."
--
Greg A. Woods
woods@{eci386,gate,robohack,ontmoh,tmsoft}.UUCP ECI and UniForum Canada
+1-416-443-1734 [h] +1-416-595-5425 [w] VE3TCP Toronto, Ontario CANADA
"Political speech and writing are largely the defense of the indefensible"-ORWELL

3725. Re: Powerline voltage too high, power co working on it

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 20:44:40 UTC
From: jcallen@Encore.COM
Message-ID: <13434@encore.Encore.COM>
Source record: 6016
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <9780@fy.sei.cmu.edu> rsd@sei.cmu.edu (Richard S D'Ippolito) writes:
>The typical electric utility tariff (what the utility must provide under its
>contract with your state government) calls for 120v +/- 5% at your meter, or
>114-126 volts. You can't really complain about 126 volts. Also, a 'good'
>digital (or analog) meter will not necessarily give an accurate reading, as
>most of them are average-responding, rms-reading, because if there are a lot
>of solid-state power controls on your feeder, the AC waveform can get fairly
>chopped up.

Then what IS the basis for the 120V +/- 5% if not rms? Seems like the only
fairly repeatable reading would be peak to peak...

BTW, there is all sorts of interesting hash riding on the 60Hz sine wave.
Solid state power controls may be the least of the problem; inductive
loads can put a lot of crap on the waveform, too.

-- Jerry Callen
jcallen@encore.com

3726. Re: Powerline voltage too high, power co working on it

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 21:26:25 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.212625.18882@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 6017

In article <24228@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Yeah, that's not that unusual. The voltage here in my house right now
>is 125v, and has been pretty much that for the last seven years. And my
>lightbulbs don't last real long either.
>
>Our mountaintop repeater site had line voltage around 132 volts back in
>1971; it's been dropping steadily since and is now down to about 118 -
>either the lines are aging or it's all the additional load as more
>equipment gets installed.
>
>At work the voltage is a nice 117.5 on two of the three phases. It's
>about a volt higher on the third; I think there are fewer VAXes on that
>phase.
> - Brian

The higher the voltage, the less it will drop when you key your 1 KW
transmitter!

* * * * * * * ======================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ======================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ======================== N2JPG

3727. More DR-590 Codes...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 21:38:51 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1246@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 6018

I was visiting the local HRO at lunchtime and happened to meet the visiting Alinco rep. He was showing off all of the remote features of the DR-590. Apparently he has been doing quite a bit of research to figure out the thing, including taking trips to Japan and interviewing the design engineers.

He said that almost all of the basic codes were in the manual but that the were very lightly covered. One pair of codes that were not mentioned were D99 (cross band repeat ON) and D01 (cross band repeat OFF).

Contrary to what others have said on this forum, I saw him change frequencies on both bands from the remote radio. He was going in on 2m and out on 440. He was able to set the 440 frequency as well as the 2 meter frequency by remote control. He indicated that only PL and repeater offset could not be set remotely, however he did acknowledge the trick of putting a shift in one of the ARM memories which he learned from a user. He said that even the engineers in Japan were unaware of this.

I asked him about documentation and he said that they were faxing it out to all the stores which carry it. Apparently one can call them as well (FAX: (213) 618-8758 or Voice: (213) 618-8616).

The comment was made that when the Japaneese brought the radio out to the U.S., they only mentioned in passing that the rig could be controlled remotely. Apparently, they never thought much about it themselves. They (the Japaneese) were surprised at how much commotion their American sales reps made about it.

In talking with the sales rep, it became apparent how all of this has transpired. It was pointed out that you could do anything from remote that you can do via the touch-tone pad on the microphone. I also asked him if this included the limitiations - it did. You also cannot select shift or PL directly from the microphone pad.

This leads me to speculate that what has happened here is that remote control of the radio was developed by "accident" as an outgrowth of the ability to control the rig from its microphone touch tone pad. It seems that when the dsq (dtmf decoder) was added that these features suddenly became available. This would explain why the radio has been called an "almost great" in that the remote-base functions are "nearly complete". Perhaps it was never designed to begin with.

I would further speculate that much will be learned by both Alinco and its competitors from this radio and that by next year a "complete" or fully functional remotable rig will be available.

I can't wait :-)

-fred (still stuck with my 721), AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ flloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ |

3728. Re: Powerline voltage too high, power co working on it

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 22:16:55 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <w39PT5w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5942

rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:

> I've had a little adventure with the powerline voltage at my parent's
> house. About 6 weeks ago, I was at my parents', and for some reason, I
> measured the powerline. (Now I remember, an old powerline volt monitor
> meter I had in the hamshack room seemed to be reading high. Must be
> broken, get out a good digital meter to check the voltage. Oh, 128V!

You are lucky. A friend of mine was the victim of a power company
mistake. They rewired his transformer and started feeding him 400V. They
paid for his microwave, refridgerator, clocks, and answering machine.

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3729. Reciprocal operating in France?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 22:45:41 UTC
From: john@anasaz.uucp
Message-ID: <5637@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 6022

I expect to spend considerable time in France early next year. My daughter and I are both hams and would like to be able to communicate with each other on 2 meters while we are there. We have sent away to ARRL for info, but I thought I'd ask if anyone had more information.

Is there reciprocal operating with France (vs US)?

We don't speak ANY French - is that a problem?

Has anyone out there in net-land ever operated in France with a reciprocal license?

3730. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 23:00:36 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <20120@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 5947
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <2997@crdos1.crd.ge.COM> davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.com (bill davidsen) writes:
> Finally, I don't personally like the .legal name, as it encourages
>thought of "what part is not legal?" If you can can think of a beter
>name (ie. more descriptive) it might aid in identifying the group. I

I agree; how about calling it "rules" rather than "legal" ?
--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

3731. Re: KUSW to go religious *GROAN*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 23:07:21 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22118@mvis1.com>
Source record: 5949

In article <2484@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@darla.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
>In article <668.275AE9E8@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
writes:
>{
>{ > From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu (Lennart Saaf)
>{ >
>{ > There is no intended audience. The primary purpose is to "do"
>{ > something for God and obtain brownie points.
>{
>{Christians believe salvation comes by faith and faith comes by grace. No
>{amount of "doing" earns brownie points. It is a simple question of obedience:

Gee, I always thought it was a question of $$. You know, send
contributions to P.O. Box 88, Moscow, Idaho. Operators are standing
by.....

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

3732. Solar System Stability (was Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 23:33:38 UTC
From: loren@dweasel.llnl.gov
Message-ID: <87290@lll-winken.LLNL.GOV>
Source record: 5927
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

Concerning solar system stability, it must be conceded that this is not a completely solved problem.

Perturbation theory techniques are the traditional way to evaluate this problem. However, use of them depends on dropping higher-order terms, and there is the problem of how much these contribute to the final results. In particular, if there is a near-commensurability in some of the orbit periods, then that will magnify the effect of whatever terms in which it causes a near-cancellation of the rate of change. Example: if there are two objects, 1 and 2, of which object 1 has a mean angular velocity twice that of object 2, then terms containing expressions like:

l1 - 2*l2

where l1 and l2 are the mean longitudes of the two objects, will change slowly and may even produce big oscillations in l1 and l2.

Since most perturbation-theory analyses ultimately involve averaging over orbit positions, resonance terms like the example mentioned above are a serious difficulty, unless they can be identified.

Even in that case, one may approach the limits of analytical tractability, and have to resort to numerical integration, which can be done directly on the coordinates of the objects. I note that orbit elements can be thought of as "coordinates" in this context, though their equations of motion are more complicated than the equations of motion for positions and velocities.

Direct integration of the positions and velocities also has the advantage of keeping all the terms, as it were, as opposed to doing integration for the orbit elements with a truncated perturbation series, due to the missing-term problem. However, integrating orbit elements can cover a much longer time range for a truncated perturbation series, because the orbit-variation timescale is usually much greater than the orbit periods.

Actual results? It appears that some of the objects in the Solar System move chaotically. Saturn's satellite Hyperion is known to tumble chaotically, for instance. And numerically integrating Pluto's orbit reveals it to change chaotically. There is even evidence for chaos in the motions of the four big planets -- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. However, the "size" of the region of chaos is still uncertain. If it turns out to be small, then the motions of the

planets are predictable within that region, and it may even be that
the Solar System is stable over timescales of billions of years
despite the weak chaos in the motions of the planets. More research on
this question will certainly be needed.

$$$

3733. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-05 23:43:18 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012052343.AA18280@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 5946

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 35
1 20980U 90106 A 90339.50869458 .00040487 00000-0 28788-3 0 95
2 20980 28.4663 341.6124 0009644 315.7347 44.5240 15.72322012 514
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3734. Re: NTS to MARS link?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 00:02:39 UTC
From: steves@ashtate
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.000239.3121@ashtate>
Source record: 5945

In article <1990Nov30.141439@merlot.enet.dec.com> bassett@merlot.enet.dec.com (Greg Bassett) writes:
>
>For the last couple of years, the local ARES organizations have set up a booth
>at one of the local Malls (Newpark Mall in Newark, CA) to send holiday traffic
>for shoppers.
>
>This year we expect to be asked if there is anyway to send message to service-
>people stationed in Saudi Arabia.
>
>Therefore:
>
>Is there any NTS link to MARS (or any other way) to send traffic from an NTS
>packet station to service people overseas?

Origination of traffic going INTO the Persian Gulf is being discouraged
at this time by MARS. They want to be able to get the traffic OUT of there
even more than they are concerned about getting it INTO the area.

This is the information I have as of last week, per discussions with the
rest of the people in my local NTS net.

>By the way, the most difficult problem is finding shoppers that know the
>telephone numbers and zipcodes in order to send proper NTS messages. Hopefully,
>significant prior publicity will help this year.

Please let us know how things work out for you, okay? Thanks.

//Steve//
KB6OJS

3735. Radi Free New York To Remember John Lennon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 00:12:25 UTC
From: HAVANAMOON@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <36590@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 5928
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Hello, all -

Got a call last evening from Hank Hayes, one of the operators of Radio Free New York - a free radio station which broadcasts a 3-hour program each Saturday night at 11pm Eastern via the transmitter facilities of WWCR, 7520 kHz.

This Saturday night is the 10th anniversary of the death of John Lennon and the station is planning a special memorial broadcast. They have some super special things planned for this program, including clips of the first radio and tv announcements of the shooting. They plan to do some live broadcasting from the Dakota Apartments on Central Park West where Lennon lived with his family and plenty of other great stuff. The focus is intended to be upbeat and comprised of fond memories.

Don't miss it. For those of you who participate on Los Numeros, the broadcasting crew will be live on-line with us during their broadcast.

Time and place, once again - WWCR, 7520 kHz, 11pm Eastern, Saturday night local, 12/8 (0400 UTC Sunday 12/9).

/HM

_____
| |
HAVANA MOON	HAVANAMOON@cup.portal.com
Los Numeros On-Line	...!sun!portal!cup.portal.com!HAVANAMOON
PO Box 149	HAVANA.MOON (GEnie)
Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510	1:272/39 (FidoNet)
_____

3736. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 00:17:31 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080035@col.hp.com>
Source record: 5929

So what's the purpose of changing 'rec.ham-radio' to 'rec.radio.ham'?

Other than that, it sounds like a good idea.

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"Of course, then again, I've been wrong before."

3737. Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 00:23:24 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.002324.8410@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 5948
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

In article <1990Dec5.132743.15342@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
newman@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Bill Newman) writes:
>Newton certainly killed the 2-body gravitational problem, but many
>aspects of the many-body problem were better understood 200 years
>after his death than at his death...

I didn't say that nothing was added for 200 years, only that what was
added was incremental improvements and refinements of his work, rather
than anything new and major.
--
"The average pointer, statistically, |Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
points somewhere in X." -Hugh Redelmeier| henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

3738. Good Bye (Quite possibly my last posting from this site)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 02:09:41 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <114321@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 5931
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.astro,sci.space,comp.sys.atari.8bit,soc.culture.china

I'm afraid that this may be my last posting. Philips is having layoffs, and I might get canned. I liked having access to these newsgroups, and would like to regain access at some other site.

If anyone knows of anyone looking for a person who knows about HDTV, NTSC, video, digital signal processing, high speed digital logic design, have them call me at 201-261-4066. Also, point any and all headhunters my way. I have 11 patents.

3739. Re: Latest Callsigns?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 02:31:50 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <38287@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 5941

Well its official. My latist call sign is N3IRU. I am finnaly a ham.

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not
burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies
.....I will not program brahms.udel.edu to murder itself....
Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

3740. QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 04:11:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9012060411.AA20456@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5935

Am I the only one getting duplicate (or almost) duplicate
Info-Hams from GatorMail-Q. I version of Info-Hams appears to be
sent back to Info-Hams as a message.

Date: 5 Dec 90 05:37:13
From: WJ Shack <WJ_Shack@mctgate.mct.anl.gov>
Subject: Loren Thompson :Unknown QM
To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu

GatorMail-Q Loren Thompson :Unknown QM
Info-Hams Digest Wed, 5 Dec 90 Volume 90 : Issue 479

Today's Topics:
Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Kermit
Loren Thompson :Unknown QM
Major E.H. Armstrong 100th Anniversary Special Event
NASA Prediction Bulletin Format
NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle (3 msgs)
The Hate Herbie Net

If this is my fault how do I get rid of it? If its not my fault
can some one turn this charcter off.

Gordon Couger N5QAQ

3741. Radio Telegraph Second Class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 04:53:11 UTC
From: amargeri@BBN.COM
Message-ID: <9012051853.aa01823@HAWAII2.BBN.COM>
Source record: 5936

For reasons that I would be hard pressed to explain, I am about to begin to prepare to take the 2nd class Radio Telegraph ops exam. The code is no problem but I am having a hard time finding study guide material for the test. Can anyone suggest a source ?

Thanks,

Jack Margerison
WA1VJJ/KH6
amargerison@bbn.com

3742. Re: Loading up a tower for 40/80/160M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 05:52:11 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1653@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5940

In article <1250286@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.ham-radio, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>In article <2829@lupine.NCD.COM> phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham) writes:
>>>I am looking to load up my 55 ft crank up tower for 40. 80 and 160M.
>>>
>...
>>I've fed my tower, a seventy foot Rohn 25 tower with a tri-bander as a
>>top hat, using a gamma match. ...
>
>If you are using a crank-up tower, you may need to worry about obtaining
>a good electrical connection between the sections. The Rohn 25 should
>work fine.
>
>AL N1AL

Very good point. The gamma rods turn out to be real long too with the
160 meter one being 32 feet. The crankup poses some interesting mechanical
and electrical problems. Any solution that requires climbing the cranked
up tower is too dangerous to think about. Perhaps telescoping gamma rods
with finger stock at the join and spring loaded metal rollers at the
tower joins would work. They'd probably wind up being RFI generators though.

Gary KE4ZV

3743. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 09:54:16 UTC
From: eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.095416.7724@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 5879
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

```
In article <19@shasta.Stanford.EDU> paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:
>Jay Maynard and I propose the following reorganization of the rec.ham-radio
>hierarchy:
>
>PROPOSED ADDITIONS:
>
>1. rec.radio.ham
>
> "A General newsgroup for discussions about amateur radio."
>
>2. rec.radio.ham.legal
>
> "A newsgroup for the discussion of legal aspects of amateur radio."
>
>3. rec.radio.ham.packet
>
> "A newsgroup for discussions about amateur packet radio."
>
>4. rec.radio.ham.swap
>
> "A forsale group for the rec.radio.ham hierarchy."
>
>PROPOSED DELETIONS:
>
>1. rec.ham-radio
>
> Now superseded by rec.radio.ham and rec.radio.ham.legal.
>
>2. rec.ham-radio.packet
>
> Superseded by rec.radio.ham.packet
>
>3. rec.ham-radio.swap
>
> Replaced by rec.radio.ham.swap
>
>
>Commentary Period: Dec. 4 -14, 1990
>
>
>-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
>->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.
```

I had enough difficulty getting the University to enable the current groups, changing things just makes life difficult. We will probably lose the service altogether.
Mike.

3744. Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 12:18:59 UTC
From: fpa@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.121859.836@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 5890
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

> newman@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Bill Newman) writes:
>> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>>> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio) writes:
>>>So, the basic work was done 371 years ago! This is one of the humbling
>>>things about celestial mechanics...

>>Kepler is not the really humbling example in celestial mechanics. That
>>honor goes to Isaac Newton, ...
>>mathematicians of the next two centuries basically just added footnotes
>>to his work.

>Newton certainly killed the 2-body gravitational problem, but ...
>200 years of perturbation theory revealed enough to make it plausible that
>the solar system could be stable for billions of years
>without invoking the hand of God to fix things up.

I agree with Henry. Newton humbles us all. As for the following 370 years of
many-body perturbation and stability theory: bah! "plausible" and "could be"
are waffle-words. How can this billions of years stability stuff be science
if you can't test the result of the theory? Meet me in two billion years
for pizza. If it turned out that the solar system WAS stable, i'll buy you
a beer.

3745. Alinco control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 12:33:00 UTC
From: PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <9012061234.AA02681@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5973

Someone asked about the memory control of Alinco rigs (with ref to remote control), and while I can't vouch for the 590, I have the DJ-160 HT. On that rig, the memory can be accessed by the rotary dial on top of the HT, and a pushbutton on the top of the front side. Both of those methods are just a increment-decrement. There is NO provision for accessing a memory channel directly.

All in all, I've been very happy with the rig, my first foray into the world of 2m. The only bad things I have to say about it are

1) The manual STINKS to high heaven. It's obviously a translation from Japanese, and it's more confusing than it is useful. It took me 3 weeks to figure out the DTMF/CTCSS functions.

2) Alinco has a good radio, but there are NO accessories available for the HT's. . . They shipped the rigs to get them on the market, but haven't supported them. A speaker/mike would be nice, as would DC adapters, etc...

Well, I've taken up enough bandwidth for today.
Just as a closing comment, does anyone have MARS/CAP mods for the DJ-160? I would be very interested in them.

Yours,

R. Todd Perry
KB2JAC/9
PERRYR@WABASH.Bitnet

3746. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 13:31:42 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4434@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5892
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <21618@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
> To which I'd like to see the addition of 'rec.radio.cb'..sounds silly
>comming from me, right? The notion is advanced that in giving people a
>_place_ for discussions related to the use of CB radio, perhaps it will
>foster some healthy growth and change there.

OK, is there support for this one? If so, I'll be happy to add it to the plan.
There has been occasional CB-related discussion in rec.ham-radio, and it has
proven to be a remarkable flame generator...

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

3747. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 14:19:14 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <395@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 5881

In article <678.275CF8F8@w8grt.fidonet.org>, Jim.Grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs, W8GRT) writes:
>
[quotes of quotes of quotes deleted]

> > I'd be interested to know what gives you that impression. Having
> > recently discussed some of this with the FCC, I have a different
> > impression entirely. They are insistent that both the FCC and the
> > amateurs themselves have the capability to detect improper use of
> > amateur frequencies. The oft-cited continuing use of amateur
> > frequencies by taxicabs, boaters etc. is irrelevant. There is a big
> > difference (in the FCC's eyes, at least) between not having sufficient
> > enforcement capability to catch all of the illegal activity and not
> > being technically *able* to catch them. They may grudgingly put up
> > with the former, but they are unbending about not allowing the latter
> > to happen any more than they can help it.
> >
>
> In other words, to try to cover up their impotence in dealing with the
> sharks, they plan to make a big show of beating the crap out of the guppies.
> Wonderful concept! No wonder young people feel such total contempt for
> government.

Jim, that is unmitigated crap. Are you suggesting that, since the cops
can't stop every crime, they shouldn't mind the legalization of any
technology that makes committing a crime easier? That's exactly what
I'm talking about, and it has nothing to do with "sharks" and "guppies."

> Are we to infer from your constant references to the fact that you
> participate in the ARRL program to educate the FCC on what's happening in the
> real world that the League approves of this FCC "Whack the Guppies" policy?

Attacking the messenger because you dislike the message adds nothing
useful to this discussion. Also, as you very well know, my postings
here do not represent official League policy. If people insist on taking
anything any ARRL staffer or official says as "League policy," how
can there be any dialogue between the officials/staff and the members?

> [Sorry to offend the rec.ham-radio.legal proponents, but if you look up from
> your ivory tower technical tinkering some day and discover that the politics
> of regulation have eliminated the hobby altogether, don't ask why "somebody"
> failed to notice and take care of the problem.]

Give me a break.

(For some reason, I'm really starting to warm up to the idea of rec.ham-radio.legal. Although rec.ham-radio.flame seems more apropos.)

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

3748. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 14:26:25 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.142625.26900@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 5951

I also like the re-structure, but find it might offer more clarity to go
with rec.radio.amateur , etc.; in either case, I support the move to conform
to net standard/convention...

--

"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D, 7J1AGO, XE1ZDR
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

3749. Re: More DR-590 Codes...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 15:07:59 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2488@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5952

In article <1246@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-4242) writes:
{
{He said that almost all of the basic codes were in the manual but that
{the were very lightly covered. One pair of codes that were not
{mentioned were D99 (cross band repeat ON) and D01 (cross band repeat OFF).

{Contrary to what others have said on this forum, I saw him change
{frequencies on both bands from the remote radio. He was going in on 2m
{and out on 440. He was able to set the 440 frequency as well as the 2
{meter frequency by remote control. He indicated that only PL and
{repeater offset could not be set remotely, however he did acknowledge
{the trick of putting a shift in one of the ARM memories which he
{learned from a user. He said that even the engineers in Japan were
{unaware of this.

Sounds like "hacking" of the three digit codes from A00 through D99 might just be worthwhile here! THe ones I posted were the only ones in the new (printed) manual. If indeed you can do any of the functions that you can remote from the mic. then indeed it IS a powerful feature.

As for offsets and PL tones, personally I like to put the whole lot in a memory and just select it that way. I only use a couple of repeaters with PL tones anyway!

{I asked him about documentation and he said that they were faxing it
{out to all the stores which carry it. Apparently one can call them
{as well (FAX: (213) 618-8758 or Voice: (213) 618-8616).

I will give them a call an ask! Thanks!

{The comment was made that when the Japaneese brought the radio out to
{the U.S., they only mentioned in passing that the rig could be
{controlled remotely. Apparently, they never thought much about it
{themselves. They (the Japaneese) were surprised at how much commotion
{their American sales reps made about it.
{
{This leads me to speculate that what has happened here is that remote
{control of the radio was developed by "accident" as an outgrowth of the
{ability to control the rig from its microphone touch tone pad. It
{seems that when the dsq (dtmf decoder) was added that these features
{suddenly became available. This would explain why the radio has been
{called an "almost great" in that the remote-base functions are "nearly
{complete". Perhaps it was never designed to begin with.
{
{I would further speculate that much will be learned by both Alinco and

{its competitors from this radio and that by next year a "complete" or
{fully functional remotable rig will be available.

Certainly makes as much sense as any other explanation that I have heard. For the most part, the rest of the rig is SO well done that it really is jarring to see something like this that is simply not done.

It is clear that the translated manual is at least part of the problem and that they must have had trouble getting a good translation. THe manual I got with my rig was Xeroxed and had all kinds of stuff on odd pages - as if someone was still doing a "paste up". THey sent me a printed one free and it is MUCH better, but it looks like there are still a few things missing in it.

{I can't wait :-)

Me either!

{-fred (still stuck with my 721), AA7BQ

Sounds good to me on 2M at least :-) Mine is down right now because of an alternator problem in the car, but hopefully I'll see you on 2 again.

Mike AA4MW

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

3750. DX Map: Hypercard stack

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 15:11:39 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <SAAF.90Dec6101139@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 5886

I just finished the stack I mentioned here a couple of weeks ago. It is available via anonymous ftp at joker.optics.rochester.edu (128.151.240.1). I have also mailed copies to those who requested it last week. If someone who has no ftp capability wants a copy, I will be glad to mail it to them. Below is some information about the stack.

DX Map 1.0 by Len Saaf, NV2Z
A Hypercard stack for the Apple Macintosh.

The stack is freeware. It may be distributed in part or in whole provided that it is distributed for free.

The stack requires Hypercard 2.0.

DX Map features:

* Your QTH is marked on the map and your local time appears above it

* UTC is displayed at the bottom of the map

* A DXCC country can by selected by either choosing the country name from a list or by entering a callsign or prefix. The DXCC country is marked on the map and the following information is listed:

* Country name
* Continent
* CQ zone(s)
* ITU zone(s)
* Distance from your QTH in miles and kilometers
* Bearing in degrees from your QTH
* Callsign allocation
* The local time in the DXCC country is displayed above its location on the map

* Your location and a remote location are fully configurable

I wrote 3 XFCNs for this stack:

* "CallToNum" takes a callsign and returns the number of DXCC countries that could have that callsign followed by ID numbers for each of those DXCC countries.

* "NumToInfo" takes one of those ID numbers and retrns a bunch of info for that DXCC country. The info is from a list I got off rec.ham-radio.

* "coords" takes 2 lattitude/longitude pairs and returns the distance between them and the bearing from the first to the second.

The source code to these 3 XFCNs is free for the asking. They are written in Pascal.

All bug reports, comments and/or suggestions are welcome.

73,
Len
NV2Z

--

| Len Saaf, The Institute of Optics, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY |
| Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu Bitnet: SAAF@UOROPT |

3751. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 15:14:38 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1403@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 5953
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <19@shasta.Stanford.EDU>, paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:
> Jay Maynard and I propose the following reorganization of the rec.ham-radio
> hierarchy:
>
> PROPOSED ADDITIONS:
>
> 1. rec.radio.ham
> "A General newsgroup for discussions about amateur radio."
> 2. rec.radio.ham.legal
> "A newsgroup for the discussion of legal aspects of amateur radio."
> 3. rec.radio.ham.packet
> "A newsgroup for discussions about amateur packet radio."
> 4. rec.radio.ham.swap
> "A forsale group for the rec.radio.ham hierarchy."
>
> PROPOSED DELETIONS:
>
> 1. rec.ham-radio
> Now superseded by rec.radio.ham and rec.radio.ham.legal.
> 2. rec.ham-radio.packet
> Superseded by rec.radio.ham.packet
> 3. rec.ham-radio.swap
> Replaced by rec.radio.ham.swap
>

This makes sense... BUT if we are going to go through the pain of changing
the name of this group, we SHOULD make an effort to refer to ourselves in a
way that a casual 'reader' (the supposed 'lay' reader, or non-amateur) would
understand who we are.....

Basically, what I am saying is that all references to the slang 'HAM'
should be changed to 'AMATEUR'.... therefore 'rec.radio.ham' becomes
'rec.radio.amateur' and so on. This will not cause confusion on anyones part.
I think that only 'hams' know what the term 'ham' radio really means.

PLEASE, if we are going to change names of the group, lets go for the
full name:

rec.radio.amateur
rec.radio.amateur.packet
rec.radio.amateur.swap
rec.radio.amateur.legal (yes, I think this subgroup can be added,
although I wonder how many people will 'read'
it at all!)

P.S. It seems that this site only receives a VERY FEW postings for rec.ham-radio. So if I seem to not know what is going on... it's because I don't!!!

Rich

--

/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

3752. Suitability of Drake R-7 receiver for shortwave listening

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 15:18:03 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.151803.9029@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 5891
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Richard Crisp asked me about the Drake R-7 receiver and I thought there may be others interested in this model.

I had a couple of Drake R-7 receivers, an Icom R-70 and R-71A (w/passband tuning), and an JRC NRD-525 (and TR-7A and TR-7s along the way, too :-]).

The R-7 is an excellent receiver and was tops in its day. It has more and better filters and passband tuning than the R-71A, R-5000, and NRD-525. It also has a low internal noise level because it was not fully synthesized. The R-7 is easier to modify and repair than the NRD-525, which uses surface mount technology.

The R-7's synchro-phase AM detector was great for listening to foreign broadcasts in a crowded band as you could use a reduced bandwith and listen to one sideband without sacrificing fidelity.

For utility monitoring, the R-7 has some drawbacks.

1. The R-7, R-7A, TR-7, and TR-7A employed permeably tuned oscillators (PTO) in which a core was moved in and out a coil. They drifted, even after 30 minutes warmup. I measured the drift on my Drake equipment over a 4 hour period but don't have the data handy. The drift is slow but would prove annoying to RTTY/FDM monitors.
2. The Drake 7 line had no memories or scanning. These features are very, very useful to CW/SSB utility monitors.
3. The 7 line had no squelch, something an SSB/CW ute monitor would miss.
4. The R-7 lacks an FM detector which more modern receivers have. I've listened on VLF FM to carrier current intercoms, and used HF FM receivers with converters.

The R-7 is a classic receiver, still excellent for digging weak signals out of a pileup, but not as flexible as more modern gear.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

3753. Re: Powerline voltage too high, power co working on it

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 15:37:53 UTC
From: rsd@sei.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <9792@fy.sei.cmu.edu>
Source record: 5895

In article <13434@encore.Encore.COM> Jerry Callen responds:

>In article <9780@fy.sei.cmu.edu> Richard S D'Ippolito writes:

>>The typical electric utility tariff (what the utility must provide under its
>>contract with your state government) calls for 120v +/- 5% at your meter, or
>>114-126 volts. You can't really complain about 126 volts. Also, a 'good'
>>digital (or analog) meter will not necessarily give an accurate reading, as
>>most of them are average-responding, rms-reading, because if there are a lot
>>of solid-state power controls on your feeder, the AC waveform can get fairly
>>chopped up.
>
>Then what IS the basis for the 120V +/- 5% if not rms? Seems like the only
>fairly repeatable reading would be peak to peak...

You apparently mis-read the note -- it _is_ RMS, but very few meters really
measure it. They respond to the average value of the waveform and are
calibrated in RMS equivalent of a distortionless sinewave. You have to get
one that is RMS responding -- those are specially marked RMS (and many are
mismarked as 'true' RMS, as if there were any other kind). Digital meters
are always mismarked as to the correct number of digits, but that's another
story.

RCA used to make an expanded-scale (100-140 volts) ironvane repulsion Line
Monitor (TM?) having nice ballistics to show line fluctuations.

>BTW, there is all sorts of interesting hash riding on the 60Hz sine wave.
>Solid state power controls may be the least of the problem; inductive
>loads can put a lot of crap on the waveform, too.
>
>-- Jerry Callen
> jcallen@encore.com

Only when the loads vary, otherwise they just affect phase relationships.
The power company doesn't like residential phase controls because it results
in poor phase relationships that it doesn't normally meter and bill for.
They would be worried if the phase controlled loads became a significant
portion of the total demand.

Rich

3754. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 15:55:09 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.155509.12513@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 5954
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <20120@rouge.usl.edu> jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.) writes:
> In article <2997@crdos1.crd.ge.COM> davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.com (bill
davidsen) writes:
> > Finally, I don't personally like the .legal name, as it encourages
> >thought of "what part is not legal?" If you can can think of a beter
> >name (ie. more descriptive) it might aid in identifying the group. I
>
> I agree; how about calling it "rules" rather than "legal" ?

I completely agree with this proposal to change the proposed name to
...rules. I have been very uneasy about the ...legal name, believing that
it would *not* be intuitively obvious what *should* be in the new
group. I felt the result would be that people would cross-post
to several rec.ham-radio groups, thus increasing the noise level.
With rec.ham-radio.rules (or rec.radio.amateur.rules) we might
save some bandwidth (and sanity).

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

3755. ATTN: HW8 OWNERS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 15:58:50 UTC
From: harrism@rtpsql0.rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.155850.9692@dg-rtp.dg.com>
Source record: 5955

I'm interested in hearing from HW8 owners and ex-owners. I'm
interested in

performance mods

like replacing diodes & transistors to soup it up (such
as the HR article for the HW-7)

improving the front end on higher bands?

others?

functional mods

rit perhaps?

misc

Anybody warc'd theirs?

Have a favorite traveling antenna for yours?

73s,

Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation {world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

3756. PRB-WON/GAME POINT: text of COURT ORDER (finally)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 17:01:51 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <2307.275e332f@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 5958

This file place on this network by: WA8ZHN
J.D. MacMILLAN (Jim)
2760 Gibson Dr.
Rocky River, OH 44116-3009
(216) 333-2235 evenings
(unless you like phone machines)

My Attorney is Bob Winston / W2THU who has his office in
Cleveland, OH and can be reached at (216) 771-3314.
He is an A.R.R.L. volunteer consul.

The material herein is my own and in noway associated
with my employer, etc.

__... ...__

FILED NOV 13 PM 4:39
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN OHIO DISTRICT
CLEVELAND

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

JAMES D. MACMILLAN,) 1:87 CV 2820
)
Plaintiff,)
)
vs -) ORDER
)
CITY OF ROCKY RIVER, et al.,) -----
)
Defendants.)

Battisti, J.

On September 21, 1990, an order was issued addressing
the parties cross motions for summary judgment in the instant
case. The court ruled that the Rocky River municipal
ordinances in question were facially valid, but as applied
were preempted by PRB-1, an FCC regulation. In so ruling, the
court declined to reach the constitutional issues raised by
the Plaintiff, James D. MacMillan. Plaintiff was left to seek
his amateur radio antenna permit under the codified Rocky
River procedures, and Defendants were instructed that future
decision making in this area must include "a reasonable

accommodation of the federal government's interest in amateur communications," as expressed in PRB-1.

With the issue of the ordinances' validity addressed, all that remained for consideration was the plaintiff's request for damages. Accordingly, the parties were requested to brief
1

any remaining claims for damages. (1)

Since Plaintiff's subsequent brief raised only the issue of attorneys fees under 42 U.S.C. sec. 1988, the court assumes that this is the only issue remaining for disposition.

Section 1988 states, in pertinent part:

In any section or proceeding to enforce a provision of sections 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, and 1986 of this title, title IX of Public Law 92-318, or title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs.

The Plaintiff claims that although the court did not rule on any of his constitutional claims, he is entitled to attorney's fees as discussed in Maher V. Gagne, 448 U.S. 122, 130-32 (1980).

Although Maher explores the intended scope of sec. 1988, Seaway Drive-In, Inc. v. Township of Clay, 791 F.2d 447 (6th Cir.1986), cert. denied 479 U.S. 884 (1987), is more relevant to the present inquiry. Seaway Drive-In explains the Sixth Circuit's application of Maher, as well as, the Supreme Court's later holdings in Smith v. Robinson, 468 U.S. 992 (1984), and Hensley v. Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424 (1983).

In Seaway Drive-In, the Plaintiff challenged a town ordinance that regulated drive-ins. 791 F.2d at 449. A preliminary injunction and eventual consent decree were based upon state law claims, obviating the need for the district

---

(1) The court has held that the Defendants were entitled to qualified immunity with regard to the claims against them in their individual capacity.
2

court to consider the plaintiff's constitutional challenges Id. The district court declined to award the sec. 1988 attorney's fees and the court of appeals reversed. Id. at 455. Seaway Drive-In is analogous to the instant case in which the court did not reach the Plaintiff's constitutional challenges due

to the presence of a dispositive non-fee claim.

The Seaway Drive-In court began its analysis by citing the following passage from Maher.

The legislative history [of sec. 1988] makes it clear that Congress intended fees to be awarded where a pendant constitutional claim is involved, even if the statutory claim on which the plaintiff prevailed is one for which fees cannot be awarded under the act. The report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 15460, a bill substantially identical to the Senate bill that was finally enacted, stated:

To the extent a plaintiff joins a claim under one of the statutes enumerated in H.R. 15460 with a claim that does not allow attorney fees, that plaintiff, if it prevails on the non-fee claim, is entitled to a determination on the other claim for the purpose of awarding fees.

Morales v. Haines,486 F.2d 880 (7th Cir. 1973). In some instances, however,the claim with fees may involve a constitutional question which the courts are reluctant to resolve if the non-constitutional claim is dispositive.

Hagens v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528 [94 S.Ct. 1372, 39 L.Ed.2d] (1974). In such cases, if the claim for which fees may be awarded meets the 'substantiality' test, see Hagans v. Lavine, supra; United Mine Workers v Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715 [86 S.Ct. 1130, 16 L.Ed.2d 218] (1966), attorney's fees may be allowed even though the court declines to enter judgment for the plaintiff on that claim, so long as the plaintiff prevails on the non-fee claim arising out of a 'common nucleus of operative fact.' United Mine Workers v. Gibbs, supra, at 725 [86 S.Ct. at 1138]. H.R.Rep. No. 94-1558, p. 4, n. 7 (1976).
3

448 U.S. at 132, n. 15 (cited at 791 F.2d at 451). The court equated the test laid out in the legislative history -- i.e. the requirements that the fee claim be substantial and that the fee and non-fee claims arise out of a common nucleus of operative -- with that used to determine whether a court has pendent jurisdiction over state law claims. Seaway Drive-In, 791 F.2d at 452. In addition, it

held that the district court had erred in basing its substantiality determination on whether the fee claims could survive a motion for summary judgment at the time of the consent decree. Id. Under the proper substantiality test, a claim is only "insubstantial if it is `obviously without merit' or if `its unsoundness so clearly results from the previous decisions of [the Supreme Court] as to foreclose the subject and leave no room for the inference that the question sought to be raised can be the subject of controversy, '" Id. (Citing Hagans, 415 U.S. at 537).(2)

Based upon the sixth Circuit's construction of the Maher test, this court finds that Plaintiff's constitutional claims were both substantial and arising out of a nucleus of

---

(2) Further the court stated that " [t]he claim must be `so insubstantial, implausible, foreclosed by prior decisions of [the Supreme Court] or otherwise completely devoid of merit as not to involve a federal controversy within the jurisdiction of the District Court, whatever may be the ultimate resolution of the federal issues on the merits.' " Seaway Drive-In, Inc. v. Township of Clay, 791 F.2d 447, 452 (6th Cir. 1986), cert. denied 479 U.S. 884 (1987), (citing Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528, 543 (1974)).

operative fact common to both the fee and non-fee claims.(3) Finally, the Defendants make the unfounded claim that the plaintiff is not a prevailing party. The plaintiff is considered to have prevailed if there is "some actual benefit to the plaintiff either in terms of monetary damages, injunctive relief or a voluntary change in defendant's conduct. " Wooldridge v Marlene Industries Corp., 898 F.2d 1169, 1174 (6th Cir. 1990).
Plaintiff's claims all involved a challenge to the review process to which he was subjected. The court determined that the process was flawed, but only reached

---

(3) The Defendants raise Smith v. Robinson, 468 U.S. 992 (1984), as a basis for denying attorney's fees. The Sixth Circuit addressed both Smith and Hensley v. Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424 (1983), in Seaway Drive-In, Inc. v. Township of Clay, 791 F.2d 447, 453-55 (6th Cir. 1986), cert. denied 479 U.S. 884 (1987).

Smith involved plaintiff seeking district court review of an adverse agency ruling on numerous non-fee grounds. The only fee claim was a due process attack on the administrative proceedings themselves. The due process claim sought only to prevent further state hearings under the challenged

regulation. The Court's holding, therefore, that a fee award was inappropriate was based on the fact that "the due process claim and the substantive claim on which plaintiffs ultimately prevailed involved entirely separate legal theories and, more important, would have warranted entirely different relief. " Smith, 468 U.S. at 1015.
The Sixth circuit viewed Hensley as reaching a similar holding. "Hensley makes clear that the purpose of the 'relationship between the claims' element or the fees award test is to prevent the award of fees in those cases where the fees and non-fee claims ar aimed at achieving different results or where they are based on different facts and different legal theories." Seaway Drive-In, 791 F.2d at 455. Neither of these cases is analogous to the instant case. The constitutional claims in this case arose from the same local review process. In addition, the relief available in each was substantially similar.
5

Plaintiff'spreemption claim. plaintiff has, therefore, succeeded in obtaining a new hearing in which the federal interest in amateur radio operation is to be seriously considered. This should lead to a hearing process which is substantially different from plaintiff's last hearing. Defendants make the alarming allegation that the new review "is consistent with and is not a material alteration of previous consideration of PRB-l by ROCKY RIVER. " This statement is followed by a Citations to the transcript of the prior review which indicates that PRB-l and technical data were submitted for consideration. The Defendants ought not to think that they will comply with this court's order by merely going through the motions or denying Mr. MacMillan another permit. Any decision to disregard the federal interest raised in PRB-l must be based upon substantial justification end explained in the record. Defendants should keep in mind that after this litigation it may be more difficult to support a claim for qualified immunity if they once again fail to sufficiently consider the federal interests involved.

Plaintiff's motion for sec. 1988 attorney's fees is GRANTED. Plaintiff is instructed to submit a reasonable accounting of his fees in this case within thirty days of the issuance of
6
this order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Frank J. Battisti.
United States District Judge
7

3757. FCC's No-Code Proposal: Where's it headed?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 17:12:17 UTC
From: 0003829147@mcimail.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.171217.29904@news.nd.edu>
Source record: 5959

As someone who is just beginning to study the appropriate rules and code
(in contemplation of a Novice license), I wonder if anyone has an idea
what's the current status of the FCC's Communicator License proposal.
Is it still in the review stage? And if it's already been approved,
when does it take effect?

Thanks in advance for your reply.

Sander J. Rabinowitz | sjr@mcimail.com -or- | No callsign as yet
Farmington Hills, Mich. | !sander@attmail.com | 8-)

3758. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 17:36:19 UTC
From: randall@Virginia.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.173619.22401@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 5960
Cross-posted to: news.groups,news.admin,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Dec6.095416.7724@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk (Mike Willis) writes:

>I had enough difficulty getting the University to enable the current
>groups, changing things just makes life difficult. We will probably lose
>the service altogether.
>Mike.

Ignoring the fact that local administrative problems aren't of relevance to the net at large, there probably are a fair number of folks who'd like to read the Amateur Radio groups as mail rather than news.

Perhaps someone out there would be willing to setup a news->mail gateway for one or more of these groups. There is a very slight chance I could work out something like that, but it isn't trivial for me in my present circumstance. Surely there is an Amateur Radio operator who is a sysadmin somewhere already who could be talked into creating such a service. I'd be happy to help out with the "How to set it up under UNIX ?" if someone were willing to put it in place.

Ran
randall@Virginia.EDU

3759. Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 17:36:28 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.173628.1994@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 5961
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

In article <1990Dec6.121859.836@qualcomm.com> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio) writes:
>... How can this billions of years stability stuff be science
>if you can't test the result of the theory? Meet me in two billion years
>for pizza. If it turned out that the solar system WAS stable, i'll buy you
>a beer.

Seen in Usenet newsgroup sci.space.celmech.history, 6 Dec 2000001990:

The adjudicating committee appointed last year has regretfully
announced that the Two Billion Year Bet has had to be called off.
The pizza was good, but everyone had to buy their own beers.
(The management did, however, agree to a special rate, only
$6945/liter for an excellent import from Heidelberg IV. The
local branches of the major US brewers offered to provide beer
free, but everyone naturally ignored them.) Citing impossible
difficulties in deciding whether the solar system would have
been stable if left alone, the committee concluded that no
settlement of the bet was possible. "Moving Venus and Mercury
out was not that big a deal, and we think we could have allowed
for that, but the Arts Council grant of 3476876 for rearranging
the asteroids into aesthetically pleasing formations by modulating
the orbit of Jupiter just caused hopeless confusion, and when the
Flat Ecliptic Society started tidying the orbits up in preparation
for the Galactic Fair of 78654379, well, that was the last straw.
Not even the generous donation of five milliseconds of Cray-94673
time by UUNET Intergalactic Communications Inc was sufficient to
decide what would have happened if the upkeep of the solar system
had been neglected for so long."
--
"The average pointer, statistically, |Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
points somewhere in X." -Hugh Redelmeier| henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

3760. Re: High-speed links

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 17:38:17 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.173817.7829@mentor.com>
Source record: 5962

In article <5591@qip.UUCP>, elliott@optilink.UUCP writes:
>Which raises this question: What kind of network(s) are we trying to
>build? Most of the packet networks are being developed using a datacomm
>model, where a packet-switched signal will take many tens of milliseconds
>to traverse even a small network (due to the buffering required for the
>packets). This is fine for most data work, but is unacceptable for
>real-time voice connections, where end-to-end delays of much more than a
>few milliseconds are intolerable (in full-duplex, anyway).

We experience end-to-end delays of up to 250 milliseconds in full-duplex OSCAR 13 SSB, and it's quite tolerable. While most contacts are still conducted half-duplex style, many ops casually converse in full-duplex very successfully. Not that the lack of delay wouldn't be desirable, but for the record, a big delay is being tolerated today.

By the way, on the subject of delayed full-duplex, pileups on OSCAR 13 are unique, since everyone can hear how well they are heard in the downlink. We can get into a mode where everyone collides, then there's a bit of a lull, so everyone tries again. Retrying after a random time is often more successful. Sort of like a real ETHERnet.
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302(fax:1282)
Mentor Graphics Corporation, 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, Oregon 97005
...tektronix!sequent!mntgfx!mbutts uunet!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@mentor.com
Any opinions are my own, and aren't necessarily shared by Mentor Graphics Corp.

3761. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 18:26:35 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <681.275E4825@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5963
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave,news.groups

> From: davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.COM (Wm E Davidsen Jr)
> Date: 5 Dec 90 14:34:04 GMT
> Organization: GE Corp R&D Center, Schenectady NY
> Message-ID: <2997@crdos1.crd.ge.COM>
> Newsgroups: news.groups,rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <19@shasta.Stanford.EDU> paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf)
> writes:
>
> | PROPOSED ADDITIONS:
> |
> | 1. rec.radio.ham
> | 2. rec.radio.ham.legal
> | 3. rec.radio.ham.packet
> | 4. rec.radio.ham.swap
>
> | PROPOSED DELETIONS:
> |
> | 1. rec.ham-radio
> | 2. rec.ham-radio.packet
> | 3. rec.ham-radio.swap
>
> [note: I have not delete any explanation here]
>
> | Commentary Period: Dec. 4 -14, 1990
>
> A few comments: a few sentences about the other rec.radio groups would
> have made it clear why you were changing ham-radio to radio.ham, and I
> would like to see .misc used for the catch-all group.
>
> Finally, I don't personally like the .legal name, as it encourages
> thought of "what part is not legal?" If you can can think of a beter
> name (ie. more descriptive) it might aid in identifying the group. I
> don't really care for legal-issues or legalities, but perhaps
> regulations would be better, since you will probably be talking mostly
> about things which are not laws (passed by congress) but regulations
> from the FCC.

How about rec.radio.amateur.policy?

My only objection to the new newsgroup is that it has all the earmarks of sticking one's head in the sand rather than coming to grips with the fact that when ham radio dies (and it probably will) it will be for political reasons. We ignore that side of the hobby at our peril.

The technoids go on and on wonderfully about their ideas for the design of the Phantasmagorical Data Engine with the blind faith assumption that when they're done, we'll have amateur bands to use it in. I don't think we can assume that, and sticking those who write about it in a "newsghetto" so they can be ignored more easily will be counterproductive in the long run. Penny wise and pound foolish, as it were.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3762. Re: Cross Assembler posted to Alt.sources

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 18:40:40 UTC
From: hpoppe@ncar.ucar.edu
Message-ID: <9428@ncar.ucar.edu>
Source record: 5964
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <598@ssc.UUCP> markz@ssc.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
> I'm in the process of posting the source code for
> a simple retartgetable cross assembler for 8/16 bit
> microprocessors to the alt.sources newsgroup.

We don't "subscribe" to this newsgroup; is it archived somewhere on the
Internet and available for anonymous FTP?

Herb Poppe hpoppe@ncar.ucar.edu
NCAR (303) 497-1296
1850 Table Mesa Dr.
Boulder, CO 80307-3000

3763. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 18:42:14 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <34186@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 5965
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <1403@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:
> Basically, what I am saying is that all references to the slang 'HAM'
>should be changed to 'AMATEUR'.... therefore 'rec.radio.ham' becomes
>'rec.radio.amateur' and so on. This will not cause confusion on anyones part.
> I think that only 'hams' know what the term 'ham' radio really means.

Sounds like a good idea to me. We could use more members, and I think
"amateur" is more recognizable to non-hams.

> rec.radio.amateur
> rec.radio.amateur.packet
> rec.radio.amateur.swap
> rec.radio.amateur.legal (yes, I think this subgroup can be added,
> although I wonder how many people will 'read'
> it at all!)

r.r.a.legal seems a bit too specific. Legal debates (e.g. regulation
debates, tower ordinances, etc.) seem to come and go in spurts. I
don't see the use of having a seperate group for just this particular
aspect of normal traffic.

r.r.a.swap might be better as just rec.radio.swap, since this may encourage
others with non-amateur-specific yet amateur-related equipment to post
here as well. For example, test equipment, SW receivers, scanners,
microwave equipment, etc. is of interest to hams, but is not necessarily
ham specific. Traffic on the current r.h-r.swap is relatively light
the way it is now (probably averages about 8 articles/day), so expanding
it seems to be logical.

Another idea, though I don't feel too strongly one way or the other
on this one. Make it rec.radio.amateur.digital instead of .packet.
This may encourage discussion of possible new modes other than
what we commonly consider "packet" (e.g. spread-spectrum). Oops.
I can see it now. Some of the die-hard CW ops will decide that
this is their place to hang out. :-)

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

3764. Info Needed: FAX on Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 19:08:39 UTC
From: paluzzi@sheila.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.190839.8408@news.arc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 5966
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.eletronics

I would like to know if anyone has used one of the commercially available FAX machines over an amateur radio link? I think the signals represent bitmap images (0 bit for a white pixel, 1 bit for a black pixel) sent as a bit stream at a 9600 baud data rate.

If this has been done, how did you do it? How did you interface the FAX to the radio? I presume that the UHF bands were used owing to the bandwith needed.

Any information would be appreciated. I'll summarize and repost if enough interst exists.

73s
Pete

Peter Paluzzi, Sr. Graphics Analyst, Sterling Software, ZeroOne Group
Advanced Computing Facility, NASA/Ames Research Center
Mail Stop 233-3, Moffett Field, CA 94035
(415) 604-4589 paluzzi@ames.arc.nasa.gov N6YEO (FTS) 464-4589

3765. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 19:53:21 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250288@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5967

>I would think that anyone sending e-mail to a ham on the .ampr.org
>domain would be the same as my girlfriend making a reverse autopatch
>on the local repeater. If I was not there to answer the call, and a
>control opr was not on freq at the time, SHE would have controlled the
>repeater. And this DOES happen in the REAL WORLD!! Are we to then
>say that ALL reverse autopatches are to be turned off ????

This is clearly illegal, and has been for years. If you have a reverse autopatch, you must employ means to ensure that only properly-licensed hams can access it.

AL N1AL

3766. Re: TVI Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 20:01:00 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250289@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5968

In rec.ham-radio, sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington) writes:

>I have a baffling TVI problem, and I'd like to see if anyone else has
>encountered anything similar. "Something" within about 150 meters of
>my antenna is apparently rectifying my 15 meter signal, and generating
>a harmonic at 63 MHz. Harmonic generation in the rig and antenna
>system have been ruled out. ...

I would look first for some equipment/appliance that includes 1 or
more semiconductor rectifying junctions. Garage door openers are
notorious because they have long wires attached which make great
antennas. Also electronic doorbells for the same reason. One
situation I read about involved a kid's crystal radio.

AL N1AL

3767. Re: ARRL 160 Meter Contest Results

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 20:17:17 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140027@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 5969

[I tried email but it bounced.]

> QSOs: 958
> Mults: 85 (Missed KV4, VE5, VE8/VY1; 11 DX countries)
> Score: 165,665

Very nice job. Congratulations.

>Transmitting antenna was a 30-foot high top-loaded vertical mounted on
>a 2.5-acre aluminum foil ground plane (part of the permenent
>radiotelescope on the site), fed through approximately 600-feet of
>RG8/U.

You had a very nice signal in NNJ. It's amazing what you can do
with such a short antenna. How do you match that thing? The
feed point impedance must be very low.

>. We know that we were beaten this
>year by K2WI, who posted 902 QSOs and around 94 multiplier.
>
>Are there any other scores out there? If so, we'd like to hear about
>them!

I heard from W2GD that AB4RU, who was also multi-op, had a higher
score than K2WI. They were using a 1/4 wave tower with radials
elevated about 30' off ground.

Best score heard was K1ZM, with 1010 QSOs and around 100 multipliers.
He was single-op.

Conditions here were fair Friday and poor Saturday. There didn't seem
to be much dx activity this year. I ended up with 710 QSOs and 83 mults
using a 100' long dipole fed with 600 ohm open wire. It seems to get
out ok, but I missed a lot of weak ones that I couldn't hear through
the QRN well enough to work.

Ed WA2SRQ

3768. Re: Good Bye (Quite possibly my last posting from this site)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 20:43:18 UTC
From: jsd@spotted.rice.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.204318.9557@rice.edu>
Source record: 5970
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.astro,sci.space,comp.sys.atari.8bit,soc.culture.china

```
In article <1990Dec6.051731.23161@rice.edu>, jsd@boreal.rice.edu (Shawn Joel Dube) writes:
|> In article <114321@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
|> |> I'm afraid that this may be my last posting. Philips is having layoffs, and I
|> |> might get canned.....
|>
|>
|> This brings up a question. How many people subscribe to this
|> newsgroup??? I'm curious to know.
|>
|> Just EMail a small letter and I'll post a total count in about a week.
|>

Sorry I ask!!!! It's well over 70 so......Please, no more mail :-)

--
rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr
r ___ _ "...but then there was the r
r /__ | \ possibility that they were r
r ___/hawn |__\ube LaRouche democrats which, of r
r jsd@owlnet.rice.edu course, were better off dead." r
rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr
```

3769. Re: Good Bye (Quite possibly my last posting from this site)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 20:50:20 UTC
From: jsd@spotted.rice.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.205020.9837@rice.edu>
Source record: 5971
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.astro,sci.space,comp.sys.atari.8bit,soc.culture.china

```
There was a small mis-understanding. I read the origanal article
in comp.sys.atari.8bit which isn't very active and when I posted
my request for a count, it not only went to the atari newsgroup, but
all the others mentioned in the heading. So I really didn't want
all your mail, just the people from comp.sys.atari.8bit. :-)
My mistake....

--
rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr
r ___ _ "...but then there was the r
r /__ | \ possibility that they were r
r ___/hawn |__\ube LaRouche democrats which, of r
r jsd@owlnet.rice.edu course, were better off dead." r
rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr
```

3770. cellular phones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 20:54:18 UTC
From: ray@cs.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.205418.5625@cs.rochester.edu>
Source record: 5972

Does anyone know how to get a hold of a map of cellular cites in their area as well as the frequencies of channels of these cites? Is this public domain stuff?

ray

3771. CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 21:17:00 UTC
From: froula@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4538@apricot29.UUCP>
Source record: 5974

I agree with the other postings: this IS a very nice keyer. I was wondering if the authors have any plans to make the source code available. I notice that the 68HC705C8 has a serial port and built in async communication capability. A keyboard interface would make a nice enhancement to the project.

In fact, since the software recognizes CW from the paddles, a CW reader with terminal interface may not be very hard to do. I read in the latest issue of Monitoring Times that one comercial stand-alone CW reader uses this same processor.

73

3772. What should a scheduler do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 21:26:13 UTC
From: johnan@ism.isc.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec06.212613.25912@ism.isc.com>
Source record: 5975
Cross-posted to: comp.os.misc,rec.ham-radio

Some of us here at ISC are looking into developing a new interface
for the famous KA9Q program under Unix. While KA9Q works under Unix,
it is a monolithic program handling all client and server tasks.
We would like to split this apart such that clients and servers need
not run as the same process.

To do this, we envision something like:

```
Clients....Clients...Clients....
\------|--------/-----\
Networking Layer------Scheduling Layer
| |
O/S Specific Interface Layer
```

The above approach would allow to develop clients and servers to use
a specific set of networking and OS call and not worry about whether
we're running AX.25, TCP/IP, SNA/LU6.2 et al. on Unix, DOS, WIN 3, AmigaDos
et al.

First question:

What should a multi-processing interface library allow access to?

Process creation, destruction, task prioritizing etc...

What should a networking layer handle?

Set up, Teardown, vc byte streams, datagrams et al.

Comments as always, are welcome...

John Antypas / Interactive Systems Corp. .!uunet!ism!johnan johnan@ism.isc.com
All statements belong to author.

"Help! I've crashed -- and I can't reboot!!" -- oracle@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu

3773. Lojack Direction Finders SPOTTED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 21:28:49 UTC
From: tedk@cbnewsc.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.212849.16743@cbnewsc.att.com>
Source record: 5976
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I have spotted several Chicago Police and Illinois State Police
cars with four equal spaced antenna on the roof. The antenna are about 16 inches
long. I believe that this is direction finder equipment for Lojack devices.

Ted G. Kekatos Amateur Radio N9IXE
Packet: N9IXE @ WB9MJN.IL.USA.NA
INTERNET: tedk@i88.isc.com
UUCP: ..!att!ihlpl!tedk (708) 979-0804
AT&T Bell Laboratories, Indian Hill, IH-6T-206
2000 North Naperville Road.
Naperville, Illinois. 60566 USA

3774. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 22:08:15 UTC
From: yarvin-norman@cs.yale.edu
Message-ID: <27639@cs.yale.edu>
Source record: 5907
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
>> I think that only 'hams' know what the term 'ham' radio really means.
>
>Sounds like a good idea to me. We could use more members, and I think
>"amateur" is more recognizable to non-hams.

This seems exaggerated. I have been involved neither in actual ham radio
nor in the newsgroup, but have known the meaning of the word for ages.

Do you really want those who don't know what a ham is to post?

--
Norman Yarvin yarvin-norman@cs.yale.edu
"It's safer to be heartless than to be mindless. The history of the world
is the triumph of the heartless over the mindless."
-- Sir Humphrey Appleby, _Yes_Minister_

3775. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 22:12:59 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <ck4RT2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5877

reed@mozart.amd.com (David F. Reed) writes:

> I also like the re-structure, but find it might offer more clarity to go
> with rec.radio.amateur , etc.; in either case, I support the move to conform
> to net standard/convention...

Errrr, what is not standard about rec.ham-radio? Other than the
inhabitants, what is unconventional about it? It tells you right off what
it is, certainly better than things like comp.sources.d (what, the next
language after C?)

Just because there is a rec.radio.* is not a reason to change
rec.ham-radio.

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3776. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 22:15:37 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <qo4RT4w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5878

eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk (Mike Willis) writes:
>
> I had enough difficulty getting the University to enable the current
> groups, changing things just makes life difficult. We will probably lose
> the service altogether.
> Mike.

Bravo! Like the old saying goes, if it ain't fix, don't broke it.

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3777. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 23:11:52 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012062311.AA13051@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 5880

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 35
1 20980U 90106 A 90339.82599023 .00040222 00000-0 28567-3 0 113
2 20980 28.4666 339.3089 0010614 329.2583 30.7294 15.72332324 560
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3778. Re: Lojack Direction Finders SPOTTED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-06 23:59:53 UTC
From: pierson@ggone.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <17923@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5882
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1990Dec6.212849.16743@cbnewsc.att.com>, tedk@cbnewsc.att.com (ted.g.kekatos) writes...
>I have spotted several Chicago Police and Illinois State Police
>cars with four equal spaced antenna on the roof.
Assuming they are at the corners of a square, thats lojack.
(unfair advantage: lojack is based in Mass. the arrays have been noticeable in this area for about two years....) Presumably doppler DF

thanks
dave pierson |the facts, as accurately as i can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |the opinions, my own.
600 Nickerson Rd
Marlboro, Mass
01752 pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com

"He has read everything, and, to his credit, written nothing." A J Raffles

3779. Compress on a VAX/VMS system

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 00:06:00 UTC
From: bob%50781.decnet@P2.AMS.WPAFB.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012071004.AA17931@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5883

Hi All,
Does anyone out there have experience with the COMPRESS utility used on the mail archives? Specifically, I'm (trying) to run it on a VAX running VMS 5.3, but I can't get it to link. I got a link on the Cray running UNICOS, but then all I got was garbage out using a compressed mail file for input.
Please E-mail me directly with ideas/answers.

Bob, N5GNA
Bob%50781.decnet@p2.ams.wpafb.af.mil

3780. PD Morse Code Program Runnable on 386 Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 00:08:52 UTC
From: feustel@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <18242@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 5884

I need a (PD) morse code program that will run on a 386. I dusted off a morse code program I bought for my xt in 85 and found it running in the neighborhood of 120 wpm on my 386sx - a little too fast for me to follow.

--

David Feustel, 1930 Curdes Ave, Fort Wayne, IN 46805, (219) 482-9631
EMAIL: netcom.uucp

3781. Re: Terminal / BBS program to packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 00:59:11 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <230@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 5885
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

In article <1990Dec5.200240.28893@iesd.auc.dk> sunesen@iesd.auc.dk (Peter Sunesen) writes:
>
>I`am happy to anounce, that you now can get the best and most used
>packet radio program, from iesd.auc.dk (130.225.48.4)
>as anonymous ftp.
>
Fine, so why did you have to post this message plus 5 parts of the actual
program? Posting to all of the above list of newsgroups seems like a bit
of overkill. In the future please post only the announcement and send the
files by e-mail or post in a binary newsgroup. Not everyone needs or wants
your software that reads these newsgroups, not to mention soem of us have
computers that use other operating systems (Like AmigaDOS).
--
_____
Dan 'Sneakers' Schein / \ Quote:
Sneakers Computing \/\/ | Those who worked the hardest
2455 McKinley Ave. | (o)(o) are the last to surrender.
West Lawn, PA 19609 C .---_) -= Gary Ward =-
| |.___|
| __/
uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan /_____\ (or) dan%heimat@commodore.com

3782. Apple 2 & Kermit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 01:15:32 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.605195@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 5911

Thanks to all who sent me messages regarding how I can obtain a copy of Kermit for my Apple IIc.

73s de KA1WNU/KT (sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu)

3783. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 02:02:29 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8402@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 5908

In article <1990Dec1.073534.11978@Neon.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:

>In article <647@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
> >Such garbage. If radar helps keep the highways slower=safer, i'm all for
> >it. Make radar detectors illegal everywhere!

Whereupon Mr. Kaufman attempts to argue with said logic and concludes with the rhetorical,

>So which is it to be... road safety or more revenue?

This is getting well outside the world of ham radio, but still touches on some-thing I find curious. When I got my ticket I'll have to admit to joining into a few sideband ragchews. One thing that struck me about the common mentality I tended to find there (American sidebanders) was precisely this authoritarian bent Dave Heller demonstrates wherein the collective good is presumed to be so much more important than individual liberties and is viewed as being so dependent upon the welfare of the individual that society as a whole (meaning, of course, government) has an obligation to restrict the individual's liberties in those areas where exercise of the liberties might allow him to do harm to himself. I think this was one of the founding principles of California, so it doesn't surprise me to see this in the locals, but it seems to me that this is also characteriscit of American hams in general, or at least the sidebanders. By and large, these people tend to be in favor of mandatory seat belt laws, probably would support the mandatory earthquake insurance law California just passed, are distinctly intolerant when it comes to issues of drug use, etc. Maybe this is just a function of the average age of the U.S. ham population. Does anybody know? Why ARE American hams such rednecks?

3784. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 03:10:31 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.031031.13516@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5912

In article <8402@gollum.twg.com> sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:

>Does anybody know? Why ARE American hams such rednecks?

Because only rednecks have enough land to erect an antenna farm. :-)

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

3785. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 03:12:52 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080036@col.hp.com>
Source record: 5887

>davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.COM (Wm E Davidsen Jr) sez:
> A few comments: a few sentences about the other rec.radio groups would
>have made it clear why you were changing ham-radio to radio.ham, and I
>would like to see .misc used for the catch-all group.
>
> Finally, I don't personally like the .legal name, as it encourages
>thought of "what part is not legal?" If you can can think of a beter
>name (ie. more descriptive) it might aid in identifying the group. I
>don't really care for legal-issues or legalities, but perhaps
>regulations would be better, since you will probably be talking mostly
>about things which are not laws (passed by congress) but regulations
>from the FCC.

Thanks for the clarification on "rec.radio.ham". I revise my opinion
to supporting:

rec.radio.amateur [I hate the word 'ham']
rec.radio.amateur.rules or rec.radio.amateur.regs

and, of course,

rec.radio.amateur.swap
rec.radio.amateur.packet

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"I absolutely hate people who are intolerant."

3786. Shuttle Heard LOUDLY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 06:02:02 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <4306@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 5914

I heard the Shuttle tonight on it's circa 11:30 pm pass (12/6/90).
Boy! They fooled me! When I first turned on my scanner to 145.51 MHz I
thought I was listening to someone down the street yaking on the
Shuttle frequency! It turned out to be one of the crew members,
not Ron P. but someone else, talking to his family. I was using
my Radio Shack PRO-34 with NO preamp and a 19" whip antenna. Pre-
sumably Ron was in control of the transmitter as any good ham would
be. I guess the earth-side of the conversation was in Houston TX area.
This was a ~55 degree max elevation pass.

-Charlie Thompson
WB4HVD
Austin, TX

3787. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 06:12:11 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.061211.27591@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5916
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

This posting [198 lines] is a collection of replies to postings:
> From: davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.COM (Wm E Davidsen Jr)
> From: randall@Virginia.EDU (Ran Atkinson)
> From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar)
> From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
> From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.)
> From: eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk (Mike Willis)
> From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward)
> From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo)
> From: stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley)

> From: davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.COM (Wm E Davidsen Jr)
> Date: 5 Dec 90 14:34:04 GMT
>
> Finally, I don't personally like the .legal name, as it encourages
> thought of "what part is not legal?" If you can can think of a beter
> name (ie. more descriptive) it might aid in identifying the group. I
> don't really care for legal-issues or legalities, but perhaps
> regulations would be better, since you will probably be talking mostly
> about things which are not laws (passed by congress) but regulations
> from the FCC.

This depends on what you want in the subgroup. I believe most everyone wants to see the "no code wars" and the "pizza patch wars" put away in this subgroup. But what about issues like "antenna covenants" and stuff like "urban zoning" as it relates to ham (excuse me, amateur) radio?

Also there are legal issues related to radio but NOT amateur radio, such as the issues related to listening to private transmissions. Maybe we need:
rec.radio.legal
or even:
rec.radio.moral :-) [smiley means I am NOT serious]

> From: randall@Virginia.EDU (Ran Atkinson)
> Date: 5 Dec 90 16:39:57 GMT
>
> The new heirarchy should be rec.radio.AMATEUR though not rec.radio.HAM
> because the jargon term "Ham-Radio" is not common outside North America
> and large portions of the net are now outside North America (unlike
> when the current group was created). By using the normal, non-US-jargon
> terminology the namespace is clearer and easier for folks to use. It
> is also easier for folks potentially interested in becoming licensed
> Amateur Radio Operators find the right newsgroup.

This is yet another opportunity to further promote a more modern amateur
radio service and shrug off the "ham" concept which is some people's minds
is someone "hamming it up" on a radio in a way much like CB.

> I'd also advocate mv'ing the parent group into a .misc group
> (or equivalent) to reduce cross-posting and make the namespace simpler
> (hence easier to use). I know that Jay won't like this last idea
> since he`s opposed the whole .misc concept in news.groups, but I still
> see lots of hard evidence that the concept works in the general case
> not just in comp.sys.*

If this concept works, what was the original problem in the first case?
I really don't see any particular need to do this.

> From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar)
> Date: 5 Dec 90 18:25:16 GMT
>
> To which I'd like to see the addition of 'rec.radio.cb'..sounds silly
> comming from me, right? The notion is advanced that in giving people a
> _place_ for discussions related to the use of CB radio, perhaps it will
> foster some healthy growth and change there.

Sounds like an interesting idea. It would certainly "document" the
differences and perhaps reduce a lot of the "is this the CB group"
question postings.

> From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
> Date: 5 Dec 90 19:18:52 GMT
>
> I'm not married to rec.radio.ham versus rec.radio.ham.misc; comments, folks?
> For that matter, there seems to be some sentiment for .amateur versus .ham;
> I'd like to see some kind of consensus one way or the other.

consensus_for_amateur += ka9wgn;
/* C lingo for add vote to the .amateur idea */

> The name .legal came from the commonest flame on rec.ham-radio: "You can't do
> that, it's illegal!" It describes the intended traffic pretty well.

Jay, do we want to include NON-FCC legal issues as well, such as local
zoning and covenant problems?

> From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.)
> Date: 5 Dec 90 23:00:36 GMT
>
> I agree; how about calling it "rules" rather than "legal" ?

If we want to limit the group to FCC rules, then ".rules" would work.
DO NOT use ".fcc" since this is a world-wide newsgroup.

> From: eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk (Mike Willis)
> Date: 6 Dec 90 09:54:16 GMT
>

> I had enough difficulty getting the University to enable the current
> groups, changing things just makes life difficult. We will probably lose
> the service altogether.
> Mike.

Usenet changes newsgroups often (read news.groups) and there should be
in place some administrative or automatic function to keep things up to
date there. Why don't you offer to help do it?

Really now, should the rest of us be bound to limitations which are the
cause of one or a few systems having insufficient system administrator
resources or competency? I say we should not. Sorry, Mike.

> From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
> Date: 6 Dec 90 13:31:42 GMT
>
> In article <21618@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
> > To which I'd like to see the addition of 'rec.radio.cb'..sounds silly
>
> OK, is there support for this one? If so, I'll be happy to add it to the plan
> There has been occasional CB-related discussion in rec.ham-radio, and it has
> proven to be a remarkable flame generator...

It has my support. As I mentioned before I believe it could readily show
that there *IS* a difference. Lots of people still don't know there is a
difference between ham or amateur radio and CB radio.

> From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward)
> Date: Thu, 6 Dec 90 15:55:09 GMT
>
> I completely agree with this proposal to change the proposed name to
> ...rules. I have been very uneasy about the ...legal name, believing that
> it would *not* be intuitively obvious what *should* be in the new
> group. I felt the result would be that people would cross-post
> to several rec.ham-radio groups, thus increasing the noise level.
> With rec.ham-radio.rules (or rec.radio.amateur.rules) we might
> save some bandwidth (and sanity).

If someone has a legal issue, such as:
is it legal to...
is it illegal to...
we should remove rule...
we should add rule...
and cross posts it, then the the problem is with someone who is simply
not thinking about what they are doing. Eliminating ALL these groups
would clearly get rid of that problem. Of course we don't want to do
that. The difference between "legal" and "rules" is small, but there
is some. The NON-rules things would be left out. Maybe that is what
the consensus wants in which case ".rules" would be appropriate.

> From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo)

> Date: 6 Dec 90 18:42:14 GMT
>
> r.r.a.legal seems a bit too specific. Legal debates (e.g. regulation
> debates, tower ordinances, etc.) seem to come and go in spurts. I
> don't see the use of having a seperate group for just this particular
> aspect of normal traffic.

Sometimes it comes in floods. More often in firestorms. When it does
come, it seems to be causing readers to drop off.

> r.r.a.swap might be better as just rec.radio.swap, since this may encourage
> others with non-amateur-specific yet amateur-related equipment to post
> here as well. For example, test equipment, SW receivers, scanners,
> microwave equipment, etc. is of interest to hams, but is not necessarily
> ham specific. Traffic on the current r.h-r.swap is relatively light
> the way it is now (probably averages about 8 articles/day), so expanding
> it seems to be logical.

That seems like a reasonable argument. While there might be some reason
to separate amateur-only swap posting so that they can be fed into a
packet network, that might be a BAD THING by encouraging the lack of
someone (carbon based unit) filtering the messages. But this is a matter
for rec.radio.amateur.legal when it comes online (presumptuous aren't I).

> Another idea, though I don't feel too strongly one way or the other
> on this one. Make it rec.radio.amateur.digital instead of .packet.
> This may encourage discussion of possible new modes other than
> what we commonly consider "packet" (e.g. spread-spectrum). Oops.
> I can see it now. Some of the die-hard CW ops will decide that
> this is their place to hang out. :-)

This is probably where r.r.a.tech or such might be better. Where would
you like to classify transmitting voice by digital, but not packet, means?

> From: stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley)
> Date: Thu, 06 Dec 90 17:15:37 EST
>
> eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk (Mike Willis) writes:
> >
> > I had enough difficulty getting the University to enable the current
> > groups, changing things just makes life difficult. We will probably lose
> > the service altogether.
> > Mike.
>
> Bravo! Like the old saying goes, if it ain't fix, don't broke it.

Phil's corollary:
If I was able to fix it, then it must have been broken.

--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

3788. need antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 06:50:56 UTC
From: dale@sequent.uucp
Message-ID: <48002@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 5888

HELP! I need an "outside" antenna. My "temporary" attic dipole is driving me crazy. After putting ferrite beads and caps on my alarm siren I can run about 40 watts on 10 Meters before I drive it (alarm power supply disconnected) and 100 watts on 40 Meters if I get the antenna tuned really well. But my "smart" furnace thermostat consistently is reprogrammed when I transmit and tries to heat the house to 90 degrees. But enough of my sad tales...

I plan to put up a vertical mast 30 feet, and run a G5RV, plus perhaps a couple short dipoles at a later date. I think a tower might be a fight to get up, but think the mast with a few wires will be OK. My lot is somewhat triangular, 106 ft in back, 68 ft in front, and 100 ft deep. House is 43 ft from back fence. Plan is to use inverted V, with 10 ft mast sections (or house) at ends of wires.

I have heard that there are a couple variations on the plans for the G5RV. I would like to run coax through the attic to a balun under eaves, and then the open wire line to the dipole. I've heard of this both with and with out the balun. I'd like access to 80, 40, 15 and 10 meters at this time having a technician class license.

I'd like to solicit net opinion on the "ideal" antenna for my situation. And specifically on variations of G5RV design. All plans seem to use the 102 ft dipole, but what length of open line, and 300 or 600 ohm open line, should a balun be used and if so 1:1 or 4:1, and what length of coax?

I'll summarize any replies coming directly to me. Thanks.

dale@sequent.com OR { uunet pur-ee tektronix sun } !sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

3789. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 07:11:09 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <628@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5889

In article <5592@qip.UUCP>, john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
> In article <655.2758ED18@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>, I can assure you that it is not
>>]uncommon for officers to "run radar" with the full knowledge and intent that
>]tripping fuzzbusters will slow things down.

>
> This is, however, illegal - if you could ever prove it. The band is
> allocated only for radiolocation - not for spoofing or broadcasting.
> The FCC busted some police department back east for a similar violation.

Did they really? I recall hearing about radar decoy transmitters, that
were being placed adjacent to highways to trip radar detectors. So
this is illegal?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3790. Re: Powerline voltage too high, power co working on it

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 09:12:14 UTC
From: gkd@wpi.WPI.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.091214.10306@wpi.WPI.EDU>
Source record: 5921

In article <w39PT5w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
> A friend of mine was the victim of a power company
>mistake. They rewired his transformer and started feeding him 400V. They
>paid for his microwave, refridgerator, clocks, and answering machine.
>
I had a somewhat similar experience at a former apartment. Everything
was working fine until the landlord decided to replace the water pipe coming
into the house. (It was all gunked up on the inside so that if more than
one faucet was on at a time the water pressure disappeared.) Anyway, as
soon as the contractor cut the old pipe a big spark shot out of it and
the AC voltage in the house went UP! I'm not sure how high (I wasn't home),
but I'm guessing 220V. Apparently the ground (neutral) at the utility pole
wasn't hooked up or something of the sort, so that the only ground was through
our water pipe (until it was cut).

Anyway, we lost most of the smoke detectors, light bulbs, a doorbell, and
I think a radio or TV set downstairs. I don't think the utility paid
anything. Fortunately, all my stuff survived; it was off at the time.

Greg

3791. Re: Lojack Direction Finders SPOTTED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 11:39:20 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <42@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 5831
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1990Dec6.212849.16743@cbnewsc.att.com> tedk@cbnewsc.att.com (ted.g.kekatos) writes:
>I have spotted several Chicago Police and Illinois State Police
>cars with four equal spaced antenna on the roof. The antenna are about 16 inches
>long. I believe that this is direction finder equipment for Lojack devices.

This is correct. In Massachusetts, at least one cruiser from each
city and town has a LoJack receiver.

-Eric

--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

3792. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 13:10:48 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4437@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5830

In article <395@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu> jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>In article <678.275CF8F8@w8grt.fidonet.org>, Jim.Grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs, W8GRT) writes:
>>[Sorry to offend the rec.ham-radio.legal proponents, but if you look up from
>>your ivory tower technical tinkering some day and discover that the politics
>>of regulation have eliminated the hobby altogether, don't ask why "somebody"
>>failed to notice and take care of the problem.]
>Give me a break.
>(For some reason, I'm really starting to warm up to the idea of
>rec.ham-radio.legal. Although rec.ham-radio.flame seems more
>apropos.)

Jim, I'm hardly in the class of ivory-tower technical tinkerer. I intend to participate in rec.{ham-radio,radio.ham,radio.amateur}.legal. I do recognize that not all readers of this group do, though.

Jon, this is the kind of thing that should go in .legal. Glad to see that it's making an impression. .flame would be ideal, but would never fly in the newsgroup creation process.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

3793. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 13:15:12 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410016@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 5893

At the risk of repeating an earlier posting, Much of the stuff that
we want to leave behind:

Code/No code

The legality of using a police autopatch to order a nuclear attack
on a baby gay whale.

The thinly disguised broadcasting of hatred on amateur bands.

Etc. etc.

The people who are making the most noise on these things are probably
far fewer than the numbers who read rec.ham-radio. They may be
incapable of ever changing their opinions, but they are not stupid.
They are preaching, trying to change everyone else to their viewpoint.
when they realise that their audience are not reading -legal or -rules,
simple - they just cross post to everything !

:-(:-(:-(:-(:-(:-(:-(

73 de GM4ZNX

3794. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 13:33:40 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <183@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 5923

In article <ck4RT2w163w@phoenix.com>, stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
]
] reed@mozart.amd.com (David F. Reed) writes:
]
] > I also like the re-structure, but find it might offer more clarity to go
] > with rec.radio.amateur , etc.; in either case, I support the move to conform
] > to net standard/convention...
]
] Errrr, what is not standard about rec.ham-radio? Other than the
] inhabitants, what is unconventional about it? It tells you right off what
] it is, certainly better than things like comp.sources.d (what, the next
] language after C?)
]

I agree with this completely. rec.ham-radio has been here since the
very early times. If anything is non-conforming, it is rec.radio which
is now trying to assume control of a group that has done just fine
without it, Thank you.

] Just because there is a rec.radio.* is not a reason to change
] rec.ham-radio.
]

It seems we have once again forgoten the old adage:

If it ain't broke, don't fix it!!

bill KB3YV
--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

3795. LSB/USB mod to Sangean 803 / DX-440

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 14:49:11 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.144911.174@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 5894
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

I hope this isn't old news. I recently picked up a DX-440-on-sale, as well as a service manual for same, and soon set about trying to figure out how to make it receive one sideband or the other.

After getting past a delusional fixation I had about needing additional IF filters, I tried someone's advice: use the narrow (4 kHz) filter, and shift the BFO up or down 2 kHz as is needed to receive the proper sideband. It works! And rather well, indeed.

Great, but to shift the BFO you will have to get inside the unit. The "BFO" control on the front of the DX-440 only shifts the 1st LO -- it doesn't affect the BFO frequency at all.

The one to twiddle is VT103 on the A-1 assembly, which is a 100 pF trimmer capacitor in the BFO xtal oscillator circuit. Of course, doing this means that you're stuck with one or the other sideband mode after you reassemble the radio case.

I'll be puttering around in the next week or two with ways to make the mode switchable, preferably with a minumum of holes cut in the case. I'll most likely use diodes to switch in another trimmer or two.

In any event, if you've been putting up with QRM while listening to the shuttle, the above adjustment might be worth it to you.

Later,
Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj%stda@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

3796. Re: Alinco 2M/440 Xcvr with DTMF control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 15:31:15 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1214@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 5924

In article <1650@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
-
-I have the Alinco 570T ...
-take a hard look at the 570 first. It's cheaper and does what most folks
-want right out of the box. If you don't really *need* remote touchtone
-control, it's a real win.

Maybe I should mention my experience with my 570T. It performs flawlessly in most respects, but it does have one _very_ annoying feature. If you want to store a repeater frequency that requires a CTCSS tone, it will remember the tone just fine, but it won't remember to transmit the tone when that channel is selected! You must manually select whether or not CTCSS tones are to be transmitted, even though the actual tone is properly stored in memory. UGH! This means that you must remember which repeaters need tones and manually switch on/off the CTCSS feature every time you stop scanning. Does anyone know how to fix this? I called Alinco and they said that that's the way it is, and tough. Their suggestion was to get a 590T! I'm not scared of ripping into the radio to fix it. Any help anyone can give me will be greatly appreciated!
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

3797. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 15:35:11 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <24391@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 5833

> rec.radio.amateur [I hate the word 'ham']
> rec.radio.amateur.rules or rec.radio.amateur.regs
> rec.radio.amateur.swap
> rec.radio.amateur.packet

In the library world, this is known as "Dewey Decimal Syndrome" - a strange neurotic compulsion to categorize things down nearly to the finest grain, regardless of the usefulness of the categorization to those people attempting to use them. This is a mild case, but clearly it's the thin end of the wedge.

Should there be created such a group as .legal (or .pilpul, or whatever) how many are going to subscribe to it? Or is this just a thinly-disguised case of NIMBY - an attempt to get all those people who insist on talking about legal issues to go away and stop bothering you?

A brief reminder as well: dots in newsgroup names indicates branches in the tree-structured hierarchy of groups. They're not just namepart separators. The dash character is more appropriate for that.

Finally, I'm moderately proud to be called a "ham radio operator"; I think it's nicer than being called an amateur (as opposed to "professional"). I think the people who want to be called 'amateurs' instead of 'hams' are being overly formal - like insisting on being called Robert instead of Bob.
- Brian

3798. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 15:53:58 UTC
From: rja7m@chaos.cs.Virginia.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.155358.9833@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 5925
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

Let me just say that I'd oppose any proposal to create a ".tech" subgroup because most of the existing postings are technical to some degree or another and most Amateur Radio operators think that they are technically oriented so it wouldn't split the traffic neatly -- which is the point of having a subgroup created...

3799. Re: 7K

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 15:57:05 UTC
From: jws@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500056@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5896

I don't have the version number handy, but the latest 7K ROMs have linking capability, improved flexibility in message processing (selection of which xmtr to send the msg to) and more words for the voice synthesizer, among other things. Call them at (303) 663-6000 for details. (It sounds as if you've got a very early revision.)

John, NK0R

3800. Re: LSB/USB mod to Sangean 803 / DX-440

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 15:57:10 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.155710.2550@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 5897
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

In article <1990Dec7.144911.174@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> @aplvax.jhuapl.edu:mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose) writes:
>I hope this isn't old news. I recently picked up a DX-440-on-sale, as well
>as a service manual for same, and soon set about trying to figure out
>how to make it receive one sideband or the other.
>
>After getting past a delusional fixation I had about needing additional
>IF filters, I tried someone's advice: use the narrow (4 kHz) filter,
>and shift the BFO up or down 2 kHz as is needed to receive the proper
>sideband. It works! And rather well, indeed.
>
>Great, but to shift the BFO you will have to get inside the unit. The
>"BFO" control on the front of the DX-440 only shifts the 1st LO -- it
>doesn't affect the BFO frequency at all.
>
>The one to twiddle is VT103 on the A-1 assembly, which is a 100 pF trimmer
>capacitor in the BFO xtal oscillator circuit. Of course, doing this means
>that you're stuck with one or the other sideband mode after you reassemble
>the radio case.
>
>I'll be puttering around in the next week or two with ways to make the
>mode switchable, preferably with a minumum of holes cut in the case.
>I'll most likely use diodes to switch in another trimmer or two.
>
>In any event, if you've been putting up with QRM while listening to
>the shuttle, the above adjustment might be worth it to you.
>
>Later,
>Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
>mjj%stda@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

I love to modify radios but I thought I might add my 2 cents worth here.
Everything you say here is correct but this mod will not buy you anything.
With a 4KHz filter your radio will still receive 4KHz worth of spectrum,
only about half of which will ever be the intended SSB signal. Shifting
the BFO to the low side of the IF <will> enable USB only reception, but
it will be just as noisy. As you suspected, you need a more narrow filter
(about 2.4 KHz for SSB). I think I would leave the BFO centered and still
be able to copy both sidebands. If you want to know which sideband you
are listening to, remember this: If you shift the frequency <up>, a USB
signal will go <down> in pitch and a LSB signal will go <up> in pitch.
Ken - WB0QNA

3801. Re: LSB/USB mod to Sangean 803 / DX-440

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 16:02:33 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.160233.3022@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 5834

In article <1990Dec7.144911.174@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> @aplvax.jhuapl.edu:mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose) writes:
>I hope this isn't old news. I recently picked up a DX-440-on-sale, as well
>as a service manual for same, and soon set about trying to figure out
>how to make it receive one sideband or the other.
>
>After getting past a delusional fixation I had about needing additional
>IF filters, I tried someone's advice: use the narrow (4 kHz) filter,
>and shift the BFO up or down 2 kHz as is needed to receive the proper
>sideband. It works! And rather well, indeed.
>
>Great, but to shift the BFO you will have to get inside the unit. The
>"BFO" control on the front of the DX-440 only shifts the 1st LO -- it
>doesn't affect the BFO frequency at all.
>
>The one to twiddle is VT103 on the A-1 assembly, which is a 100 pF trimmer
>capacitor in the BFO xtal oscillator circuit. Of course, doing this means
>that you're stuck with one or the other sideband mode after you reassemble
>the radio case.
>
>I'll be puttering around in the next week or two with ways to make the
>mode switchable, preferably with a minumum of holes cut in the case.
>I'll most likely use diodes to switch in another trimmer or two.
>
>In any event, if you've been putting up with QRM while listening to
>the shuttle, the above adjustment might be worth it to you.
>
>Later,
>Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
>mjj%stda@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

I love to modify radios but I thought I might add my 2 cents worth here.
Everything you say here is correct but this mod will not buy you anything.
With a 4KHz filter your radio will still receive 4KHz worth of spectrum,
only about half of which will ever be the intended SSB signal. Shifting
the BFO to the low side of the IF <will> enable USB only reception, but
it will be just as noisy. As you suspected, you need a more narrow filter
(about 2.4 KHz for SSB). I think I would leave the BFO centered and still
be able to copy both sidebands. If you want to know which sideband you
are listening to, remember this: If you shift the frequency <up>, a USB
signal will go <down> in pitch and a LSB signal will go <up> in pitch.
Ken - WB0QNA

3802. Confirmed SAREX QSO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 16:27:59 UTC
From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <10534@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 5837
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

```
Here's the pass where I worked STS-35: (edited for brevity)
All time stamps are Hawaiian Standard Time. MON 5, PASSALL ON.

07-Dec-90 00:20:02 WA4SIR*>QRZ :
#1056-KA6NEI JJ2RYW KG6DX KE0SC KJ9S 3B8FP ZS5J WA4SIR ZS6XL ZS6HQ ZS6BZE
ZR6AIB ZR6AGA PT2TD HK4FZ HK4BHA KB4YJF XE1LM K9ES N4PLY TG9AKE KB5JRA K5KNE
XE1LCE WA4VUT WA5NBP XE1PM WB5IPM N5LKJ XE2M WA4SFQ WB5HJV K5SAF WA6EQU N6NJI

07-Dec-90 00:20:03 WA4SIR*>QSL :
JJ2RYW/1136 ZS6XL/1125 ZS6BZE/1122 HK4BHA/1116 XE1PM/1105 NH6HF/1083
KA6NEI/1076 ZS5J/1072 YV4ABC/1060 KB4ODE/1052 ZS6AJS/1011 NP4BM/1003 VK1AU/993
KE0SC/988 4X4LF/986

______________________
07-Dec-90 00:20:04 WA4SIR*>SAREX : { KA6NEI already has a }
Connect to WA4SIR for a SAREX Robot QSO { QSL number: see QRZ }
with the Space Shuttle Columbia. { #1056-KA6NEI or QSL }
{ KA6NEI/1076. Tsk! }
{ WA4SIR connected to }
07-Dec-90 00:20:05 WA4SIR-8*>KA6NEI : { KA6NEI just before }
#1137-is your SAREX QSO number. { beaconing, so NEI }
Thanks for the connect { shows up on both of }
from the Space Shuttle Columbia. { the beacons. }
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
07-Dec-90 00:20:05 WA4SIR*>KA6NEI ____________________
07-Dec-90 00:20:09 *** CONNECTED to WA4SIR { Here's MY connect! }
07-Dec-90 00:20:09 WA4SIR*>KA6NEI : ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
#1137-is your SAREX QSO number.
Thanks for the connect
from the Space Shuttle Columbia.

#1138-is your SAREX QSO number. ______________________
Thanks for the connect { here's my QSO number }
from the Space Shuttle Columbia. ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

______________________
07-Dec-90 00:20:18 *** DISCONNECTED: WA4SIR { Now I am in the log, }
{ IF my acknowledgement}
07-Dec-90 00:20:23 WA4SIR*>NH6WZ : { of the Disconnect can}
#1139-is your SAREX QSO number. { reach the shuttle! }
Thanks for the connect ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
from the Space Shuttle Columbia.

07-Dec-90 00:20:23 WA4SIR*>NH6WZ

During the following pass: (also edited for brevity)
```

07-Dec-90 01:57:17 WA4SIR*>QRZ :
#1088-AH6GR AH6IX JA9IHI JJ6AGK JH2NIT JJ6AGN JR5EBL JJ6AGM WA4SIR JR4BRS
JJ6AGL JH3EXG JK3RLO JA6FTL VS6BZ Z21FB PY2ALT PU2YVZ ZY5AAT PY2EML OA4CK
HC5AH OA4HV XE1LSR XE1LCE XE1RK XE2M XE1IX WA6EQU N6XFC WA6AKQ WA6OEC N6IXX
W6GO W6YEP

07-Dec-90 01:57:18 WA4SIR*>QSL :
JJ6AGK/1177 JJ6AGN/1175 JJ6AGM/1171 JJ6AGL/1169 Z21FB/1160 HC5AH/1151
XE1RK/1145 XE1LCE/1146 XE1IX/1143 KJ9U/1138 JJ2RYW/1136 ZS6XL/1125
ZS6BZE/1122 HK4BHA/1116 XE1PM/1105

07-Dec-90 01:57:18 WA4SIR*>SAREX : { Note that I show up in the }
Connect to WA4SIR for a SAREX Robot QSO { QSL beacon: KJ9U/1138 }
with the Space Shuttle Columbia. { This is my confirmation! }
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Equipment used: Yaesu FT727 HT, a 25 Watt brick, 100 feet of RG-8X, and
a homebrew J-pole at 100 feet. Approximately 10 Watts EIRP.

Interestingly, KA6NEI had a QRZ message in the first pass that said he already
had QSO # 1056. But the QSL beacon had him as being QSL # 1076.

The next pass had no sign of KA6NEI in the beacon, even though his connect
was one number away from mine (his 1137, mine 1138).

The way I see it, either his DM packet wasn't heard, or his connect was
tossed out by the robot after it checked for dupes.

There has been some amount of confusion locally as to whether the robot
is really ignoring the dupes, since it has been assigning new QSO numbers
on each pass. Anyone who knows for sure, please let me know what's going on.

Aloha, hope everyone that tried managed to get through to STS-35!

de KJ9U, John Shalamskas

--

_____
John Shalamskas, KJ9U / \ "Marge, you're my wife,
\/\/ | / but donuts are my mistress!"
| (o)(o) /

3803. ? 2m/440 Duplexers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 16:53:13 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1252@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 5835

I've been wondering whether it would be easy to build a 2m/440
duplexer like the kind that Larsen sells, or they type which
is made by Diamond or Kenwood?

I haven taken one apart yet but I assume that all they contain is
a ferrite core and perhaps a few stragegic windings?

Can anyone post a diagram of a simple duplexer for this purpose?

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ flloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ |

3804. Re: Usenet Un-Net strikes again

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 17:10:29 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500057@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5898

>
> Had a good time with the Usenet Un-Net this morning, though I must say
> that it seems to be primarily an East Coast phenomenon. I could barely
> hear the stations and they could not hear me, except for one intermediate
> station who was kind enough to relay my check-in (and got my call wrong -
> it's KC6OJW, not KB6).
>
> Mike O'Brien

I listened and listened and listened. Never heard it that I could tell.

What's the criteria for the two frequencies?

How much do you guys vary frequency off of one before going to the other?
Which one is primary?

(I want to scan between the two on my channelized receiver.)

Neither East Coast nor West Coast,

Ron
NW0U
Ft. Collins, Colorado.
(I can see the lights on the WWV towers from my house :-)

3805. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 17:23:39 UTC
From: davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.COM
Message-ID: <3011@crdos1.crd.ge.COM>
Source record: 5836
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave,news.groups

In article <681.275E4825@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

| The technoids go on and on wonderfully about their ideas for the design of
| the Phantasmagorical Data Engine with the blind faith assumption that when
| they're done, we'll have amateur bands to use it in. I don't think we can
| assume that, and sticking those who write about it in a "newsghetto" so they
| can be ignored more easily will be counterproductive in the long run. Penny
| wise and pound foolish, as it were.

Your right to speak is subordinate to my right to ignore you. Mixing
in stuff people don't want to read doesn't make them read it, it makes
them hate it. And makes it harder to find for those who want it.
--
bill davidsen (davidsen@crdos1.crd.GE.COM -or- uunet!crdgw1!crdos1!davidsen)
VMS is a text-only adventure game. If you win you can use unix.

3806. Re: TVI Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 17:33:54 UTC
From: pierson@ggone.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <17940@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5926

>In rec.ham-radio, sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington) writes:

>>I have a baffling TVI problem, and I'd like to see if anyone else has
>>encountered anything similar. "Something" within about 150 meters of
>>my antenna is apparently rectifying my 15 meter signal, and generating
>>a harmonic at 63 MHz. Harmonic generation in the rig and antenna
>>system have been ruled out. ...

150 meters is a big region, because... corrosion anywhere can lead
to (inefficient_but_functional) rectifiers. Cases have been doumented
involving about any dissimilar metals (and some similar ones):
a bad jopint in an aluminum rain gutter comes to mind. Have never
heard of any particular trouble shooting techniques, presumably a
receiver, perhaps desensed by wrapping in aluminum foil would be a
start. What receiver? hmmmm. Anybody nearby have a watchman, or
equivalent? Any harmonics elsewhere, that might fall into the band
of a another receiver??

good hunting

thanks
dave pierson |the facts, as accurately as i can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |the opinions, my own.
600 Nickerson Rd
Marlboro, Mass
01752 pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com

"He has read everything, and, to his credit, written nothing." A J Raffles

3807. Re: Major E.H. Armstrong 100th Anniversary Special Event

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 17:56:35 UTC
From: jim@ghp.UUCP
Message-ID: <721@ghp.UUCP>
Source record: 5899

In article <Dec.3.09.43.40.1990.17211@galaxy.rutgers.edu> gubernar@andromeda (John D. Gubernard) writes:

>Major Edwin Howard Armstrong, famed radio pioneer was born on Dec 18, 1890,
>and fell to his death on Feb 1, 1954.

How did he fall??
--
Jim Stewart, VE3SRJ
UUCP: jim%ghp@mnetor.uucp
BELL: (416)862-0430

3808. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 18:00:57 UTC
From: brian@positron.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.180057.3925@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 5828
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

Jeff DePolo writes:

> r.r.a.legal seems a bit too specific. I don't see the use of having
> a seperate group for just this particular aspect of normal traffic.

I'd rather see r.r.a.rules or r.r.a.regulations

> r.r.a.swap might be better as just rec.radio.swap

I'd rather see this too.

I'd also like to see rec.radio.cb so that CB related stuff would have
a place to be without being flamed to death and rec.radio.amateur.tech
(or perhaps just rec.radio.tech since the shortwave folks would also
be interested in the same things) for technical discussions.

--
--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

3809. Reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 18:22:23 UTC
From: Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.660594143.rdixon@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 5827

I agree with the current proposals to split rec.ham-radio into smaller subgroups. I am less concerned about what the subgroups are than about the need for doing it. It is just too big now.

Bob Dixon
W8ERD

3810. commodore c64

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 18:45:25 UTC
From: Dan.Garret@f31.n140.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <1001.2761D634@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 5900

hey there i'm sellin an awesome c64 keyboard. which just happens to be perfect for HAM radio users. this key board will go around um lets see anywhere between $60-$80 from me.So if yer interested leave me a message and i'll reply as soon as possible BBFn.
]

--
Dan Garret - via FidoNet node 1:140/22
UUCP: ...!herald!weyr!31!Dan.Garret
Domain: Dan.Garret@f31.n140.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Standard Disclaimers Apply...

3811. Re: CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 19:26:24 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140028@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 5901

One question about this CMOS Super keyer: can the iambic feature be turned off? I'm used to a W9TO style keyer, which I use with a dual lever paddle. It is not iambic, and whenever I try to use an iambic keyer I send garbage.

Ed WA2SRQ

3812. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 19:30:59 UTC
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <3559@jaytee.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 5839
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

>Let me just say that I'd oppose any proposal to create a
> ".tech" subgroup because most of the existing postings
>are technical to some degree or another and most Amateur...

You've got to be kidding! Most of the postings technical? Only if you consider questions about nocode, callsign projects, clean fists, club stations, licensing procedures (aka Gorden West), Ham stacks, super repeaters, radar detectors, *Camcoders*???, CB, QSL card dimentions, reverse autopatches, flea markets, fees, numerous FCC comments, cyrillic?, Herbie net, antenna restrictions, etc, etc, etc, technical?!. Yes, *PLEASE* let's setup a .tech subgroup (works for rec.auto).

Jim Vienneau, Sun Microsystems Inc - Billerica, MA
Email: jvienneau@east.sun.com Amateur Radio: WB1B
Good old Ma Bell (well old anyway): (508)671-0372

3813. The Amateur Radio Ops. well stocked library.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 19:47:13 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <2345.275fab71@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 5902

I am thinking of adding a book on receivers to my library,

has anyone read/reviewed this book?

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS
Principles and Design
by U.L. ROHDE and T.T.N. BUCHER
608 pages, 402 illus.

It is available from the McGRAW HILL book club.

3814. Re: Alinco control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 19:48:31 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2490@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5903

In article <9012061234.AA02681@ucsd.edu> PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET (GWYFFD) writes:
{
{ All in all, I've been very happy with the rig, my first foray into the
{world of 2m. The only bad things I have to say about it are
{
{1) The manual STINKS to high heaven. It's obviously a translation from
{Japanese, and it's more confusing than it is useful. It took me 3 weeks to
{figure out the DTMF/CTCSS functions.

Seems to be a generic problem with Alinco. My new DR590 manual (no charge
from Alinco) is MUCH better than the original. Might be worth a phone call.

{2) Alinco has a good radio, but there are NO accessories available for the
{HT's. . . They shipped the rigs to get them on the market, but haven't supported
{them. A speaker/mike would be nice, as would DC adapters, etc...

You migh try Reno Radio (in Reno NV of course :-)) I don't have their
phone number, but they advertise in QST. They seem to take extra trouble to
stock Alinco stuff, a local ham got a DR-160 speaker/mike from them, then I
got the DR590 remote control kit from them. Delivery from stock in both
cases!

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

3815. Suggestions for portable short radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 19:57:00 UTC
From: MRL@NERUS.PFC.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <F2A3B8843A31403C66@NERUS.PFC.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 5904

Someone here where I work was asking me for a recommendation for an inexpensive portable short wave radio. ("One of the new phase locked loop ones!") He saw an ad from a mail order place called DAK that is selling one for $50. I suggested he consider paying a bit more than that if he wants a decent one. Am I wrong? Can anyone suggest one for him? Thanks.
Mark/K1PR
Please respond directly to me. I'm not on this mailing list.

3816. Re: Reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 20:01:21 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <y5RTT1w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5905

Bob_Dixon@osu.edu writes:

> I agree with the current proposals to split rec.ham-radio into smaller
> subgroups. I am less concerned about what the subgroups are than about the
> need for doing it. It is just too big now.
>
The current proposal does not split rec.ham-radio into smaller
subgroups. All it does is rename the existing ones. Rec.ham-radio becomes
rec.radio.ham. rec.ham-radio.packet becomes rec.radio.ham.packet. The
only new thing is the creation of a .legal (.rules or whatever) group.

There are three groups now. The same three will exist, adding only the
legal one.

A better proposal would be to simply add rec.ham-radio.legal. It
accomplishes the same thing as the longer proposal does, with less work
and confusion.

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3817. Re: Reciprocal operating in France?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 20:32:11 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250290@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5906

In rec.ham-radio, john@anasaz.uucp (John Moore) writes:

>I expect to spend considerable time in France early next year.
...
>We don't speak ANY French - is that a problem?

You really only need to know one phrase:

"Ou est le lavabo?" = Where is the toilet?

For any OTHER request you can use sign language.

AL N1AL

3818. Re: Lojack Direction Finders SPOTTED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 21:58:58 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080037@col.hp.com>
Source record: 5909

Are they located in a "quad" pattern? I.e., looking down:

X X

X X

If so, I believe you would be correct.

3819. Houston Baloon Lauch Status?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-07 22:12:28 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <4315@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 5910

What ever happened with the scheduled Houston baloon launch?
Did it go? Was it postponed? Is it rescheduled?

-C.T. Wb4HVD

3820. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 00:50:26 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <339@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 5913
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <1403@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:
text deleted...
>
> Basically, what I am saying is that all references to the slang 'HAM'
>should be changed to 'AMATEUR'.... therefore 'rec.radio.ham' becomes
>'rec.radio.amateur' and so on. This will not cause confusion on anyones part.
>PLEASE, if we are going to change names of the group, lets go for the
>full name:
>
> rec.radio.amateur
> rec.radio.amateur.packet
> rec.radio.amateur.swap
> rec.radio.amateur.legal (yes, I think this subgroup can be added,
> although I wonder how many people will 'read'
> it at all!)

I agree 100% with the above! Since we are going through the process, lets
get the names of the groups to correspond to convention. Also lets
make the group names descriptive. Get rid of the "ham" and substitute
amateur!

While I am not sure that rec.radio.amateur.legal is the best name for the
^^^^^
additional group, I do not have a better suggestion so will go along with
this until a better idea comes along.

+---+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| Route 1, Box 1745 Amateur Radio Station WB5FKH |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 BBS: (318) 527-6667, 19200(PEP)/9600(V.32)/2400/1200 |
| |
| "A witty saying proves nothing." -- Voltaire |
+---+

3821. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 01:05:44 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <340@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 5915

In article <qo4RT4w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
>eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk (Mike Willis) writes:
>>
>> I had enough difficulty getting the University to enable the current
>> groups, changing things just makes life difficult. We will probably lose
>> the service altogether.
>> Mike.
>
> Bravo! Like the old saying goes, if it ain't fix, don't broke it.
>

This is utter nonsense! One groups administrative problems, either
real or perceived, do NOT constitute a logical justification for opposing
real progress which is needed in this case.

+--+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| Route 1, Box 1745 Amateur Radio Station WB5FKH |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 BBS: (318) 527-6667, 19200(PEP)/9600(V.32)/2400/1200 |
| |
| "A witty saying proves nothing." -- Voltaire |
+--+

3822. Re: The Amateur Radio Ops. well stocked library.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 01:25:31 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec8.012531.19987@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5917

In article <2345.275fab71@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com> macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com writes:
> I am thinking of adding a book on receivers to my library,
> has anyone read/reviewed this book?
>
> COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS
> Principles and Design
> by U.L. ROHDE and T.T.N. BUCHER
> 608 pages, 402 illus.
>
> It is available from the McGRAW HILL book club.

It's rather good; there's nothing else quite like it. Good chapter on
active antennas, especially. It certainly does not duplicate other books.

3823. Re: Special event

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 01:34:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1655@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5918

In article <F44CBF66F5FFA06D94@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu> DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:
>
>All bands (except 30, 17, and 12 m) and all modes will be used, de-
>pending on the members' preference. W9UUU, the club station, located
>in Terre Haute, Indiana, will be on the air for the special event on
>various frequencies that conform to band usage, propogation condi-
>tions, and operators' prejudices.

This is not a flame. Special event stations are neat. It just struck me that I see the phrase "all bands" a lot when only the five traditional HF bands are meant. I think this reflects a mindset in amateur radio that may result in there only being five (or seven) bands left for ham radio some day. Pity.

Gary KE4ZV

3824. Zepp Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 01:49:53 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <686.27601142@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5919

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 5 Dec 90 20:08:51 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <612@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1990Dec2.223924.8533@informix.com>, randall@informix.com
> (Randall Rhea) writes:
> > Now that we're on the subject of Zepp antennas ... it is OK to have
> > the top part of the antenna slope at an angle, like an inverted V? That's
> > the setup I have. So far, it seems to work OK.
>
> Shouldn't be any problem with this...BUT, it may do some funny things
> at higher frequencies. If you are using a 130 foot zepp on 10 mtrs,
> I think the directivity off the ends might be a bit funny, possibly
> directing lots of energy toward the ground.

If any straight but sloped horizontal antenna within a half wavelength or
less of the ground, it will tend to be directional toward the lower end.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3825. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 02:21:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1656@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5920
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <19@shasta.Stanford.EDU>, paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:
> Jay Maynard and I propose the following reorganization of the rec.ham-radio
> hierarchy:
>
> PROPOSED ADDITIONS:
>
> 1. rec.radio.ham
> "A General newsgroup for discussions about amateur radio."
> 2. rec.radio.ham.legal
> "A newsgroup for the discussion of legal aspects of amateur radio."
> 3. rec.radio.ham.packet
> "A newsgroup for discussions about amateur packet radio."
> 4. rec.radio.ham.swap
> "A forsale group for the rec.radio.ham hierarchy."
>
> PROPOSED DELETIONS:
>
> 1. rec.ham-radio
> Now superseded by rec.radio.ham and rec.radio.ham.legal.
> 2. rec.ham-radio.packet
> Superseded by rec.radio.ham.packet
> 3. rec.ham-radio.swap
> Replaced by rec.radio.ham.swap

The fallacy of this proposal as I see it is that rec.radio.ham.legal will consist of cross-posts to/from the base group. The purpose of many of the posts that prompted this proposed reorganization of the groups is to wake up amateurs to the political implications for the survival of amateur radio of many regulatory matters. These posters will continue to cross-post in an attempt to get the widest readership. In addition, many of the postings that the reorganizers want shifted to legal are triggered by posts in the base group and will continue to be answered in the base group until a flurry of postings begging for the thread to be taken to legal are received in the base group. This is not the intended result of this reorganization. A better plan (IMHO) is as follows:

1. rec.radio.ham.bland
A safe smug little hole for those offended by controversy. No posting of mods allowed. No postings about antenna matching allowed. No code/no-code postings allowed. No mention of autopatches allowed. No mention of the future of amateur radio allowed. No postings about VECs allowed. No mention of using amateur radio in aircraft or trains allowed. Don't even use the letters A R R L in this group. No content allowed.

2. rec.radio.ham.misc
A general replacement for the current rowdy base group.

3. rec.radio.ham.swap
The swap group works relatively well, though for sale postings do
continue to be seen in the base group.

4. rec.radio.ham.packet
The packet group works relatively well, though it too seems full
of cross-posts lately.

Don't even THINK of renaming the groups "amateur" rather than "ham", that's
MUCH too controversial.

Gary KE4ZV

3826. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 02:56:55 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP
Message-ID: <210@km4ba.UUCP>
Source record: 5922

Jim.Grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs, W8GRT) writes:

stuff deleted....

>[Sorry to offend the rec.ham-radio.legal proponents, but if you look up from
>your ivory tower technical tinkering some day and discover that the politics
>of regulation have eliminated the hobby altogether, don't ask why "somebody"
>failed to notice and take care of the problem.]

This is from the guy who thinks we should adapt Canadian rules requiring
a license to even own a transmitter.

I have noticed that in most of Jim's posts, that he favor's additional
or new restrictions. Many of his viewpoints I disagree with because
they further restrict dwindling rights of US citizens. (Scanners
and firearm ownership comes to mind.)

Am I the only one to notice the mixed signals?

Alan Barrow km4ba
..!gatech!kd4nc!km4ba!alan

>--
>Jim Grubs, W8GRT - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
>UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!Jim.Grubs
>INTERNET: Jim.Grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3827. Re: Confirmed SAREX QSO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 08:15:52 UTC
From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <10555@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 5829

We just got through with a nice 82 degree high pass here in Honolulu.
It peaked at 7:54 pm local time tonight, December 7. I made sure that plenty
of people heard about it by talking it up on the statewide repeater system.
Everyone expected a loud packet pass.

I went up on the roof of my condo, about 100 feet AGL, with binoculars,
handheld, and 4 element beam. Invited some neighbors to come look for
the shuttle and listen to the commotion.

Unfortunately, it was too long after sunset, so no one spotted the shuttle.

However, WA4SIR surprised us all by coming up on voice! Several
astonished hams managed to make contact during the pass. I heard about
2 minutes of the downlink with my IC-2A and 4 element handheld beam, and
a visiting ham in Waikiki heard WA4SIR on a handheld and ruber duck!

Gee, I wonder if Ron just wanted more DX QSL cards? *grin*

_____
John Shalamskas, KJ9U / \ "Marge, you're my wife,
\/\/ | / but donuts are my mistress!"
| (o)(o) / _
C .---_) / \
| |.___| | O ||
| __/ __/
/_____\ johns@uhunix.uhcc.hawaii.edu

--

_____
John Shalamskas, KJ9U / \ "Marge, you're my wife,
\/\/ | / but donuts are my mistress!"
| (o)(o) /

3828. Re: Reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 11:54:07 UTC
From: UKTONY@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <36698@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 5832

Who do we need to talk to about spliting rec.radio.shortwave and ham.radio?

At the moment some items posted in ham.radio automaticly also make it into radio.shortwave.

I subscribe to both and do not really want to read them twice.

Is the magic word here, BANDWIDTH.

Tony
[son of G6HHF]

3829. W.W.II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 14:45:00 UTC
From: PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <9012082234.AA00761@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5838

In the course of researching the demise of the carrier pigeon as a species, I was recently reading an offical Signal Corps history of their involvement in W.W. II. Just out of a sense of boredom,(I've been working on this project TOO LONG!) I started to look up references to amateur radio. The history had glowing things to say about the Amateur Service, including a report filed after a visit to ARRL headquarters in (then) Hartford, Conn., and the formation of the Army Amateur Radio System (AARS, which I assume is the precursor to MARS). The book continues with saying that "the attack on Pearl Harbor, of course, ended all amateur radio work in the United States", and just drops the subject. I can't find any more references until far after the war was over. In a word, what happened? I can't find any other sources to back this amazing statement up. Did every amateur station in the country go into mothballs "for the duration" ? Did Congress (or the governing body of amateur radio) just outlaw all ham transmissions? By what reasoning? It would seem to me that amateurs, particularly those with fox-hunting experience, would be quite useful to combat domestic spies, etc, etc, etc.... Any of the older hams on the net remember this time period? What happened?

Perplexed,

R. Todd Perry
PERRYR@WABASH
KB2JAC/9

3830. SAREX News

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 17:43:36 UTC
From: Rob.Dale@samba.acs.unc.edu
Message-ID: <1871@beguine.UUCP>
Source record: 5864

According to a press conference yesterday (12/7) a SAREX/Mir conversation is scheduled for 9d7h30m MET, with more information forthcoming.

Also, I was able to monitor WA4SIR calling CQ around 0433Z 8 Dec on an ICOM 2AT w/rubber duck in W Lafayette, IN... Sort of surprised myself.

Rob Dale --- N8GSK --- Purdue University Atmospheric Science
Rob.Dale@samba.acs.unc.edu

3831. A scream...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 18:17:34 UTC
From: lee@tosspot.wang.com
Message-ID: <ZZHVT2w163w@tosspot.wang.com>
Source record: 5840

Y'know, for the first time ever, I've decided that it might be
a good thing if amateur radio finally became a thing of the past...

Yesterday (a Friday) I was home sick, so I thought it'd be really
nice to copy the PA0AA/PI4AA club bulletins on twenty (14103).
These guys have been on the air for about thirty years now, same
time, same place, and I've sent them the odd report now and then
for almost twenty of those years.

So I'm copying their Dutch news xmission (cw) and one of God's
divinely appointed american amateurs (at least in his mind)
shows up. Anyway, asshole starts sending (keyboard generated) cw
over PA0AA, asking 'em to please QSY to the cw portion of the band.
This does no good of course, 'AA is sending tape/whatever itself.
Still, he keeps it up for the entire cw news broadcast, of course, he
gives no callsign.

So, time for the voice portion of the transmission.

Two people show up on voice (both sounded like older people) asking
why they have to listen to this every Friday afternoon. No calls
again, what's the odds one of these two was the cw policeman?
They carry on bitching and whining......and bitching...and whining...

I used to think that amateurs were slightly special people - y'know -
interested in things outside their back yards, willing to help fellow
hobbyists, generally tolerant folk. Turns out that being an amateur
just gives you the ability to be an asshole with an audience of thousands
if the fancy takes you......and those of us that tolerate these people
are every bit as bad because we can't be bothered to do anything about it!

God, I'm pissed! What with the zoo on 313 and Bouvet, perhaps we really
don't deserve to be allowed to exist as amateurs. I used to say that
the 313 zoo made me proud to be an amateur........"G" amateur, that is,
but I'm not even sure of that any more.

Okay, anyone have any suggestions upon which we can act to clean up our
act? The ARRL and the FCC don't care, so perhaps it's time we got our
own house together?

Oh, I live in NH, not G-land, by the way so I've seen both sides of
the US/EU hf attitudes.....

Lee W1/G8LCK

3832. Re: Major E.H. Armstrong 100th Anniversary Special Event

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 19:27:44 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec8.192744.21012@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 5868

In article <721@ghp.UUCP> jim@ghp.UUCP (Jim Stewart) writes:
>In article <Dec.3.09.43.40.1990.17211@galaxy.rutgers.edu> gubernar@andromeda (John D. Gubernard) writes:
>
>>Major Edwin Howard Armstrong, famed radio pioneer was born on Dec 18, 1890,
>>and fell to his death on Feb 1, 1954.
>
>How did he fall??

Distraught over his inability to successfully fight those who stole his
ideas and inventions, he jumped.

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

3833. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 20:32:22 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9012082032.AA28297@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 5841

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 35
1 20980U 90106 A 90340.71451300 .00053642 00000-0 37954-3 0 129
2 20980 28.4668 332.8436 0011228 341.6274 18.4530 15.72433683 705
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3834. Re: Reciprocal operating in France?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 20:47:20 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5698@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5842

In article <1250290@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
]You really only need to know one phrase:
]
]"Ou est le lavabo?" = Where is the toilet?
]
On the RADIO?
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

3835. Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 21:08:39 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <688.27612B49@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5843

> From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
> Date: 6 Dec 90 14:19:14 GMT
> Organization: The University of Hartford
> Message-ID: <395@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> > In other words, to try to cover up their impotence in dealing with the
> > sharks, they plan to make a big show of beating the crap out of the
> guppies.
> > Wonderful concept! No wonder young people feel such total contempt for
> > government.
>
> Jim, that is unmitigated crap. Are you suggesting that, since the cops
> can't stop every crime, they shouldn't mind the legalization of any
> technology that makes committing a crime easier? That's exactly what
> I'm talking about, and it has nothing to do with "sharks" and "guppies."

And I was talking (as well you know) about the immorality of the FCC using beating up on us guppies as a smokescreen to hide the fact they can't/won't deal with the sharks. In fact, by failing to deal with the shark class violations, they encourage guppy class violations. If they'd deal with the sharks, the guppies would take the hint.

> > Are we to infer from your constant references to the fact that you
> > participate in the ARRL program to educate the FCC on what's happening in
> the
> > real world that the League approves of this FCC "Whack the Guppies"
> policy?
>
> Attacking the messenger because you dislike the message adds nothing
> useful to this discussion.

Neither does your predilection for trying to drag red herrings across the path of everyone who is less than totally thrilled with the way the League mismanages things.

> Also, as you very well know, my postings
> here do not represent official League policy.
> If people insist on
> taking
> anything any ARRL staffer or official says as "League policy," how
> can there be any dialogue between the officials/staff and the members?

Then why do your postings in this thread contain repeated references to your part in the briefing of FCC staff members by ARRL staff members? If you're not speaking for the League, why drag its name into the conversation to lend

credibility to your statements?

> (For some reason, I'm really starting to warm up to the idea of
> rec.ham-radio.legal. Although rec.ham-radio.flame seems more
> apropos.)

Right. Brand everyone who disagrees with Newington as troublemakers and segregate them into some ghetto where noone will notice when they ask embarrassing questions like, "Now that the loss of 220 - 222 mhz is final, who was it at HQ who failed to see to it that the FCC technical people had constantly updated rather than outdated ARRL repeater directories?"

The S.S. Ham Radio has hit another iceberg and is sinking by the bow, but by God, the officers on the bridge are in full uniform and saluting in proper Bristol fashion to the very end.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3836. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 21:17:45 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <689.27612B4F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5844
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups

In article <1403@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:

> Basically, what I am saying is that all references to the slang 'HAM'
> should be changed to 'AMATEUR'.... therefore 'rec.radio.ham' becomes
> 'rec.radio.amateur' and so on. This will not cause confusion on anyones
> part.
> I think that only 'hams' know what the term 'ham' radio really means.

I'm not arguing against changing the name, but at the same time I think you underestimate the degree to which 'radio ham' has over the decades become a widely understood term among non-hams.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3837. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 21:20:59 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <oHqVT4w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5845

alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer) writes:

> This is utter nonsense! One groups administrative problems, either
> real or perceived, do NOT constitute a logical justification for opposing
> real progress which is needed in this case.

What is the real progress? Changing the name from rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.amateur is not progress of any kind, much less "real". It is just "change".

Since there was an affirmative reply to the post of one site against it, then there are obviously TWO sites. If there are TWO, then there are probably more.

In fact, EVERY site will have to go through the trouble of changing the newsgroup names, feed and fed information, etc. All for what? A simple name change? Will this happen without incident? Ha ha ha.

The only real change is the addition of a .rules or .legal subgroup, which could be done WITHOUT any other name change.

Your post is yet another wild claim of perceived benefit with no justification provided, and it the only utter nonsense here. I have asked several times for a real justification for this change, and NOBODY has answered. The only "reason" so far is "it's a new name". So what?

Will it stop the cross posts? Hardly. Does it describe anything better? No. Will it change ANYTHING, other than the name? Ha ha ha. No.

Your claim that a name change is real progress is the same as claiming that all New York City needs to do to solve it's problems is rename itself to South Bend, Indiana.

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3838. Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 21:33:46 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <690.27612B54@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5846
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups

> From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
> Date: 7 Dec 90 13:10:48 GMT
> Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
> Message-ID: <4437@lib.tmc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Jim, I'm hardly in the class of ivory-tower technical tinkerer. I intend
> to participate in rec.{ham-radio,radio.ham,radio.amateur}.legal. I do
> recognize that not all readers of this group do, though.
>
> Jon, this is the kind of thing that should go in .legal. Glad to see
> that
> it's making an impression. .flame would be ideal, but would never fly in
> the newsgroup creation process.

Fine, but if you come to me after Phil finishes his Phatasmagorical Data Engine and ask "How come we got no bands to use it in?", am I ever going to unload on you!! [:-)*

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3839. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 21:37:42 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9012082137.AA28889@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 5847

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #780 -
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2 00424 80.4628 117.8427 0022817 192.4993 167.5589 13.67422345406016
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2 03029 13.3909 19.6448 0029090 275.7352 83.9619 1.00272822 84501
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2 04966 51.5000 159.2357 2159759 117.6295 266.0158 11.30615782610895
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2 10637 32.5712 116.2254 1423786 357.8872 1.4170 1.00254357 8155
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2 10684 63.8019 84.3962 0123996 198.0162 161.5371 2.00555022 79198
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1 10893U 78 47 A 90340.44608576 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2801
2 10893 64.3126 325.0735 0168515 24.0958 336.6757 2.00538321 92129
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1 19822U 89 16 A 90340.55477953 .00015376 00000-0 10817-2 0 8526
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2 20947 7.2176 214.3349 7281002 190.5978 135.2796 2.26810644 323
1990 100D
1 20948U 90100 D 90332.12842225 .00248441 00000-0 31672-1 0 79
2 20948 6.9820 217.8693 7267049 184.2197 163.1356 2.31653400 158
Molniya1-79
1 20949U 90101 A 90340.29050194 -.00000489 00000-0 -63739-2 0 197
2 20949 62.8439 67.4104 7370625 288.1269 9.4967 2.00690130 271
1990 101B
1 20950U 90101 B 90339.75221304 .00715241 10159-4 12165-2 0 229
2 20950 62.8041 22.7885 0220969 123.9700 238.3371 15.70651771 1964
1990 101C
1 20951U 90101 C 90340.28618025 .01937562 38139-4 95128-3 0 323
2 20951 62.8343 20.3201 0208919 115.7270 246.5328 15.87370299 2053
1990 101D
1 20952U 90101 D 90340.40809099 .00000089 00000-0 -52747-3 0 70
2 20952 62.8591 67.3171 7401866 288.0728 9.3506 1.97032955 265
Gorizont 22
1 20953U 90102 A 90330.40304860 -.00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 51
2 20953 1.4563 271.9443 0013311 100.5974 262.2792 0.97641033 42
1990 098F
1 20956U 90 98 F 90340.67332689 .07228362 10468-4 70601-2 0 77
2 20956 62.8080 173.9781 0065272 351.6988 7.2995 16.06401068 3216
1990 102E
1 20957U 90102 E 90340.21856596 .00001639 00000-0 21052-2 0 108
2 20957 47.3066 268.6343 7293172 3.3562 359.5699 2.22085333 254
1990 102F
1 20958U 90102 F 90338.84739005 .00003825 00000-0 20807-2 0 94
2 20958 47.2599 268.9753 7312338 3.0398 359.6154 2.22515949 240
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 90340.70601393 .00000016 00000-0 00000 0 0 125
2 20959 54.9016 190.9416 0041393 213.1876 137.9413 2.00557106 172
1990 103B
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1 20960U 90103 B 90337.99532572 .00008406 00000-0 70732-3 0 96
2 20960 21.4212 134.6566 0155234 263.5072 94.7677 14.86315986 1054
1990 103C
1 20961U 90103 C 90337.66913116 .00110632 52462-5 19940-2 0 168
2 20961 34.6130 179.3534 6051348 199.9239 119.9467 4.05567521 280
1990 104A
1 20966U 90104 A 90339.75671436 .00008764 00000-0 49507-3 0 130
2 20966 82.5055 335.6746 0013277 275.6939 84.2862 15.12915685 1076
1990 104B
1 20967U 90104 B 90341.01264456 .00004187 00000-0 23502-3 0 168
2 20967 82.5056 334.4395 0012739 273.4507 86.5272 15.13034337 1262
1990 104C
1 20975U 90104 C 90340.45302994 .00134209 00000-0 60766-2 0 64
2 20975 82.5343 334.9767 0023494 357.3680 4.7128 15.20047606 1175
1990 104D
1 20976U 90104 D 90340.45756805 .00130444 00000-0 60863-2 0 75
2 20976 82.4789 334.8716 0018334 346.0505 15.9393 15.19121928 1176
1990 104E
1 20977U 90104 E 90339.15676793 .00095403 00000-0 51102-2 0 79
2 20977 82.5238 336.2841 0007721 277.2157 82.8161 15.14554043 974
1990 105A
1 20978U 90105 A 90341.16613553 .00001376 00000-0 52715-3 0 146
2 20978 98.8582 9.5865 0081322 341.3347 18.4868 14.30409418 797
1990 105B
1 20979U 90105 B 90335.85003353 -.00000052 00000-0 -10171-4 0 16
2 20979 98.8765 4.2096 0095350 358.7226 3.2756 14.33113285 35
STS 35
1 20980U 90106 A 90340.71451300 .00053642 00000-0 37954-3 0 129
2 20980 28.4668 332.8436 0011228 341.6274 18.4530 15.72433683 705
Soyuz TM-11
1 20981U 90107 A 90340.83503658 .00033237 00000-0 40499-3 0 124
2 20981 51.6134 180.9345 0022011 328.4375 31.5483 15.59895561 716
1990 105C
1 20983U 90105 C 90337.08457626 .00209153 00000-0 35988-1 0 04
2 20983 98.8291 5.4950 0197371 357.4131 2.5925 14.55499061 216
1990 105D
1 20984U 90105 D 90340.64237750 .00027238 00000-0 39754-2 0 58
2 20984 98.9484 9.3507 0220376 343.0270 16.3659 14.60498766 731
1990 108A
1 20985U 90108 A 90339.76521560 .00078243 00000-0 12797-2 0 70
2 20985 65.0132 113.7922 0009955 268.6295 91.3913 15.52023343 277
1990 108B
1 20986U 90108 B 90338.58161013 .29063209 36629-4 16227-3 0 62
2 20986 64.9836 117.5536 0071556 60.2393 301.2550 16.46302922 100
1990 105E
1 20987U 90105 E 90337.97924624 -.00171546 00000-0 -28454-1 0 09
2 20987 98.8185 6.5202 0226032 351.8690 9.0252 14.56268526 350
1990 105F
1 20988U 90105 F 90338.05017377 .00000504 00000-0 99999-4 0 06
2 20988 98.8328 6.5028 0186681 354.4551 8.5660 14.54225185 366
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1990 105G
1 20989U 90105 G 90337.29400146 .00000484 00000-0 99999-4 0 09
2 20989 98.8389 5.7042 0185476 358.9690 1.1430 14.52697379 242
1990 105H
1 20990U 90105 H 90340.02758831 .00464715 00000-0 65458-1 0 71
2 20990 98.9108 8.6654 0205698 346.3097 13.4963 14.61527569 651
1990 105J
1 20991U 90105 J 90340.53929036 .00057511 00000-0 52150-2 0 51
2 20991 98.9253 9.3192 0271360 348.1424 11.3547 14.71041907 722
1990 105K
1 20992U 90105 K 90338.04260715 .00000587 00000-0 99999-4 0 07
2 20992 98.8375 6.4625 0207981 355.7428 2.6535 14.57981860 299
1990 105L
1 20993U 90105 L 90337.29702487 .00000440 00000-0 99999-4 0 09
2 20993 98.8808 5.7268 0173636 357.8948 2.1512 14.49900011 251
1990 098G
1 20994U 90 98 G 90340.87698918 .01629483 41479-4 52704-3 0 97
2 20994 62.8063 172.7699 0029140 121.3733 239.3317 16.24454096 3257
1990 098H
1 20995U 90 98 H 90338.65560779 .06173369 41211-4 23394-2 0 14
2 20995 62.8105 181.7710 0033060 121.3826 239.0765 16.22247289 2893
1990 098J
1 20996U 90 98 J 90338.59461859 .00452654 42071-4 10450-3 0 13
2 20996 62.7906 181.9816 0010908 40.0310 331.3245 16.29425726 2881
1990 105L
1 20997U 90105 L 90338.04103248 .00490309 00000-0 68477-1 0 19
2 20997 98.8010 6.5163 0212012 355.6574 12.3520 14.61003441 365
1990 105M
1 20998U 90105 M 90341.05769937 .00266982 00000-0 39243-1 0 48
2 20998 98.8823 9.7500 0207403 344.9963 14.5421 14.60562784 801
1990 105N
1 20999U 90105 N 90340.51686921 .00356847 00000-0 56447-1 0 45
2 20999 98.7955 9.1155 0195599 348.3494 11.3589 14.58450107 729
1990 109A
1 21000U 90109 A 90339.81587820 .00485980 40291-4 28965-3 0 50
2 21000 62.7984 296.8441 0093498 113.7355 247.4148 16.08609929 171
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

3840. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 21:48:40 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <691.27612B59@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5848
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,news.groups

> From: davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.COM (Wm E Davidsen Jr)
> Date: 7 Dec 90 17:23:39 GMT
> Organization: GE Corp R&D Center, Schenectady NY
> Message-ID: <3011@crdos1.crd.ge.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,
> rec.radio.shortwave,news.groups
>
> Your right to speak is subordinate to my right to ignore you. Mixing
> in stuff people don't want to read doesn't make them read it, it makes
> them hate it. And makes it harder to find for those who want it.

I'm not arguing with the logic of the mechanics. I'm arguing against the attitude that produced the desire for the new mechanics. I believe that it is dangerous to believe that ignoring the very real political problems we face will make them go away.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3841. TVI Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 21:57:03 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <692.27612B5E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5849

> >In rec.ham-radio, sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington) writes:

One troubleshooting tactic, strange as it may sound, is to turn the rig on with someone watching the TV set with the TVI, and go about whacking on things metallic. Disturbing the metallic oxide junction should produce a radical change in the TV display.

To avoid being fitted for a sports jacket with wraparound sleeves, do this at night while meowing loudly. On second thought, send someone else to do it.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3842. Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-08 22:04:18 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <693.27612B63@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5850

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 7 Dec 90 07:11:09 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <628@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <5592@qip.UUCP>, john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
> > In article <655.2758ED18@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >, I can assure you that it is not
> >>]uncommon for officers to "run radar" with the full knowledge and intent
> that
> >]tripping fuzzbusters will slow things down.
>
> >
> > This is, however, illegal - if you could ever prove it. The band is
> > allocated only for radiolocation - not for spoofing or broadcasting.
> > The FCC busted some police department back east for a similar violation.
>
>
> Did they really?

Doubtful. In the first place, how do you prove it? All the police chief has to say is that he was gathering traffic flow statistics.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3843. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 00:30:54 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <3022@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 5851
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

From article <19@shasta.Stanford.EDU>, by paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf):
> Jay Maynard and I propose the following reorganization of the rec.ham-radio
> hierarchy:
>

I'd be in favor of this - I hate typing those @*@&!&!(#7#
hyphens...

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw

3844. Special event

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 02:01:16 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <701.27616274@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5875

> From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
> Date: 8 Dec 90 01:34:54 GMT
> Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
> Message-ID: <1655@ke4zv.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> This is not a flame. Special event stations are neat. It just struck me
> that I see the phrase "all bands" a lot when only the five traditional
> HF bands are meant. I think this reflects a mindset in amateur radio
> that
> may result in there only being five (or seven) bands left for ham radio
> some day. Pity.

And if you try to do something about it, the ostriches try to peck you to pieces... Or build a new pen to put you in.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3845. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 02:02:02 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <26@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5852

In article <oHqVT4w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
> In fact, EVERY site will have to go through the trouble of changing
>the newsgroup names, feed and fed information, etc. All for what? A
>simple name change? Will this happen without incident? Ha ha ha.

This is, of course, false. For starters, the vast, vast majority of sites take everything. The next most common layer gets rid of the talk groups, and the one after that, soc and rec. So, the actual number of sites that will have to make adjustments to their distribution file is very small.

About five years ago, USENET went through a very major name reconstruction, for the most part without incident. Frankly, the proposed shift should have been done then, but that's hindsight.

> Your post is yet another wild claim of perceived benefit with no
>justification provided, and it the only utter nonsense here. I have asked
>several times for a real justification for this change, and NOBODY has
>answered. The only "reason" so far is "it's a new name". So what?

I went into this extensively about three months ago. To reiterate, the change is necessary to better integrate the newsgroups into the developing USENET hierarchy. USENET is not a static entity. The population is growing exponentially, and the number of groups is growing linearly with time. Thus some tendency to order is justified. There is no good justification for RHR's second level domain status, as the tree that is developing under it is directly related to the tree growing in rec.radio. Given that rec.radio is the better organized tree, it only makes sense to direct growth of the smaller tree (RHR, and growth into rec.ham-radio.legal) off of the other tree.

> Will it stop the cross posts? Hardly. Does it describe anything
>better? No. Will it change ANYTHING, other than the name? Ha ha ha. No.

Empirically not true. While .d groups have not drawn off all of the flames from the mainline groups, they have been for the most part effective. Frankly, the ham subculture of armchair lawyers is pretty well defined (I say that being one of them); there are some people who do NOT want to be part of that subculture. The flames resulting from a few thoughtless crossposts should be enough to pen in the obnoxious.

> Your claim that a name change is real progress is the same as claiming
>that all New York City needs to do to solve it's problems is rename
>itself to South Bend, Indiana.

Similar claims were made during the aforementioned Great Reorg, as well as the Internet move to domains a few years back. Remember host tables? Heh, thought so...;-)

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

3846. * SpaceNews 10-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 02:35:29 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <382@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 5853
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1210
* SpaceNews 10-Dec-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1210

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY DECEMBER 10, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* SAREX NEWS *
==============
Dr. Ron Parise, WA4SIR, has made hundreds of packet radio contacts with
his Amateur Radio station on board the space shuttle Columbia. Telephone
bridges were set up to enable school children to talk with the latest
ham in space. Ron has also been making some voice contacts. The primary
downlink frequency for all SAREX operations has been 145.550 MHz.

* MIR NEWS *
============
Soyuz TM-11 has successfully docked with the Mir space station complex
currently on Earth orbit. The Soyuz spacecraft carried Soviet cosmonauts
Musa Manarov, Viktor Afanasyev, and Japanese journalist Toyehiro Akiyama.

* OSCAR-21 NEWS *
=================
The launch of AMSAT-21/RM-1/RS-14/RUDAK-2 has been postponed until 07-Jan-91
so that a Soviet official may witness the launch.

* FEEDBACK *
============
From Franklin Antonio:

In article <378@ka2qhd.UUCP> kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane) writes:

>* MINI-TUTORIAL *
>=================
>The first person to investigate elliptical orbits thoroughly was the
>mathematician and astronomer Kepler. He formulated a set of rules for
>elliptical orbits and was able to demonstrate that all planets followed
>such orbits in their motions around the sun. Over 100 years later, orbital
>elements defined by Kepler are still being used by astronomers and satellite

>trackers worldwide.

Actually, it was a __long__ time ago. Kepler published his work on elliptical motion in "seu Physica coelestis tradita commetariis de motibus stellae Martis" in 1609! This contained the first two laws: orbits are ellipses, and equal area = equal time. In 1619, he published "De Harmonice Mundi", containing the third law, which relates distance to orbit period. In 1620, his mother was arrested for witchcraft.

So, the basic work was done 371 years ago! This is one of the humbling things about celestial mechanics. I'm sure I wouldn't have been able to figure this out, yet Kepler did it 371 years ago. Obviously, he didn't have computers. Most people don't realize that he didn't even have the benefit of a telescope. The telescope was invented around 1609; Galileo pulblished in 1610. The observations that Kepler used to develop his theory were made by Tycho Brahe, many years earlier.

===

John,

Thank you very much for your Keplerian elements tutorial in SpaceNews (90-12-03). You know, this was the first time I have seen any explanation of what Keplerian element sets actually represent, in sufficent enough detail to permit me (or anyone else, for that matter) to write tracking software.

- William Graham - grahamw@cpsc.ucalgary.ca - 73 de VE6UUG @ VE6YYC -

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

KB0CGJ: John Krohn, Redwood Falls, Minnesota, U.S.A.
KB4ZVM: Dan Allen, Greer, South Carolina, U.S.A.
KF8FF : Larry Sparks, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
KI4LX : Vernon Eckleberry, Brunswick, Georgia, U.S.A.
OH5IY : Ilkka Yrjola, Kuusankoski, Finland
N2IXD : Jim DiTucci, Rochester, New York, U.S.A.
N6QJM : Tom Hambrick, Imperial Beach, California, U.S.A.
NT2R : Michael Yorke, Port Washington, New York, U.S.A.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
======================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College

765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

3847. Re: Alinco 2M/440 Xcvr with DTMF control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 03:00:14 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1657@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5854

In article <1214@tsdiag.ccur.com> davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
>In article <1650@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>-
>-I have the Alinco 570T ...
>-take a hard look at the 570 first. It's cheaper and does what most folks
>-want right out of the box. If you don't really *need* remote touchtone
>-control, it's a real win.
>
>Maybe I should mention my experience with my 570T. It performs flawlessly
>in most respects, but it does have one _very_ annoying feature. If you
>want to store a repeater frequency that requires a CTCSS tone, it will
>remember the tone just fine, but it won't remember to transmit the tone
>when that channel is selected! You must manually select whether or not
>CTCSS tones are to be transmitted, even though the actual tone is
>properly stored in memory. UGH! This means that you must remember which
>repeaters need tones and manually switch on/off the CTCSS feature every
>time you stop scanning. Does anyone know how to fix this? I called
>Alinco and they said that that's the way it is, and tough. Their suggestion
>was to get a 590T! I'm not scared of ripping into the radio to fix it.
>Any help anyone can give me will be greatly appreciated!

This is so true. I just leave tone on for all repeaters, programming the
lowest tone possible for repeaters that don't require tone. Nobody notices.

Gary KE4ZV

3848. Re: Major E.H. Armstrong 100th Anniversary Special Event

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 05:04:37 UTC
From: skyrider@bsu-cs.bsu.edu
Message-ID: <12211@bsu-cs.bsu.edu>
Source record: 5855

In article <721@ghp.UUCP>, jim@ghp.UUCP (Jim Stewart) writes:
> >Major Edwin Howard Armstrong, famed radio pioneer was born on Dec 18, 1890,
> >and fell to his death on Feb 1, 1954.
>
> How did he fall??

easy. Committed suicide by literally walking out of a window ten stories up. Seems he just wanted to give up fighting for the rights to own FM.

Too bad. If he lived, he could've seen that he won in the end, and see the rise of FM in this country.

3849. Re: Lojack Direction Finders SPOTTED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 05:10:09 UTC
From: Firesign@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <36699@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 5856
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Can somebody please enlighten an ignorant Ohioan as to what exactly
Lojack is/does??
Thanks.

Glenn
Firesign@cup.portal.com
72561.1062@compuserve.com

3850. sub

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 05:41:33 UTC
From: lapayn@caticsuf.CSUFresno.EDU
Message-ID: <9012090541.AA07300@caticsuf.cati.CSUFresno.EDU>
Source record: 5857

sub Larry Payne

3851. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 05:48:54 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <34420@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 5858

In article <693.27612B63@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

[Various messages about police using unmanned radar transmitters to set off detectors]

>Doubtful. In the first place, how do you prove it? All the police chief has
>to say is that he was gathering traffic flow statistics.
>--
>Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1

The FCC isn't going to approach the department without proof that they were using dummy radar. When an FCC engineer goes to one of the radar gun sites, he'll see a radar unit sitting there, with probably a gel cell or something powering it, and that's it. If the PD was gathering "traffic flow statistics", they'd need some means of recording the statistics they gathered, i.e. either some type of computer with a storage device, a printer of some sort, etc.

Also, when agencies like the Department of Transportation or the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration set out to get traffic statistics, they use special radar guns that are not on the standard X or K frequencies for the sake of getting unbiased readings. If they used standard guns, they would set of detectors, and they would end up getting averages below what is typical.

IMHO, an FCC engineer will recognize this ploy as pure BS.

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

3852. Re: A scream...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 05:54:07 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <34421@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 5859

In article <ZZHVT2w163w@tosspot.wang.com> lee@tosspot.wang.com (Lee Reynolds) writes:
>Y'know, for the first time ever, I've decided that it might be
>a good thing if amateur radio finally became a thing of the past...
>
>Yesterday (a Friday) I was home sick, so I thought it'd be really
>nice to copy the PA0AA/PI4AA club bulletins on twenty (14103).
>
>So I'm copying their Dutch news xmission (cw) and one of God's
>divinely appointed american amateurs (at least in his mind)
>shows up. Anyway, asshole starts sending (keyboard generated) cw
>over PA0AA, asking 'em to please QSY to the cw portion of the band.

14.103 IS the CW portion of the band here in the U.S. The extra phone
portion only goes as low as 14.150.

>Still, he keeps it up for the entire cw news broadcast, of course, he
>gives no callsign.

How did you know he was an American if he didn't give his call sign?

Maybe I'm missing something here.....

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

3853. Re: W.W.II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 06:07:55 UTC
From: brian@positron.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec9.060755.29665@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 5860

PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET (GWYFFD) writes:
> The book continues with saying that "the attack on Pearl Harbor, of
> course, ended all amateur radio work in the United States", In a
> word, what happened? Did every amateur station in the country go
> into mothballs "for the duration" ?

In a word, yes. Hams exist at the mercy of the federal government and the military will always have the right to usurp any and all of our frequencies. This month's (December 1990) QST has a very good summary of the history of amateur radio that will provide a much better answer than my typing.

--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

3854. R5 comments wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 07:10:25 UTC
From: lehmann@g.gp.cs.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <11339@pt.cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 5861

I am interested in buying a Cushcraft R5 20/17/15/12/10m vertical.
If you have used it, please mail me your opinion of it. I am particularly
interested in how high it must be mounted to avoid interaction with
metal below it. I will be mounting on a apartment roof with metal siding
around it. Cushcraft claims the R5 only needs 6-7 feet of clearance to
avoid interaction with objects below the plane of the radials. I am
also interested in the effiency of the antenna. Thanks in advance.
-Eric, kd3sp

3855. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 09:42:49 UTC
From: dmb@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec9.094249.19547@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 5862

In article <34420@netnews.upenn.edu> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
>In article <693.27612B63@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>[Various messages about police using unmanned radar transmitters to set
>off detectors]
>
>>Doubtful. In the first place, how do you prove it? All the police chief has
>>to say is that he was gathering traffic flow statistics.
>>--
>>Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
>
>[Some more stuff about unmanned radar transmitters]
>
>IMHO, an FCC engineer will recognize this ploy as pure BS.
>
> --- Jeff

IMHO, no FCC engineer is really going to care anyway.

and besides, If the radar gun is on it's performing radio telemetry.
It doesn't matter if you're looking at the readout or not. If an air
traffic controller looks away from his scope is he breaking the law
too?

dmb

3856. Re: A scream...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 10:30:16 UTC
From: gkd@wpi.WPI.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Dec9.103016.9299@wpi.WPI.EDU>
Source record: 5863

In article <ZZHVT2w163w@tosspot.wang.com> lee@tosspot.wang.com (Lee Reynolds) writes:
>Y'know, for the first time ever, I've decided that it might be
>a good thing if amateur radio finally became a thing of the past...
>
>Yesterday (a Friday) I was home sick, so I thought it'd be really
>nice to copy the PA0AA/PI4AA club bulletins on twenty (14103).
>
> (Stuff about US hams deliberately QRMing bulletin deleted.)

I don't think it would be too difficult to convince the powers-that-be
to make amateur radio a thing of the past. It seems to be getting so that
it is virtually impossible to conduct any type of useful scheduled or
organized activity on ham radio due to QRM, both deliberate and unintentional.

For example, I was listening to the WA3NAN (Goddard Space Flight Center)
space shuttle audio rebroadcast last Sunday night. There was a station
sweeping his VFO across the frequency sending di-dah continually. Later,
a couple of stations got on the frequency and started a QSO; hearing WA3NAN
but not knowing what it was. (These guy probably hadn't read QST in 30 years.)
They refused to move when another ham got on the frequency and politely
explained what the broadcasts were, why they were legal, and that they were
of interest to large number of amateurs. The two didn't think that these
broadcasts belonged on ham radio and carried on, ignoring the fact that
they were needlessly annoying lots of other hams. This was "their"
frequency for "their" sched. A 3rd voice then jumped in and added that that
WA3NAN was at fault, since it was supposed to be on 3860, and this was 3858.

My feeling is that the only reason ham radio still exist is because of
the many instances we've documented where we've saved lives in disasters
and provided public safety communications. If we lose the ability to
provide these communications because certain people disagree with them and
cause QRM or because other people are so out of touch with the happenings
in ham radio that they don't even recognize a disaster net in progress and
don't have the sense to QSY, we will lose amateur radio altogether.
It is, for example, OK to question the validity of the 14.313 activity in
the porper forum. But to QRM it only demonstrates our inability to
provide orderly communications.

Many hams need to chill out a bit and realize that the airwaves aren't
theirs exclusively. If the rag chewer can appreciate the fact that
a great many hams enjoy contests, and if the DX-chaser can appreciate
the fact that some stations actually enjoy QSOs with people in far away
places that go beyond a simple "59" without having to endure accusations
of "hogging the DX," methinks we will all be happier.

Greg

3857. Re: Another Look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 13:48:19 UTC
From: ac873@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <9012091348.AA17301@cwns1.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 5872

In a previous article, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) says:

>> The FCC busted some police department back east for a similar violation.
>>
>>
>> Did they really?
>
>Doubtful. In the first place, how do you prove it? All the police chief has to
>say is that he was gathering traffic flow statistics.

I recollect that it started on I-75 in Kentucky. The local PD bragged about
it to the media when confronted. Someone requested an opinion from the FCC
which said that it was a No-No. The FCC did not cite them (as far as I know),
but they desisted.

--
Tom KA8BZB
internet: ac873@Cleveland.Freenet.edu
packet: KA8BZB @W8GRG.OH.USA
BBS: HAMNET @ (216) 942-6382/942-7516

3858. Re: Usenet Un-Net strikes again

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 14:58:54 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5704@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5873

In article <93141@aerospace.AERO.ORG> obrien@aerospace.aero.org (Mike O'Brien) writes:
>Had a good time with the Usenet Un-Net this morning, though I must say
>that it seems to be primarily an East Coast phenomenon. I could barely
>hear the stations and they could not hear me, except for one intermediate

Well, I finally checked in to the un-net last weekend (a week ago now,
I've been swamped and unable to read news) after a fair number of folks
had left, and Talked to a few west-coasters :-). Actually, I had a little
"problem" with my radio, I'm running late so I'll tell that story in a lter
posting.

>
>One confused person from Tabago checked in by accident. 10 meters was
>definitely open this morning.

I heard that. It was somewhat amusing.

>Check in and check it out. 28.390 or 28.410, depending on QRM, Saturdays
>1700-1900Z. Be there...or be somewhere else.

But yesterday was too busy with contest for teh un-net...

>Mike O'Brien
>obrien@aerospace.aero.org

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

3859. UK-->US ham license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 16:02:15 UTC
From: lewis@pender.ee.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <34435@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 5867

I was wondering what procedures one has to go through to obtain a
US amateur radio license. I currently have a class A license (GW4WFX) in
Britain but will be in the US for a number of years where I am at grad.
school. Can I just get a reciprocal license or do I have to subject myself
to some other procedure.......??????

Any advice would be appreciated.

Nic.

GW4WFX

3860. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 16:07:37 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <721@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 5865
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

If (When) we make the switchover to rec.radio.{ham,amateur}.*, it might
be a good idea to make a FAQ message and send it once a while.

It happens that once a while, a casual reader writes a message in the
wrong group, the most common error seems writing in rec.ham-radio what
should be in rec.ham-radio.swap.
Usually, this results in a flame storm to the mailbox of the offender,
and sometimes on the net as well.

It seems to me that the distinction between rec.radio.ham and
rec.radio.ham.legal is less clear than the swap group.
As a result, I think that more articles are mis-posted, and with the
dynamic properies of this group, the flaming remains!

Also, a FAQ might give an answer to some flame-prone questions, like
taking various equipment onto air flights, etc.
One question from an innocent beginner and the group is filled for the
rest of the month!

Other thing: Like Brian, I too would like to keep 'ham' instead of
'amateur'. At least here, broadcast band pirates and the like also
call themselves 'amateurs'.
Moreover, I usually find a new interesting newsgroup from a list
with descriptions (like a checkgroups message), instead of just the
name. And, yes, I like 'ham' too, even if (or because) there is no
similar word in Dutch or German as far as I know of.

Finally, I'd like to propose 'rules' instead of 'legal'. Bandplans,
for instance, have no legal meaning here, just 'gentlemen's agreement'.
If discussed, I'd like to see that in the rules group, because
of the traffic involved. The way I see it, 'rules' is for all rules,
not just the ones issued by the government.

That's my stuiver's worth. I'm interested in your opinion.

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

--8<--nip-nip----------

Geert Jan de Groot, Email: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Philips ICA, ..!hp4nl!philica!geertj
Weisshausstrasse, Ham: PE1HZG
5100 Aachen, West-Germany

phone: +49 241 6003 714 "Programs are like waffles:
fax: +49 241 6003 709 you should always throw the first one out"

[Standard disclaimers apply] - Sutherland

3861. RTTY DX Notes 12/7/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 17:46:25 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1930@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5866

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1207
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 12/7/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 7th December 1990
BID: $RTDX1207
Part 1 of 3.

Please, when reporting intended DXpeditions to some rare place, would
the person reporting indicate where this rare place is? My geography
is fairly good, but where the heck is Morokulien? Which brings me to
another point. Considering present and past operations, one would
assume that some of the DXpeditions have very little interest in RTTY.
We had one to the north who worked very little RTTY, and one to the
south who admitted that they were not interested in RTTY. One must
ask, should we support these operations if we are to receive no
benefit? Maybe we should have more RTTY only operations. At least it
is worth thinking about.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the Saar-Pfalz DX Club Packet
Cluster, I5FLN and his packet cluster, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG and
WB8RJX. Thank you all for your excellent news. We do seem to be
missing one of our regulars. Hope that the birthday was not too much
for you Jules.

Bandpass:

Friday 30:
V31AR 14070 at 0500Z ARQ
FR5ZD 14081 at 1940Z FEC
TY1PS 21074 at 2145Z ARQ
V51P 21085 at 2236Z
ZS9Z/ZS1 14090 at 2245Z QSL
UW1ZU 14091 at 2332Z

Saturday 1:
VR6WH 14088 at 0708Z
9J2BO 21088 at 0929Z
UQ2HO 21088 at 1414Z
ZB2JB 21090 at 1455Z QSL
RA2FB 14090 at 1505Z
ZD8BOB 21089 at 1606Z
```

ZS9Z/ZS1 14090 at 1807Z
EA8ATE 28089 at 1844Z
C56/6W6JX 14087 at 2200Z QSL
TU2BB 14076 at 2345Z ARQ

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1207A
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 12/7/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 7th December 1990
BID: $RTDX1207A
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 2:
LU5DF/CX 14089 at 0013Z QSL
EA8HZ 14091 at 0015Z
HL3ANF 21088 at 0032Z
C56/6W6JX 14085 at 0038Z
VP8BFH 14089 at 0108Z
BV2B 14090 at 0330Z
5N8ALE 14073 at 0600Z FEC
ZD9BV 28096 at 1032Z
9J2BO 28070 at 1205Z ARQ
5V7DP 28093 at 1349Z
Z21EZ 14084 at 1800Z
PJ8DFS 21085 at 2037Z QSL
8P6KW 14084 at 2150Z
TF3EJ 14082 at 2235Z

Monday 3:
RW3NPL 14086 at 0246Z
UM8NC 14085 at 0313Z
TU2BB 14076 at 0453Z
XU1DK 14088 at 1120Z QSL/Note
UX3AYR 21089 at 1430Z
UC2OCT 28086 at 1436Z
YC1YMN 21086 at 1440Z
ZS9Z/ZS1 28090 at 1541Z

Tuesday 4:
UJ8JCQ 21083 at 0553Z
TU2UI 14089 at 0622Z
RL8PYL 14087 at 0624Z
WE6C/BV2 14068 at 0820Z FEC
XU1DK 21088 at 1119Z
5B4VX 28083 at 1445Z
V85GA 14081 at 2215Z ARQ

Wednesday 5:
NP2CT 14068 at 0106Z ARQ
BZ4RC 21087 at 0118Z

XU1DK 28088 at 0153Z
V85GA 21076 at 0530Z ARQ
A45Z 14074 at 0700Z ARQ
V73BN 21085 at 1116Z
PJ8DFS 14092 at 1940Z
TU2BB 14074 at 2133Z ARQ

Thursday 6:
VP2V/WD0ENG 21074 at 0110Z ARQ
UW0LZ 21088 at 0136Z
UM8NC 14088 at 0402Z
5Z4BI 14090 at 1950Z

QSL Information:

ZS9Z/ZS1 says to QSL via OH2BH.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1207B
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 12/7/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 7th December 1990
BID: $RTDX1207B
Part 3 of 3.

C56/6W6JX says to QSL to Box 200, Kaolack, Senegal. Do not QSL to his manager for this operation.

ZB2JB will QSL via Box 292, Gibraltar.

PJ8DFS indicates that his manager is SM5AQD.

LU5DF/CX expects all his cards to go to LU5FSB, who will do the QSL chores.

XU1DK, Toru, says the short address for his QSL is Box 80, Koujimachi, Tokyo 102-91 Japan.

Notes of Interest:

XU1DK states that the power is cut off at 1500Z each day, which makes it a little difficult to operate after that time.

Kure Island, KH7, should show up as KD7P/NH7 from 12th December. He expects to be there until 21st December. QSL to his home address on Guam.

PA3DUU will operate from Morokulien with the call of LG5LG from 22nd December to 29th December. His QSL manager is LA9DFA. (Don't ask me where that place is.)

HA9RE and HA8XX are planning a South Pacific DXpedition toward the end of the year. They will start from Chatham Island as ZL0AAD and ZL0ADN. After two or three weeks they will go to Rarotonga for

another two or three weeks, then they proceed to Niue Island as ZK2XA and ZK2XB for about the same period. QSL to DJ1ND. They would like some dontaions to pay for their trip.

3W3RR, Romeo, informs that his trip to Spratley will be delayed because he now has permission to operate from Afghanistan, as YA0RR. He expects to start at the end of December. He needs donations too. Send them to Edward Kritki, Box 715, Brooklyn, NY 11230 USA. QSL address and frequencies will be announced later.

GL DE DX1

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

3862. Re: Reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 18:05:55 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <k5BXT2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5870

UKTONY@cup.portal.com (Tony C Harding) writes:

> Who do we need to talk to about spliting rec.radio.shortwave and
> ham.radio?
>
> At the moment some items posted in ham.radio automaticly also make it
> into radio.shortwave.
>
No, it is far from automatic. Someone deliberately cross-posted the first article. It might have been a question that was appropriate for both, at first. Then, as the discussion grew towards ham radio in rec.ham-radio, and towards the SWL side in r.r.s, nobody took the effort to un-crosspost the postings, so now you read the same thing in two places.

> I subscribe to both and do not really want to read them twice.

rec.aviation and sci.aeronautics suffers from the same thing. sci.chem and rec.pyrotechnics, at times. Life is a beach.

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3863. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 18:52:37 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <635@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5787

In article <5440018@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM>, mcross@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM (Minor Cross) writes:
> One of the local officiers, who is also a ham, has a lot of fun with his
> radar unit! When he spots a car with a radar detector in the window, he
> likes to track the car, with the speed gun OFF! Likes to watch the
> reactions of the drivers trying to figure out why their detectors didn't
> alert them to his radar!!
>

I don't get it! Do you mean he sits by the side of the road, waiting
for someone to come by with a radar detector, and then just guesses the
speed without turning the gun on?

Or do you mean he paces the car by following it? In this case, he
would never use radar anyway.

Please clarify.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3864. Re: The Hate Herbie Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 19:02:11 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <636@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5791

In article <1990Dec5.055022.20295@informix.com>, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
> In article <1990Dec3.174656.27983@dcdwest.uucp> plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
> >In article <1990Dec1.064203.3875@lopez.UUCP> flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:
> >>
> >>The 20 meter mess has taken a new turn. Herb KV4FZ and his BARF group ...
> >
> >I envision an isolated island somewhere with only 2 mtr lo power single
> >channel HT's (no repeaters or beams allowed), throw in K1MAN and his
> >constant dribble and let them have at it. Forever is a long time :-)
>
> How about this for a "ham hell": put Herbie and Co. in large, steel-frame
> apartment building, where every other resident has TV sets with indoor

(Various descriptions of ham purgatory were deleted)

There was a fiction article in one of the ham magazines in the 1960s
where the deceased ham finds himself in what must be a ham paradise
in the hereafter. He is shown a HUGE station, with every kind of exotic
antenna available...all the latest gear, big amplifiers, etc.

But when he gets on the air and calls CQ, no one comes back...and he
can't hear anyone either.

When he complains to his hosts, they say: "Just where did you think you
were? This is hell."

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3865. Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 19:24:24 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <703.27627C76@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5876

> From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo)
> Date: 9 Dec 90 05:48:54 GMT
> Organization: University of Pennsylvania
> Message-ID: <34420@netnews.upenn.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <693.27612B63@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> [Various messages about police using unmanned radar transmitters to set
> off detectors]
>
> >Doubtful. In the first place, how do you prove it? All the police chief has
>
> >to say is that he was gathering traffic flow statistics.
> >--
> >Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
>
> The FCC isn't going to approach the department without proof that they
> were using dummy radar. When an FCC engineer goes to one of the radar
> gun sites, he'll see a radar unit sitting there, with probably a gel
> cell or something powering it, and that's it. If the PD was gathering
> "traffic flow statistics", they'd need some means of recording the
> statistics they gathered, i.e. either some type of computer with a
> storage device, a printer of some sort, etc.

Don't overcomplicate the problem! All it takes is an auxiliary officer with a pencil and a notebook.

> Also, when agencies like the Department of Transportation or the
> National
> Highway Traffic Safety Administration set out to get traffic statistics,
> they use special radar guns that are not on the standard X or K
> frequencies
> for the sake of getting unbiased readings.

To find out the fans on the way home from the Michigan - OSU game are pushing it a bit? Come now.

> IMHO, an FCC engineer will recognize this ploy as pure BS.

An FCC engineer, even if he cared, we would be hard put to demonstrate that this is not VTO enforcement. The purpose of enforcement is to ensure compliance, not to rack up a lot of traffic court 'kills'. If the radar trips a few fuzzbusters while the watch commander is deciding whether to run a trap, well, that's life.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3866. Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 19:47:43 UTC
From: aoab314@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <41081@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 5871
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

In article <1990Dec6.121859.836@qualcomm.com> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio) writes:
>> newman@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Bill Newman) writes:
>>> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>>>> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio) writes:
>>>>So, the basic work was done 371 years ago! This is one of the humbling
>>>Kepler is not the really humbling example in celestial mechanics. That
>>>honor goes to Isaac Newton, ...
>>>mathematicians of the next two centuries basically just added footnotes
>>>to his work.
>
>I agree with Henry. Newton humbles us all. As for the following 370 years of
>many-body perturbation and stability theory: bah! "plausible" and "could be"
>are waffle-words.

While I will agree that Newton established all the fundamentals for
the CM, that he did grind the 2-body problem to dust, and that the
science of CM is indeed four centuries old, I cannot agree to calling
the later work "footnotes" or dismissing the following works as being
un-verifiable.
This argument is similar to one that may be made in "showing" that
all of science and engineering boils down to Physics, or that the only
truly original discoveries appear in some esoteric branches of
Physics, and everything else follows.
The point is not that the basic problem of CM has remained unchanged
for the past four centuries. It is that all the variations on that
problem have prompted some remarkable contributions from a large number
of mathematicians, and more importantly, these contributions have had
implications far beyond just CM.
Srinivas Bettadpur

3867. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 20:15:17 UTC
From: woods@eci386.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec9.201517.27809@eci386.uucp>
Source record: 5869
Cross-posted to: news.groups,news.admin,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Dec6.095416.7724@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk (Mike Willis) writes:
> I had enough difficulty getting the University to enable the current
> groups, changing things just makes life difficult. We will probably lose
> the service altogether.

I can't imagine why an educational institution would have trouble with anything to do with Amateur Radio! Maybe this shows how poor our PR is.

In article <1990Dec6.173619.22401@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> Ran Atkinson <randall@Virginia.EDU> writes:
[.... a suggestion to gateway rec.radio.amateur.* [;-)] to mail ....]
> Perhaps someone out there would be willing to setup a news->mail gateway
> for one or more of these groups. There is a very slight chance I could
> work out something like that, but it isn't trivial for me in my present
> circumstance. Surely there is an Amateur Radio operator who is a sysadmin
> somewhere already who could be talked into creating such a service. I'd
> be happy to help out with the "How to set it up under UNIX ?" if someone
> were willing to put it in place.

I know of one person locally who is currently doing this with the rec.ham-radio groups specifically. I am sure I'll be able to do so as well, once I get my machine (robohack) operational again, though I will probably want to restrict the service to the local area.
--
Greg A. Woods
woods@{eci386,gate,robohack,ontmoh,tmsoft}.UUCP ECI and UniForum Canada
+1-416-443-1734 [h] +1-416-595-5425 [w] VE3TCP Toronto, Ontario CANADA
Political speech and writing are largely the defense of the indefensible-ORWELL

3868. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 22:24:25 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <34445@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 5874

In article <1990Dec9.094249.19547@athena.mit.edu> dmb@athena.mit.edu (David M. Bruce) writes:
[Stuff about unmanned radar guns being used, the FCC finding them, etc.]
>IMHO, no FCC engineer is really going to care anyway.
>

Apparently they did. They terminated this practice in Georgia where they were using radar guns mounted to roadside poles. They also stopped the Pennsylvania State Police who had been putting old radar guns in highway maintainence vehicles, median lawn tractors, etc.

>and besides, If the radar gun is on it's performing radio telemetry.
>It doesn't matter if you're looking at the readout or not. If an air
>traffic controller looks away from his scope is he breaking the law
>too?

It doesn't matter whether or not somebody is looking at it. It DOES matter whether or not there is someone there to control the emissions. Radar guns aren't classified as telemetry equipment. The license is for radiolocation. FCC regs also state that this type of device must be manned. Also, a radar detector is a radio receiver. If somebody is interfering with its use, that is, somebody is setting it off without a reason for transmitting, that is also an FCC violation. See part 15 for more info. Radar guns are part 15 devices, from what I remember.

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

3869. Re: W.W. II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 22:36:00 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9012092236.AA12518@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 5780

KB2JAC/9 wonders what happened to ham radio in W.W. II. For an extremely brief summary, I suggest the December 1990 QST, wherein there is a short accounting as part of the review of the last 75 years of ARRL.

All US hams were ordered off (by the FCC) on December 8, 1941. There were all sorts of worries about spies. Hams, in general, were not presumed to be any less likely to be sending "secret" messages - thus off the air to reduce the work of the monitoring folks. Many hams ended up in the service, and most work weeks in factories were 6 full days. This didn't leave a lot of free time. There was a War Emergency Radio Service (WERS) in association with Civil Defense, which attracted quite a few hams. It was on the old 2-1/2 meter band 112-116 MHz, using AM (sometimes modulated oscillators) and superregenerative receivers. Awful performance. I was a bit young for such things, and didn't know any active people in Richmond, VA., where my family was moved with the US Patent Office "for the duration". The Patent Office was sent out of Washington to make room for more immediate war agencies.

The Washington Radio Club continued to meet throughout the war, kept alive by among others, its YL members such as W3CDQ and Fran Darne (call forgotten). Amateur OPERATOR licenses continued to be issued, and some of my now-friends (ie: W3XO) got tickets during the war.

73, W3OTC

3870. FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 23:19:12 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec9.231912.8685@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 5783

Gawd -- don't you hate rumors! How about this one we picked
up overnight in Chicago.

On December 13, the FCC will make its long awaited Communicator Class
announcement. But the shocker will what else they announce on that
date: that element 1B will no longer be required for General and
Advanced and that element 1C will no longer be required for Extra.
Yes, the hot rumor is that the 13 wpm and 20 wpm requirements are dead
and that one will only need to demonstrate code proficiency at 5 wpm
for *ANY* amateur license (excluding, of course,the Communicator
License which will be code free.)

The FCC can do this, because, as I pointed out in the following
post I made here on November 6, while code proficiency *is*
required by international agreement for HF work, speed above 5 wpm
is *not required.*

(Now, just wait until Thursday, and watch the FCC blow this rumor
away.)

On November 6 I posted:

:>In article <7880341@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
:>
:>So it seems clear to me that it's an improper REQUIREMENT. Regardless
:>of how easy it is to learn, regardless of how nice or fun or efficient
:>it is, if it's not something you must know to be a successful ham and
:>to contribute to the hobby, it's an improper requirement.
:>
:
:Alan, the unfortunate thing is that it is required by international
:agreement for work on the HF bands. However, what is NOT required by
:that agreement is speed above 5 wpm. Since we HAVE to have code for
:HF, we should test ONLY at 5 wpm. If people think it would be nice to
:show greater proficiency than 5 wpm, let's roll that into the written
:exam process by adding questions to the written. I.e., let's add 5
:code questions to the extra, increasing the questions asked to 55 and
:the passing score to 41. That way, if you fail the five code
:questions, you don't fail the test.

--

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

3871. Communications Quarterly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-09 23:44:16 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47226@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5781

A little while ago, Ron Todd posted information on how to
get a subscription to Communications Quarterly (cute pun, eh?).
Well, too late for me, but they also have a toll free number

(800) 457-7373.

I subscribed blindly (not regreting it at all, after reading the
first issue), but for the curious, the first year's subscription
is $27.95. The price per issue is listed as $9.95 on the cover, but
I have not yet seen it surface on newstands that hawk CQ and 73.

A little pricy, but IMHO (except for a minor nit), it is a *much*
better bang-for-the-buck than either CQ or 73. There is not a single
mention of a contest! I would have paid an extra buck for that :-).

In the first issue, there is everything for a LowFER nut to
people addicted to the HBR-xx articles that used to appear
in the QSTs of the good old days. Not surprisingly, the whole
thing has a Ham Radio (the publication) "feel" to it.

I am a little disappointed at the number of errors when
equations came into play, though. Slightly weak technical
editing, perhaps? Not just in one article but everywhere an
equation appears, almost. E.g., note the variable of integration
in the first equation of the DSP article; similarly, the summation
index of the inverse Fast Hartley transform in the same article.
Notice that the Hanning window in that article evaluated to be a
constant! :-) Tsk, tsk. Bad sign for an article that is a tutorial.
The article on S-parameters carried similar sloppiness - h22 in
Figure 2 should not be dimensionless and they invented a new
symbol that I have never before encountered for the dimensionless
h12 :-).

But, anyway, perhaps nobody depends on equations published in
Ham publications, so who cares, eh?

Still, if the future articles maintain the interesting technical
mix that appears in the first issue, they can be assured that I
will continue to subscribe. I only wished that I didn't have to
wait three months for the next issue! When was the last time you
said that after reading CQ or 73 (sorry, W2NSD :-)?

So, for those of you who are sitting on the fence: go for it!
If anything, it will show them publishers that there are still
Hams interested in the technical aspects of the hobby.

73 and keep building 'em thar gear,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

3872. Another Look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 00:02:10 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <714.2762B3D6@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5794

> From: ac873@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Thomas Kimball)
> Date: 9 Dec 90 13:48:19 GMT
> Message-ID: <9012091348.AA17301@cwns1.INS.CWRU.Edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
>
> In a previous article, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) says:
>
> >> The FCC busted some police department back east for a similar violation.
> >>
> >>
> >> Did they really?
> >
> >Doubtful. In the first place, how do you prove it? All the police chief has
> to
> >say is that he was gathering traffic flow statistics.
>
> I recollect that it started on I-75 in Kentucky. The local PD bragged
> about
> it to the media when confronted. Someone requested an opinion from the
> FCC
> which said that it was a No-No. The FCC did not cite them (as far as I
> know),
> but they desisted.

Or at least kept their traps shut.

[Sorry, campers, couldn't resist...]

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3873. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 00:06:42 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.000642.6203@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5782

In article <34445@netnews.upenn.edu> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:

>Radar guns aren't classified as telemetry equipment. The license is
>for radiolocation. FCC regs also state that this type of device must
>be manned. Also, a radar detector is a radio receiver. If somebody
>is interfering with its use, that is, somebody is setting it off without
>a reason for transmitting, that is also an FCC violation. See part
>15 for more info. Radar guns are part 15 devices, from what I remember.

I don't recall a prohibition against receiving radar in the ECPA. Does that mean there is explicit Federal permission? If so, aren't state laws making radar detectors illegal preempted by ECPA? And what about out-of-state vehicles? If radar detectors are legal in the state your car is registered in, isn't it impermissible interference with interstate commerce to bust someone for driving through another state with one?

Too bad no one has the time or money to persue this and maybe kill such laws once and for all.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

3874. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 00:53:01 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <341@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 5777

In article <oHqVT4w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
> What is the real progress? Changing the name from rec.ham-radio to
>rec.radio.amateur is not progress of any kind, much less "real". It is
>just "change".
>

John, I have to ask how can a logical person say that a name change to
better describe this group to tens of thousands of sites worldwide is not
progress?

Merriam-Webster defines real as: Authentic, genuine, actual and true.
Progress is defined as: To develop a higher, better or more advanced stage.
How can you state that it is not progress of ANY kind? Are your criteria
different than that of the international dictionary? If so, why?

> Since there was an affirmative reply to the post of one site against
>it, then there are obviously TWO sites. If there are TWO, then there are
>probably more.
>

Maybe not, and if so, so what? The majority consensus will prevail as defined
in the net rules established for creation of new groups. Two sites MAY be 2
no votes if they even take the time to vote.

> In fact, EVERY site will have to go through the trouble of changing
>the newsgroup names, feed and fed information, etc. All for what? A
>simple name change? Will this happen without incident? Ha ha ha.
>

What trouble?
Since you obviously are not up to speed on group creation, removal etc, a
short education is in order for you. Many sites have AUTOMATIC new group
creation enabled. Those that do not, require a simple intervention by the
news administrator. I am the news administrator at this site, so don't
try to snow me with how difficult this all is!

> The only real change is the addition of a .rules or .legal subgroup,
>which could be done WITHOUT any other name change.
>

Wrong. See defininition of "real" above.
Sure it COULD be done without any other changes.
If you are not going to change something with the goal to make it as near
perfect as something man-made can be, why bother at all?
Do you approach all your projects with an attitude of why bother to do my best?

> Your post is yet another wild claim of perceived benefit with no
>justification provided, and it the only utter nonsense here. I have asked
>several times for a real justification for this change, and NOBODY has
>answered. The only "reason" so far is "it's a new name". So what?
>

The JUSTIFICATION was stated at the beginning of the reply as well as by
numerous other posts on this subject. The only wild claims were made in
your emotional original post and reply.

> Will it stop the cross posts? Hardly. Does it describe anything
>better? No. Will it change ANYTHING, other than the name? Ha ha ha. No.
>

I've seen some negative posts in the last 4 years in this group.
You should be proud to be right up there with the worst of them, providing
NO rational basis for your claims. You are guilty of the very same error
you accuse me and others of making.

> Your claim that a name change is real progress is the same as claiming
>that all New York City needs to do to solve it's problems is rename
>itself to South Bend, Indiana.
>

This is an extremely inaccurate analogy. I never claimed that the name
change would provide a solution to this groups problems. Maybe next time
you should spend as much time reading as you do wasting bandwith with
inaccurate analogys, erroneous and inflamatory claims.

+---+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| Route 1, Box 1745 Amateur Radio Station WB5FKH |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 BBS: (318) 527-6667, 19200(PEP)/9600(V.32)/2400/1200 |
| |
| "A witty saying proves nothing." -- Voltaire |
+---+

3875. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 01:24:53 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <27@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5784

In article <mPBXT1w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
> So then, the discussions in news.admin about trapping all newgroup
>messages so they are done by hand are also false? If you trap the ones
>creating alt.nuke.edward.teller.boom.boom.boom then you also trap the
>ones for rec.radio.amateur. Not every site does this, yet, but it seems
>to be a trend.

That's an argument against ANY change, not just the name change and group addition. And it's also largely a problem with ALTnet and ALTnet only. Assuming that the people who are working on the mkgroup authentication hack finish fairly soon, this will be a moot point, in any event.

> Hmmm. News.*, comp.*, rec.*, talk.*, sci.*. Rec.ham-radio seems to fit
>quite well in the rec.* hierarchy.

Yeah, the same what alt.swedish-chef.bork.bork.bork does.

This does not justify having ham-radio as a second level domain, which is the principal contention.

> Moving rec.ham-radio down under rec.radio will do nothing to reduce
>the growth.

Never claimed it would. It does however make that growth easier to manage.

> It will do nothing to sort out the traffic into more
>appropriate places. Creating .legal (or .rules) will help, but could be
>done much more easily as a subgroup of rec.ham-radio. Imagine, any site
>not wanting rec.ham-radio.legal need do NOTHING, versus creating a new
>set of groups and deleting old.

Contradiction #1. You claimed earlier that it was a royal pain to hack the distribution. Now you claim that they "need do NOTHING". Uh huh.

> There is no good justification for third level status, either. Is
>being at the second level really a status symbol? If so, then we should
>be the LAST ones to suggest a change.

No, there's not status associated with domain level. The justification for hanging the ham-radio tree under the radio tree is both intuitive and obvious. In fact, hyphenated domain levels are seen as being somewhat archaic...

> What will moving down a level do to traffic? It will increase it. It
>seems, from my experience, that feeds often do the easiest thing for
>them. If you ask to have rec.arts.startrek added to your feed, they will
>probably add r.a.*.

This is only a problem if you assume that the readers of rec.ham-radio are not interested in the rest of the rec.radio hierarchy, an assumtion that is false for the most part. Now whether they have the time to read the entire hierarchy is a different matter...

>Now you have all of arts being stuffed down your
>throat, using your bandwidth, filling your junk. (Junk is the highest
>volume group, here.) So, moving under rec.radio means you will get all of
>rec.radio, like it or not. A waste.

The usual cause of "junk" filling up is a mismatch between your distribution and you active files. Bnews (and presumably Cnews) junk articles that they can't find an active entry for. If your "junk" is in fact your highest volume newsgroup, then it sounds like your site is misconfigured. Remember, just because "you" don't subscribe to a group doesn't mean the system won't keep the group around for others to read.

> Which rec.radio is related to packet? Maybe the best thing to do is
>just be subsumed under rec.radio.noncomm. Not rec.radio.noncomm.amateur,
>just r.r.n. There is pitifully little traffic in r.r.n now, so we would be
>able to take them over with little effort.

The purpose of the hierarchal structure of USENET is to divide posts into meaningful structure. What goes on in r.r.n has little to do with Amateur Radio (read the group charter). Moreover, your suggestion of "taking it over" is childish at best.

> If it made any sense to change, then yes. Since there is NO benefit to
>changing, then there is no sense to change. I haven't seen the arbitrons,
>but my impression is that rec.radio.noncomm is nearly dead, and
>rec.radio.shortwave is mostly crossposts from r.h. Which tree is smaller?

It's quite clear that noncomm has little if anything to do with ham radio. It is quite clear that ham radio has something to do with radio. At least the last time I took E&M it did, anyway.

> Where in the suggested change was the .d group? Aren't discussions
>still going to take place in rec.radio.amateur?

Jay and I hashed this out about a week or two ago. Basically, .legal IS meant to be the debate (old term for .d groups) group for the r.r.ham (at this point most likely ham => amateur).

> I agree with the suggestion to add rec.ham-radio.legal. It can be
>quite simple to do that.

There is no difference in difficulty between adding rec.ham-radio.legal only and adding and deleting four newsgroups. You still have to enter emacs only once, if at all.

On the whole, the name change is more of an administrative change than anything else. If nothing else, it allows for a more logical growth in the tree structure for future splinter groups off of the ham radio discussion section. Certainly, the name change does't address some of the other problems (for example, traffic volume) that currently exist. But it

does make addressing those problems easier, and at a very minimal cost.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

3876. "AMSAT NEWS -d "na

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 02:39:02 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1933@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5778
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

```
============================================================

This file available from N8EMR's Ham BBS,

614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5

============================================================

Posted: Sun, Dec 9, 1990 8:37 AM GMT Msg: KGJA-4508-8571
From: CDUNCAN
To: is
CC: w1aw, bpasternak, ans, hansv
Subj: ANS$342

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-342.01
SAREX MISSION IN REVIEW

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 342.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

SAREX Operations Generally Successful

Starting off with a smooth launch and a "nominal trajectory," STS-35 lifted
off in a spectacular night time launch with two gigantic white pillars of fire
trailing behind. Aboard the shuttle Columbia was Ron Parise (WA4SIR) and the
Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX). The SAREX consists, on this
mission, of a packet radio ROBOT TNC-2 and a 5 watt FM transceiver. Operating
only during his work shift, over a 1000 contacts have been logged. During
his "spare" time, Ron answers questions posed by inquisitive school children.
Thanks to the efforts of relay stations in Australia (VK5AGR, VK2AS, and
VK6IU) and in Brazil (PY2BYO), school children from over forty schools got
to hear Ron tackle some very difficult questions about space science and
spaceflight. Rich Ensign (N8IWJ), an astronomy and science teacher in the
Detroit area who has been monitoring these sessions is quite impressed with
the questions that have been asked of Ron.

Reports from all over the world have been pouring in about the successful
"connects" packet stations have made with WA4SIR. One factor which made
communicating to WA4SIR difficult, if not impossible, has been Columbia's
attitude. Because the ASTRO-1 experiments have required shuttle attitude
adjustments, the window-mounted antenna on the pilot's side, i.e., on the
right side above the centerline, has not always been earth-pointing. N3FKV
notes that when the antenna is pointed away from Earth, as it has been on
several occasions, signals have completely disappeared. However despite this
problem, when all the QSO's are counted, it will be seen that the SAREX packet
```

ROBOT station was a major success.

One of the final milestones yet to be achieved is a QSO between U2MIR and WA4SIR before Columbia returns on December 10. There was a very close approach between Mir and Columbia this week, so close in fact that they were only a few dozen miles apart. In what was a coincidence, Musa Manarov (U2MIR), the most active of the amateur radio operators ever to have flown aboard MIR, has been returned to the space station this week. It is hoped that toward the end of the mission of STS-35 the the first QSO ever between "space mobiles" will take place.

For those who have made a packet contact with WA4SIR and would like to receive a QSL card, please send your QSL card, QSO number, and an S.A.S.E. to ARRL Headquarters.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-342.02
MICROSAT UPDATE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 342.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The AMSAT Engineering Team has issued a Microsat status dated 5 DEC 90:

AO-16 is in the ROM safe mode expect for PHT telemetry which was activated by 6 DEC 90 5:00 UTC.

AMSAT's worldwide network of microsat command stations detected a change in the average battery voltage on the early evening US east coast passes on 4 DEC 90. The battery voltage was very low at the end of dark pass, 9.7v instead of the nominal 10.4v (battery voltage is one of the most important parameters to monitor, which explains why so much interest is placed on its well being). Command stations Bruce Rahn, WB9ANQ and Jim White, WD0E, noticed things were not as they should be, did some initial analysis, and bumped the problem up to N4HY and NK6K.

WD0E changed the power management limits on the mid US pass in hopes that this would stabilize the system. It was decided that if the average voltage continued to decline, AO-16 would be manually placed into the ROM safe mode, which would recharge the batteries. On the west coast pass, the battery voltage had climbed back to 10v. AO-16 was left running, in the hope of gathering data from stations on the day side of the orbits.

Alberto (I2KBD) and Carlo (IW2CTJ) did acquire daytime telemetry on following passes, N4HY determined that AO-16 was charging at an erroneously small rate. By the next US east coast pass, the onboard software had gone to its low voltage protection mode, which uses a transmitter setting of a few 10s of milliwatts. After gathering additional diagnostic information to verify that it was a software rather than hardware problem, N4HY forced AO-16 into the ROM safe mode. This mode does not use dynamic power settings, and will recharge the batteries. The problem is believed to be software only, and is likely to be related to a recent software change to increase efficiency of the BCR

during dark passes.

Interestingly enough, spacecraft hardware engineers had requested that the operations group do a 50% discharge on the batteries soon, to gather data and to erase Ni-Cd "memory". As this has now been done, albeit under somewhat less controlled circumstances than planned, that procedure will no longer be necessary.

This problem is unrelated to problems with commissioning of the file server; work in that area continues. The latest version of the file server is up and running on UO-14.

[ANS thanks Harold Price, NK6K for the information for this bulletin]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-342.03
U2MIR RETURNS TO THE AIR/SPACE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 342.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Amateur Operations aboard MIR re-commences

Within two days of returning to the Soviet Spacestation MIR, Musa (U2MIR) has resumed amateur radio operations. WA1OMM reports that he had a short QSO with Musa on 145.55 FM on 06 Dec 90. If you will recall, Musa was very active during his first assignment aboard MIR. It is unclear as to how long Musa will be assigned to MIR on this go-around (pun intended). MIR's 51 degree inclination orbit makes it accessible for just about all of the amateur population (Columbia's 28.5 degree orbit makes it very difficult for stations much above 40 degrees in latitude to get a good shot at the orbiter).

Although Musa's arrival on MIR was too late to attempt a contact with WA4SIR onboard Columbia, there may be an opportunity toward the end of Columbia's mission when the two spacecraft will be within a few hundred kilometers of each other. (Approximately every 7 to 8 days the orbits of the two spacecraft 'allign' allowing visual and direct radio contact.) If that occurs, Ron and Musa will attempt the first ever US to Soviet orbiter communication. This QSO will also be note-worthy in that the commander of the Columbia Astro-1 mission is Vance Brand, who participated in the Apollo-Soyuz Mission in 1975 and it is expected that Vance will have a few words to share with the Soviet Cosmonauts.

In January, MIR is scheduled to receive a packet radio experiment package which is to be permanently installed on MIR. It will use a standard TNC employing AFSK (FM) modulation of AX.25. Besides operating in packet mode, it will also have a voice synthesizer which will transmit greetings and general information in English, Russian, and German. The 'Club' Station on MIR has a dedicated exterior antenna and it is expected that the permanent station setup will make it convenient for the other cosmonauts to occasionally pick up the mike and make a few QSOs. If you missed having a QSO with WA4SIR, try listening for Musa and the gang on 145.55 (simplex).

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-342.04
ZRO TEST SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 342.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Schedule of ZRO Tests, Fall Edition

The following schedule of Mode "B" and "JL" ZRO tests were chosen for convenient operating times and favorable squint angles. The "B" tests can be heard on 145.840 MHz and the "JL" test on 435.945 MHz.:

Saturday December 15, 1990 at 1630 UTC "B"
Saturday December 22, 1990 at 0530 UTC "B"
Saturday December 22, 1990 at 0645 UTC "JL"

Note that the dates and times are noted in "UTC." The tests on December 22nd occur late Friday night for those in North America. Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets as well as ANS. Recently updated ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with two units of postage. The brochure describes test procedures and means for obtaining certificates and gives some historical background about the program.

All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception. Good luck!

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-342.05
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 342.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD December 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule Announced

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times.
Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950.
Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date Phs mode UTC NCS Alt. U.S. day

15 Dec 90 97 J/L 1400 N5BF WD0E Saturday

A new schedule covering the period after 26 December 90 will be issued shortly.

Nets are scheduled for North American geographic coverage and time zones although other parts of the world are often within the footprint and check-ins from everywhere are welcome. Those who don't have adequate and convenient coverage from this net are encouraged to schedule their own nets via AO-13.

Write to AMSAT Headquarters or send a note to N5BF @ WB6YMH with your schedule to have it included in ANS.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-342.06
FALL AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 342.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to MA 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to MA 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to MA 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to MA 140 <--- QRP on Mode B Please
Mode-B : MA 140 to MA 256
Omnis : MA 220 to MA 040

This schedule is expected to continue through 26 Dec 90.

The command team requests that you make a specific effort to use QRP on Mode B between MA 135 to 140. This is specifically to help those people experimenting with Mode S. (Although you really should always keep checking that your peak signal is never stronger than the beacon (145.813/435.651 MHz)

The spacecraft attitude of AO-13 is calculated to be:

BLON = 179.7 and BLAT = -3.3 for 17 December 90

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears to be receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. The transponder may be used, carefully, at all points of the orbit except MA 254 - 006 when eclipses occur. If beacon or transponder signals show signs of FMing, users should cease all transponder use immediately. An APPROXIMATION of the spacecraft attitude for AO-10 is :

BLON = 4.0 and BLAT = 0.0 for 15 December 90

/EX

Command?

3877. "AMSAT ELEMENTS -d "na

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 02:39:16 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1934@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5779
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

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============================================================

This file available from N8EMR's Ham BBS,

614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5

============================================================

Posted: Sun, Dec 2, 1990 5:15 PM GMT Msg: IGJA-4498-1379
From: DCAMPBELL
To: is
Subj: ORBS$336

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-336.O
Orbital Elements 336.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90332.25271924
Element set: 624
Inclination: 25.9882 deg
RA of node: 173.0385 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5961522
Arg of perigee: 196.0096 deg
Mean anomaly: 131.0667 deg
Mean motion: 2.05881458 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.40e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2811

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90332.07190447
Element set: 883
Inclination: 97.9304 deg
RA of node: 19.1267 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013667
Arg of perigee: 86.8241 deg
Mean anomaly: 273.4466 deg
Mean motion: 14.65913841 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.296e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 35997
```

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 90333.99069137
Element set: 445
Inclination: 82.9271 deg
RA of node: 206.0219 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012353
Arg of perigee: 25.4777 deg
Mean anomaly: 334.6996 deg
Mean motion: 13.72126500 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.44e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 17218

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90317.50267394
Element set: 224
Inclination: 56.9436 deg
RA of node: 126.0467 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7064813
Arg of perigee: 240.2087 deg
Mean anomaly: 32.9306 deg
Mean motion: 2.09704510 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.01e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1853

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90332.06055419
Element set: 173
Inclination: 99.0226 deg
RA of node: 347.5059 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0541485
Arg of perigee: 37.3289 deg
Mean anomaly: 326.4211 deg
Mean motion: 12.83164227 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.10e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3776

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-336.D
Orbital Elements 336.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 90332.75378041
Element set: 278
Inclination: 98.6889 deg
RA of node: 48.2811 deg

Eccentricity: 0.0012144
Arg of perigee: 34.5836 deg
Mean anomaly: 325.6118 deg
Mean motion: 14.28799668 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.55e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4436

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90333.50208801
Element set: 177
Inclination: 98.6927 deg
RA of node: 49.2319 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012457
Arg of perigee: 35.2900 deg
Mean anomaly: 324.9102 deg
Mean motion: 14.28897529 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.47e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4447

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 90333.49227820
Element set: 178
Inclination: 98.6925 deg
RA of node: 49.2450 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012547
Arg of perigee: 35.7179 deg
Mean anomaly: 324.4839 deg
Mean motion: 14.28955090 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.76e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4447

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90331.23047024
Element set: 176
Inclination: 98.6929 deg
RA of node: 47.0289 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013129
Arg of perigee: 41.5061 deg
Mean anomaly: 318.7089 deg
Mean motion: 14.29035020 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.98e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4415

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90331.70558414
Element set: 178
Inclination: 98.6922 deg

RA of node: 47.5360 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013466
Arg of perigee: 39.7254 deg
Mean anomaly: 320.4877 deg
Mean motion: 14.29107316 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.01e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4422

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-336.M
Orbital Elements 336.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: STS-35
Catalog number: unk
Epoch time: 90336.40001157
Element set: 10
Inclination: 28.4660 deg
RA of node: 4.2307 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0007615
Arg of perigee: 262.9346 deg
Mean anomaly: 105.7853 deg
Mean motion: 15.72113473 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.10e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 90333.97265061
Element set: 662
Inclination: 51.5959 deg
RA of node: 173.9069 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0003175
Arg of perigee: 196.6936 deg
Mean anomaly: 163.2527 deg
Mean motion: 15.86403456 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.2091e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 49094

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 90334.04351673
Element set: 122
Inclination: 51.6102 deg
RA of node: 215.1108 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0024463
Arg of perigee: 310.1327 deg
Mean anomaly: 49.6882 deg
Mean motion: 15.59575182 rev/day

Decay rate: 3.1008e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 27400

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 90333.90970156
Element set: 348
Inclination: 28.4718 deg
RA of node: 274.4732 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005354
Arg of perigee: 50.8359 deg
Mean anomaly: 309.2767 deg
Mean motion: 14.85605583 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.653e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3263

Satellite: BADR-1
Catalog number: 20685
Epoch time: 90333.70201841
Element set: 235
Inclination: 28.4734 deg
RA of node: 87.3971 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0153531
Arg of perigee: 211.6793 deg
Mean anomaly: 147.4492 deg
Mean motion: 16.00297240 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.1630e-02 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2096

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-336.W
Orbital Elements 336.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 2, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90334.21373281
Element set: 678
Inclination: 99.1723 deg
RA of node: 337.9666 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014282
Arg of perigee: 262.8752 deg
Mean anomaly: 97.0796 deg
Mean motion: 14.12739035 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.69e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 30742

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969

Epoch time: 90334.06248660
Element set: 527
Inclination: 98.5853 deg
RA of node: 358.1957 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013759
Arg of perigee: 143.4103 deg
Mean anomaly: 216.8018 deg
Mean motion: 14.23810582 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.99e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 21821

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90331.75678490
Element set: 431
Inclination: 82.5448 deg
RA of node: 220.4189 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015233
Arg of perigee: 223.8664 deg
Mean anomaly: 136.1275 deg
Mean motion: 13.84397735 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.39e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 14281

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 90333.96992456
Element set: 678
Inclination: 82.5466 deg
RA of node: 160.1516 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016216
Arg of perigee: 261.7550 deg
Mean anomaly: 98.1729 deg
Mean motion: 13.16905867 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.50e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11277

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90333.37790720
Element set: 431
Inclination: 99.0034 deg
RA of node: 282.0381 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012355
Arg of perigee: 174.9325 deg
Mean anomaly: 185.1973 deg
Mean motion: 14.11806615 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.53e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11227

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 90331.98826988
Element set: 381
Inclination: 82.5121 deg
RA of node: 97.9610 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012799
Arg of perigee: 267.8018 deg
Mean anomaly: 92.1676 deg
Mean motion: 13.84027721 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.90e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8822

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90328.80575896
Element set: 277
Inclination: 82.5524 deg
RA of node: 104.7328 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015680
Arg of perigee: 290.2485 deg
Mean anomaly: 69.6960 deg
Mean motion: 13.15866479 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.00e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5207

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90329.02543228
Element set: 129
Inclination: 82.5484 deg
RA of node: 161.0062 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014920
Arg of perigee: 193.6645 deg
Mean anomaly: 166.4104 deg
Mean motion: 13.83879772 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.54e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2076

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 90330.09862602
Element set: 75
Inclination: 98.9335 deg
RA of node: 2.9135 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011116
Arg of perigee: 31.9177 deg
Mean anomaly: 328.2441 deg
Mean motion: 14.00583082 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.97e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1177

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Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 90332.06154856
Element set: 80
Inclination: 82.5247 deg
RA of node: 97.8451 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014662
Arg of perigee: 81.3584 deg
Mean anomaly: 278.9236 deg
Mean motion: 13.83240219 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.37e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 840

/EX

Command?
```

3878. Additional TH-75 mods.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 03:40:51 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <4189@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5786

Here are a couple more somewhat useful modifications to the Kenwood TH-75 dual band HT, in addition the the previously posted mods for talking to the Police and Sheriff.

I. Kenwood somehow got the idea that their HTs don't require a hole in the case of the radio for the microphone. On their earlier HTs, and on the 75, the microphone is conductively coupled to the case of the radio, rather than having some hole for the audio to pass through like other manufacturers have. For higher fidelity audio and that comfortable living-room stereo sound, I highly recommend drilling a hole in the case of the Kenwood. (Remove mic element first...) A couple of holes can be discretely drilled near the speaker grille just above the last "4" of the "144/" marking on the front. For fuller audio, drill a bigger hole. You should also place a small piece of cloth between the mic element and the case when you put everything back together to cut down on wind noise.

II. I was disappointed Kenwood didn't have a trickle charge feature for the battery pack when you plug the radio into an external DC source. This is easily modified, and the result works well keeping a 50ma. charging current to the battery.
Remove the front panel of the radio and the top knobs. CAREFULLY unsnap the top plastic cover with the volume markings, etc. Remove the five screws holding the TX-RX board to the back panel. (You must remove the TSU-6 to get to the 5th screw.) Lay this board on the bench so the foil side is facing you. The external DC-in jack has three solder leads arranged vertically holding it to the board. Jumper the upper two leads toward the top of the radio. This insures a negative lead connection to the battery pack with 12V plugged in. Next, solder a 100 Ohm resistor across the large diode labeled D2 at the bottom of the board. This provides the 50ma. (approx.) charging current to the battery. Reassemble the radio.

- These are a couple handy mods and will insure that when you call your emergency in to a police dispatcher, your audio will be clear and your battery charged. But, don't forget and leave the 12V plugged into the radio for a couple days and fry your battery pack. The things are damned expensive, and I take no responsibility for the use/abuse of the above mentioned modifications.

Brent

3879. Re: UK-->US ham license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 03:49:37 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <667@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 5792

> I was wondering what procedures one has to go through to obtain a
> US amateur radio license. I currently have a class A license (GW4WFX) in

3880. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 04:08:40 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.040840.9136@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5788

In article <1990Dec9.231912.8685@midway.uchicago.edu> pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>G?d -- don't you hate rumors! How about this one we picked
>up overnight in Chicago.
>On December 13, the FCC will make its long awaited Communicator Class
>announcement. But the shocker will what else they announce on that
>date: that element 1B will no longer be required for General and
>Advanced and that element 1C will no longer be required for Extra.
>Yes, the hot rumor is that the 13 wpm and 20 wpm requirements are dead
>and that one will only need to demonstrate code proficiency at 5 wpm
>for *ANY* amateur license (excluding, of course,the Communicator
>License which will be code free.)
>

I like it! I don't _believe_ it but it strikes me as a long-overdue modernization.

People talk about how a "no-code" license will lead to a "no-theory" license. It seems to me that the opposite is the case. The "code forever" people (especially ARRL) are adamantly telling us that we must _keep_ the Novice class _because_ its theory requirements are minimal! Never mind TCP/IP, folks, Morse is the wave of the future! -)

3881. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 05:42:09 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <34461@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 5789

In article <703.27627C76@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>
>An FCC engineer, even if he cared, we would be hard put to demonstrate that
>this is not VTO enforcement. The purpose of enforcement is to ensure
>compliance, not to rack up a lot of traffic court 'kills'. If the radar trips
>a few fuzzbusters while the watch commander is deciding whether to run a
>trap, well, that's life.

Jim, I think you lost the thread here. We were talking about unmanned radar units being put along highways for the sole purpose of tripping detectors. You're right in saying that a officer who is making a stop, or just driving around and ignoring the radar gun probably won't get cited for having an uncontrolled transmitter operating. I was talking about roadside radar guns that are left on continously for the sole purpose of tripping detectors.

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

3882. Amateur Radio Reorganisation (Revised Proposal)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 06:58:24 UTC
From: randall@Virginia.EDU
Message-ID: <Dec.9.22.58.58.1990.15980@turbo.bio.net>
Source record: 5790
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,news.announce.newgroups

I propose formally that Jay's proposal be expanded and revised
as follows. Discussion should occur in news.groups per the USENET
Guidelines. If Jay is willing to collect votes on this sort of
proposal, I'd suggest he be the one to make the formal CfV and
such at the appropriate time.

PROPOSAL:

There should be three votes run in parallel (that is, use one ballot and CfV):

1) Move the existing Amateur Radio heirarchy (keeping all existing groups)
FROM rec.ham-radio.* TO rec.radio.amateur.*

2) Make the existing parent group (rec.ham-radio/rec.radio.amateur) into
an equal level group with the rest (rec.ham-radio.misc/
rec.radio.amateur.misc)

3) Create a new group for legal/rules discussions (rec.ham-radio.legal/
rec.radio.amateur.legal)

RATIONALE:

The heirarchy shift would make the whole USENET namespace more consistent
(see rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm) and makes the Amateur Radio
groups easier to find for those non-Americans who aren't up on US-specific
radio jargon and would find the Amateur Radio groups more easily.

The moving of the "parent" group should help reduce cross-posting (this
has been seen widely across the net) and also makes the namespace more
consistent.

The creation of a legal group would split existing traffic in a clear
manner and make it easier for all readers of the Amateur Radio groups.

Discussion should take place in news.groups per the USENET Guidelines.

3883. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 07:59:40 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901210005940.23800372@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5793

/\/\/\

Aside from Region 6397, the only other region to produce any significant minor flaring was Region 6410, which spawned a class M2.8/1N flare at 08:21 UT. This flare borders as a long-duration event, maintaining energy output for 65 minutes. However, it's location (N02E79) will prevent it from having any geophysical impacts on the earth. This flare is suspected of producing a moderate-duration, moderate-intensity SID/SWF. However, this has not yet been confirmed.

The background X-ray flux, which is (among other things) an indicator of the intensity of solar activity, has increased over the week with the appearance of the numerous new solar regions. It is currently holding at an X-ray level of C1.5.

Geomagnetic and auroral activity this week was notably low. The only exception to this was on 04 December when geomagnetic activity increased to unsettled levels over most latitudes. High latitudes experienced a few brief periods of minor storming. But other than that, activity remained relatively low. Auroral activity was visible over high latitudes and northerly middle latitudes on the evening of 04 December, but returned to generally non-visible levels for the remainder of the week.

HF radio propagation conditions were normal to above normal this week, due in part to increased ionospheric ionization and low geomagnetic activity. MUF's experienced a respectable increase over the last week and are now approaching (and exceeding over some paths) 50 MHz.

VHF propagation has been good this week, with increased prospects for DX on the lower-frequency VHF bands (ie. near 50 MHz). There have been no significant opportunities for auroral communications this week, however several SID's (particularly the one accompanying the major flare of 04 December) were capable of enhancing VHF propagation over the sunlit portions of the earth.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to reach its peak during this week. The solar flux is expected to peak somewhere near 245-250. The sunspot number (currently 288) could break 300 before the week ends. Old Region 6368, which contained a complex beta-gamma-delta magnetic configuration, is due to return between 11 December and 12 December. This region was extensive in area, but exhibited signs of decay and stabilization before it passed out of view several weeks ago. Models currently suggest that this region has probably detensified and returned to a relatively stable, less extensive and less threatening configuration. Remnants of this region should rotate back into view between 11 and 12 December, which should produce a notable increase in the solar flux.

There is a slight possibility that old Region 6368 has maintained its extensive size and magnetic complexity. Should this be true, flare activity could increase further over the coming week. This is, however, going against what most of the models suggest.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain mostly quiet until later in the week, near 15 or 16 December, when activity is expected to increase to

mostly unsettled levels. By near 19 December, activity should again return to quiet levels. Auroral activity should likewise increase near 16 December, peaking near 17 December. Periods of moderate activity are likely over high latitudes during this time. Middle latitudes will likely only witness periods of low activity on these dates, with a risk of sporadic moderate activity.

HF radio propagation conditions should be above normal this week, with significant possibilities for DX existing until near 15 December when decreased ionization and increased geomagnetic activity will hamper attempts at DX over many latitudes. There is a risk for brief flare-related short-wave-fades (SWF's) this week, due to the number of M-class flare-capable regions existing on the solar disk. The frequency of SWF's may increase if old Region 6368 returns with a complex configuration. Overall, this week looks like one of the better opportunities for HF DX.

VHF propagation conditions should be normal to above normal this week. The prospects for VHF DX are increased, particularly for those who work the lower VHF bands near 50 MHz. Daily MUF's are approaching 50 MHz at the present time and may be exceeding 50 MHz over some paths, providing potential openings on frequencies at and above 50 MHz. There is also a moderate possibility for flare-related VHF enhancements which might permit isolated periods of VHF DX.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 10 DECEMBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6385	S15W86	208	0090	HSX	01	001	ALPHA
6387	S25W67	189	0720	DAI	10	017	BETA
6390	N35W54	176	0030	BXO	03	002	BETA
6395	N18W26	148	0660	DAI	10	031	BETA
6397	N10W21	143	1020	DKO	10	023	BETA
6398	N14W43	165	0570	DAO	10	018	BETA
6399	N22W40	162	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6402	S11W53	175	0240	DAO	10	015	BETA
6404	S18W14	136	0450	DAO	09	011	BETA
6406	S27E18	104	0030	BXO	05	004	BETA
6407	S15W74	196	0240	CSO	09	005	BETA
6408	N25E45	077	0030	BXO	04	002	BETA
6409	N28E65	057	0210	HAX	01	001	ALPHA
6410	N05E71	051	0720	DAO	07	006	BETA
6411	S24E61	061	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 09 DECEMBER.

REGION	LOCATION	LO	COMMENTS (IF ANY)

6401 S33W76 198
6403 S23W47 169 NONE
6405 S11E17 105

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 10 AND 12 DECEMBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6368 N18 025

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar
Terrestrial Terms" from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | * | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | * | | * *** | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | ***** | * ** | ***** *|* **| NONE |
| QUIET |********|****** |********|*****| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|*****| NONE |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun.| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hour intervals | Intensity |
|____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder,
Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will
generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the
south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here.
However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary
geomagnetic conditions.
For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts,
send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to:
std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
```

```
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | | | | | | * | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | | | | | * | **|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
------------------------------------------------------------
245| | MOD.
237| F = Major Flare(s) | MOD.
230| * **| MOD.
222| ** * ****| MOD.
214| *** * * * *****| MOD.
207| **** * ** *** *****| MOD.
199|****** *F *** ***** F*****| MOD.
191|*********F ******* ****** *F*****| MOD.
184|*********F* *************** *F*****| LOW
176|*********F* ****************** ***F*****| LOW
168|*********F** ******************** * ****F*****| LOW
161|*********F*** * * ********************** ******F*****| LOW
153|*********F******* ** ***********************F*******F*****| LOW
145|*********F********** * ***********************F*******F*****| LOW
138|*********F****************************************F*******F*****| LOW
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: October 11, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
| 250 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 243 | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 236 |**|**| | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 229 | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 223 | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 216 | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | |
| 209 | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | |
| 202 | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | |
| 195 | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | |
| 188 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | |
| 181 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | |
| 174 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | |
| 161 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | |**|
| 154 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| |
| 146 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|09|10|11|12|13|14|15|16|17|18|19|20|21|22|23|24|25|26|27|28|
|Flux | December |
-----------------------------------------------------------------

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Paths

-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | *|* *|* *| *|* *|***| | | |
| FAIR |***|** | * | * |** | * | |***|***|* *|
| POOR | | | | | | | | | * |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|***|***|***|* *| *| | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | * |** |***|* *|
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | | * |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|* *| *| |
| GOOD | | | | | | | * |** |***|
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|* *|* *| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | * | * | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | |* *|* *| 40%| | | | | | | |*|*|
| 20% | **| **| **| **| **| **| **|***|***|***| 20%| | | | | | |*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
```

```
| NORMAL|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|***|***|***|* *|* *| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | * | * | 60%|*|*|*|*|*| | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | **| **| **| **| **| **| **|***|***|***| 20%| | | | | | |*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%|*|*|*|*|*| | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Locations

```
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | * |
| LOW | | | | * | | | * |***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | * |
| LOW | | | | | | | | * |***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **
```

3884. Re: The Amateur Radio Ops. well stocked library.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 11:00:48 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410017@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 5785

I dont know about who has reviewed it but I can give it my personal
recommendation as one of my favourites. Can you get to meet one at
a local library? It is possible that a university library could give
you the opportunity to sit down with a copy for a few hours and form
your own opinion. The other books I'd recommend personally are:

Frequency synthesisers ..... Ulrich Rohde

The Art of Electronics 2nd edition Horowitz&hill

Single sideband circuits & systems (I think is the title)
A boot by Collins staffers including Sabine and Schoenike
as an update of the old pappenfuss/shoenike book

should see tou through a good few sleepless nights !

73 GM4ZNX

3885. DX[edition Summary

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 12:01:20 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9012101201.AA13786@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 5812

After many months of effort to get the reciprocal ticket, I spent 2 weeks in FG at the end of November - a 50 MHz DXpedition. As far as I can tell, there had been no 50 MHz activity from Guadeloupe since I last operated in 1983.

When I arrived, I dicsovered that F6EPY had arrived a week before; now TWO 50 MHz stations in FG! The F2 conditions were not kind to either of us. We had no contacts into continental Europe, and very few into the US. Dominique (F6EPY) worked a handful of Ws the first time I went to the bank. He is a very avid operator (and works for a Motorola sub), and brought his laptop computer with the CT program, etc. He stayed with friends about 25 miles from me.

After F6EPY left, I worked three F2 stations, and MISSED the only good opening into the US. Gotta forget the beach and sightseeing!

Summary: Continents: North and South America, Africa, Europe(CU)
Countries: FG, V2, J6, W, PY0, PY, CX, LU, CE, OA, ZP, CN,
CU, TR8, possibly 6W1
By F2: CN, CU, W

There was TE to South America nearly every evening for a number of hours. A new experience for me.

All-in-all, an unproductive DXpedition, but a good vacation.

73, Bob W3OTC (ex- FG/W3OTC very ex- FG0HZW)

Just try to explain the new portable PREFIX scheme to someone who is poor in your language , and you don't know his. (No YLs heard, so no pronoun complaint.

3886. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 14:18:33 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <m0VyT2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5818

pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:

>
> Gawd -- don't you hate rumors! How about this one we picked
> up overnight in Chicago.
>
> On December 13, the FCC will make its long awaited Communicator Class
> announcement. But the shocker will what else they announce on that
> date: that element 1B will no longer be required for General and
> Advanced and that element 1C will no longer be required for Extra.

And this will, of course, upgrade all Technician licenses to General,
as the only difference is the code test. 80m phone, here I come!

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3887. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 15:08:54 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <JLyyT3w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5817

paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:

> In article <mPBXT1w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
> > So then, the discussions in news.admin about trapping all newgroup

> That's an argument against ANY change, not just the name change and group
> addition. And it's also largely a problem with ALTnet and ALTnet only.

That's right. If and only if the benefits of change are greater than
the cost is the change justified. In this case, it is not. The cost of
any change is the effort to implement that change.

> > Hmmm. News.*, comp.*, rec.*, talk.*, sci.*. Rec.ham-radio seems to fit
> >quite well in the rec.* hierarchy.

> Yeah, the same what alt.swedish-chef.bork.bork.bork does.

This is a problem with alt. In one breath you differentiate USEnet
from alt, and in the next you don't. Be consistent.

> This does not justify having ham-radio as a second level domain, which is the
> principal contention.

What justification is needed?

> > Moving rec.ham-radio down under rec.radio will do nothing to reduce
> >the growth.

> Never claimed it would. It does however make that growth easier to manage.

No. It will be just as easy under rec.ham-radio as under rec.radio.ham.

> > Imagine, any site
> >not wanting rec.ham-radio.legal need do NOTHING, versus creating a new
> >set of groups and deleting old.

> Contradiction #1. You claimed earlier that it was a royal pain to hack the
> distribution. Now you claim that they "need do NOTHING". Uh huh.

No, read what I wrote. If you do NOT want rec.ham-radio.legal, you
need do nothing at all. If you do not want rec.radio.ham.legal, you will
still need to mangle the news feeds to get rec.radio.ham. There is no
contradiction here.

> No, there's not status associated with domain level. The justification for
> hanging the ham-radio tree under the radio tree is both intuitive and
> obvious.

In your opinion. Above you say there is no justification for the
status of ham-radio being at the second level. Here you say there is no
status. This seems to be a contradiction.

> The usual cause of "junk" filling up is a mismatch between your distribution
> and you active files. Bnews (and presumably Cnews) junk articles that they
> can't find an active entry for.

Yes. I know that.

> If your "junk" is in fact your highest
> volume newsgroup, then it sounds like your site is misconfigured.

Or the feed is misconfigured. I have very little control over how they
configure, other than asking them to change things. They have already
told me "that's the way things are". I am guessing they are feeding me
the same groups that they feed others, to make life simple for them.

> Remember,
> just because "you" don't subscribe to a group doesn't mean the system won't
> keep the group around for others to read.

Yes, because I don't subscribe DOES mean the system will NOT keep a
group around for others to read.

> > Which rec.radio is related to packet? Maybe the best thing to do is
> >just be subsumed under rec.radio.noncomm. Not rec.radio.noncomm.amateur,
> >just r.r.n. There is pitifully little traffic in r.r.n now, so we would be
> >able to take them over with little effort.
>
> The purpose of the hierarchal structure of USENET is to divide posts into
> meaningful structure. What goes on in r.r.n has little to do with Amateur
> Radio (read the group charter). Moreover, your suggestion of "taking it
> over" is childish at best.

So your claim that r.h.* is closely related to r.r.* is not
supportable. I think your suggestion to rename r.h just to rename it is
childish at best, but I try to argue based on the argument and not on the
personal characteristics of those I argue with. What, run out of rational
arguments already?

> It's quite clear that noncomm has little if anything to do with ham radio.
> It is quite clear that ham radio has something to do with radio. At least
> the last time I took E&M it did, anyway.

Of all the rec.radio, ham-radio is supposed to be the least
commercial. Even PBS stations are running adverts these days ("This
program was funded by ..."). So, we are more noncomm than noncomm. The
noncomm name fits us better than those who are there now.

> There is no difference in difficulty between adding rec.ham-radio.legal only
> and adding and deleting four newsgroups. You still have to enter emacs
> only once, if at all.

No. You must edit your active file. You must send mail to your feed to tell them to send you the new groups. If you feed someone, you have to edit the file that says what you feed (if they don't take everything already). That's at least two edits (my mail editor is emacs), maybe three.

> On the whole, the name change is more of an administrative change than
> anything else. If nothing else, it allows for a more logical growth
> in the tree structure for future splinter groups off of the ham radio
> discussion section.

You made this claim before, and it is still as false as it was then. It does nothing to allow a more logical growth. There is NO DIFFERENCE between adding groups under rec.ham-radio and adding them under rec.radio.ham. None. Zip. Nada. If rec.ham-radio can't grow logically as rec.ham-radio, then it can't grow logically under rec.radio.ham. Once again, the whole argument comes down to claims that are not supportable.

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3888. TS430 Help needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 15:11:31 UTC
From: frankjo@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012101511.AA09520@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 5813

I recently installed an AM filter (YK-88A) in my Kenwood TS-430S. After doing so, I find that the narrow position no loger works. It is my understanding that wide should be 6 kHz and narrow should be 2.4 kHz. I have heard that Kenwood has issued a service bulletin to correct this problem but I have not seen it. Can anyone provide the information necessary to fix this problem? Thanks.

3889. Re: * SpaceNews 10-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 15:13:58 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1832@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 5820
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

Given these articles in SpaceNews:

```
* SAREX NEWS *
==============
Dr. Ron Parise, WA4SIR, has made hundreds of packet radio contacts with
his Amateur Radio station on board the space shuttle Columbia. Telephone
bridges were set up to enable school children to talk with the latest
ham in space. Ron has also been making some voice contacts. The primary
downlink frequency for all SAREX operations has been 145.550 MHz.

* MIR NEWS *
============
Soyuz TM-11 has successfully docked with the Mir space station complex
currently on Earth orbit. The Soyuz spacecraft carried Soviet cosmonauts
Musa Manarov, Viktor Afanasyev, and Japanese journalist Toyehiro Akiyama.
```

I was wondering: If there are hams in the shuttle and hams in Mir,
both running 2 meters, have there been any space-to-space (ham) QSO's?

I realize that the altitude of the orbits is not enough to provide
significant mutual windows but the shuttle and Mir do occasionally
pass close enough to see each other. Last week I heard that they
passed within 30 miles of each other so it certainly is possible.

(maybe this time the Russians were too busy babysitting that whining
journalist...)

"Koukinaries"


```
_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail
```

3890. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 15:14:12 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <DuyyT4w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5796

jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
> (Side note: Please make sure that discussion is posted to news.groups as well
> as rec.ham-radio. This is required by the Guidelines for Newsgroup Creation.)
>
Unfortunately, it is not possible to do that here. Guidelines is
guidelines, not law. In this case, they can't be followed.

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3891. For William Young N4WMT (only)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 15:19:40 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"10-Dec-90..7:19:40.PST".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 5815

I apologize to the net for the bandwidth, but my note bounced and couldn't find
N4WMT in the call book.

Hi Bill,

You made it through the network just fine. I was not able to make it back to
you via E-mail.

Yes, I'm willing to share my 8-bit Atari programs. Most of my stuff is for
electronics. Much of it has been typed in from mag articles
and from Howard Berlin. I've also written some for particular applications.

What kind of programs do you have for the Atari?

It it will be easier to contact me via U.S snail-mail.

73

Hugh Wells W6WTU
1411 18th St
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

3892. A Wonderous Electronics beference book

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 15:23:26 UTC
From: mo@messy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.152326.18542@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5814
Cross-posted to: alt.books.technical,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

The Art of Electronics (Second Edition),
Paul Horowitz and Winfield Hill
Cambridge University Press
ISBN 0-521-37095-7
1125 pages plus front-matter

This is somewhat like The Radio Amateur Handbook (ARRL), but
in many ways is more up-to-date on basic circuit technology
and topologies, has more "under your fingernails" theory,
and has sections on BAD circuits as well as good ones!!
And you'll be VERY surprised at how many of those you've seen
published in various projects over the years.

This book is a rare jem indeed. Herewith is the table of
contents to varying detail....

The Art of Electronics, Horowitz and Hill

Chapter 1 FOUNDATIONS
Voltage Current and Resistance
Signals
Capacitors and AC Circuits
Inductors and Transformers
Impedance and Reactance
Diodes and Diode Circuits
Other Passive Components

Chapter 2 TRANSISTORS
Some Basic Transistor Circuits
Ebers-Moll model applied to basic transistor circuits
Some amplifier building blocks
Some typical transistor circuits
Self-explanatory circuits
Good Circuits
BAD Circuits

Chapter 3 FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS

Chapter 4 FEEDBACK AND OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

Chapter 5 ACTIVE FILTERS AND OSCILLATORS

Chapter 6 VOLTAGE REGULATORS AND POWER SUPPLIES

Chapter 7 PRECISION CIRCUITS AND LOW-NOISE TECHNIQUES

Chapter 8 DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

Chapter 9 DIGITAL MEETS ANALOG

Chapter 10 MICROCOMPUTERS

Chapter 11 MICROPROCESSORS
A detailed look at the 68008
A compete design example: analog signal averager
Microprocesor support chipts

Chapter 12 ELECTRONIC CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

Chapter 13 HIGH-FREQUENCY AND HIGH-SPEED TECHNIQUES

Chapter 14 LOW-POWER DESIGN

Chapter 15 MEASUREMENTS AND SIGNAL PROCESSING

Appendix A The oscilloscope
Appendix B Math review
Appendix C The 5% resistor color code
Appendix D 1% precision resistor values
Appendix E How to draw schematic diagrams
Appendix F Load lines
Appendix G Transistor saturation
Appendix H LC Butterworth filters
Appendix I Electronics magazines and journals
Appendix J IC prefixes
Appendix K Selected data sheets

3893. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 15:30:40 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4445@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5797
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

In article <3559@jaytee.East.Sun.COM> jimv@east.sun.com (Jim Vienneau - Sun Microsystems) writes:
>You've got to be kidding! Most of the postings technical? Only if you
>consider questions about nocode, callsign projects, clean fists, club
>stations, licensing procedures (aka Gorden West), Ham stacks, super
>repeaters, radar detectors, *Camcoders*???, CB, QSL card dimentions,
>reverse autopatches, flea markets, fees, numerous FCC comments, cyrillic?,
>Herbie net, antenna restrictions, etc, etc, etc, technical?!. Yes, *PLEASE*
>let's setup a .tech subgroup (works for rec.auto).

There's more to ham radio than just technical subjects. The object of adding .legal and not .tech is to move the flames, not a subset of the non-flames. I am strongly opposed to a .tech group, and don't see the overwhelming consensus that one is needed that would change my mind.

Please continue this discussion in both news.groups and rec.ham-radio, as per the guidelines...
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

3894. Re: Confirmed SAREX QSO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 15:32:13 UTC
From: efwjr@oberon.paradyne.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.153213.13325@pdn.paradyne.com>
Source record: 5738

I have had my rig on 145.55 twenty four hours a day since the shuttle
has gone up. I have not heard one packet from the shuttle according to
my TNC. Does anyone else have any success stories to tell? Does anyone
know when a good pass for central Florida will occur?

Thanks

Ellsworth Warmouth AT&T Paradyne Corp. Largo FL 813-530-2882
UUCP efwjr@pdn.paradyne.com Amateur Call KB4SH
Opinions expressed are mine alone and not necessarily those of AT&T Paradyne.

3895. Alternative proposal - The Grand Radio Reorg

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 15:51:55 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <9k1yT5w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5819

Since there is a great hullaballoo about reorganizing rec.[ham-]radio,
let's go the full 9 yards and have a grand reorganization. Following all
the arguments pro the change, here is a new proposal that will actually
do what the old one is claimed to do.

Deletions:

rec.ham-radio[.*]
functions to be assumed by new groups

Additions:

rec.radio.noncomm.pro
the new home for the professional, non-commercial radio
discussions.

rec.radio.noncomm.amateur
the top level for the discussion of amateur uses of
noncommercial radio.

rec.radio.noncomm.amateur.ham
the top level for the discussion of topics relating to
the Amateur Radio Services, and the equivalent services
in non-US countries.

rec.radio.noncomm.amateur.ham.misc
This group replaces rec.ham-radio. It removes traffic from
the domain, so that there are no groups that carry traffic
and serve as home to subgroups.

rec.radio.noncomm.amateur.ham.digital
this group replaces rec.ham-radio.packet, and includes other
digital modes.

rec.radio.noncomm.amateur.ham.swap
this group replaces rec.ham-radio.swap

rec.radio.noncomm.amateur.ham.rules
a new group for the discussion of regulatory issues, including
but not limited to code/nocode and PRC1.

rec.radio.noncomm.amateur.cb
a group dedicated to the discussion of the uses of the
Citizen's Radio Service, or equivalent in non-US countries.

rec.radio.noncomm.amateur.lowpower
a group dedicated to the users of devices classed under Part
15 of the US rules, and the equivalent in non-US countries.

A major component of the charter for this group is the
dissemination of the information that baby-monitors can
be monitored by anyone.

alt.ham-radio
a starter group that will allow anyone who wants to create
any group he or she wants, under the umbrella of ham radio.
Possible immediate new groups:
alt.ham-radio.spark.gap.zap.zap.zap.
alt.ham-radio.morse.code.dit.dah.dit
alt.ham-radio.reorg.of.the.week

Rationale:

This reorganization will serve to identify more completely the
groups, and allow easier growth. It provides areas for the discussion of
topics not currently covered. As ham-radio is a non-commercial usage, it
falls most logically under the noncomm name, and more specifically, under
the amateur usage of radio spectrum. This will, hopefully, serve to
reduce the discussions of the commercial or professional usage of Amateur
Radio in the amateur.ham.misc group.

To better identify the professional users, and to separate them
from the amateur traffic, a new group is formed for them. This eliminates
the problem of having a domain that also carries traffic. This is the
same reason for the creating of the .misc group under
rec.radio.noncomm.amateur.ham.

Note that the term amateur is used in its generic form. The usage
matches that used by non-hams. (Those poor souls who would like to become
one will identify first the noncomm heading, followed by the amateur
heading, and finally the actual ham group. Those searching for CB will be
able to easily locate the CB groups.)

Since this proposal actually does what the proponents of the other
proposal claim, they should be quick to accept this. If we are going to
change, we should at least do what we claim we are trying to do. If you
have trouble with this proposal, then you should really be having trouble
with the rec.radio.amateur one.

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3896. Kenwood TH-27A review & info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 15:53:45 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <20432@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 5816

I'm posting this for Tom N5OFF:

I have been doing some experimenting with my th-27a, and have
found it to be an excellent aircraft receiver as well as a fine
two meter transceiver. It will also do full 136-174 MHz tx/rx,
but I have not yet found a mod configuration that will allow
full tx/rx AND aircraft receive at the same time (except the
asian config which I will describe below).

When modified for full 136-174 tx/rx in any of the western configs
the aircraft am is defeated (see chart below).

In the asian config, the rig becomes a versatile wide band receiver
displaying 118-174, 200-400, and will tx 136-174.
The problem with this config is that some of the keyboard positions become
relocated (see cross reference), and the processor reset defaults to
145.000 instead of 144.000.

So, can anyone out there shed some light on how to get full
136-174 tx/rx and preserve the relatively high quality
aircraft receive present in the western standard models?
I have included below my summary of the resistor combinations
that I have either tried, or otherwise know the functions of.

Any further info will be appreciated.

R334 R335 R337 W301 REMARKS
o - o o k,p us stock config
o o o o e 144-146 tx/rx no aircraft
o o o - e2 136-174 tx/rx no aircraft
- - o o m 144-148 tx/rx no aircraft
- - o - m2 136-174 tx/rx no aircraft
o o - o x not tried
o - o - us mars 118-174 rx 142-152 tx
o - - - us mars+ 136-174 tx/rx no aircraft
- - - o asian or jap stock
- o o - asian mod 118-174,200-400 rx,136-174 tx
o o - - not tried
o - - - not tried
o - - o not tried
- o - o not tried
- o o o not tried

"o" means resistor or jumper in place
"-" means open

TH-27a to TH-F27 (asian version) key relocations:

th-27a key = th-f27 key

tone/tone sel call/c-scan
call/c scan bell/step
3 talt 3 tone
shift/rev rev/shift
MHz/step MHz/band switch {118,145,340}

f1sec,3 : tone alert sound tone select

I have done the japanese mod on my th-27a, and find that
the button differences are easy to live with. All functions on the
rig seem to work in the japanese config except I don't think the
auto-dialer will dial a * or #. No big deal for me. It will manually
send a # or * though.

As stated earlier, the coverage of the rig in the jap config is

118-136 am rx
136-174 fm tx/rx
200-400 rx

I don't think the 200-400 works at all because I've compared it
to strong local signals on a scanner and heard nothing on the
th-27a. Aircraft rx is great! As good as a Bearcat 100/200, and
better than the Icom 2sat. The th-27a has a "real" am detector/agc
(see schematic).

To sum up: I love this little rig!
--
Tom, N5OFF
n5off @ k5arh/70501 (packet), n5off@w5ddl.aara.org (Internet)
--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

3897. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 16:05:38 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <397@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 5823

In article <688.27612B49@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > > Are we to infer from your constant references to the fact that you
> > > participate in the ARRL program to educate the FCC on what's happening in
> > the
> > > real world that the League approves of this FCC "Whack the Guppies"
> > policy?
> >
> > Attacking the messenger because you dislike the message adds nothing
> > useful to this discussion.
>
> Neither does your predilection for trying to drag red herrings across the
> path of everyone who is less than totally thrilled with the way the League
> mismanages things.

I don't have any problem with people who disagree with League actions.
I often disagree with them myself. What I have a problem with is
people who a) distort League actions and policy statements to make
their own case, and b) disagree with *everything* the League does
just because it's the League doing it.

> > Also, as you very well know, my postings
> > here do not represent official League policy.
> > If people insist on
> > taking
> > anything any ARRL staffer or official says as "League policy," how
> > can there be any dialogue between the officials/staff and the members?
>
> Then why do your postings in this thread contain repeated references to your
> part in the briefing of FCC staff members by ARRL staff members? If you're
> not speaking for the League, why drag its name into the conversation to lend
> credibility to your statements?

I think I twice mentioned talking to the FCC, so I guess that constitutes
"repeated references." But I thought folks might want to hear from
someone who actually has taken the time to talk to the FCC and find out
what they really think, rather than making wild guesses. Sorry if what
they told us doesn't fit with your preconcieved notions.

If you don't understand the difference between speaking *for* the League
and my speaking *as* a League staffer, I suggest you consult a dictionary.

> Right. Brand everyone who disagrees with Newington as troublemakers and
> segregate them into some ghetto where noone will notice when they ask
> embarrassing questions like, "Now that the loss of 220 - 222 mhz is final,

> who was it at HQ who failed to see to it that the FCC technical people had
> constantly updated rather than outdated ARRL repeater directories?"

People who want to debate issues aren't troublemakers, but people who
make irrational and unsubstantiated charges are.

Speaking of red herrings... the date of their Repeater Directories is
irrelevant since the Directory doesn't (and isn't intended to) provide
band-occupancy data. Their misuse of the published information could
as easily have been done with any year's Directory (including the
current one).

I don't think I'll post any more on this thread. While I'm sure the
net readers are hugely entertained by it, I doubt it's adding much
of value to the legitimate debate of ham radio issues.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

3898. Re: ? 2m/440 Duplexers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 16:29:42 UTC
From: chris@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2190003@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM>
Source record: 5795

The Larsen is a hipass/lopass design, with crossover near 300 MHz.
The implementation is very good, and would be hard to beat
without a lot of work. The reason I say this is that the loss
of the duplexer is so low that I could not reliably measure
it on the HP network analyzer I was using. I think that the
PL-259 connectors represent a larger loss than the duplexer
itself. You could home-brew an equivalent, or even improve
upon it (by using type N connectors), but for me, I have too
many other time demands and projects to try to beat Larsen
on this one.....de WD5IBS (Chris Kelly)

3899. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 17:07:19 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.170719.14133@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5821

In article <1990Dec10.120317.25970@swlabs.uucp> jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn) writes:
>In article <1990Dec9.231912.8685@midway.uchicago.edu> pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>>Yes, the hot rumor is that the 13 wpm and 20 wpm requirements are dead
>>and that one will only need to demonstrate code proficiency at 5 wpm
>>for *ANY* amateur license
>
Actually, this is very unlikely, because there has not been a
Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) for any such action.

>Ironically, if this rumor comes to pass, I could easily find myself
>running CW only. I can hear the displaced CBers stirring now, as the
>sunspot cycle begins to fade. CW may be the only place to hide from them.

Exactly. CW may be a better "lid filter" without the exams than with
them, as long as there continue to be substantial CW subbands.

73 de N4TMI

3900. Info wanted on ham BBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 17:09:44 UTC
From: gordon@boulder.Colorado.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.170944.27681@csn.org>
Source record: 5826

I have not been involved with amateur radio for many years. I would like
info on packet switching, ham BBS and possible access to USENET and INTERNET.
Please reply via EMAIL and I will summarize responses, if warranted.

Thanks in advance.

Allen Gordon

3901. 3W4DX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 17:33:48 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <59664@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 5731

Has anybody on this newsgroup worked 3W4DX? I had the
pleasure this morning on 40m at about 0620 Pacific time (1420z).
He was operating non-split on 7005. Viet Nam seems to be getting
more common---does anybody have info from the callbook on how many
hams are premanent residents now? I thought most of the 3W calls
belonged to visiting hams.

3902. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 17:34:18 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec10123418@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5803

Why are you worried about 20m anyway? From what I've heard there, it's a bunch of spoiled children. The best behaved band right now is the 10M novice section!

But there will be a bunch of bellyaching on 20m, you can bet!

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

3903. Keyers, Paddles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 18:02:33 UTC
From: froula@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4546@apricot29.UUCP>
Source record: 5745

I enjoy operating mobile CW and have used a straight key resting on the passenger seat for a year or so with mixed success. Recently, I put together the Super Keyer II (featured in November '90 QST) and am quite happy with it. However, the old paddles I've been using (from an old Ham-M keyer, I've been told) are just too sloppy.

Does anyone have any recommendations on keyer paddles and on mobile CW operation in general. Any advice would be greatly appreciated.

73

Don, WD9DMP/M

3904. NEW NOVICE Seeks advice on first rig.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 18:30:59 UTC
From: jp10@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <10183@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 5824

I just passed my novice test Dec 1 ! I am now working on my Tech!

I would greatly appreciate any advice an recommendations on setting up my shack, and purchasing radios and attennas. I plan on making my own antennas since most people I have talked to say that it's easy, inexpensive, and that these antennas get excellent reception. So my main concern is the eternal question: Which rig? I want to work phone on 10 meters as soon as possible since propagation is so good! I also want to do some CW and hope to eventually get my general license! There are so many different brands and models of radio! It's all very confusing. I also want to do packet sometime.

I've been told most transceivers are general coverage now? Is this true ? If not, would it be cheaper to get a ham bands only transceiver? Looks like I need an allmode all band HF rig. Any recommendations? Someone recommended the ICOM 735. Comments? How much would it cost used? Any other recommended brands or models? I am CS major that tends to like features and "gadgets" I think my personal preference would be an LCD display for the frequency, but I am told that it is sometimes better to get an analog tune.

Thanks in Advance!

73's

Jeff
(pending novice call sign KA1W--)

--
=== Jeffrey Perry ON COOP AT:
=== Computer Science Undergraduate GTE, EDCD
=== Northeastern University, Boston, Ma 100 First Ave, Waltham Ma
=== "Two minds but with a single memory!"-MaxH jperry@gte.com

3905. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 18:44:53 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.184453.11217@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5807

In article <m0VyT2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
>pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>
>>
>> Gawd -- don't you hate rumors! How about this one we picked
>> up overnight in Chicago.
>>
>> On December 13, the FCC will make its long awaited Communicator Class
>> announcement. But the shocker will what else they announce on that
>> date: that element 1B will no longer be required for General and
>> Advanced and that element 1C will no longer be required for Extra.
>
> And this will, of course, upgrade all Technician licenses to General,
>as the only difference is the code test. 80m phone, here I come!

No; it would not!
The rules changed a few years ago.
The current theory test for Technician is different from the test for General.
Upgrading to General would *still* require passing the *General* theory test!

* * * * * * * ======================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ======================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ======================== N2JPG

3906. Re: High-speed links

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 19:04:24 UTC
From: elliott@optilink.UUCP
Message-ID: <4968@optilink.UUCP>
Source record: 5729

In article <1990Dec6.173817.7829@mentor.com>, mbutts@mentor.com (Mike Butts) writes:
> In article <5591@qip.UUCP>, elliott@optilink.UUCP writes:
> >[re: delays > 10 ms] but is unacceptable for
> >real-time voice connections, where end-to-end delays of much more than a
> >few milliseconds are intolerable (in full-duplex, anyway).

> We experience end-to-end delays of up to 250 milliseconds in full-duplex
> OSCAR 13 SSB, and it's quite tolerable.
[...]
> Not that the lack of delay wouldn't be desirable, but for the record, a big
> delay is being tolerated today.

Well, I can't argue with a working system!

I guess my telecom background is showing -- I've obviously been spending
too much time reducing buffer delays in my rate converters ;-)

One advantage of ham radio-style full duplex is that there isn't a two-wire-
to-four-wire conversion taking place at each end (the telephone "hybrid"
function). This eliminates the complication of having to deal with the echo
caused by imperfect line terminations at the hybrids (and in the in-line
analog repeaters). This echo is probably the driving factor in the delay time
specifications I work with.

This is good news to hear. It makes it seem much more practical to
send real-time voice hither and yon via the packet network!

-Paul wb6cxc

--
Paul M. Elliott Optilink Corporation (707) 795-9444
{uunet, pyramid, pixar, tekbspa}!optilink!elliott
"Think Blue, Count Two."

3907. Re: POWERLINE VOLTAGE TOO HIGH, POWER CO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 19:10:32 UTC
From: Fred.Vobbe@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <731.2764E635@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5798

In response to an article by Robert Casey:

-> have too low voltage. We like to set the voltage at 120V at
-> houses." He puts
-> a new seal on the meter in the basement. My father said that he
-> haden't seen
-> the insides of the meter box since 40 years ago, when the house
-> was built.
->

I have a simular problem here in Lima. AEP, our local electrical company, has been very poor in my opinion. Here at my home, the voltage rides from 117 to 127, which they say is in spec. At the TV station where I work, the power is as high as 132 volts at times.

A while back, the third leg would drop off occationally, dropping the transmitter. When the service man showed up he said that they were not having any problems, and we must have a "short" in the building. I told him that if 480 at 2,000 amps shorts, there is a hell fireball. The problem kept happening, and finally to prove my point I baught a bunch of Heathkit Mower Line monitors and set them on the line before and after the service entry. When it happened again, I had the account rep out and showed him the problem. He still claims that they did not have any problems in the system, but since that day our power has been solid.

My nickname for these folks are the "Joe Isuzu's Of Power Companies", because they remind me a lot of the guy who did the commercials, and plays on "Empty Nest". Too bad they just can't admit they made a misteak.

--
Fred Vobbe - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!Fred.Vobbe
INTERNET: Fred.Vobbe@w8grt.fidonet.org

3908. Re: LOADING UP A TOWER FOR 40/80/160M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 19:19:20 UTC
From: Fred.Vobbe@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <732.2764E63A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5799

In response to an article by Ed Gilbert:

-> I've had some experience shunt feeding towers on 160m. Crank up
-> towers are particulary difficult to shunt feed. Unless you are
->
Have you ever tried a top-loaded skirt on a standard TV
tower like the 3-leg 40 ft. variety? I was thinking of trying
it on my tower just to see if it works.

--
Fred Vobbe - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!Fred.Vobbe
INTERNET: Fred.Vobbe@w8grt.fidonet.org

3909. Mods files....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 19:45:00 UTC
From: PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <9012102057.AA17462@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5728

Last year, I know that someone had put together a server that supported a whole bunch of mods files. Does anyone know where it went? Is it FTPable?

KB2JAC/9
PERRYR@WABASH.Bitnet

3910. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 19:46:39 UTC
From: k2ph@cbnewsj.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.194639.15120@cbnewsj.att.com>
Source record: 5802

In article <1990Dec9.231912.8685@midway.uchicago.edu>, pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>
> Gawd -- don't you hate rumors! How about this one we picked
> up overnight in Chicago.
>
> On December 13, the FCC will make its long awaited Communicator Class
> announcement. But the shocker will what else they announce on that
> date: that element 1B will no longer be required for General and
> Advanced and that element 1C will no longer be required for Extra.
> Yes, the hot rumor is that the 13 wpm and 20 wpm requirements are dead
> and that one will only need to demonstrate code proficiency at 5 wpm
> for *ANY* amateur license (excluding, of course,the Communicator
> License which will be code free.)
>
> Whole bunch of stuff deleted...

Looks like somebody's wishful thinking again. :-) I'd be curious
to hear who started this rumor!

If I'm not mistaken, the FCC is required to publish a Notice of
Proposed Rulemaking, provide a comment period, a reply to comment
period, etc. before such an action can be taken. The whole idea
of this procedure is so that they can't "pull a fast one"--just
like this one!

Lessee now... what other interesting rumors can we start...

--
==
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!oblivion!k2ph or k2ph@oblivion.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories | ARPA: k2ph%oblivion@att.arpa
Lincroft, N.J. 07738 | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

3911. Re: need antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 19:47:32 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140029@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 5800

> I'd like access to 80, 40, 15 and 10
>meters at this time having a technician class license.
>
>I'd like to solicit net opinion on the "ideal" antenna for my
>situation

My advice to anyone looking for a simple, efficient, cheap, and almost foolproof allband antenna is the center-fed zepp, which has already been discussed recently in this notes group. Make it any convenient length (preferably at least 1/2 wave on the lowest frequency of interest) and feed it in the center with open wire. Use an L or T network with a balun to match it to 50 ohms. You can build this yourself using a roller inductor and one or two variable capacitors, or spend money on a commercially built tuner.

The commercial 450 ohm ladder line that is available for about $11 per 100' is adequate for just about all applications. It's also easy to make really superior open wire line using #12 wire and lexan or acrylic rod material for spacers.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

3912. Remote control program to Kenwood TS440, free from iesd.auc.dk

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 20:02:12 UTC
From: sunesen@iesd.auc.dk
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.200212.12219@iesd.auc.dk>
Source record: 5806
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet

Hello World

Here is again a great program, witch my friend Lars have made. You
can get it by anonymous ftp from:

iesd.auc.dk (130.225.38.4)
username: ftp or anonymous
password: our username..

Filename: tsrem.exe and this text tsrem.txt
path : /pub/ham-radio

Lars is soon going to make a new version of this program, so if you
out there E-mail me inprovement I'am soure Lars will be happy.

God lock and a happy chrismas

Peter Sunesen

GREAT - LOOK HERE - Some news for TS440 owners.

>>> TSRem Copyright (c) 1990 by ARCOSOFT - Lars Rasmussen <<<

TSRem is shareware an may not be used to any commercial purposes.

TSRem is capable of remote controle your TS440 from the PC via
one seriel port (COM1-4). Working all in text mode. No graphics.

On the normal program screen you have the following informations:

Contents of VFO A.
Contents of VFO B.
Contents of a group of 10 M. CH. with a comment to every M.CH.
All the informations in the TS440 display including RX and
TX frequency at the same time.
Mode of modulation.
Steprate 10 Hz - 1 MHz.

TSRem has 2 ways of operation:

1) Status display for TS440 settings. While you control TS440
in the normal way, by twisting knobs and so on, the PC
displays updated info 1 sec. after you have pushed a button.

2) Remote control of TS440. Control the TS440 from the PC's
keyboard. The force of the program.

Memory channels.

You can write a comment of 28 chr. to every memory channel.
Save memory contents to a disk file.
Load disk file into memory.
Print the memory file to the printer on LPT1.

It takes no more than 10 sec. to load or save a file, including
reading or programming the memory in TS440. You can then have
eg. a memory file for every operating mode, 100 memories for
FAX or CW, or 100 memories for every band you will work on.

Furthermore:

Built in scanner. Scans the programmed M.CH. in 3 speeds.
Built in HELP menu.
It's possible to switch between COM1 to COM4 in TSRem.
Selectable IRQ for COM3 and COM4.

At the moment there is no English manual, but thats one of the first
improvements to come.

If yoy find this program of any interrest, please send a donnation to:

OZ1HMN
Lars Rasmussen
Oesterbro 96 3. tv.
9000 Aalborg
Denmark

Telephone: (+45) 98121379
--
Home adr: | Peter V.H.Sunesen | Department of Computer Science
Heimdalsgade 42,7 | | University of Aalborg (AUC)
9000 Aalborg, Denmark |sunesen@iesd.auc.dk| Denmark

3913. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 20:36:16 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18020@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5730

```
>>
> Actually, this is very unlikely, because there has not been a
> Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) for any such action.
>

I believe NPRM 90-55 will do for this
```

3914. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 20:39:13 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012102039.AA29190@tilde>
Source record: 5747

In <jack@swlabs.uucp (Jack Bonn)> Jack says:

Re: Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

(some deleted)

>In article <1990Dec9.231912.8685@midway.uchicago.edu> pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
>(Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>>Yes, the hot rumor is that the 13 wpm and 20 wpm requirements are dead
>>and that one will only need to demonstrate code proficiency at 5 wpm
>>for *ANY* amateur license
>
>Ironically, if this rumor comes to pass, I could easily find myself
>running CW only. I can hear the displaced CBers stirring now, as the
>sunspot cycle begins to fade. CW may be the only place to hide from them.
>
>Maybe this is part of the plan to take all the HF bands from us. I'd bet
>that the current nonsense on 20 meters is nothing in comparison with what
>will be happening in the future if 5 WPM is all that is required. At that
>
>-Jack

I disagree. As long as there is a requirement to learn Morse, we probably
won't see much of this. The big attraction of CB is that you can enjoy much
of the fun of radio without having to know code (or much of anything else,
for that matter).

I do agree on one thing: There will be a lot more people on the bands, making
the CW portions more attractive to those who don't like to fight QRM. Those who
like to chit-chat on SSB are likely to find it more of a challenge if this
"rumor" comes to fruition.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

3915. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 20:51:30 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <28@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5733

In article <JLyyT3w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
> This is a problem with alt. In one breath you differentiate USEnet
>from alt, and in the next you don't. Be consistent.

My references were extremely consistent. Flagrant mkgrouping is occurring in ALT. alt.swedish-chef.bork^3 is an example of a group that violates the hierarchal structure. No contradicion there, _for the purposes for which the definitions were used_.

> No, read what I wrote. If you do NOT want rec.ham-radio.legal, you
>need do nothing at all. If you do not want rec.radio.ham.legal, you will
>still need to mangle the news feeds to get rec.radio.ham. There is no
>contradiction here.

Wrong. If you want rec.ham-radio.legal, you have to manually mkgroup it, since (by your first statement) people have turned off automake to handle the alt shotgun. Otherwise it'll end up in junk. That was the contradiction.

> In your opinion. Above you say there is no justification for the
>status of ham-radio being at the second level. Here you say there is no
>status. This seems to be a contradiction.

Logical hierarchy and "status" are not necessarily isomorpic. For example, do names that begin with "A" have more status than those that begin with "B"? There IS however a status associated with being archaic, and I'd rather that ham radio wasn't stuck with said status.

> Of all the rec.radio, ham-radio is supposed to be the least
>commercial. Even PBS stations are running adverts these days ("This
>program was funded by ..."). So, we are more noncomm than noncomm. The
>noncomm name fits us better than those who are there now.

The noncomm refers to noncommercial broadcast radio. Read the charter. With the exception of certain legally dubious operations, ham radio is not broadcasting.

Incidentally, PBS is NOT running advertisements. Note that the sponsorship messages don't mention specific products. (One did once and the FCC got very angry, very angry indeed.)

For the vast majority of sites, the name change will involve only editing in the new names and removing the old (and this assumes that the mkgroup hack isn't finished by then). No change in feed will be necessary, as again, the vast majority of sites that receive rec.ham-radio.* also receive rec.radio.*.

I'm sorry, but you've consistently overstated the difficulty in both actions to be taken, and the number of sites that will have to take those actions. I say this having managed several sites (marque, a few ihnnn, shasta) over the past five years or so. I'll be the first one to admit that there are people who have been around here one heck of a lot longer; those that I know of, I've consulted, and they tend to agree with my assessment. That's also the purpose of a CFD.

The split we've proposed took in a number of concerns, the biggest of which was the info-hams mailing list; we split off the legal discussions instead of the technical discussions to better meet the needs of that community. We're currently evaluating some of the other proposals we're seen (the "amateur" mapping seems likely at this point).

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

3916. Re: Alternative proposal - The Grand Radio Reorg

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 20:57:34 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <29@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5732

#include <standard paulf Proton - Plasma *Flame* Warning>

Aside from violating the existing rec.radio tree, and being incompatible with info-hams, this article was a fascinating spasmodic contradiction.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

3917. Cyrillic morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 21:25:44 UTC
From: d89mb@efd.lth.se
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.212544.24375@lth.se>
Source record: 5734

Anyone having a CORRECT list of Cyrillic morse code??

In the ARRL handbook I've found a list that just contains pronounciation
"LETTERS" corresponding to each cyrillic letter. Some "errors" is obvious,
or are they not?

The cyrillic "B" is set out at V, but lined up with .-- which is W. Correct?

The cyrillic | | | is set out at J (pronounciation) but lined up with ...-
+-+-+
| | | Is this correct?

The |-O letter is lined up with ..--

The bI combination is set out at the SECOND I, but lined up with a -.--

And What about | | | ? Set out as SHCH, but lined up with Q?
+-+-++
|

Does anybody have any official papers? Or at least references?

Takelr|,

Magnus

--
Magnus Bodin "Nec fasces, nec opes,
Institute of Tychology, sola artis sceptra perennant"
Box 5127, 220 05 Sweden (Tycho Brahe, Stj{rneborg 1584)

3918. Re: HC901204.ZIP - HamComm: Transmit/receive RTTY with PC/XT/AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 21:56:07 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <117@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 5801

In article <1563.w8sdz@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil>, schroeder.pad@nixbur.UUCP writes:
> I have uploaded to SIMTEL20:
>

(stuff deleted)

THIS is the way to do it! Upload the program to one of the FTP or
E-MAIL reachable sites and then come on here and let the world know
about it. Try to pick a site that has real anonymus ftp or a site
reachable through a listserver, some of us donot have ftp.

Thanks,

Ron Todd, K3FR

3919. Re: A Wonderous Electronics beference book

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 22:15:56 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47242@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5735
Cross-posted to: alt.books.technical,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

mo@messy.bellcore.com (Michael O'Dell) writes:

>The Art of Electronics (Second Edition),
>Paul Horowitz and Winfield Hill
>
>This book is a rare jem indeed. Herewith is the table of
>contents to varying detail....

Couple of interesting facts: Horowitz is also W1HFA and at one time held the record (he claims :-) as the youngest Ham with a mention in QST (must be in the late '40s or early '50s sometime). He is also the main brain behind Project META, a Planetary Society sponsored search for extraterrestrial intelligence, using one of Harvaarhd's radiotelescopes.

Very practical (and absolutely *crazy* :-) fellow, considering that he is a Physics professor at Harvard and was a by-product of Purcell. One also sees his mug on some NOVA programs, the ones that talk about SETI. In addition to SETI, also known to work on room-temperature detection attempts of the monopole; don't know if he has given up on that yet :-).

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

3920. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 22:17:15 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.221715.16499@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5737

In article <18020@shlump.nac.dec.com> magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
>
>>>
>> Actually, this is very unlikely, because there has not been a
>> Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) for any such action.
>>
>
> I believe NPRM 90-55 will do for this

You mean the Communicator proposal? I don't recall any mention of
reducing the telegraphy requirements for other classes of license.

3921. Question about 28.650MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 22:24:18 UTC
From: grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.172418.2431@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 5811

I saw a post on another system in Cleveland that said that all Shuttle Missions are broadcast on 28.650MHz and can be heard world wide?? is that true? Can anyone confirm this?

Thanks,

Tony

3922. Re: Powerline voltage too high, power co working on it

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 22:25:02 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <77514@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 5736

>Hmmmm...could this be why my lightbulbs last such a short time?
>I just measured my voltage, and on one leg I have 121.9v,
>and the other 123.6v. Is anything over 120VAC too high?
>Should it ONLY be 110 to 120 VAC? ...
>
>Tad Cook

Stuff saved from a few years ago:

>>What are the potential effects of a neutral-ground short? ...

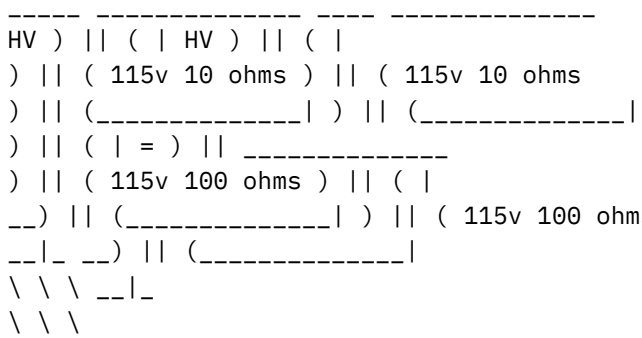
> The National Electrical Code (section 250-23) makes it clear that
>the current-carrying neutral and the earth ground wires should be bonded
>at one and ONLY ONE place in any electrical system: the service entrance
>panel (i.e., main disconnect) immediately following the meter.
>
> There are several reasons for this:
>
>1. An open or high-impedance (i.e., faulty) neutral line in the building
> distribution wiring, coupled with a high-impedance (i.e., faulty)
> equipment ground (like poor conduit bond) could result in dangerous
> voltages present on the earth grounds of interior wiring.
> ...

><> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp., Clarence, New York

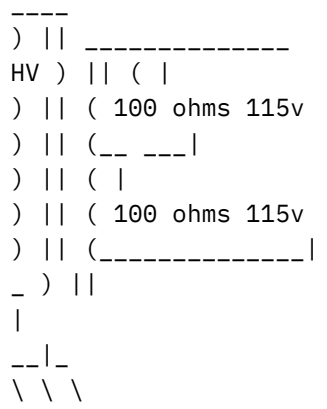
An OPEN NEUTRAL line in house wiring can produce intermittent "power
surges" whose cause may not be immediately obvious:

The Neutral wire is the center tap of the 230-volt pole transformer
secondary winding. As previously posted, neutral and ground wires
should be connected together at only one point.

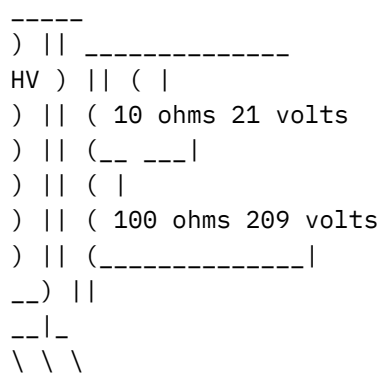
With neutral wire intact, loading on one side of the 230 does not
affect the other half; the 230v looks like two independent 115's:



If the neutral is open or resistive, then loads on opposite sides of
the 230v are in series:



Everything works fine as long as both 115-v legs have equal loads but
if one leg is heavily loaded and the other is not, the 230v will
divide between the high and low resistances according to Ohm's Law.
The high-current device gets too little voltage, and the low-power
device gets TOO MUCH! Both may malfunction or be damaged.



If this happens, a "surge suppressor" is about as useful as a plastic
Jesus on your dashboard! It is a common problem in buildings which
have aluminum wiring.

If the lights get BRIGHTER when the refrigerator starts, or your
computer or stereo blew up when the electric heater came on, suspect
an open or resistive neutral.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

3923. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 22:26:02 UTC
From: woods@eci386.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.222602.14152@eci386.uucp>
Source record: 5804
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups

In article <689.27612B4F@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
writes:
> In article <1403@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:
> > I think that only 'hams' know what the term 'ham' radio really means.
>
> I'm not arguing against changing the name, but at the same time I think you
> underestimate the degree to which 'radio ham' has over the decades become a
> widely understood term among non-hams.

You point out that the term "radio ham" is understood by a growing
majority of non-amateur's. However this doesn't indicate the
connotations many non-operators associate with the term "radio ham".

In my experience, this term has no redeemable value with most
"non-hams". In fact I would argue the connotations are so negative
that we should do anything and everything we can to move to a more
neutral term, and to dispell the negative connotations associated with
Amateur Radio.

I think that the degree of "understanding" the average layman has of
the term "radio ham" is the precise reason why we should adopt the
term "amateur".

I suspect that at one time people would have argued the term "amateur"
had negative connotations. I doubt many sane people would do so now.

=-=

While I'm here, I'd like to also state that I favor the following two names:

rec.radio.amateur.digital (to replace rec.ham-radio.packet)
rec.radio.amateur.regs (instead of r.r.a.legal)
--
Greg A. Woods
woods@{eci386,gate,robohack,ontmoh,tmsoft}.UUCP ECI and UniForum Canada
+1-416-443-1734 [h] +1-416-595-5425 [w] VE3TCP Toronto, Ontario CANADA
Political speech and writing are largely the defense of the indefensible-ORWELL

3924. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 22:32:41 UTC
From: davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.COM
Message-ID: <3029@crdos1.crd.ge.COM>
Source record: 5805
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

In article <721@philica.ica.philips.nl> geertj@ica00.ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:

| Finally, I'd like to propose 'rules' instead of 'legal'. Bandplans,
| for instance, have no legal meaning here, just 'gentlemen's agreement'.
| If discussed, I'd like to see that in the rules group, because
| of the traffic involved. The way I see it, 'rules' is for all rules,
| not just the ones issued by the government.

Another one. I see most of the posting support a name indicating that
legal is not the best name for this group. Is the proposer listening?
--
bill davidsen (davidsen@crdos1.crd.GE.COM -or- uunet!crdgw1!crdos1!davidsen)
VMS is a text-only adventure game. If you win you can use unix.

3925. Question about 28.650MHz - Continued

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 22:41:07 UTC
From: grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.174108.2432@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 5810

This is a continuation of the previous message about 28.650mhz.

I forgot to mention that I only can receive 25 to 1300 MHz.....

I am in the Toledo Area and wish to listen to shuttle mission....

Sorry about any confusion I created,

Tony

3926. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-10 22:56:18 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <J9JZT1w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5808

mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:

> In article <m0VyT2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
> > And this will, of course, upgrade all Technician licenses to General,
> >as the only difference is the code test. 80m phone, here I come!
>
> No; it would not!
> The rules changed a few years ago.

Thank you, I know. Not all Technician's. Just a whole bunch. Like me.
Never say never. Always say always.

<> "If winning is not important, then why keep score?" -- Turtle Head
<> "Eaten any good books lately?" -- Q
<> "Sanity check!" "Sorry, we can't accept it, it's from out of state." - me

3927. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 00:10:14 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.191014@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5741

Regarding the rumor that the FCC will eliminate 13- and 20-wpm code tests: if true, this will render moot the entire issue of handicapped code test exemptions for those two speeds. In effect, everyone would qualify for the exemption.

Perhaps this is why the handicapped rules went into place so quickly?

Phil

3928. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 00:50:57 UTC
From: watson@halley.UUCP
Message-ID: <1218@halley.UUCP>
Source record: 5809
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

Sorry about the tardiness of my two cents. I don't normally read news.groups,
and just saw the post in n.n.ng.

> From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo)
> Date: 6 Dec 90 18:42:14 GMT

> r.r.a.swap might be better as just rec.radio.swap, since this may encourage
> others with non-amateur-specific yet amateur-related equipment to post
> here as well.

I'm not as sure that much traffic of interest to amateurs
would be generated. There's been about zero traffic in
rec.radio.noncomm about equipment to sell/buy/trade. Of course, with
a specific group for such... I don't think that this will bother
any other rec.radio folks. It won't bother me, at least.

(Declaration of ulterior motive: Many campus radio broadcast
stations are hurting for lack of people with engineering skills. If
the rec.ham-radio groups move into the rec.radio.* heirarchy, possibly
more folks might cross over. Unlikely, at best, but it can't hurt to
try...)

A similar argument could be made for rec.radio.rules as for
rec.radio.swap, but I suspect that the regulations are sufficiently
different that sharing the same newsgroup would only annoy everyone
involved. Rec.radio.noncomm and the BITNET mailing list have had
quite a lot of traffic on indecency/obscenity/safe-harbor, which I
don't think would interest the hams.

William
ktru Chief Engineer, 1980-83
--
William J. Watson (Keep trying if halley bounces mail. It's flakey)
(cs.utexas.edu!halley!watson, watson@halley.uucp, watson_william@tandem.com)
Preferred^ ^Most reliable (?)

3929. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 02:02:40 UTC
From: emcguire@ccad.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.020240.15237@ccad.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 5742
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups

In article <689.27612B4F@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

I'm not arguing against changing the name, but at the same time I think you underestimate the degree to which 'radio ham' has over the decades become a widely understood term among non-hams.

Just curious. How widely understood is "ham" outside of the U.S.? Outside of English speaking countries? Among non-hams in those countries?
--
peace. -- Ed
"Over here, Bones! This man's dying!"
"Damn it, Jim! I'm a doctor, not a . . . What did you say?"

3930. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 02:05:36 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012110205.AA12143@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 5757

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 35
1 20980U 90106 A 90343.95062616 .00170916 00000-0 11617-2 0 194
2 20980 28.4647 309.2864 0016232 26.8618 333.3723 15.73068358 1213
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3931. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 04:13:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <730.2764E62F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5822

> From: emcguire@ccad.uiowa.edu (Ed McGuire)
> Date: 11 Dec 90 02:02:40 GMT
> Organization: CAD-Research, U. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
> Message-ID: <1990Dec11.020240.15237@ccad.uiowa.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> news.groups
>
> In article <689.27612B4F@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> I'm not arguing against changing the name, but at the same time I
> think you underestimate the degree to which 'radio ham' has over
> the decades become a widely understood term among non-hams.
>
> Just curious. How widely understood is "ham" outside of the U.S.?
> Outside of English speaking countries? Among non-hams in those
> countries?

Err, isn't that academic, considering r.h-r is in English anyway?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3932. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 04:13:43 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <672@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 5773

In article <YETSKO.90Dec10123418@interlan.interlan.com>, yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko) writes:
> bunch of spoiled children. The best behaved band right now is the 10M novice
> section!

3933. Another Look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 04:23:34 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012110416.AA23478@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 5758

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 10-Dec-1990 04:53pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@UUNET.UU.NET)

Subject: Another Look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

>It doesn't matter whether or not somebody is looking at it. It DOES
>matter whether or not there is someone there to control the emissions.
>Radar guns aren't classified as telemetry equipment. The license is
>for radiolocation. FCC regs also state that this type of device must
>be manned. Also, a radar detector is a radio receiver. If somebody
>is interfering with its use, that is, somebody is setting it off without
>a reason for transmitting, that is also an FCC violation. See part
>15 for more info. Radar guns are part 15 devices, from what I remember.
>
> --- Jeff
>
>
>--
>-=-=-=

3934. Re: FCC action on NPR 90-55

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 04:52:25 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9012110452.AA22910@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 5825

My "source" tells me that the action on 90-55 (Communicator License) is scheduled for release on December 13, 1990. No details on content have come my way in any "inside" manner.
73, Bob W3OTC

3935. Re: Crystal Ovens

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 05:06:24 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9012110506.AA23011@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 5763

A number of people have described the old octal-plugin crystam oven. Be aware that these ovens are of primary benefit over WIDE ambient temperature conditions. The temperature in the oven generally cycles about 1 degree C on a one-minute period. Not exactly the thing for many applications. A proportional oven, with thermistor and analog drive to a heater resistor, and a substantial thermal mass for low-pass thermal filtering. One sometime-overlooked problem is that the heater resistor should be wound "non-inductively" to avoid having it create a substantial magnetic field which can affect crystal frequency slightly (for the purists).

Crystals designed for "room temperature" have a somewhat different freq vs temp curve that "oven" crystals. Oven crystals have a single "turnover" point in the curve, at the temperature of the oven, so the freq vs temp derivative is zero there. Room-temperature crystals have two turnover temps, near the low and high temp ends of the ambient range; they are of opposite sign. The intent is to get the slope between these points as near zero as practical, but it isn't quite perfect. Either design should be suitable for most ham purposes, when in an oven. The hint is that upper zero-derivative point on a room-temp crystal is quite hot, the lower is below room temp.

73, Bob W3OTC

3936. Re: Alternative proposal - The Grand Radio Reorg

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 05:33:35 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <om3ZT3w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5770

paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:

> #include <standard paulf Proton - Plasma *Flame* Warning>
>
> Aside from violating the existing rec.radio tree, and being incompatible wit
> info-hams, this article was a fascinating spasmodic contradiction.

Violated it how? Contradictory how? Incompatible with Info-Hams how?
Is this one of your well reasoned arguments? Can you support any of this,
or are you just taking a cheap shot at an idea that is better than yours?

3937. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 06:24:20 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <0y5ZT4w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5727

paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:

> In article <JLyyT3w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
> > No, read what I wrote. If you do NOT want rec.ham-radio.legal, you
> >need do nothing at all. If you do not want rec.radio.ham.legal, you will
> >still need to mangle the news feeds to get rec.radio.ham. There is no
> >contradiction here.
>
> Wrong. If you want rec.ham-radio.legal, you have to manually mkgroup it,
> since (by your first statement) people have turned off automake to handle
> the alt shotgun. Otherwise it'll end up in junk. That was the contradiction

Read what I wrote. If you do _NOT_ want rec.ham-radio.legal ... You keep missing the NOT part of the sentence. You are not authorized to drop random words in other peoples arguments just so you can make whatever point you want to make. If you do NOT drop the NOT, there is no contradiction.

If you created .legal in rec.ham-radio, anyone who does not want it has 0 (zero) work to do. No changes in feeds, no changes to active files. This is easy.

If you move rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.ham, and add .legal there, anyone who does NOT want .legal will still be required to make the changes to get rec.radio.ham. This is positive, non-zero effort. You claim it is editing one file. That is demonstrably false. Even so, it is one chance to mess up what is already there.

As the end result, the structure of the ham radio group would be exactly the same IN EITHER CASE. There would be a top level group for general discussion, a swap subgroup, a packet subgroup, and a legal subgroup. This structure would be the same if the group were under rec.radio or directly under rec. The management of growth would be the same. Identical. No difference. Zero (0).

The only difference is in the work required to make the changes to move it all under rec.radio. Since there will be no difference in the results, why go to the effort?

> There IS however a status associated with being archaic, and I'd rather that
> ham radio wasn't stuck with said status.

So the entire argument in support of moving rec.ham-radio is that you don't like hyphens. Let's all mix everything about just to keep Paul from having to see a hyphen.

> The noncomm refers to noncommercial broadcast radio. Read the charter. With
> the exception of certain legally dubious operations, ham radio is not
> broadcasting.

And since this is a reorg, what stops us from changing the charter?
Especially if it leads to a better solution to the problem. You ignored
the ability to do that in your pot-shot post. Amazing, isn't it, but
EVERY idea I used in the alternate proposal was based on arguments
provided by supporters of this one.

And even without a charter change, USEnet is anarchy, remember?

> Incidentally, PBS is NOT running advertisements. Note that the sponsorship
> messages don't mention specific products. (One did once and the FCC got
> very angry, very angry indeed.)

"Jeff Smith's Frugal Gourmet Cookbook is available for $24.95 by
calling 1 800 555-1212." Can't get too much more specific than that, can
you. Have you also noticed that some commercials on commercial TV are
designed with the sole intent of keeping a company name in your mind?
Borden did this for a while. Chrysler, I recall, had a bunch where they
didn't hype any one car, just that Chrysler was back, better than ever.
Infiniti had a series where they didn't even have a car, just seasides and
scenic views -- and the Infiniti logo. No difference from showing me the
XYZ company logo and saying "underwriting provided by...". Or telling me
"... Syracuse China, manufacturer of fine china in Syracuse for 57 years."

And, yes, there was an experiment several years ago, approved by the
FCC, testing adverts on PBS. It was just a few stations. Part of the
fallout, after pressure from PBS's, was that it is now ok to use company
supplied graphics.

> I'm sorry, but you've consistently overstated the difficulty in both actions
> to be taken, and the number of sites that will have to take those actions.

No, I'm sorry, but you've consistantly overstated the benefits of this
change. "No benefit" has been dramatically inflated.

By all means, we need a new subgroup for rule pondering and debating.
Add it. It can be added with NO other changes, with less effort, and with
the same results -- barring the hyphens.

3938. Anybody in New England confirm sarex or voice qso ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 06:48:38 UTC
From: b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2122@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 5678

Except for possibly 1 evening, around 2am, I do not remember the
shuttle get much above 6 degrees elevation in N.E.

I think ? I heard voice during one fo the Saturday night passes..(I
was at a party...1/2 listing to a scanner :)...but
did not copy anything voice or otherwise substantial w/ R7000 and
22 elements pointed on several passess.

I did hear *several* voice and "paketteers" transmitting on
the primary group 1 up-link freq.'s..

Sooooo..is New ENgland got anybody "offical" ... ??

Bob Egan b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
/N1BAQ --or-- ...!decwrl!levers.enet.dec.com!b_egan
--or-- b_egan%levers.dec@decwrl.dec.com

3939. Re: A Wonderous Electronics beference book

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 06:49:09 UTC
From: bateman@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.064909.26800@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 5775
Cross-posted to: alt.books.technical,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

>mo@messy.bellcore.com (Michael O'Dell) writes:
>
>The Art of Electronics (Second Edition),
>Paul Horowitz and Winfield Hill
>
Also, don't forget:

The Student Manual for "The Art of Electronics"
by Thomas C. Hayes & Paul Horowitz ---

It's a spiral-bound workbook (for lab) that contains many
"hands-on" tests to illustrate the text of the "main" book.

All (most) of the diagrams and figures are hand-drawn -- makes it
look more "friendly" and more like a lab book.

Also a great book!

Monte
--

Monte Bateman
WB5RZX @ WB5RZX
bateman @ nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
National Severe Storms Laboratory, Norman, OK! 73069

3940. MAJOR FLARE ALERT & MAGNETIC STORM WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 09:19:53 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901211021953.238006e4@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5691

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

DECEMBER 10, 1990

Potential Impact Forecast
--> MAGNETIC STORM WARNING <--
Flare Event Summary

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

At 06:54 UT on 10 December, a major class M5.8/2B flare erupted from Region 6398 at a location of N15W47. This flare was accompanied by strong Type II and Type IV sweeps and weak discrete radio bursts. This flare is a major event and is expected to have a moderate to potentially strong impact with the earth. The estimated shockwave velocity is 1400 km/second, which is easily capable of producing a minor to major geomagnetic storm. The flare was a long-duration event, lasting 103 minutes (1 hour and 43 minutes). It began at 06:54 UT, and reached a peak intensity at 07:54 UT. The event ended at 08:37 UT. A SID/SWF event is strongly suspected of being associated with this flare, although this has not yet been confirmed.

Region 6398 produced the majority of today's energetic events. Along with the today's major flare, it has produced several C-class flares and numerous subflares. This region is a relatively small (540 million square kilometers or 211 million square miles) group with only 15 spots encompassed in the region. It is has a beta-type magnetic configuration, but has a complex magnetic inversion line where the major flare originated. This region is still capable of producing several more M-class events, but is not expected to spawn any other major flares.

No significant proton enhancements were observed throughout the period. This major flare was not a proton flare. Its involvment with strong Types II and IV sweeps, however, indicate that an interplanetary shock is on the way. More on potential impacts will be given below.

Other notes: Old Region 6368 rotated onto the eastern limb today. It has been given a region number of 6412. So far, only two spots have been identified, but it is still too early to see any details. The region currently sports a minor HHX spot configuration, but its accumulated area so far (900 million square kilometers) suggests that this region is still at least moderately large. Early indications seem to suggest that it has decayed into a more stable configuration. More will be known when the rest of the region becomes visible over the next 24 hours.

GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

Today's major class M5.8/2B flare is expected to have at least a moderate impact with the earth. An interplanetary shockwave is expected to reach the earth between 18:00 UT on 11 December and 11:00 UT on 12 December. Geomagnetic activity is expected to reach at least active levels over middle and low latitudes and minor storm levels over higher latitudes. There is, however, a moderate risk that middle latitudes may achieve minor to major storm levels while high latitudes experience mostly major storming. At the present time, the middle-ground is being chosen as most likely. That is, middle latitudes should experience predominantly active levels with some brief periods of minor storming. High latitudes should experience mostly minor storming with brief periods of major storming. More will be known once the impact from this flare begins to impinge on terrestrial activity.

A geomagnetic storm warning has been issued, particularly for the high latitude regions, but encompassing the lower latitudes as well. The magnetic storming is expected to be enhanced somewhat by a favorably positioned coronal hole. The combined effects of the flare and the coronal hole may be sufficient to provide major storm conditions over middle and high latitudes.

The Space Environment Services Center has issued a condition YELLOW alert status for potential PCA activity. The probability for major flares is hovering between 10% and 15% for both class X and proton flares. The probability for further class M-flare activity is steady at 70% for the next 72 hours.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | **|** | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | **|***|** | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | |***|***|***| * | | | * | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | | | **|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Paths

```
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | *| *|* | | | | | | | |
| FAIR |** |** | **|* | | | *|***|***|* *|
| POOR | | | | *| *|***|** | | | * |
| VERY POOR | | | | * |** | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***| | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | |* | | *|* *|***|***|* *|
| FAIR | | | | *| *|** | * | | | * |
| POOR | | | | * |** | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***| | | | *| *| |
| GOOD | | | |* | | *|***|** |** |***|
| FAIR | | | | *|* *|** | | | | |
| POOR | | | | * | * | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

------------------------------------------------- --------------------
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
```

```
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***| | *|* *|***|***|* *|* *| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | |***|** | * | | | * | * | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | |** | | | | | | 60%| | |*|*| | | | | |
| 40% | | | *|***|***| | | |* *|* *| 40%| | |*|*|*| | | |*|*|
| 20% | **| **| **|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| * | * | * | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|* *|* *|* *| * | **|***|***|***|* *|* *| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | |* *|* | | | | * | * | 60%|*|*|*|*|*|*| | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | * | * | **|***| * | | | | | 40%| | |*|*| | | | | |
| 20% | **| **| **|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| * | * | * | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|* *|* *|* *|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%|*|*|*|*|*|*| | | | |
```

```
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | **| **| **|***|***| **| **| **| **| **| 20%| | |*|*| | | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | **|** | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | **|***|***| | | | * |
| LOW | | |***|***|***|***| * | * |***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | **|***| | | | | * |
| LOW | | | **|***|***| * | | * |***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
```

```
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | * | * | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **

3941. Temp. control for xtals.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 10:18:23 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <11.Dec.90.10
Source record: 5749

I have used a circuit based on a 741 and a thermistor, but, heres the smart part; instead of using the 741 to drive a transistor which controls the power fed to a heating resistor, i used the transistor *as* the heating element! I machined a small 'oven' out of some stainless steel stock, so i had a hollow cube with the internal space about 1.5 inches across, then put the whole oscillator circuit inside. Then bolted the heating-transistor to the outside; (if i remember, it was a TI plastic-power type). The temperature thermistor goes inside the box among the oscillator circuitry. Then stuff the whole thing into a diecast project-box & insulate the space with spun-glass wool. With the temp. regulator adjusted correctly, the xtal stabilised at about 90 +/- 1 degree. Of course, the power fed to the heater is linearly controlled, so you do not get the cycling associated with a traditional bimetal-type thermostat control.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

3942. CALL FOR REORGANISATION?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 10:24:50 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <11.Dec.90.10
Source record: 5748

As an interested observer, i am puzzled at the need for the debate.
If it looks like a duck, it walks like a duck, it swims like a duck, and it quacks like a duck, then it probably IS a duck, and as long as everyone recognises it as such, who cares what it is called?
To those of us outside the Usenet domain, the exact nomenclature of sub-groups (and the resultant debate this seems to produce) seems to be so much hot air.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

3943. Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 10:44:15 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4446@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5739
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

There has been much discussion on this subject, and what started out as a simple call for a new group has mushroomed into a complete reorganization of the rec.ham-radio.* hierarchy. This posting reflects my understanding of the current consensus of opinion on the subject, and is intended to serve as the basis for further discussion. I gratefully acknowledge the help of many folks around the net, especially Paul Flaherty, who suggested the original reorganization from which this grew; he and I have discussed this posting, and it carries his approval.

THE CURRENT PROPOSAL:
==========
The following groups are to be renamed:
rec.ham-radio => rec.radio.amateur[.misc]
rec.ham-radio.packet => rec.radio.amateur.packet
rec.ham-radio.swap => rec.radio.swap
Groups will be renamed by creating the replacement group, asking site admins to alias the old group to the new one, and rmgrouping the old group after traffic in it has died down. This method has been shown to work in other hierarchies.

The following groups are to be created:
rec.radio.amateur.legal
This group is intended to contain any and all discussion about legal issues pertaining to amateur radio, including, but not limited to, rules, regulations, laws, and legal actions by and against amateur radio operators. This group is to be unmoderated.

rec.radio.cb
This group is intended to contain discussions related to Citizens' Band radio. This group will be unmoderated.

RATIONALE:
==========
1. Why move the groups at all? The primary motivation is to make it easier for interested people to find newsgroups related to ham radio. The rec.radio hierarchy was created after rec.ham-radio (net.ham-radio before the Great Renaming). It is an inconsistency in the namespace to have groups for similar purposes separated from each other, and that makes it harder for new users to find the desired groups. Further, this allows a change from ham radio to amateur radio (see next topic).

2. Why .amateur instead of .ham? It has been pointed out in discussion that "ham radio" is primarily an American term, and carries little meaning outside the US. In addition, there are negative connotations

attached to "ham" that don't apply to "amateur". Some confusion also exists in the public mind about just what a "ham radio operator" is, as evidenced by the occasional "ham operator jams aircraft frequencies!" when the person in question has never been a licensed amateur radio operator.

3. Why a .legal group? A significant part of the traffic in rec.ham-radio is concerned with legal issues. This includes substantially all of the flamage, which has in the recent past included such subjects as whether or not it's legal to order a pizza via an amateur repeater, the proposal to add a class of license that does not require knowledge of the International Morse Code, and the legality of modifying amateur equipment to transmit outside the amateur bands. The new group is intended to move the flames and the long discussions that never seem to get anywhere out of the main group.

4. Why use the name .legal, instead of .rules, .regs, .regulations, etc.? The group is intended to contain any and all discussion about any legal issues pertaining to amateur radio. This includes not just rules and regulations of the FCC and other national regulatory bodies, but also laws affecting hams (such as the infamous New Jersey scanner law), lawsuits over nuisance issues, antenna ordinances, and the like. .legal is the best description of the intended division of existing traffic I could come up with.

5. Why not a .tech group? There are two reasons for this one. The first is that there's more to ham radio that's non-inflammatory than just technical discussions, and the object of a new group is to move the flames, not run away from them. A .tech group would leave those of us who are interested in more than just technical discussions, yet not in the seemingly endless legal discussions, left to wade through the flames. Second, Brian Kantor, who maintains the info-hams mailing list, has said that info-hams will continue to gateway rec.ham-radio (and, presumably, rec.radio.amateur[.misc]) only, and moving the technical postings off would deprive those on the mailing list.

OPEN ISSUES:
============
1. rec.radio.amateur or rec.radio.amateur.misc? Both have been proposed, and I don't have a strong preference either way. The final proposal will reflect whatever the consensus of the discussion is.

2. rec.radio.amateur.packet or rec.radio.amateur.digital? I do have a preference here, but am willing to change my mind if a consensus is reached that .digital is a better idea.

PLANS:
======
Assuming a consensus is reached by then, I intend to adhere to the schedule I set originally: discussion to run through 31 December, with the vote starting then and running through 21 January. There have been

a couple of other reorganizations in the recent past, and I'll follow the precedent they set in regard to voting: an individual vote is required for each proposed group. In addition, I like Kent Paul Dolan's format for the comp.sys.amiga reorganization vote, and will use it for this vote (though I'll put the ballot at the top of the Call for Votes). I intend to count votes automagically with some sort of Unix-type tool (probably awk); votes that the awk script rejects will either be fixed if their meaning is unambiguous, or returned with a request for clarification if not. Other than that, votes will be acknowledged en masse about halfway through the voting period, and not by mail. Votes will be sent to this site, and probably to my account here. (Don't send me votes yet; I can't accept them.)

It looks like we can bring this to a successful conclusion, especiallly if everyone maintains the same high standard of calm, reasoned discussion that's been shown so far. Please post any discussion to news.groups as well as rec.ham-radio, as per the guidelines.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

3944. INFO PLEASE -- PC S/W for SSTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 11:16:41 UTC
From: rsmith@axion.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.111641.20876@axion.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 5740

Hi there

I am posting this for a friend, G7EIG who does not have access to
the net. I have no knowledge of the subject, so please excuse
any mistakes, blunders etc.

Can anyone supply information on the possible sources of PD S/W for
SSTV programs for a PC.

Modes required are:
8sec. B/W
12sec. B/W
32sec. B/W ?? Colour
92sec. Colour

Any information gratefully received with regards to sources, including
a brief description on how to access (I read a lot but nil access to
sources). Alternately please email direct to me.

Time permitting I will sumarise the info received.

Thanks for your time in reading this plea for help, Colin I hope you
appreciate this.

Good DX to you all.
Roy Smith G6GAU Going forth is easy
RT3141 Going back requires an effort of will,
British Telecom Research Labs. because it is much harder.
rsmith@axion.bt.co.uk `Pyramids' by Terry Pratchett, 1989

3945. ft-470 cloning?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 13:03:35 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012111303.AA03979@lonexc.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 5752

I would like to play around with cloning my ft-470 and i was wondering if anybody out there is currently doing this. if so what format is the data extracted in. as i understand it you put the ft-470 in clone mode by turning it off, turning it on with the f button depressed. all the segments on the display will be on. to unload the data press the up arrow and to download press the down arrow. the data "comes out" of the microphone tip (i believe).

I know that I have seen postings here re the ft411 and cloning and how you can edit tx and rx frequencies frequencies and down load them back into the rig.

Which processor straps must be activated for this operation.

Is a memory map available.

please answer me here and I will compile the results and post it.

thanks.
buzz
wm1w

p.s. yes i am a ham and i do not tx out of band. an ht is simply a very good rf frequency generator that has many uses if i could get just a bit more range out of both the 2m and 70cm sides of the rig. tnx

3946. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 15:13:58 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec11101358@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5695

I'm wondering what the FCC considers as covering what for NPRMs. About a year ago there was an FCC report (I have a copy at home on my AT somewhere) that among other things, recommended that all testing to be fair should have a direct relationship to privlidges granted. While the Novice enhancement removes a gross unfairness in the light of that document by making the TECH license easier, there still are a LOT of original pre-enhancement TECHs out there but at 5wpm. The only thing keeping them from GENERAL privlidges was the increase in code speed. Since there is a LOT of license enhancement from TECH to GENERAL in phone and other privlidges the code test for only a small increase in code privlidges coupled to that might be the target for change.

It really depends on what the FCC REALLY does, not what is rumored.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

3947. Re: Another Look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 15:18:34 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec11101834@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5766

Photo Radar is NOT in the K or X band, but in hte Ka band, where these restrictions do not apply. I'm not sure if they never applied there, or if there was a special exemption for these types of equipment.

HOWEVER, I would appeal photo radar on totally different grounds. How can you confront your accuser in court when there was absolutely NO HUMAN INTERACTION at all? Totally unconstitutional, IMHO.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

3948. Mounting vertical antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 15:35:09 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <11.Dec.90.15
Source record: 5772

Someone was asking about this; the diagram attached should explain the
usuall commercial antenna installation practice.

```
! ! ! !! !
! ! ! !! !
! ! ! !! ! RIGHT! Mast extends through the
==========================++======== field of the antenna and so the
! ! ! !! ! symmetry is preserved.
! ! ! !! !
! ! ! !! !
!!
!!
!!
----
! !
! !

! ! ! !
WRONG; Stub-mast is ! ! ! !
not mounted symmetrically ! ! ! !
with respect to the field ==========================++======
of the antenna and will ! ! ! !! !
distort the polar diagram. ! ! ! !! !
! ! ! !! !
!!
!!
!!
```

Of course, if you can get a non-metallic stub-mast, so much the better.
Fibreglass windsurfer masts can be used here; the slight flexibility
may make the difference between your antenna surviving high winds, and
finding a tangled heap of tubing in the back yard one morning....

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

3949. Re: Another Look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 15:58:57 UTC
From: mcross@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5440019@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 5743

> WRITE: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) / 10:52 am Dec 9, 1990 /
> I don't get it! Do you mean he sits by the side of the road, waiting
> for someone to come by with a radar detector, and then just guesses the
> speed without turning the gun on?

> Or do you mean he paces the car by following it? In this case, he
> would never use radar anyway.

NO , Hi SITS (that means he isn't moving) by the side of the road (or
in a driveway, etc) and watches (read that really enjoys watching) the
reactions of the drivers when they see him and the radar gun tracking
their car and realize that their detector hasn't gone off!

Insert Standard Disclaimer notice here:

___
/ / Minor Cross KD7YJ
/ / Hewlett-Packard ICBD - Corvallis
/ /_____ _________ 1050 NE Circle Blvd.
/ ___ / ____ / ___ / Corvallis, OR 97330
/ / / / /___/ / /__/ / -------------------------
/__/ /__/ / ______/ AT&T: (503) 750-2044
/ / HP telnet 750-2044
/__/ }inhp4!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvca!hpcvck!mcross

3950. "True" RMS AC Voltmeters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 16:07:46 UTC
From: chris@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2190004@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM>
Source record: 5744

A recent discussion of digital voltmeters discussed the topic
of RMS, and "True" RMS AC voltmeters. I looked into this a bit
and I think the following will clarify the situation.

There are many ways to measure AC voltage, some are more accurate
than others.
1. One can rectify the waveform and integrate, but this does not
yield RMS, but average voltage. A mathematical correction takes
you from average to RMS, which is OK if your waveform is truly
sinusoidal.
2. "True" RMS refers to a more refined technique in which a RMS
circuit (usually in an IC, these days) actually produces a
voltage proportional to the Root Mean Square. This is a somewhat
complicated analog circuit, but is more accurate than method
number one, which is an approximation from average voltage.
3. With today's fast digital multimeters, it is actually possible
to digitize the waveform (up to some limiting frequency) and
then compute the root mean square. This is again "true" RMS.

The term "True RMS" may seem a misnomer, but it corrects the
use of the term "RMS" for techniques which did not always
yield RMS at all, but actually measured average, and applied
a correction factor.

...de WD5IBS (chris)

3951. Re: Japanese "cosmoreporter" begins broadcasts from USSR's Mir

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 16:16:00 UTC
From: gamorris@lescsse.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.161600.1381@lescsse.uucp>
Source record: 5746
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In <9012060212.AA06516@cs.sfu.ca> glennc@CS.SFU.CA writes:

> On board the Mir space station ...

>Two experiments will be performed. The
>first is transmission of amateur radio and TV signals to Ham radio groups
>in Japan. That may have been the equipment that was tried when Mir and the
>shuttle were within 65 Km (40 mi) of each other on Dec. 4th. Unfortunately
>they could not communicate - someone had an antenna pointed in the wrong
>direction (the report did not say whom).

There was no attempted amateur radio contact with the Mir on Dec 4th,
the Soviets said they would be too busy with docking and unloading to
schedule a contact.

Perhaps Musa was trying anyway, unfortunately Ron was not operating
at the time. If so they may have assumed an antenna pointing problem.

There was a contact scheduled for the next close conjunction which would
have occurred today (Tues 12/11/90) but since they landed last night,
that won't take place :-(

--GaryM
--
Gary Morris Internet: lobster!lescsse!gamorris@menudo.uh.edu
Lockheed (LESC), A22 UUCP: lobster!lescsse!gamorris
Space Station Freedom NASAmail: gmorris/jsc/nasa
Houston, Texas Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov

3952. ARRL 10M Contest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 16:21:38 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9012111621.AA00190@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 5776

I operated at W3USS this past weekend in the 10 meter contest. It was only myself and K3ZJ, and I only was there Saturday afternoon and early evening, but we had a blast. Ended up with about 2250 QSOs, about 1700 or so on SSB since Dave is not a CW op. Not sure of the multipliers yet, since Dave was using the CT logging program, rather than the NA program which is much better for the 10 meter contest.

W3USS is the club station of the Capitol Hill Amateur Radio Society, and is maintained thru the sweat and efforts of current and past Senate employees. It was in its hay-day (sp?) when Barry Goldwater was still around, in fact he had a rig in his office and a switch where he could preempt the antennas from the club station in the basement. The setup was K3ZJ's FT-1000 (great radio), Dentron amp, and a TH6 on a 40 foot tower on the roof of the Senate office building, which means the antenna is at about 150'. The roof is copper plated but the tribander still seems to play real well. An old IBM 3270-like, XT predecessor was used as the logging computer, which is strange because it has a totally non-standard keyboard. Anyone I worked on CW, I apologize if I sent QRL QSY instead of TU!

W3USS is located in the District of Columbia, which counts as a seperate multiplier in the ARRL DX and 10M contests. Any of you who worked it and would like a QSL, QSL via W4WG. USS returns QSLs 100%.

Band conditions were good here, not sizzling like a few years ago, but we had an average rate of over 85/hour we were on. Nice DX: JD1, NH2, AH3, VR6. JA activity seemed down from previous years, mayber they are all working weekends getting HDTV to market.

73 John WB2EKK

3953. Re: Confirmed SAREX QSO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 16:30:14 UTC
From: gamorris@lescsse.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.163014.1785@lescsse.uucp>
Source record: 5700

In <10534@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (J. Shalamskas KJ9U) writes:

>The way I see it, either his DM packet wasn't heard, or his connect was
>tossed out by the robot after it checked for dupes.

>There has been some amount of confusion locally as to whether the robot
>is really ignoring the dupes, since it has been assigning new QSO numbers
>on each pass. Anyone who knows for sure, please let me know what's going on.

A new number is assigned for each connect, but it doesn't go into the
"confirmed" log if it is a dupe. And if you don't ack the QSL and
disconnect packets it is not counted as confirmed.

>Aloha, hope everyone that tried managed to get through to STS-35!

I got connected but then downlink became too noisy to copy my QSO number,
another local station copied it (#667) but it won't be in the confirmed
log since I didn't receive and ack the QSL and disconnect. Oh well.

--GaryM
--
Gary Morris Internet: lobster!lescsse!gamorris@menudo.uh.edu
Lockheed (LESC), A22 UUCP: lobster!lescsse!gamorris
Space Station Freedom NASAmail: gmorris/jsc/nasa
Houston, Texas Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov

3954. Re: FCC Rumour

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 16:51:34 UTC
From: enders@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <7102@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 5699

You know, the old FCC just might do something like this, considering the ARRL's lawsuit over 220, just out of sheer oneryness. It could be the best thing to happen to ham radio in years, provided that they replace the defunct elements 1B and 1C with a more rigorous set of theory elements.

A possible scenario would go something like this:

1. FCC eliminates elements 1B and 1C. Pre-"novice enhancement" technician licensees are grandfathered to general, having had passed old element 3 (now 3A and 3B).

2. Exam elements 3B, 4A, and 4B are revised to place greater emphasis on theory, rules & regs, etc. This provides a graduated upgrade path on the basis of technical skill and knowledge. All upgrades are based on the 'improved' theory elements.

I have a feeling that the OFN will fight this like the plague. (OFN = Old Fart Network :-). I think that eventually we might see only three license classes:

1. No code VHF only: 6 meters and up, full privledges.

2. Novice type license: 5 wpm CW, limited HF privledges (but expanded from what they are now), limited power (250W max), limited VHF privledges (6m, 220, 440, 1296, 2304 MHz bands, restricted at least 1 MHZ away from weak signal subbands).

3. Full amateur license: 5 wpm CW, all HF and VHF privledges.

==========

Todd Enders - WD0BCI ARPA: enders@plains.nodak.edu
Computer Center UUCP: ...!uunet!plains!enders
Minot State University or: ...!hplabs!hp-lsd!plains!enders
Minot, ND 58701 Bitnet: enders@plains

"The present would be full of all possible futures,
if the past had not already projected a pattern upon it" - Andre' Gide

==========

3955. Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 17:02:27 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4449@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5687
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

(Apologies if this gets posted twice; I haven't seen the first one appear,
and it's been 6 hours since I posted it...)

There has been much discussion on this subject, and what started out
as a simple call for a new group has mushroomed into a complete
reorganization of the rec.ham-radio.* hierarchy. This posting reflects
my understanding of the current consensus of opinion on the subject,
and is intended to serve as the basis for further discussion. I
gratefully acknowledge the help of many folks around the net,
especially Paul Flaherty, who suggested the original reorganization
from which this grew; he and I have discussed this posting, and it
carries his approval.

THE CURRENT PROPOSAL:
=====================
The following groups are to be renamed:
rec.ham-radio => rec.radio.amateur[.misc]
rec.ham-radio.packet => rec.radio.amateur.packet
rec.ham-radio.swap => rec.radio.swap
Groups will be renamed by creating the replacement group, asking site
admins to alias the old group to the new one, and rmgrouping the old
group after traffic in it has died down. This method has been shown to
work in other hierarchies.

The following groups are to be created:
rec.radio.amateur.legal
This group is intended to contain any and all discussion about legal
issues pertaining to amateur radio, including, but not limited to,
rules, regulations, laws, and legal actions by and against amateur
radio operators. This group is to be unmoderated.

rec.radio.cb
This group is intended to contain discussions related to Citizens'
Band radio. This group will be unmoderated.

RATIONALE:
==========
1. Why move the groups at all? The primary motivation is to make it
easier for interested people to find newsgroups related to ham radio.
The rec.radio hierarchy was created after rec.ham-radio (net.ham-radio
before the Great Renaming). It is an inconsistency in the namespace to
have groups for similar purposes separated from each other, and that
makes it harder for new users to find the desired groups. Further,
this allows a change from ham radio to amateur radio (see next topic).

2. Why .amateur instead of .ham? It has been pointed out in discussion that "ham radio" is primarily an American term, and carries little meaning outside the US. In addition, there are negative connotations attached to "ham" that don't apply to "amateur". Some confusion also exists in the public mind about just what a "ham radio operator" is, as evidenced by the occasional "ham operator jams aircraft frequencies!" when the person in question has never been a licensed amateur radio operator.

3. Why a .legal group? A significant part of the traffic in rec.ham-radio is concerned with legal issues. This includes substantially all of the flamage, which has in the recent past included such subjects as whether or not it's legal to order a pizza via an amateur repeater, the proposal to add a class of license that does not require knowledge of the International Morse Code, and the legality of modifying amateur equipment to transmit outside the amateur bands. The new group is intended to move the flames and the long discussions that never seem to get anywhere out of the main group.

4. Why use the name .legal, instead of .rules, .regs, .regulations, etc.? The group is intended to contain any and all discussion about any legal issues pertaining to amateur radio. This includes not just rules and regulations of the FCC and other national regulatory bodies, but also laws affecting hams (such as the infamous New Jersey scanner law), lawsuits over nuisance issues, antenna ordinances, and the like. .legal is the best description of the intended division of existing traffic I could come up with.

5. Why not a .tech group? There are two reasons for this one. The first is that there's more to ham radio that's non-inflammatory than just technical discussions, and the object of a new group is to move the flames, not run away from them. A .tech group would leave those of us who are interested in more than just technical discussions, yet not in the seemingly endless legal discussions, left to wade through the flames. Second, Brian Kantor, who maintains the info-hams mailing list, has said that info-hams will continue to gateway rec.ham-radio (and, presumably, rec.radio.amateur[.misc]) only, and moving the technical postings off would deprive those on the mailing list.

OPEN ISSUES:
============
1. rec.radio.amateur or rec.radio.amateur.misc? Both have been proposed, and I don't have a strong preference either way. The final proposal will reflect whatever the consensus of the discussion is.

2. rec.radio.amateur.packet or rec.radio.amateur.digital? I do have a preference here, but am willing to change my mind if a consensus is reached that .digital is a better idea.

PLANS:
======
Assuming a consensus is reached by then, I intend to adhere to the

schedule I set originally: discussion to run through 31 December, with the vote starting then and running through 21 January. There have been a couple of other reorganizations in the recent past, and I'll follow the precedent they set in regard to voting: an individual vote is required for each proposed group. In addition, I like Kent Paul Dolan's format for the comp.sys.amiga reorganization vote, and will use it for this vote (though I'll put the ballot at the top of the Call for Votes). I intend to count votes automagically with some sort of Unix-type tool (probably awk); votes that the awk script rejects will either be fixed if their meaning is unambiguous, or returned with a request for clarification if not. Other than that, votes will be acknowledged en masse about halfway through the voting period, and not by mail. Votes will be sent to this site, and probably to my account here. (Don't send me votes yet; I can't accept them.)

It looks like we can bring this to a successful conclusion, especiallly if everyone maintains the same high standard of calm, reasoned discussion that's been shown so far. Please post any discussion to news.groups as well as rec.ham-radio, as per the guidelines.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

3956. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 17:07:39 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <193@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 5688

In article <1990Dec10.184453.11217@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>, mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:
> The rules changed a few years ago.
> The current theory test for Technician is different from the test for General.
> Upgrading to General would *still* require passing the *General* theory test!
>
Yes, but there are a lot of old Techs out there (like my wife - KA3NQD and my father - KA3ILE.) Sure hope all the rest of you kept your original Tech license. It's the only way to prove which test you took. The FCC database only lists the last time you changed, not the original test date.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

3957. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 17:18:25 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3058@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 5750

In article <1250288@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>I would think that anyone sending e-mail to a ham on the .ampr.org
>>domain would be the same as my girlfriend making a reverse autopatch
>>on the local repeater. If I was not there to answer the call, and a
>>control opr was not on freq at the time, SHE would have controlled the
>>repeater. And this DOES happen in the REAL WORLD!! Are we to then
>>say that ALL reverse autopatches are to be turned off ????
>
>This is clearly illegal, and has been for years. If you have a reverse
>autopatch, you must employ means to ensure that only properly-licensed
>hams can access it.
>
>AL N1AL

Interestingly enough, there was a write-up on this subject in the
December QST. Al is quite right that it is QUITE illegal for reverse
patches to be caused by anyone but a licensed operator. About the
only way to hook a phone up to a repeater that non-hams can use is to
use it as a voice mail box. The caller can deposit the message into
the machine and it gets replayed ONLY when a ham on the air asks the
repeater if he has any messages. It probably isn't even proper for
the repeater to go into some sort of beacon mode saying it has messages
waiting(this being equivalent to the repeater turning on as the call comes
in...)

Steve KA6S

3958. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 17:37:01 UTC
From: laubach@aspen.IAG.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3080015@aspen.IAG.HP.COM>
Source record: 5698

Throwing my own two sparks into the fray, here's what I'd like to see:

rec.radio.amateur

Discussions about amateur radio, e.g. technical *and/or* legal.

A large percentage of any legal discussions will be technically
based. It will be hopelessly confusing to separate the two
and will result in endless cross postings. Since we as hams are
supposed to be using minimum power necessary to communicate, we
should not create a .legal group.

rec.radio.amateur.qst

Announcements only for special events, AMSAT, shuttle, prediction
bulletins, etc. These are important for everyone and should not
be buried in the discussions.

rec.radio.amateur.packet

Same as before.

rec.radio.amateur.swap

Same as before.

Mark
N3BMN

3959. Icom 751 control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 17:52:02 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <9622@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 5751

Hello, I am looking for information on controlling the ICOM-751A transceiver via the interface plug on the rear of the unit. Icom sells the EX-309 interface, but I am unaware of any software for it. I hate to pay that much $$ for the interface if it is nothing but a level converter. If anyoune has any info on the Ex-309 or software control of the 751A, please E-mail or post. If there is any interest, I will sumarize to the net.

Thanks, KM4JN

3960. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 18:12:47 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <21773@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 5753

In article <1990Dec10.184453.11217@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu> mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:
+In article <m0VyT2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
+>
+>pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
+>
+>>
+>> Gawd -- don't you hate rumors! How about this one we picked
+>> up overnight in Chicago.
+>>
+>> On December 13, the FCC will make its long awaited Communicator Class
+>> announcement. But the shocker will what else they announce on that
+>> date: that element 1B will no longer be required for General and
+>> Advanced and that element 1C will no longer be required for Extra.
+>
+> And this will, of course, upgrade all Technician licenses to General,
+>as the only difference is the code test. 80m phone, here I come!
+
+No; it would not!
+The rules changed a few years ago.
+The current theory test for Technician is different from the test for General.
+Upgrading to General would *still* require passing the *General* theory test!

Ah, but! For those of us that took the *old* Element 3, before Novice enhancement went into effect, the only difference between us older Techs and Generals is that blasted 13 WPM code test that makes up Element 1B.

This would be the most intelligent thing that the FCC could ever do. The ARRL (read: the diehard CW elite) would scream bloody murder, but it may be too late for them to hold back the eventual..we can only hope!

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

3961. WANTED TS520S Accessories.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 19:00:11 UTC
From: anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012111900.AA29197@tilde>
Source record: 5754

I am in need of accessories for the TS520S.
In particular, I need the 12volt power cord(or just the plug) and a mic
that went with it or will fit it. I also would be interested in any
other accessories at the right price.

John Anderson N5OPY @ N5LDD.TX.USA.NA
anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com

3962. Utility Monitoring Database in DBASE III+ (?????)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 19:01:26 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.190126.3725@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 5755
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Now that I have a PC in my radio room, I have been having fun setting up various systems to aid in monitoring.

I already have a scanner database for maintaining all the data on local transmitters audible on my PRO-2004.

Well I got to thinking how nifty it would be to have a HUGE UTILITY database of the entire shortwave spectrum. Sort of an online version of some of the books out there (like Grove's shortwave book). One that I could update with my own monitoring info.

I was starting to write the code to maintain the database, lay out the entry and report screens, etc., when I got to thinking....

AM I RE INVENTING THE WHEEL? Surely someone out there in Netland is as much a Utility Nut as I am and has already not only written the software but also has already typed in several thousand entries.

Or not?

I do have such a database that a friend made in PCFILE, but I really would prefer to have it in DBASE III+, since you can make much greater use of the information.

It would be nifty to tune to a frequency, hear an unid'ed signal, and type the freq in and find out who it is. Lots nicer than looking it up in a directory.

Before I begin the monumental task, I thought it would be at least worth a shot in seeing if anyone else out there has started a similar project. Perhaps we could combine efforts.

If responses are negative, I might try converting the PCFILE one to DBASE III+, and will eventually make it available to those interested.

Is such a thing on SIMTEL 20 or elsewhere?

It is a nice cold snowy day up here, the perfect kind of day for such a project.....

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

3963. WANTED 13.8v 15A Poser Supply.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 19:02:19 UTC
From: anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012111902.AA29264@tilde>
Source record: 5756

I am looking for a power supply for a TS520S.
This supply must be 13.8v at 15A. Does not
have to be original.

John Anderson N5OPY @ N5LDD.TX.USA.NA 214-233-1659
anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com

3964. Re: Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 20:00:35 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250291@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5701

In rec.ham-radio, yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko) writes:

>Why are you worried about 20m anyway? From what I've heard there, it's a
>bunch of spoiled children. The best behaved band right now is the 10M novice
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

True if you're talking about the high end of the band. The CW end is much
better behaved.

AL N1AL

3965. Re: FM transmitting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 20:12:32 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250292@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5703

In rec.ham-radio, Gary_T_Trindl@cup.portal.com writes:

> A little while ago there was a posting about somebody using a low
>power FM transmitter to advertise to passing cars a house for sale.
>Someone mentioned that such transmissions under 100mw of power do not
>fall under the jurisdiction of the FCC. This makes sense considering
>the "Mr. Microphone" type toys that are sold. Exactly what is the law
>concerning FM transmissions, and where might I find the text of that
>law without having to go through every piece of legislation that the
>FCC is involved with? ...

It's in Part 15 of the FCC Regulations, available from the Government
Printing Office in DC. Briefly, in a number of frequency bands
(including the FM broadcast band), unlicensed transmitters are legal
so long as they don't cause interference to the allocated users of
the band and as long as they meet certain technical requirements.
As I recall, you can either 1) limit power to 100 mW and keep the
antenna below a certain size, or 2) keep the radiated field strength
below a specified microvolts per meter.

AL N1AL

3966. Re: HELP: yagi antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 20:19:48 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250293@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5759

In rec.ham-radio, medin@cod.NOSC.MIL (Ted Medin) writes:

> Now for the question. Have a 3 ele yagi for 10m on an old tv rotor.
>So my idea is to put the 2m yagi on the same rotor. Since most 2m is
>vertically polarized i can mount the 2m vertically and the 10m horizontally.
>Seems to me there should be no interference between the two yagis. But
>for the 2m yagi i suddenly have the rotor pole in the same plane as the
>2m yagi. So what will the rotor pole do to the 2m yagi?

Three possible solutions:

1) Use an insulated mast (broomstick handle, etc.) to the 2M yagi, and
run the feedline off the back of the beam (behind the reflector) so that
there is no vertically-polarized metal in the middle of the antenna.

2) Mount the 2M yagi in front of the mast, that is, sticking out from
the mast in one direction only. This will mechanically unbalance the system,
so you might want to use a counterweight.

3) Just go ahead and run the aluminum mast up through the middle of the
yagi. If the mast and other metal structure don't happen to be
resonant near the 2 meter band, this often works surprisingly well.

AL N1AL

3967. Re: Antenna corrosion - Need Help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 20:25:52 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250294@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5704

In rec.ham-radio, scott@hpsdde.hp.com (Scott Roleson) writes:

>I need some advice regarding chemicals, coatings, and procedures to
>limit corrosion in alluminum antenna elements.
...
>I'd prefer not to re-clean this thing in another 6 months. Short of wrap-
>ping the antenna in a case of electrician's tape, what other methods work?
>Are there any chemicals I should be using when putting the elements back
>together to limit corrosion? Should I paint the whole antenna when I'm
>done tuning it?

Hi, Scott. Long time no hear!

I have used rustoleum on the joints and hardware with good success.
The antenna does look kind of odd with patches of grey primer, but once
it's up in the air, it's not too noticeable. I have even considered
painting the whole thing with grey primer, overpainted with splotches
of robin's-egg blue to camouflage it like a WW-II Spitfire!

AL N1AL

3968. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 20:31:00 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <734.2764FD1F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5760
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

> From: alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer)
> Date: 10 Dec 90 00:53:01 GMT
> Organization: Perfect Partners Inc., Sulphur, LA
> Message-ID: <341@adept.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <oHqVT4w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley)
> writes:
> >
> > What is the real progress? Changing the name from rec.ham-radio to
> >rec.radio.amateur is not progress of any kind, much less "real". It is
> >just "change".
> >
>
> John, I have to ask how can a logical person say that a name change to
> better describe this group to tens of thousands of sites worldwide is
> not
> progress?

Whether it's 'progress' or not is truly beside the point. "Ham Radio" is our traditional pet name for our hobby, and changing our hobby, especially changing its name, to fit the needs of an external medium we use to discuss it is to let the tail wag the dog. Sure we could do that, but the only ones who would want to are the ones whose hobby is 'newsgrouping' rather than 'hamming'.

Law: If it ain't broke, don't fix it.

Corollary: Even if it's broke, I like it that way.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3969. Re: NEW NOVICE Seeks advice on first rig.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 20:32:15 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250295@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5705

I always recommend new hams start with a used rig. It's plenty good enough to get your feet wet. After you've had some on-the-air experience, you will have decided what features are important to you, so that when you do buy a new radio, you have a better chance of getting what you want. You should then be able to sell the used radio for nearly what you paid for it (since you bought it used.)

AL N1AL

3970. Re: Keyers, Paddles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 20:39:08 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250296@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5702

I have used an old Vibroplex (non-iambic) key paddle mobile. I mounted it on a piece of two-by-four and taped it in place angling upward just in front of the passenger seat cushion. This way, I could rest my wrist on the cushion and send. (Paddle taped solidly in place.)

AL N1AL

3971. Hearing the shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 20:42:17 UTC
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com
Message-ID: <20485@oolong.la.locus.com>
Source record: 5761

I was away from home from Saturday afternoon until Sunday night
this weekend, but I left my packet station on 145.55 recording
all frames on the channel.

I'm not sure what time it was when I received them, but, when
I returned Sunday night, I'd received a bunch of frames from
WA4SIR ack'ing a number of ground stations. The station was a TR-2600A
with a 1/4 wave ground plane up about 8 feet (temporary setup).

My brother sez he monitored WA4SIR talking voice with his Realistic
scanner, nothing but a whip antenna on that.

Last night, at 9:50PM locally, I was standing in my back yard
in Lancaster (maybe 15-20 miles from Edwards) and was treated to
the LOUDEST set of sonic booms I've ever heard (and, living near
Edwards, we get house-shaking booms almost everyday). These were
louder than the SR-71 when it passed over LA earlier this year,
and these were louder than I've ever heard the shuttle before.
The glass in my sliding glass door flexed in and out. I could
hear a thundering, rushing noise for sometime afterwards, also,
I suspect the windnoise from the shuttle.

I love living near Edwards.

Dana

My b
/*
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
*/

3972. Re: FM transmitting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 21:06:20 UTC
From: guest@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080041@col.hp.com>
Source record: 5706

I thought that the limit was 500mw, but maybe that has changed now. It's not just FM. I think it covers anything (am, fm, tv, whatever).

BC

3973. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 21:16:56 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500058@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5713

>/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / brian@positron.amd.com (Brian McMinn) / 4:26 pm Dec 8, 1990 /
>I'm also looking for a 10m mobile rig, but my requirements may be a
>bit unique. I'm well aware of what I'm asking for and I've donned my
>asbestos underwear in preparation for the flames I expect.

It's too bad someone discussing something useful and practical has to wear
asbestos underwear.

>
>I live in Texas, and there are times (like holidays) when I find
>myself driving smack through the middle of >NOWHERE< after sunset.
>Now if you've ever driven through >NOWHERE< you'll understand why I
>would like to be able to talk with someone during those times.

I drive across Wyoming at night. BOTH hams are usually asleep. THE ranch
has the lights out. It's >NOWHERE<. I've never been to Texas yet - I wonder
if you can drive for as long without seeing any other cars or lights of
any kind. (Besides the stars - which can be fantastic.)

> Since I can't use voice on 20m (being a mere Tech), that leaves me with 10m
>and up, none of which have any range at night.

>
>But wait, there's also CB, which has the same problem with range, but
>a lot more potential users. (Obligatory UGH!, CB!) Soooo, my choice
>is clear: either carry both a 10m mobile and a CB, or find a 10m
>mobile rig and modify it for CB/10m use.

Why say UGH? CB out of the cities is a useful and fun personal communications
system. Which is exactly what it's meant to be.

>
>The Uniden 2510 and 2600 and the Radio Shack 10m rig seem to be the
>only real options here. Someone (kd6th@kd6th.nj.usa) has posted mods
>for the 2510. Will this work for the 2600 as well? If so, I'll
>probably get a 2600 since it has a few bells and whistles that the
>2510 doesn't have. I'd like to hear from owners of all three radios
>(and any I've missed) on their likes/dislikes.

I have a 2510 and it's been converted to receive CB. I suppose it'll
transmit there also if ever needed. It gives be both 10 and CB in a
single box which is fantastic. Anything that reduces the number of wires
and antennas really helps. (I didn't have any trouble with the number
of radios until I started running packet mobile - :-)

The Radio Shack rig is similar but doesn't have AM. That won't help you
on channel 19 where all the trucks and other road traffic is.

I haven't had any experiece with the 2600.

>
>Also, someone posted an article on how to make your modified ham rig
>resemble a legal CB on the air. Had some useful information on
>microphones and other things. I would appreciate a copy of that
>information if someone has kept it. (My goal is to keep a low profile
>if I do choose to modify a ham rig.)

The 2510 does have a hi/low modulation switch. Using low modulation and an antenna tuned for 10 (bad match on CB) you'll have a signal that won't be much different from a well tuned up CB set. Sorry, but I didn't keep the prior posting describing CB radios.

>
>[Aye Captain, shields on high]
>

The best option, as was rudely put in another response, is to upgrade. With access to all the ham bands you'll have no end to the folks to visit with.

Another option, which could actually help you upgrade, is perfectly legal and lots of fun. You already have CW privileges on 80, 40 and 15, of which 80 and 40 will both be open most of the night. Why not try CW? You'll be on the air, the miles will pass faster and your code speed will increase. Even better, a mobile CW signal will work much better than a SSB signal for the same power due to the lousy mobile antenna systems.

Also, while it's possible to modify a ham rig for CB use, the reverse is both possible and legal. The addition of some extra crystals or other frequency generation magic will put a CB on 10. Thus giving you a single rig that works for both bands. Some folks may say that a CB set with added frequency range is no longer legal on CB - but, if done carefully, it sure isn't going to hurt anything.

Good luck. Let us know what you come up with and how the holiday drives across Texas turn out. This year my folks from Montana are coming down to visit me in Colorado - so no Wyoming star gazing trip this winter for me.

>--
> Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
> Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
> Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
>"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."
>----------

Bill - WA7NWP

3974. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 21:29:44 UTC
From: tjw@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <69180@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 5696
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <4449@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

>2. Why .amateur instead of .ham? It has been pointed out in discussion
>that "ham radio" is primarily an American term, and carries little
>meaning outside the US. In addition, there are negative connotations
>attached to "ham" that don't apply to "amateur". Some confusion also
>exists in the public mind about just what a "ham radio operator" is,
>as evidenced by the occasional "ham operator jams aircraft
>frequencies!" when the person in question has never been a licensed
>amateur radio operator.

I've seen the exact opposite argument in QST, suggesting that we use the
term "HAM" because people have a better recognition of who we are when
we say "HAM" rather than "amateur". QST said that many people equate
an amateur radio operator with a pirate radio station. They're not a
PROFESSIONAL radio station, right? So they're AMATEURs and therefore
a Pirate.

Oh, well.

Terry "A Pittsburgh Pirate" Wood
--
INTERNET: tjw@unix.cis.pitt.edu BITNET: TJW@PITTVMS CC-NET: 33802::tjw
UUCP: {decwrl!decvax!idis, allegra, bellcore}!pitt!unix.cis.pitt.edu!tjw
And if dreams could come true, I'd still be there with you,
On the banks of cold waters at the close of the day. - Craig Johnson

3975. Re: A Wonderous Electronics beference book

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 21:37:49 UTC
From: dave@PRC.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <15918@burdvax.PRC.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 5762
Cross-posted to: alt.books.technical,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

>>The Art of Electronics (Second Edition),
>>Paul Horowitz and Winfield Hill

How much does it cost?

-- Dave Matuszek (dave@prc.unisys.com)
-- Unisys Corp. / Paoli Research Center / PO Box 517 / Paoli PA 19301
-- Any resemblance between my opinions and those of my employer is improbable.
< You can put a mouse on an IBM. And you can put a radio on a motorcycle. >

3976. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 21:51:56 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <0wB2T2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5716

alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer) writes:

> In article <oHqVT4w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
> >
> > What is the real progress? Changing the name from rec.ham-radio to
>
> John, I have to ask how can a logical person say that a name change to
> better describe this group to tens of thousands of sites worldwide is not
> progress?

I see. Ham-radio is a rather specific term, which is probably pretty
well known worldwide. Amateur is a generic english word, which means, as a
first approximation, 'not professional'. Since dictionaries seem to mean
'final arbiter of all' to you, here are quotes, from The Living Webster:

"Amateur: One who cultivates any art or pursuit for the enjoyment of
it, instead of professionally or for gain, sometimes implying desultory
action or crude results." There is no mention of radio in this definition.

"Ham: (under a section of the definition labelled 'radio') a licensed
operator of an amateur radio station."

So, ham when applied to radio specifically determines the subject.
Amateur when applied to radio implies ANY non-professional activity
including radio.

Keep in mind, I am reading this as someone who does not know what ham
radio is, does not know English, and looks every new word up, which is the
basis for your claim for the change being good. Only those worldwide
beings who do not know what ham-radio is would benefit from the name
change. Sadly, if they don't know either ham or amateur, the dictionary
does not define radio.amateur as well as it does ham-radio, and they will
not benefit. They lose. This is a step backward.

Not an unreasonable occurence: "Hey, I run a pirate station in Greece,
but I don't do it professionally. I am an amateur user of radio, but I am
not a licensed amateur radio operator. If I saw radio.amateur and looked
it up I would guess I fit in. If I saw ham-radio, and looked it up, I
would know I don't."

Oh, then read the charter. That will clear things up. Well, the
current charter clears things up, too. So, if reading the charter is the
primary way of identifying groups, there is no reason to change.

> Merriam-Webster defines real as: Authentic, genuine, actual and true.
> Progress is defined as: To develop a higher, better or more advanced stage.
> How can you state that it is not progress of ANY kind? Are your criteria

> different than that of the international dictionary? If so, why?

Which section of your dictionary defines the name change of rec.ham-radio as a higher, better, or more advanced stage? I happen to use the same definition of progress as Mr. Webster. I just realize that the name change is not a higher, better, or more advanced stage. It is just different. Since it is not a h, b, or mas, it is not progress. That is how I can say it is not progress of ANY kind. A chickadee is not a cat, so I can say a chickadee is not ANY kind of cat.

And, as Mr. Webster has shown above, renaming will actually broaden the definition of the group instead of clarifying it. This is a step backward.

> > Since there was an affirmative reply to the post of one site against
> >it, then there are obviously TWO sites. If there are TWO, then there are
> >probably more.
>
> Maybe not, and if so, so what? The majority consensus will prevail as define
> in the net rules established for creation of new groups. Two sites MAY be 2
> no votes if they even take the time to vote.

That comment was in the context of a claim that I was the only objector. I pointed out that that statement was false. It shows the trend in the arguments of the proposal supporters to make proveably false statements. You have not proven it was true, so you argue into the wind. It goes with the provably false argument that this change would involve editing only one file.

> Since you obviously are not up to speed on group creation, removal etc, a
> short education is in order for you. Many sites have AUTOMATIC new group
> creation enabled. Those that do not, require a simple intervention by the
> news administrator.

Not all sites require a simple intervention. You make unwarranted assumptions about the world. For someone at an easy site to claim that it is easy everywhere is an insult to those who are at the difficult site.

> I am the news administrator at this site, so don't
> try to snow me with how difficult this all is!

You are an admin at an easy site. I am an admin at a difficult site. Don't try to 'educate' me as to how easy it is, cause it ain't. The only snow here is from those who have easy sites and don't like hyphens.

> > The only real change is the addition of a .rules or .legal subgroup,
> >which could be done WITHOUT any other name change.
>
> Wrong. See defininition of "real" above.

My entire statement is correct. Moving an entire tree enmass from one parent to another involves no change in the tree. This name change is exactly like mv'ing a directory that has subdirectories from one parent to another. Nothing in the children changes. Only the full path changes,

but if you have trouble with files being in two children at the same
time, mv'ing the parent directory will not fix that.

> Sure it COULD be done without any other changes.
> If you are not going to change something with the goal to make it as near
> perfect as something man-made can be, why bother at all?

You are saying the renaming rec.ham-radio will make it as near perfect
as something man-made can be? Then those who took part in the Great Reorg,
who created rec.ham-radio, did not do their best? Of all the problems
people are having with ham-radio, this solves NONE of them, and makes it
less specific from the name what the group is about. Take two steps back.

> Do you approach all your projects with an attitude of why bother to do my bes

That is just silly. Claiming that renaming rec.ham-radio is the best
is just silly. It is one of those unsupportable, unsupported allegations
that keep getting tossed into the discussion.

> > Your post is yet another wild claim of perceived benefit with no
> >justification provided, and it the only utter nonsense here. I have asked
> >several times for a real justification for this change, and NOBODY has
> >answered. The only "reason" so far is "it's a new name". So what?
>
> The JUSTIFICATION was stated at the beginning of the reply as well as by
> numerous other posts on this subject. The only wild claims were made in
> your emotional original post and reply.

I did not make the original post. Are you sure I am who you think I
am?

The only justification given has been that 1) it makes the name
better, and 2) it makes the name less archaic.

1) was pretty well shot down by Mr. Webster. 2) is a personal opinion,
and has not been justified. Archaic is not bad, per se. "Ham-radio" (as a
hyphenated word) does not match any of the bad definitions of archaic.

> I've seen some negative posts in the last 4 years in this group.

Did you see the reply form Paul to my alternative proposal? That was
pretty negative, and certainly more negative than anything I have posted.
I keep asking for the reasons for the change, and I keep getting the same
unsupported claims and subjective analyses of how bad the name is. Nobody
can supply a reason that makes the effort worthwhile. I took those same
unsupported claims and generated a better proposal, one that included
groups for other amateur users of the spectrum (some that were explicitly
asked for in responses to the CALL but were ignored by the original
authors), and specified the name better, and got a two line pot shot in
return. That is being negative.

> You should be proud to be right up there with the worst of them, providing
> NO rational basis for your claims.

I was making the assumption that those I was talking with were cognizant enough to realize that the whole world is not C news and UNIX, and that some sites are more difficult to manage than others. That they realized that 'difficult' and 'hard' are highly subjective terms, and that what they perceive as easy is not easy for everyone. That different procedures that achieve the same results at different places are not necessarily all equivalent as to difficulty. That, perhaps, one person saying 'this is not easy' would gently remind them of these facts, without having to provide crossed-t's and dotted-i's and counts and statistics and ad nauseum.

However, I see this belief is unjustified.

Not every site in the world runs UNIX and C News. There are alot of VMS sites. There are alot of IBM VM/CMS sites. There are a lot of Xenix sites. There are alot of PC sites. There are alot of 'you name them' sites, that are not UNIX and not C news.

Not every site in the world feeds everything. Some sites take only what they want. Some just physically couldn't handle the load. Some have management limitations (cf. the recent post re: sci.ham-radio in news.groups) that prevent full feeds. Some are allowing news as long as it takes no work to maintain, or on a tentative footing (cf: the post from the gentleman from the University who is in this situation). Most sites provide feeds to others on a free basis. That means that any changes requested by the feed fall at the bottom of the stack.

'Hard' and 'easy' are subjective terms. That means what is hard is very much dependent on who is doing it. What is easy for you may be hard for others. If this were not true, then we would all be UNIX gurus, and make millions playing professional sports. A friend of mine is struggling with an HP printer. I could set her up in about 5 minutes, but this is for work and I don't work there. It is hard for her. If I said 'oh, that is easy', that would be rude and insulting.

Since not every site in the world is the same, they don't all do the same things in the same way. Some of the equivalent procedures may be easy at your site, and not easy at another. Compare this with computer languages. Complex arithmetic in FORTRAN is easy. Complex arithmetic in C is not so easy. Both come out with the same results.

> You are guilty of the very same error
> you accuse me and others of making.

You are guilty of ignoring the variance in the world. I am guilty of assuming you would know there WAS variance.

> This is an extremely inaccurate analogy.

It is extremely accurate. Renaming rec.ham-radio will obscure the fact that it is for ham radio, just like rec.radio.noncomm seems to mean ANY noncommercial radio. Renaming NYC to SBN will hide the fact that it is in NY. Renaming r.h will not fix the problems with cross posts, or anything else. Renaming NYC will not fix the roads or the potholes or the crime.

In both cases, you wind up with the same thing under another name.

> I never claimed that the name
> change would provide a solution to this groups problems. Maybe next time

<<important plot element follows>>

If the change does not provide a solution to this group's problems, then
WHY DO IT? If it ain't broke, don't fix it. Change for change' sake is
not progress, it is chaos.

> you should spend as much time reading as you do wasting bandwith with
> inaccurate analogys, erroneous and inflamatory claims.

I would suggest that you think about what I write, and perhaps you
will catch the analogies and understand the claims the first time,
instead of making me dot all the i's and waste all the precious
bandwidth explaining everything twice.

3977. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 21:59:25 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <q0B2T3w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5717
Cross-posted to: news.groups,news.admin,rec.ham-radio

woods@eci386.uucp (Greg A. Woods) writes:

> In article <1990Dec6.095416.7724@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk (Mike W
> > I had enough difficulty getting the University to enable the current
> > groups, changing things just makes life difficult. We will probably lose
> > the service altogether.
>
> I can't imagine why an educational institution would have trouble with
> anything to do with Amateur Radio! Maybe this shows how poor our PR is.

Not all groups deal with ham radio.

Universities, in particular, have shown increasing concern about
providing USEnet news to their students/staff. They are concerned about
free speech issues and liability for racist or sexist remarks made in
news systems they run. The admins are concerned about the net.flamage
that a student/staff member can generate by posting things in poor taste.
The PSU admin did not escape the flames when his site was guessed to be
the source of a BIFF post. The admin of the site that sourced an explicit
description of sex between the crew of the Enterprise is probably less
than happy that his site has USEnet.

If you worry about these things, the easiest thing to do is not carry
ANY news.

3978. Re: FCC Rumour

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 22:00:52 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.220052.28716@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5764

One problem with the ham community today is that people who do not like CW have already been filtered out.

Imagine what the ham community would be like if you had to operate SSTV in order to be a ham. SSTV would be more popular than it deserved to be, and it would tend to become a sacred cow.

So also Morse Code.

3979. Re: NEW NOVICE Seeks advice on first rig.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 22:02:52 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500060@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5712

> / hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / jp10@GTE.COM (Jeffrey Perry) / 11:30 am Dec 10, 1990 /
>
> I just passed my novice test Dec 1 ! I am now working on my Tech!

Congratulations and welcome.

>
> I would greatly appreciate any advice an recommendations on setting up my
> shack, and purchasing radios and attennas. I plan on making my own antennas
> since most people I have talked to say that it's easy, inexpensive, and
> that these antennas get excellent reception. So my main concern is the
> eternal question: Which rig? I want to work phone on 10 meters as soon
> as possible since propagation is so good! I also want to do some CW and hope
> to eventually get my general license! There are so many different brands and
> models of radio! It's all very confusing. I also want to do packet sometime.

Your goals and requirements are reasonable. Get on 10 phone as soon as you
can. With the excellent band conditions lately - these are going to
be the good-old-days that we'll all be talking about for years to come. But
definately don't forget CW. When 10 dies, as it does here at sunset, move
on to 15, 40 and 80. You'll find a whole world of new interesting friends to
visit with. And in a couple months you'll be ready for the General/Advanced
code test.

>
> I've been told most transceivers are general coverage now? Is this true
> ? If not, would it be cheaper to get a ham bands only transceiver?

I don't know of any modern hf transceiver that doesn't also provide general
coverage receive.

> Looks like
> I need an allmode all band HF rig. Any recommendations? Someone recommended
> the ICOM 735. Comments? How much would it cost used? Any other recommended
> brands or models? I am CS major that tends to like features and "gadgets"

Which brand and type rig is a religous issue. You'll always be able to find
someone that thinks rig A is the greatest and rig B is foo while the next person
thinks the opposite. Look at them all. List the features. Find some local
ham or club and play with their radios. Better to wait a little now and find
one you really like. Some rigs to try include the ICOM 735 and 725, Kenwoods
TS140 or TS440. Yaesu also makes similar rigs but I'm not familar with the
numbers.

> I think my personal preference would be an LCD display for the frequency, but
> I am told that it is sometimes better to get an analog tune.

Yes. You want a digital display (LCD). Older rigs had analog displays. Some folks may like analog better. Try them both first for yourself.

Since you're into computers and gadgets I suggest a MUST requirement for your new radio be "computer" control. Most new rigs do this.

> Thanks in Advance!
>
> 73's
>
> Jeff
> (pending novice call sign KA1W--)
>
> --

Good luck in Ham Radio. Let us know what you get and how it works for you.

73's

Bill - WA7NWP

3980. Re: Alternative proposal - The Grand Radio Reorg

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 22:18:43 UTC
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1651@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 5765

In article <9k1yT5w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
>let's go the full 9 yards and have a grand reorganization.
>
> rec.radio.noncomm.amateur.ham.misc

You forgot rec.radio.noncomm.amateur.ham.misc.john-stanley.personal.hierarchy.

Is this very reasonable suggestion a personal affront to you or something?

I was going to refrain from voting at all, but now I think I'll vote just
to piss you off.

--
Disclaimer: Yeah, right, like you really believe I run this place.
John R. Murray | "Never code anything
murray@vsjrm.scri.fsu.edu | bigger than your head.."
Supercomputer Research Inst.| - Me

3981. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 22:22:50 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012112222.AA04927@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 5714

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 35
1 20980U 90106 A 90344.83866997 -.00026968 00000-0 -18921-3 0 214
2 20980 28.4651 302.8104 0016781 37.0789 322.9493 15.73144587 1358
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3982. Re: NEW NOVICE Seeks advice on first rig.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 22:27:19 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500061@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5767

Re: Rigs

I'd recommend a pass thru someone's back issues of QST magazine for
product reviews. Some of the glitches they find might be serious.

Also of note, one of the Ten-Tec high-end rigs is a ham-only rig in order
to eliminate synthesizer phase noise. (I forget the rig name.)

Don't let your head be turned by all the "stuff" on the high-end
rigs. Most of it is for fairly specialized situations such as
contesting.

I have yet to figure out what "professional grade" means when
applied to "amateur" radio equipment.......

Ron
NW0U

3983. SAREX-QSO TO BE CONFIRMED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 22:32:46 UTC
From: USERFRFA@LNCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <96476@LNCC.BITNET>
Source record: 5768

I DID A QSO WITH THE ROBOT BUT IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO COPY THE QSL-BUFFER
TO HAVE THE CONFIRMATION. HAS SOMEONE COPIED THE QSL-BUFFER WHERE APPEARS
P T 2 T D ?
PLEASE LET ME KNOW. THANKS IN ADVANCE.
F. ROGERIO F. ARAGAO
UNIVERSITY OF BRASILIA
E-MAIL USERFRFA@LNCC.BITNET
P T 2 T D

3984. Re: A Wonderous Electronics beference book

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 22:40:29 UTC
From: tswift@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <22122@well.sf.ca.us>
Source record: 5769
Cross-posted to: alt.books.technical,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

>The Art of Electronics (Second Edition),
>Paul Horowitz and Winfield Hill
>
>This book is a rare jem indeed....

I concur, though I've a few friends who refer to it as "Horrible & Hill",
as they think that, while it's a great book if you already have an idea of
what H&H are trying to convey, it's too terse to be a true beginners book.
Browse through a copy and decide for yourself.
--
"You bally well are informed, Jeeves! Do you know everything?"
"I don't know, sir" ~P.G. Wodehouse
Ted Swift tswift@well.sf.ca.us

3985. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 22:49:30 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012112249.AA09984@tilde>
Source record: 5723

In <sifakis@sono.uucp (George Sifakis)> George asks:

>Can I measure real (not relative) Watts using a Heath Cantenna dummy
>load? The thing provides a circuit with a divider (100K in series,
>100 to the ground) plus a rectifying diode in series. How can I read
>a voltmeter connected to that circuit?
>

Let's see-- P equals E squared over R. R is 50 ohms which is the dummy load. An RF voltage is impressed across this R and we can rectify this voltage. This becomes E. We impress E across the two 100K ohm resistors in series, and read the voltage (let's call it X) at the junction of the two (have I correctly identified the circuit?)

To determine P, then, we take X and multiply it by 2 (to get E), square this value, then divide by 50. A 100-watt RF source should give a voltage reading at X of 35.35 volts. To read the power directly in watts, you need a meter with a scale calibrated to the formula.

The meter should connect between the junction and ground, and should have an input impedance of at least a megohm.

73,
Dube Todd N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

3986. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 22:51:57 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <655@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5771

In article <m0VyT2w163w@phoenix.com>, stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
>
> And this will, of course, upgrade all Technician licenses to General,
> as the only difference is the code test. 80m phone, here I come!

This would have been true 25 years ago when I took my General, but it
has not been the case for some time now. The Technician and General
class written exams are no longer the same.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

3987. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 23:06:37 UTC
From: watson@halley.UUCP
Message-ID: <1224@halley.UUCP>
Source record: 5774
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <4449@lib.tmc.edu> Jay Maynard writes:

[...quite a few things which sound very reasonable to me.]

> PLANS:
> ======
> Assuming a consensus is reached by then, I intend to adhere to the
> schedule I set originally: discussion to run through 31 December, with
> the vote starting then and running through 21 January.

Due to the large number of USENET sites and potential voters
at Universities and other places with long holiday breaks, you might
want to consider delaying the vote slightly to ensure that all
interested parties have an opportunity to vote. If the vote doesn't
start until it is posted in news.announce.newgroups, it might be
actually be held 6 January through 27 January, which should be enough
delay for almost everyone concerned.

William
--
William J. Watson (Keep trying if halley bounces mail. It's flakey)
(cs.utexas.edu!halley!watson, watson@halley.uucp, watson_william@tandem.com)
Preferred^ ^Most reliable (?)

3988. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 23:09:34 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012112309.AA11008@tilde>
Source record: 5724

In <edg@netcom.UUCP (Edward Greenberg)> Edward asks:

(Re: Another CW Question from A Technician :-))

>>In English this is: good evening old man, thanks for the call. Your signal
>>report is 599. My location is San Ramon, Ca. My name is Jerry. How do
>>you copy?
>>
>I note that lots of exchanges include the HW CPY? on each call. Does this
>question refer to another signal report or an inquiry as to how much of the
>transmission did the other fellow get?

It may be either, or even both. When both ops have reported good signals, say, 599, it probably isn't necessary. Usually, weak signals, QSB, or QRM/N may cause one or both ops to wonder if conditions have changed enough at the other end to cause problems. Or, you may have rotated your antenna to get a better "bead" on the other station and ask. An op may wonder if he (she) is sending too fast (or too slow). I use HW CPY? at the first exchange, and HW NW? occasionally during the ensuing exchanges according to conditions.

It is easy to slip into a habit, and I suspect that many ops just send it out of habit. (It keeps your "Y" sending in practice, if nothing else) :)

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

3989. How do I mount this feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-11 23:21:49 UTC
From: hgm@lanl.gov
Message-ID: <8604@lanl.gov>
Source record: 5677

Does anyone have suggestions for the best ways of mounting
ladder-line along the side of a building. In this case,
the ladder-line line is really the twin lead type that is nearly
and inch wide and has windows cut into it every few inches.
Some type of stand-off insulated mounting is what's needed here.
Hopefully someone has been through this problem before and
will have a clever suggestion or two.

Thanks for any help. 73,

Harry McGavran, W5PNY
hgm@lanl.gov

3990. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 00:08:43 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <99H2T8w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5679

jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> > From: emcguire@ccad.uiowa.edu (Ed McGuire)
> >
> > Just curious. How widely understood is "ham" outside of the U.S.?
> > Outside of English speaking countries? Among non-hams in those
> > countries?
>
> Err, isn't that academic, considering r.h-r is in English anyway?

No. My dictionary (something a non-speaker might use to look up words) gives a radio oriented definition for "ham", but nothing about radio for "amateur". So, looking up "ham radio" would give the correct answer, while looking up "amateur" would leave the poor fellow scratching his head.

However, it is claimed that renaming the group to r.r.a would make it easier to find. This leaves me scracthing my head along with the other fellow.

3991. Antenna advice for beginners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 01:08:33 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.010833.20857@informix.com>
Source record: 5680

I have done quite a lot of experiments with HF antennas recently. I had
these constraints:

1) I live in a townhouse, so antennas are not "allowed". The antenna
had to be invisible, or at least not conspicuous.

2) Any wire antenna could be at most 50 feet long. (80 feet long
if I put part of it in a tree.)

3) Forget about having access to a radio ground. My room is on the
2nd floor. I read enough books that said "don't bother with
the copper stake in the ground" to know better.

I tried these antennas:

1. END-FED LONG WIRE IN A TREE. If you absolutely can't put anything
on the roof, this may be the best option. It works pretty well, provided that
it is really long. I started with a 25-foot wire; this did not work very well
on 80m and 40m, and TVI problems on 10m were horrible. Winding it around my
room and then out the window to the tree (100 feet) worked better. The problem
is that it requires a radio ground, and of course an antenna tuner. I had some
success with the MFJ artificial RF ground and a 20-foot wire on the floor.
Also, it must be installed at night. (Unless you have neighbors that
aren't suspicious of a guy throwing a wire-tied stone into a tree.)

2. ZEPP. The grand champion. I highly recommend it, as does the "Wire
Antennas" book that the ARRL sells. I bought 25 feet of the regular
Radio Shack pole mast and 8 feet of plastic pipe. (That makes 33 feet ...
just barely above the roof line.) I spray-painted the pipe sky blue, which
makes it almost invisible during the day. (at night, of course, you can't
see it anyway) I bought 80 feet of sky-blue insulated 18-guage wire and
cut it into two 40-ft pieces. One piece was stretched to just barely clear
the chimney and go down the other side of the roof, and the other piece
Went down the roof and into a tree. (This is why I used insulated wire.)
The pieces were attached to the mast and fed with 450-ohm ladder line.
(I originally tried 300-ohm TV twin lead, but performance was not good.)
The mast went up the side of the townhouse, as anchored to the ground
using the Radio Shack ground mount, and "guyed" using my window sill.
The result: fantastic! I'm finally able to work 80 meters! Also, its
performance on 10 meters is better than the verticals I tried. It's also
almost invisible. Can't beat that, huh? Of course, you need an antenna
tuner, but you don't need a good radio ground.

3. VERTICALS: Pretty disappointing. I couldn't get them up high
enough. They were also too visible. They also weren't long enough to
work 80 and 40. The reception on them was noisier too. My attempts

at building a 5/8 wave vertical for 10 meters were not exactly fruitful.

4. DIPOLES: I could have installed a coax-fed dipole in the same way
I installed the Zepp, but why? The Zepp works on all the HF bands.

5. "L" ANTENNAS AND FOLDED MARCONIS: No success. The Zepp still
outperformed them. I actually had illusions of working 160 meters.
With my MFJ artificial ground and half of my Zepp fed as a long wire,
I could theoretically work 160, but it's still not long enough. I hear
that a helically-wound vertical may work for 160 ... but I'm not sure if
it's worth the try.

In conclusion, the Zepp is a great antenna! Someday, if I ever win
the lottery, I'll buy a big estate and put up rhombic long-wire antennas.

=-=-=-

3992. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 01:24:15 UTC
From: emcguire@ccad.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.012415.10926@ccad.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 5681
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <4449@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

RATIONALE:
==========
2. Why .amateur instead of .ham? It has been pointed out in
discussion that "ham radio" is primarily an American term, and
carries little meaning outside the US.

When this question was first raised, I agreed that this was a
reasonable issue to consider. But I haven't seen a consensus that it's
true. I've gotten private mail from Australia, for instance, which
supports the continued use of "ham." I'd like to hear from a few
non-English-speaking countries before a change is made.

In addition, there are negative connotations attached to "ham"
that don't apply to "amateur". Some confusion also exists in the
public mind about just what a "ham radio operator" is, as
evidenced by the occasional "ham operator jams aircraft
frequencies!" when the person in question has never been a
licensed amateur radio operator.

By this argument, "ham" is better than "amateur." Any non-professional
radio operator (pirate or not) is an amateur, by definition. If more
people know "ham" to mean "licensed amateur radio operator," then "ham"
better describes the intended audience for the group.

OPEN ISSUES:
============
1. rec.radio.amateur or rec.radio.amateur.misc? Both have been
proposed, and I don't have a strong preference either way. The final
proposal will reflect whatever the consensus of the discussion is.

I favor the former. I understand that ".misc" has caught on as a way
to lessen cross posting. Nonetheless, modern news readers only display
cross posted articles once, and cross posted articles don't cost more
except where the news software was implemented inefficiently using
multiple copies of articles instead of links to articles.

Aside from the cross posting issue, the shorter name is "obviously" a
better name.

And the ".misc" convention hasn't worked as well as we would have
liked. Look at what happened to soc.culture.misc. Instead of
attracting general discussion, it has actually repelled discussion.
The various ethnic groups that would have used soc.culture objected to
being "relegated" to a "miscellaneous" group, and ended up creating a

bunch of splinter groups. The ".misc" group has less traffic than any of the splinter groups. I realize that this last point is not very relevant to your specific proposal. But I oppose the use of ".misc" when the use of modern news technology instead would solve the problem.

It looks like we can bring this to a successful conclusion, especiallly if everyone maintains the same high standard of calm, reasoned discussion that's been shown so far.

That'll jinx it for sure. :-)
--
peace. -- Ed
"Over here, Bones! This man's dying!"
"Damn it, Jim! I'm a doctor, not a . . . What did you say?"

3993. Re: The Hate Herbie Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 01:28:34 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880380@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5682

>I tuned into '.313 on a lark, found things had not
>changed much for KV4FZ. I was sharpening my groundplane anyway, so the
>time was not wasted.
>
>Perry / KF0CA

I was sharpening the groundplane (40 radials now), and tuned into '.313
again. What a weird corner of Amateur Radio. Twilight zone material. :)

From what I heard, Herbie was operating squeakie-clean-legal, and
suffering hellacious QRM. My opinion is that what I heard of Herbie on
.313 is ok. Maybe he jumps down to .300 and jams, but I don't know
that. While BARF has some real lunatic- fringe ideas, the 1st Amendment
entitles them.

I'm not clear on the who-did-what-to-who,when,and-where part. It sounds
like the noise of several galaxies colliding, apparently BARF, the
Seafarer's, and some 75 meter net I'd never heard about. I think
they're all guilty - let's shoot them all and sort out the innocent
later.

Perry / KF0CA

3994. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 01:30:27 UTC
From: emcguire@ccad.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.013027.10971@ccad.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 5683
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups

In article <1990Dec10.222602.14152@eci386.uucp> woods@eci386.UUCP (Greg A. Woods VE3TCP) writes:

You point out that the term "radio ham" is understood by a growing majority of non-amateur's. However this doesn't indicate the connotations many non-operators associate with the term "radio ham".

In my experience, this term has no redeemable value with most "non-hams". In fact I would argue the connotations are so negative that we should do anything and everything we can to move to a more neutral term, and to dispell the negative connotations associated with Amateur Radio.

What are these negative connotations? I've never encountered them myself.
--
peace. -- Ed
"Over here, Bones! This man's dying!"
"Damn it, Jim! I'm a doctor, not a . . . What did you say?"

3995. Re: TVI Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 01:32:07 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880381@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5684

Anyone ever try building a cardioid DF antenna for the frequency range in question, then using conventional DF techniques ? I also have a channel 2 problem, but the thought of building a 6 meter beam has always stopped me.

Perry / KF0CA

3996. Re: Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 01:55:08 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880382@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5685

>>Yes, the hot rumor is that the 13 wpm and 20 wpm requirements are dead
>>and that one will only need to demonstrate code proficiency at 5 wpm
>>for *ANY* amateur license
>
>Wouldn't this be a p*sser. Yesterday, I finally struggled over the 20
>WPM hurdle and upgraded to Extra. I am not much of a CW lover, but I
>like challenges.

No kidding. I'd be only 18/20ths as p*ssed as you. I'm gonna ignore
the rumor until I hear it from official channels. Maybe 19 wpm tonight.
Yes, I enjoy a challenge too.

Perry "The irrelevance of CW is irrelevant" Scott
KF0CA

3997. Re: A scream...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 02:13:12 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880384@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5686

>Okay, anyone have any suggestions upon which we can act to clean up our
>act? The ARRL and the FCC don't care, so perhaps it's time we got our
>own house together?
>
>Oh, I live in NH, not G-land, by the way so I've seen both sides of
>the US/EU hf attitudes.....
>
> Lee W1/G8LCK

If you know a way, I want to hear it ! I'm sickened by ease at which anyone with a transmitter can get on the air and maliciously interfere with whomever they please. It's even worse on HF when the QRM is international.

I think the ARRL/FCC care, but tracking down radio-terrorists is a difficult thing to do. Maybe it is a reflection on the USA - we tend to have a higher per-capita rate of sociopaths. Sigh. Too bad radio waves don't stop at the border.

So, how do we get our own house in order ? Not talking with a LID doesn't work, because then the LID finds other like-minded LIDs, and form a Net. Trying to DF on HF is problematic - you may get within 50 miles of someone's site, but that's a lot of hams if it happens to be on the East Coast metroplex. Shouting down a LID makes a LID out of yourself. Maybe we need to create a new set of non-US amateur frequencies (I thought that was the idea behind the non-US voice band, but it apparently was lost on some of our cretins).

Maybe we should require another exam element - 1L(ID), which consists of writing "I will not be a LID" 100 times every time you renew.

One Concerned Stateside Amateur,

Perry / KF0CA

3998. Another Look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 04:09:39 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <735.27656DF5@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5689

> From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko)
> Date: 11 Dec 90 15:18:34 GMT
> Organization: Racal InterLan, Inc., Boxborough, MA (1-800-LAN-TALK)
> Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec11101834@interlan.interlan.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Photo Radar is NOT in the K or X band, but in hte Ka band, where these
> restrictions do not apply. I'm not sure if they never applied there, or
> if there was a special exemption for these types of equipment.
>
> HOWEVER, I would appeal photo radar on totally different grounds. How
> can
> you confront your accuser in court when there was absolutely NO HUMAN
> INTERACTION at all? Totally unconstitutional, IMHO.

I think you're mistaken. By that line of reasoning, fingerprint evidence would not be admissable unless you had an eyewitness to tetify that he/she saw the defendant make that fingerprint on that object.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

3999. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 04:31:08 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <736.27656DFA@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5690
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

> From: woods@eci386.uucp (Greg A. Woods)
> Date: 10 Dec 90 22:26:02 GMT
> Organization: Elegant Communications Inc.
> Message-ID: <1990Dec10.222602.14152@eci386.uucp>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> news.groups
>
> I think that the degree of "understanding" the average layman has of
> the term "radio ham" is the precise reason why we should adopt the
> term "amateur".

I don't think the average layman gives a hoot what we call ourselves and even if they do, who cares? We should call ourselves what WE want to call ourselves.

Speaking for myself, I have been quite happy calling myself a radio ham for the last 40 years. When anyone asked what 'W8GRT' was, I said "My ham radio call letters." Nobody ever came back with "What's a 'radio ham?'" A few wanted to know if that was like a CB'er, but none wanted to know if that was an actor or an advertized product on the radio. They ALL knew it was some form of personal hobby two-way radio.

So, what's the big deal? Who needs changing the name of our hobby to fit some cockamamey Usenet organization table?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4000. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 05:44:30 UTC
From: skipsand@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <6269@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 5694

Of course, if the rumor WERE to be true, it would probably be for the reasons following: 1) Code Waiver for disabled brouhaha - removed completely, and 2) Bitches about we want Novice to STAY, when FCC wants to have no more license classes (communicator should not cause more classes) answered by removing TECHNICIAN class instead, as all current Techs would be General Class under the rumored plan - grandfathered, just assumed Techs have Gen privs, no new techs issued.. simple - of course, being too simple, it's probably not gonna happen...

4001. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 08:40:49 UTC
From: kitagawa@will.ntt.jp
Message-ID: <13576@will.ntt.JP>
Source record: 5719
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

I agree for rec.radio.ham.*.
I am against rec.radio.amature.*.
"Ham" is not just a slang or jargon. It has been widely recognized.
Preserve the term "ham", please !

73 de JH3PRR

*--- **** ***-- *--* *-* *-*
Masahiro Kitagawa
NTT Research Labs. Tokyo Japan
kitagawa@wave.ntt.jp

4002. MAJOR FLARE ALERT & MAGNETIC STORM WARNING UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 08:55:46 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901212015546.23800bd7@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5692

```
-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

DECEMBER 11, 1990

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Forecast
Revised Prediction Charts
--> Geomagnetic Storm Warning Update <--
--> High Latitude Auroral Storm Warning <--

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MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Solar activity was high today. A major class M6.5/SB flare occurred at
20:52 UT on 11 December, but was not accompanied by any significant radio
emissions. The flare was associated with Region 6402 and occurred at a
position of S11W80 very near the western limb. This flare was difficult to
optically correlate since at that time, Regions 6397 and 6387 were all reported
to be flaring during the event. It was later concluded that the event
originated from Region 6402 and was rated as a very small bright subflare at
optical wavelengths. Although this event did reach healthy x-ray levels, it
will not have a terrestrial impact with the earth.

A barrage of M-class flare activity occurred from the many active regions
visible on the solar disk today. Most of the activity occurred in the
northwest quadrant where most of the mature active regions are developing. A
total of five M-class flares occurred today, all class M1 flares except for the
major class M6 flare.

The elevated flare activity has produced numerous SID/SWF's. A total of
five SID's were numbered today, two of which have been confirmed as producing
shortwave fades. The first confirmed SWF occurred at 20:46 UT and lasted until
21:56 UT. The second occurred at 22:55 UT and lasted until 23:40 UT. Both of
these confirmed SWF's affected frequencies up to 13 MHz. The probability for
further SID/SWF's is high for the next 48 hours, when several of the active
regions responsible for the recent flaring should rotate beyond the west limb.

The probability for M-class flaring is 70% over the next 24 hours. The
probability declines to 65% for the 48 hour period and down to 60% within 72
hours. The decreased flaring probability is in response to the disappearance
of the major active regions beyond the west limb.

Old Regin 6368 appears to be relatively stable. It is large, however, and
the trailer region has not yet fully rotated into view. The trailer region
contained the magnetic delta configurations which could have spawned major
flares, but didn't. Analysis of this region is of relatively high priority,
```

considering the complexity that this region attained when it was last visible several weeks ago. More will be known within the next 24 hours. So far, however, old region 6368 is only listed as containing one large H-type spot and appears to be stable as the models suggested.

GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING UPDATE

Additional analysis of the data from the major flare of 10 December indicates that the interplanetary shock wave will likely not reach the earth until the mid or late part of 12 December. Current projections estimate impact between 10:00 UT and 24:00 UT on 12 December, corresponding to a planetary shock speed between 770 and 630 km/second. Geomagnetic activity is therefore not expected to increase until the mid to late part of the UT day on 12 December.

The magnetic storm warning is continued particularly for the high latitude regions. High latitudes should experience at least minor storming with a risk of periods of major storming. Middle latitudes are still expected to remain mostly active with a risk of periods of minor storming. A slight risk still exists for major storming over high and middle latitudes, although it looks as though the activity at middle latitudes should remain confined to K-index values of 4 and 5 (corresponding to mostly active conditions with periods of minor storming). The effects of a well positioned coronal hole could also enhance geomagnetic activity, particularly on 13 December.

HIGH LATITUDE AURORAL STORM WARNING

An auroral storm warning has been issued for the high latitude regions for the UT day of 13 December. Auroral activity over high latitudes could reach high levels on this day. Middle latitudes are not currently expected to experience any auroral storming, although activity should reach at least moderate levels over the middle latitudes. A slight southward expansion of the auroral oval is expected on 13 December, which may place some northerly middle latitude regions within the auroral zone on the evening of 13 December.

Overall activity is expected to decline to mostly unsettled levels by 14 December.

The following forecasts have been revised to account for the new data which has been received. The previously revised prediction charts are still valid but will not be quite as accurate as the following revised predictions. Use the following prediction charts where possible.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | |** | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | *|***|** | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | | **|***|***| * | | | * | NONE |
```

```
| UNSETTLED | | | | **|***|***|***| **| **|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | *| *|* | | | | | | | |
| FAIR |** |** | **|* | | *|* *|***|***|* *|
| POOR | | | | * | *|** | * | | | * |
| VERY POOR | | | | *|** | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***| | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | |* | | *|* *|***|***|* *|
| FAIR | | | | * | *|** | * | | | * |
| POOR | | | | *|** | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***| | | | *| *| |
| GOOD | | | |* | *| *|***|** |** |***|
| FAIR | | | | **|** |** | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

SIGNAL QUALITY	Given in 8 hour local time intervals										SID ENHANCEMENT
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	S M T W T F S S M T
VERY GOOD											0% * * * * * * * * * *
ABOVE NORM											20% * * * * * * * * * *
NORMAL	***	***	***	**		* *	***	***	* *	* *	40%									
BELOW NORM				*	***	*			*	*	60%									
VERY POOR											80%									
BLACKOUT											100%									
100%											100%									
80%											80%									
60%				*	*						60%			*	*					
40%				**	*	*			*	*	*	40%			*	*	*			*	*
20%	**	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CHANCE OF VHF DX	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	S M T W T F S S M T
	Given in 8 hour local time intervals										AURORAL BACKSCATTER

MIDDLE LATITUDES

SIGNAL QUALITY	Given in 8 hour local time intervals										SID ENHANCEMENT
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	S M T W T F S S M T
VERY GOOD											0% * * * * * * * * * *
ABOVE NORM	*	*	*								20% * * * * * * * * * *
NORMAL	* *	* *	* *	**		**	***	***	* *	* *	40% * * * * * * * * * *
BELOW NORM				*	*			*	*		60% * * * * * *				
VERY POOR											80%									
BLACKOUT											100%									
100%											100%									
80%											80%									
60%				*	*						60%			*	*					
40%	*	*	**	**	**						40%			*	*					
20%	**	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CHANCE OF VHF DX	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	S M T W T F S S M T
	Given in 8 hour local time intervals										AURORAL BACKSCATTER

```
|__________|_____________________________________| |____________________|

LOW LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ____________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| * | * | * | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|* *|* *|* *|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%|*|*|*|*|*|*| | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |--------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | * | * | * | **|** | * | * | * | * | * | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | **| **| **|***|***|***| **| **| **| **| 20%| | | |*|*| | | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |____________________|

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz
bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX
propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential
DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for
the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document
"Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Locations

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | |***| | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | |***|***| | | | * |
| LOW | | |***|***|***|***| * | * |***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | |***| | | | | * |
| LOW | | | |***|***| * | | * |***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations

-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | * | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **
```

4003. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 09:18:08 UTC
From: hpa@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1878@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 5697
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

>2. Why .amateur instead of .ham? It has been pointed out in discussion
>that "ham radio" is primarily an American term, and carries little
>meaning outside the US.
Since some people seem to have doubted this, let me give my view of the
situation:
1. Hams/amateurs from non-Ennglish speaking countries generally understand
the term, since English has become the international radio language.
"Amateur" is used in any language (or rather the corresponding word).
2. Non-hams from non-English speaking countries generally have no clue.

>1. rec.radio.amateur or rec.radio.amateur.misc?
My opinion on this is since the ".misc" doesn't add anything to the
meaning, is should be dumped. Besides, doesn't it go against the idea of a
hierarchial naming convention?

>2. rec.radio.amateur.packet or rec.radio.amateur.digital?
Remember, there are more to digital hamming than packet. If you want to
discuss packet radio (that is, ARRL AX.25), then go with ".packet". If you
want to include discussion of Baudot (RTTY), AMTOR, and the like then go
with ".digital".

---- Peter Anvin : N9ITP - SM4TKN ----
--
Peter Anvin ("HPA") +++ A long long way from home :-)
INTERNET: hpa@casbah.acns.nwu.edu FIDONET: 1:115/989.4
BITNET: HPA@NUACC RBBSNET: 8:970/101.4

4004. Re: Keyers, Paddles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 09:34:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1666@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5693

In article <4546@apricot29.UUCP> froula@motcid.UUCP (Don Froula) writes:
>I enjoy operating mobile CW and have used a straight key resting on the
>passenger seat for a year or so with mixed success. Recently, I put
>together the Super Keyer II (featured in November '90 QST) and am quite
>happy with it. However, the old paddles I've been using (from an old
>Ham-M keyer, I've been told) are just too sloppy.
>
>Does anyone have any recommendations on keyer paddles and on mobile CW
>operation in general. Any advice would be greatly appreciated.

If you can find one of the old Brown Brothers Machine paddles, grab
it fast. It's much nicer than a Bencher. I'm a lousey CW operator
myself, but a friend of mine works CW mobile exclusively. He finds
a keyer difficult to use mobile. He uses a BBM paddle as a straight
key. He says the side to side motion is much easier to control in
a bouncing truck than a regular key. He has the paddle mounted on
the center console. He also advises a radio with a dial lock and not
to use too narrow filters in the receiver.

Gary KE4ZV

4005. Re: CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 13:01:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <EEF00D72C79FE02374@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 5722

WA2SRQ asks about the iambic feature on the Super Keyer II. I can't find any way to turn the iambic off on mine. This is the first iambic keyer I have used and it has taken me a couple of weeks of solid sending practice to master it. But having done that, I would NEVER go back to a non-iambic keyer. It really reduces the amount of paddle/hand motion. I love it! One other comment: I did not get the hang of it until I read exactly what the iambic mode is, namely that when both paddles are squeezed and released, it completes the character it is on (whether dah or dit) and then follows it with the opposite character. As soon as I realized that and started planning for it, it suddenly started WORKING!! Thus, holding one paddle over while simply tapping the other one takes care of F, L, Q, Y, R, and K, while squeezing does the C. Effortlessly!

Steve, W3GRG

4006. Re: Another Look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 13:46:49 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.Interlan.COM
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec12084649@celtic.InterLan.COM>
Source record: 5711

If you read the law, you can not be convicted on the evidence of fingerprints for a felony. That is SUPPORTING EVIDENCE. If all they have is fingerprints, you're free. If not then, on your first appeal.

Besides, in photo radar, who is to say there was no interference, not jamming by another vehicle (a common practice done by two individuals in NJ to PURPOSELY make innovent individuals get outrageous tickets they fight in court), or other conditions that may make the unit not lock correctly.

In most states, police have evolved POLICIES that they do NOT use autolock or alert modes, and a lot of new RADAR equipment now comes WITHOUT those features. The reasoning is, from police policy standpoint, that the OFFICER must FIRST observe a car exceeding his judgement of speed, then use the RADAR to VERIFY that fact and obtain an accurate reading.

Photo radar goes against police policy.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

4007. Re: need antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 15:13:04 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.151304.29733@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 5718

Amateurs seem to have a total lack of interest in broadband HF antennas
and matchers. Untill recently that also included me. My company maintains
an extensive HF system for disaster (earthquake) recovery and has switched
from 120 ft. wires with digital couplers to broadband delta loop antennas-
with good results. We probably have 180 ft of wire in the loop with
10:1 baluns inserted at the center of the base and at the apex. You
feed the loop with 50 Ohm line at the base and the top balun has 50 Ohm
cable fed back down to a dummy load. The SWR is flat enough from 2 to 9 MHz
to satisfy our 1 KW solid state linears. I realize that there is a couple
S-unit penalty, but given the difficulties of erecting an efficient
80m dipole on a small lot, it seems worth a try.

Maxcom took a lot of flack from QST about their matchers a few years back.
Has anyone ever built a simple resistive swamping unit and tried it out
on 80m? I am going to try the balun idea with some inexpensive 4:1 units
to test an idea. I thought a wire run completely around the house under
the eaves might be an effective and hidden antenna on 80 & 40m.

To add some credibility to the subject, Collins is advertising a passive
antenna matcher with their Spectrum 2000 (I think that's the name) line
of HF radios. It is a little more sophisticated and has three passive
R-L-C networks that are blindly selected by the radio by frequency band.
Ken - WB0QNA

4008. 220 Decision !! (ARRL BUL # 50)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 16:49:00 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <737.27668361@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5707

> From: ewb@raybed2.msd.ray.com (EUGENE BALINSKI)
> Date: 11 Dec 90 21:15:08 GMT
> Organization: Raytheon Co., Tewksbury, Mass.
> Message-ID: <1939@raybed2.msd.ray.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
>
>
> Stop the presses! The following has just been received from Compuserve:

Stop the presses??? Why, were you surprised?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4009. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 17:03:16 UTC
From: eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.170316.13554@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 5708
Cross-posted to: news.groups,news.admin,rec.ham-radio

>> In article <1990Dec6.095416.7724@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk (Mike W
>> > I had enough difficulty getting the University to enable the current
>> > groups, changing things just makes life difficult. We will probably lose
>> > the service altogether.
>>
>> I can't imagine why an educational institution would have trouble with
>> anything to do with Amateur Radio! Maybe this shows how poor our PR is.

Frankly, our PR is very bad. Most achademics have a low view of radio
amateurs, or at least that is the impression I get. It is not a good idea
to pass on the information you are a radio amateur in some circumstances.
I think CB is to blame for this, at least in the UK.
>
> Not all groups deal with ham radio.
>
> Universities, in particular, have shown increasing concern about
>providing USEnet news to their students/staff. They are concerned about
>free speech issues and liability for racist or sexist remarks made in
>news systems they run. The admins are concerned about the net.flamage
>that a student/staff member can generate by posting things in poor taste.
>The PSU admin did not escape the flames when his site was guessed to be
>the source of a BIFF post. The admin of the site that sourced an explicit
>description of sex between the crew of the Enterprise is probably less
>than happy that his site has USEnet.
>
> If you worry about these things, the easiest thing to do is not carry
>ANY news.
This is very true. It is difficult to get any un-moderated groups, and the
undergraduates do not have access to the majority of news services. Also
the finance is of great concern. Hence, we do not see most of the Rec.*
articles here, simply as they are deleted when new stuff arrives. Every
Monday, somthing like this happens

130 unread articles in newsgroup Rec.ham-radio read(y/n)

skipping unavailable article

Article XXXX of newsgroup Rec.ham-radio (15 left),

r somthing like that. ie we lose 115 articles and only see the last 15. I
suspect this is common to many educational sites.
UKC does not pass on any of the alt.sex or alt.drugs newsgroups (not that
I would want to read them). Those who complain about people posting
uuencoded files to the net might consider that many UK sites do not have
any easy FTP access to overseas accouts. Remember, we are now a third

world economy (nearly)
73 Mike

-- if you need a disclaimer, it is time you sorted out your legal system.
Lenin.

4010. Another Alinco DR-590 question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 17:12:32 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <2497@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5709

Can anyone tell me just what the "ADD" key does on the DR-590 front panel?

The manual says something about "added scan", but no specifics and I can't seem to find any functionality associated with it.

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4011. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 17:15:16 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.171516.9858@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5710

depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:

>Also, when agencies like the Department of Transportation or the National
>Highway Traffic Safety Administration set out to get traffic statistics,
>they use special radar guns that are not on the standard X or K frequencies
>for the sake of getting unbiased readings. If they used standard guns,
>they would set of detectors, and they would end up getting averages
>below what is typical.

One useful statistic is to conduct such studies with BOTH types of systems.
It tells you just how many people "know" they are going over the speed limit.
I've seen it done. The numbers are quite surprising.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4012. Re: Another look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 17:20:08 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.172008.11027@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5629

depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:

>In article <1990Dec9.094249.19547@athena.mit.edu> dmb@athena.mit.edu (David M. Bruce) writes:
>>and besides, If the radar gun is on it's performing radio telemetry.
>>It doesn't matter if you're looking at the readout or not. If an air
>>traffic controller looks away from his scope is he breaking the law
>>too?

>It doesn't matter whether or not somebody is looking at it. It DOES
>matter whether or not there is someone there to control the emissions.
>Radar guns aren't classified as telemetry equipment. The license is
>for radiolocation. FCC regs also state that this type of device must
>be manned. Also, a radar detector is a radio receiver. If somebody
>is interfering with its use, that is, somebody is setting it off without
>a reason for transmitting, that is also an FCC violation. See part
>15 for more info. Radar guns are part 15 devices, from what I remember.

The radar is NOT telemtry, even if it is gathering statistics (whether
legal or not). It is still radiolocation in that it is determining the
location or velocity of a subject. If the resultant data is transmitted
via radio somewhere else, that would, or could, be telemetry.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4013. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 17:24:05 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <615@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5631

In article <m0VyT2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
> And this will, of course, upgrade all Technician licenses to General,
>as the only difference is the code test. 80m phone, here I come!
>
As the Mad Hatter said: "No room!". The privileges you gain by default won't
be worth a burned out 6146.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

4014. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 17:29:59 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <24710@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 5627
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

hpa@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Peter Anvin) writes:
>>2. rec.radio.amateur.packet or rec.radio.amateur.digital?
>Remember, there are more to digital hamming than packet. If you want to
>discuss packet radio (that is, ARRL AX.25), then go with ".packet". If you
>want to include discussion of Baudot (RTTY), AMTOR, and the like then go
>with ".digital".

The group was created to discuss packet radio specifically, and is
gatewayed to an Internet mailing list of the same charter. I don't
think it's wise to try to change charters in the guise of renaming.
- Brian

4015. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 17:30:40 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.173040.13533@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5630

bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:

>Yes, but there are a lot of old Techs out there (like my wife - KA3NQD and
>my father - KA3ILE.) Sure hope all the rest of you kept your original
>Tech license. It's the only way to prove which test you took. The FCC
>database only lists the last time you changed, not the original test date.

If you lost it (I'm not sure where mine is though I know I saved it),
it's no big deal since the Advanced and Extra written exams are so easy.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4016. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 18:14:02 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec12131402@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5649

Can't you do what the VECs do now with the old techs proving they were licensed prior to novice enhancement? I've heard they will take almost any proof, stuff like old call-books with your call listed. But the burden of proof will most likely be on the HAM to show he is, not on the FCC.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

4017. Re: CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 18:17:56 UTC
From: froula@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4554@apricot29.UUCP>
Source record: 5715

One thing about this keyer which is neither in the manual nor the QST article is that it uses what Curtis Electro Devices (maker of the 8044 keyer chip) calls "B" timing. This characteristic automatically adds a character of the opposite kind when the paddle is released.

This is the standard for most commercial memory keyers.

The stock 8044 keyer chip, which my old home-brew keyer used, did not have this feature. It drove me crazy until I figured out what was going on! Now, I really like the "B" timing better.

4018. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 18:48:51 UTC
From: mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.184851.29531@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5651

In article <658@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <3058@wyse.wyse.com>, stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
>> In article <1250288@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>> >>I would think that anyone sending e-mail to a ham on the .ampr.org
>> >>domain would be the same as my girlfriend making a reverse autopatch
>> >>on the local repeater. If I was not there to answer the call, and a
>> >>control opr was not on freq at the time, SHE would have controlled the
>> >>repeater.
>> >
>> >This is clearly illegal, and has been for years. If you have a reverse
>> >autopatch, you must employ means to ensure that only properly-licensed
>> >hams can access it.
>>
>> Interestingly enough, there was a write-up on this subject in the
>> December QST. Al is quite right that it is QUITE illegal for reverse
>> patches to be caused by anyone but a licensed operator. About the
>
>I have been wondering about this.
>
>Why would it be illegal to have a detector on the phone line that causes
>a signal on the air when it detects 90 VAC at 20 Hz on the line? Because
>someone, somewhere is dialing a phone? Does this also mean that any
>kind of telemetry or remote monitoring, not constantly under the control
>of a licensed ham, is also illegal?
>
>What about repeaters that have a burglar alarm to indicate on the air
>when an intruder has entered the area? Would this be illegal, because
>like the caller on the phone, the intruder might not be a licensed ham?

No; it would be legal because it involves the immediate protection of property and possibly of limb (maybe the intruder isn't a ham and hasn't seen a 2 KV power supply before). In such an emergency, there is no question as to legality.

* * * * * * * ========================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ========================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ========================== N2JPG

4019. Re: How do I mount this feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 19:14:52 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1845@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 5720

In article <8604@lanl.gov> hgm@lanl.gov (Harry McGavran) writes:

Does anyone have suggestions for the best ways of mounting
ladder-line along the side of a building. In this case,
the ladder-line line is really the twin lead type that is nearly
and inch wide and has windows cut into it every few inches.
Some type of stand-off insulated mounting is what's needed here.
Hopefully someone has been through this problem before and
will have a clever suggestion or two.

Or how about a good way to bring it into the house. I am thinking of
drilling two holes right through the wall and using like #12 wire to
go through the holes. Any better ideas?

"The crux of the biscuit, is the apostrophe" -- This is the dog talking...

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

4020. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 19:36:45 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.193645.29746@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 5721

In article <7500058@hpfcso.HP.COM> vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:
>>I live in Texas, and there are times (like holidays) when I find
>>myself driving smack through the middle of >NOWHERE< after sunset.
>>Now if you've ever driven through >NOWHERE< you'll understand why I
>>would like to be able to talk with someone during those times.
>
>I drive across Wyoming at night. BOTH hams are usually asleep. THE ranch
>has the lights out. It's >NOWHERE<. I've never been to Texas yet - I wonder
>if you can drive for as long without seeing any other cars or lights of
>any kind. (Besides the stars - which can be fantastic.)
>
>> Since I can't use voice on 20m (being a mere Tech), that leaves me with 10m
>>and up, none of which have any range at night.
>
>The best option, as was rudely put in another response, is to upgrade. With
>access to all the ham bands you'll have no end to the folks to visit with.
>
>Another option, which could actually help you upgrade, is perfectly legal and
>lots of fun. You already have CW privileges on 80, 40 and 15, of which 80 and
>40 will both be open most of the night. Why not try CW? You'll be on the
>air, the miles will pass faster and your code speed will increase. Even better,
>a mobile CW signal will work much better than a SSB signal for the same
>power due to the lousy mobile antenna systems.

Brian and the rest, what has been suggested here in the form of :
try cw mobile
upgrade your ticket

are both very worthwhile suggestions; both Yaesu and Icom offer excellent
mobile rigs (I will leave out of the discussion the rigs without LCD displays
because they are practically useless in bright sunlight) which offer a companionremote
tuner for a whip, which will resonate 80-10 m, including the WARC bands;
the Yaesu 747 can even be had in a version which lets you remote mount the
control panel.

I have used the Icom 725 and AH2 combination mobile, and have over 160 dxcc
countries confirmed with it, on ssb. some were easy, some hard... but all were
fun, and they wiled away a few zillion hours driving around west texas.

Mobile cw? well, I like it, but it is not for everyone, and I would recommend
practicing it a while when someone else is driving first... it is distracting
initially, and hard if you haven't mastered the art of copying cw as words.

DRAWBACK: it costs more; lots more (pick up an AEA catalog and see...)
BUT it is well worth it, and will let you use it as base rig when you want to;
in that application, I think the tuner will tune a 40'or longer wire to 160m, sothe option

of using a longwire at home is there...(of course, avoiding any
length that looks like 1/2 wave at operating frequency...).

cheers
DFR

--

____
"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D, 7J1AGO, XE1ZDR
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

4021. Question for TM-731 users

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 19:52:52 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <34651@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 5656

I'm asking Santa for a TM-731 for Christmas, and was wondering a few
things:

1) When using dual-band receive (not repeater mode), can you have it
set up for one PL DECODE tone in UHF and a different one in VHF?
I would think you would need 2 decoders to do this - is this how the
731 is designed, that is, it requires one decoder for each band?

2) In cross-band repeater mode using the radio as a simplex range
extender, is it possible to require, say, the 440 side to use PL
decode while leaving the 2m side open?

3) Our 440 repeater transmits a PL tone back only when there is audio being
received through its input (i.e. it doesn't transmit a PL tone while
IDing, while giving the hourly time report, etc.). Since this is the
case, if I'm using a 2m HT crossbanded through the 731A, can I turn the
PL decode for the 440 side on so that I don't have to wait for the
repeater's carrier to drop before transmitting on my HT? In other words,
will it switch bands only after the carrier has dropped, or will it
switch whenever the squelch is closed, in this case being once the
repeater has quit transmitting PL?

4) Finally, with the PL decoder on (or off), will it pass the PL tone to
the transmitting band with the PL encoder turned off (i.e. will it
pass PL tones in repeater mode, or do they have to be regenerated)? This
question is purely academic and probably has little relevence to anything.

Thanks for the info.

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

4022. MACMORSE & HyperCard Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 21:23:16 UTC
From: georgep@sail.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <8582@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 5725

I am trying to obtain copies of software for the Macintosh
to help my wife get her amateur ticket. I have seen references in
the past to MacMorse and I am very interested in this program. Are
there other code practice applications available for the Mac? I
have also read about the HyperCard stacks which allow practice of
the various theory elements. These too would be helpful.

I would appreciate an E-mail response from anyone who knows
how to get copies of these applications. Thanks for the help and
Happy Hollydaze.

George Pubanz 19285 SW Willow Creek Ct.
N7NYE Aloha, OR 97006
georgep@sail.LABS.TEK.COM 503-645-7329

4023. Re: W.W.II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 21:31:11 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18138@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5726

In article <9012082234.AA00761@ucsd.edu>, PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET (GWYFFD) writes...
Did every amateur station in the country go
>into mothballs "for the duration" ?

In a word, YES.

Amateur radio operations began to shut down worldwide as the war began. By 1940, most of Europe (and Canada) was off the air, and by 1941 little international operation was possible. After Pearl Harbor, USA hams were off; operation resumed some time after V-J day.

Remember why we still have our frequencies: Amateur bands are in fact "the RESERVES" that the military can "call up" in time of major war. During WW II, HF bands were the workhorses, so the military built all those "command sets" and other radios that conveniently were converted to ham use after the war. Since WW II, the military has sided with hams against other encroachments onto our bands. Not because they like us so much, but because they know we'll be off the air the moment they need the bands.

I'm not THAT old, but I've read a bit about it, and even once had some 1940's QSTs that were discussing what to do after the war ended and the hams could get back on the air.

Fred R. Goldstein k1io Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA
goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com voice: +1 508 486 7388
Do you think anyone else on the planet would share my opinions, let alone a multi-billion dollar corporation?

4024. Re: Alternative proposal - The Grand Radio Reorg

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 21:33:30 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <Jq63T1w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5658

murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu (John Murray) writes:

> Is this very reasonable suggestion a personal affront to you or something?

If you took the time to read my original reply, you will find I take no affront at all to the proposal. Go back. Look again. (If you can't find it, I will gladly repost it. There are others here who need to reread it, too.) Show me the personal affront I took. Show me the "emotion" or "wild claims" I was accused of making. None of it is there.

If you look back at my original reply to the original proposal, you will note that all I did was ask the quite reasonable question - why? In response, I have gotten some pretty silly answers. Things like how bad it is there is a hyphen in the ham-radio name. I have had the dictionary quoted to me to show how the renaming is "real progress" (somehow, the dictionary has an opinion on the renaming), even though the dictionary defines ham radio better than it does amateur. (Look up the words "ham" and "amateur". See which one talks about radio.) And I have been told that there is no effort involved in this renaming.

I am affronted by people who make grandiose claims about what a simple renaming of a newsgroup will do and get bent out of shape when someone (me) asks the simple question: why is the renaming a good thing. I am affronted by people who get bent out of shape when I question the claims of 'real progress' (which they can't support) and the other subjective evaluation they apply but can't support. Much like your use of 'very reasonable' -- you don't want to support this claim, and all I want to know is why this is a reasonable thing to do. So far, there have been no good reasons. And don't tell me it is reasonable to rename an entire tree just to get rid of a hyphen.

As someone who has to do some of the work involved, I take affront at those who tell me that because they are at a site where it is easy to make this change that nobody has any right to question how hard it will be at other sites. They don't care -- it's easy for them. Since it's easy for them, it is easy everywhere. Pah!

I take affront at the person who claimed that, since I do not include my call in my .sig or my account name or anywhere else, I must not be a ham, and then implied that since I am not I can have no opinion in the matter. The same person who implied that since he has been licensed so long his opinion was certainly more important than mine. (Ha ha for him -- I am both licensed and for about as many years; as if it mattered either way.) This is just one more ridiculous claim made by the proposal supporters.

As a result of the silly claims and arguments I received in response to "why", I generated the alternative proposal. The entire proposal was based on

what the original authors claimed they wanted to accomplish, using the same logic. It includes comments made by others, such as .cb, and expanded upon them to include a Part 15 group.

Anyone who chafes at the alternative proposal yet wants the name change must want it for some other reason than those already presented. Sauce for the goose, so to speak.

> I was going to refrain from voting at all, but now I think I'll vote just
> to piss you off.

What a nice reason to use for voting. What a nice sentiment. Certainly, if you have no constructive comments, make comments like this. Apparently, you have no arguments against the alternative proposal, since all you want to do is take pot shots at personalities.

You should examine the reason you added the john-stanley.personal.hier... I am not the one who suggested that the current hierarchy should be changed. You should point that illogic at the original authors of the proposal -- they want the hierarchy the way they want it. The Subject: CALL FOR DISCUSSION was a real misnomer. All that was wanted, it seems, was a CALL FOR AGREE WITH ME. (And remember, I did not pick the subject. The pronoun ME applies to the original author.)

Is there any doubt from the name that rec.radio.noncomm.amateur.ham is for ham radio or amateur radio? That is the prime reason for the change -- making the group easier to find. Rec.radio.amateur says only that the users are not professional users of the radio spectrum, just as the current name rec.radio.noncomm does not mean 'for professional radio only'. CB, Part 15, hobby classes in foreign countries. Yes, it will certainly add to the group to include debates about CB slang and baby monitors.

Oh, (the argument now goes) but the charter will exclude that. "Read the charter for r.r.noncomm, it says professional" I am told. If those looking for ham radio read the charter now and can't find us, then there is a more serious problem than just name. Let's fix that; it will gain us more than the name change will. The name change is a purely cosmetic move. It fixes nothing. There is no reason to do it.

But I forgot myself here. You didn't want to argue the merits of either proposal. You would rather just wave your hands and cast aspersions about the character of those you don't agree with.

I keep asking for real reasons. Nobody can provide any. If you can provide a reason, do so. Otherwise, keep your personal attacks to yourself.

4025. Re: ft-470 cloning?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 21:42:01 UTC
From: stan@hprpcdhprpcd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <15780007@hprpcdhprpcd.HP.COM>
Source record: 5628

Does anyone have info on the FT-411 cloning data format as was mentioned in the base note? I am in the process of trying to decode the data, but I would not like to reinvent the wheel if someone else has already done so.

~~~~~~
~ Stan Witherspoon ~ Disclaimer ~
~ Systems Technology Division ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
~ Hewlett Packard Company ~ These are my ~
~ 8010 Foothills Blvd. ~ personal opinions ~
~ Roseville Ca. 95678 ~ and do not represent ~
~ Phone: (916) 785-5071 ~ the views of anyone ~
~ RF: N6SCE ~ or anything else ~
~ Email: ucbvax!hplabs!hprpcd!stan ~
~~~~~~

4026. reorganize - do it all now [:-)]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 22:15:50 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.221550.13435@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5659

If we are going to make changes, we better do it all now. So I have prepared a list of possible newsgroups. Please add to it if you like and the name "amateur" can be changed to "ham" if you really want.

:-) [enjoy]

rec.radio.amateur
rec.radio.amateur.alt
rec.radio.amateur.am
rec.radio.amateur.am.legal
rec.radio.amateur.bands
rec.radio.amateur.bands.ehf
rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf
rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.10m
rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.12m
rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.15m
rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.17m
rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.20m
rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.30m
rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.40m
rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.80m
rec.radio.amateur.bands.lf
rec.radio.amateur.bands.lf.160m
rec.radio.amateur.bands.light
rec.radio.amateur.bands.shf
rec.radio.amateur.bands.shf.12mm
rec.radio.amateur.bands.shf.3cm
rec.radio.amateur.bands.shf.5cm
rec.radio.amateur.bands.shf.9cm
rec.radio.amateur.bands.uhf
rec.radio.amateur.bands.uhf.13cm
rec.radio.amateur.bands.uhf.23cm
rec.radio.amateur.bands.uhf.70cm
rec.radio.amateur.bands.vhf
rec.radio.amateur.bands.vhf.125cm
rec.radio.amateur.bands.vhf.125cm.use-it-or-lose-it
rec.radio.amateur.bands.vhf.2m
rec.radio.amateur.bands.vhf.6m
rec.radio.amateur.binaries
rec.radio.amateur.binaries.code-practice
rec.radio.amateur.binaries.mac
rec.radio.amateur.binaries.pc
rec.radio.amateur.classes
rec.radio.amateur.classes.announce
rec.radio.amateur.classes.taking

rec.radio.amateur.classes.teaching
rec.radio.amateur.contests
rec.radio.amateur.contests.announce
rec.radio.amateur.contests.cw
rec.radio.amateur.contests.operating
rec.radio.amateur.dx
rec.radio.amateur.dx.further-away
rec.radio.amateur.dx.new-countries
rec.radio.amateur.eme
rec.radio.amateur.eme.skeds
rec.radio.amateur.fcc
rec.radio.amateur.fcc.lawsuits
rec.radio.amateur.fcc.proposals
rec.radio.amateur.fcc.regs
rec.radio.amateur.flame
rec.radio.amateur.flame.counter-flame
rec.radio.amateur.fm
rec.radio.amateur.fm.dx
rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters
rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.closed
rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.closed.ctcss
rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.closed.dtmf
rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.controllers
rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.coordinated
rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.open
rec.radio.amateur.fm.yack.yack.yack
rec.radio.amateur.history
rec.radio.amateur.history.spark
rec.radio.amateur.history.tubes
rec.radio.amateur.ht
rec.radio.amateur.ht.batteries
rec.radio.amateur.ht.batteries.nicad
rec.radio.amateur.ht.batteries.nicad.memory
rec.radio.amateur.ht.dropped
rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods
rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods.announce
rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods.out-of-band
rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods.out-of-band.flame
rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods.out-of-band.legal
rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods.repeater
rec.radio.amateur.junk
rec.radio.amateur.license
rec.radio.amateur.license.lost
rec.radio.amateur.license.where-to-buy
rec.radio.amateur.misc
rec.radio.amateur.misc.misc
rec.radio.amateur.morse
rec.radio.amateur.morse.die.die.die
rec.radio.amateur.news
rec.radio.amateur.news.arrl

rec.radio.amateur.news.crrl
rec.radio.amateur.news.groups
rec.radio.amateur.news.rsgb
rec.radio.amateur.nocode
rec.radio.amateur.old-farts
rec.radio.amateur.org
rec.radio.amateur.org.arrl
rec.radio.amateur.org.barf
rec.radio.amateur.packet
rec.radio.amateur.packet.ax25
rec.radio.amateur.packet.high-speed
rec.radio.amateur.packet.legal
rec.radio.amateur.packet.lost
rec.radio.amateur.packet.networks
rec.radio.amateur.packet.networks.announce
rec.radio.amateur.packet.regs
rec.radio.amateur.packet.rose
rec.radio.amateur.packet.rose.addr
rec.radio.amateur.packet.tcpip
rec.radio.amateur.packet.tcpip.addr
rec.radio.amateur.packet.tcpip.nos
rec.radio.amateur.packet.tcpip.nos.tech
rec.radio.amateur.packet.tech
rec.radio.amateur.packet.yack.yack.yack
rec.radio.amateur.people
rec.radio.amateur.people.fred-maia
rec.radio.amateur.people.phil-karn
rec.radio.amateur.people.wayne-green
rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch
rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.e911
rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.e911.help
rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.pizza
rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.pizza.anchovy
rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.pizza.flame
rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.pizza.flame.burnt
rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.pizza.tech
rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.subs
rec.radio.amateur.pileups
rec.radio.amateur.pileups.bondage
rec.radio.amateur.ptt
rec.radio.amateur.ptt.europe
rec.radio.amateur.qro
rec.radio.amateur.qro.exawatt
rec.radio.amateur.qro.gigawatt
rec.radio.amateur.qro.kilowatt
rec.radio.amateur.qro.megawatt
rec.radio.amateur.qro.petawatt
rec.radio.amateur.qro.terawatt
rec.radio.amateur.qrp
rec.radio.amateur.qrp.attowatt

rec.radio.amateur.qrp.femtowatt
rec.radio.amateur.qrp.microwatt
rec.radio.amateur.qrp.milliwatt
rec.radio.amateur.qrp.nanowatt
rec.radio.amateur.qrp.one-watt
rec.radio.amateur.qrp.picowatt
rec.radio.amateur.qst
rec.radio.amateur.qst.arrl
rec.radio.amateur.qst.arrl.w1aw
rec.radio.amateur.qst.old
rec.radio.amateur.regs
rec.radio.amateur.regs.announce
rec.radio.amateur.satellite
rec.radio.amateur.satellite.elements
rec.radio.amateur.satellite.launches
rec.radio.amateur.scanners
rec.radio.amateur.sources
rec.radio.amateur.sources.dsp
rec.radio.amateur.sources.nos
rec.radio.amateur.sources.unix
rec.radio.amateur.spark
rec.radio.amateur.spark.forever
rec.radio.amateur.spark.gaps
rec.radio.amateur.splut
rec.radio.amateur.swap
rec.radio.amateur.swap.antiques
rec.radio.amateur.swap.free
rec.radio.amateur.swap.free.fix-it-yourself
rec.radio.amateur.swap.parts
rec.radio.amateur.swap.parts.unsoldered
rec.radio.amateur.swap.wanted
rec.radio.amateur.swap.wanted.desperate
rec.radio.amateur.swap.wanted.schematics
rec.radio.amateur.swap.you-pay-shipping
rec.radio.amateur.tech
rec.radio.amateur.tech.circuits
rec.radio.amateur.tech.dsp
rec.radio.amateur.tech.dsp.hardware
rec.radio.amateur.tech.dsp.software
rec.radio.amateur.tech.easy
rec.radio.amateur.tech.experiment
rec.radio.amateur.tech.math
rec.radio.amateur.tech.novice
rec.radio.amateur.tech.phd
rec.radio.amateur.tech.theory
rec.radio.amateur.tech.tubes
rec.radio.amateur.tech.tubes.forever
rec.radio.amateur.tests
rec.radio.amateur.tests.announce
rec.radio.amateur.tests.code

rec.radio.amateur.tests.handicap
rec.radio.amateur.tests.questions
rec.radio.amateur.tests.questions.and.answers
rec.radio.amateur.tests.vec
rec.radio.amateur.tv
rec.radio.amateur.tv.fstv
rec.radio.amateur.tv.sstv
rec.radio.amateur.xyl
rec.radio.amateur.yl
rec.radio.amateur.yl.personals
rec.radio.amateur.yl.personals.anonymous

--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4027. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 22:44:25 UTC
From: eddy@jafus.mi.org
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.224425.5826@jafus.mi.org>
Source record: 5632
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

I agree completely the name should remain "ham" and _NOT_ be
changed to "amateur." Ham is VERY widely recognized; I can't
tell you the number of times I've said "That's an amateur radio
license plate" and they say something like, "Isn't that the same
as ham radio?" Plus, to the average Joe Blow who is wading
through the .newsrc file on his U*ix box, rec.radio.amateur
would sound like a discussion for a bunch of DJ's from the
college radio station. :-)

Keep it "ham." Definitely.

Regards,
Eddy, N8FPW
--
Eddy J. Gurney N8FPW THE ECCENTRICITY GROUP EEEEGGGG
eddy@jafus.mi.org gurney@frith.egr.msu.edu 17158EJG@MSU.BITNET EEE G GG
(Preferred) (If your mail bounces) (If you HAVE to :-) EEEEGGGG

4028. Re: reorganize - do it all now [:-)]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 23:01:55 UTC
From: mo@messy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.230155.9275@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5660

Yes indeed - adopt Phil Howard's list or die!!!

If we are going to be patently absurd (as is the proposed reorg)
then we might as well do a decent job of it.

-Mike

4029. morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 23:10:58 UTC
From: ssave@caen.engin.umich.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.231058.23895@engin.umich.edu>
Source record: 5633
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Does anyone have the morse code in ascii?
I am studying for my radio operators licence, and
I just wrote a program to send me some beeps and
bops for dots and dashes by reading from a text file.
The problem is that I don't have codes for each
of the letters and the numbers and special characters.
Could someone send these to me? eg:

o - - -
s . . .

Also, could someone tell me what the delay in terms
of unit time that one has to have between letters
(characters). And between words?

I'll probably put this up for anonymous ftp after
I have done with it. Eventually it should be able
to take *in* morse and give the characters. It will
also have a noise includer. Something that will "forget"
to beep one or two dots or dashes in a word during
transmission. Good for real-time simulation.

Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?

--Shailendra

--
Physical: Shailendra Save, Logical: ssave@caen.engin.umich.edu
2303 Conger Baits II, UUCP: ...!umix!caen.engin.umich.edu!ssave
Ann Arbor. MI 48109. Audible: 313-763-1627(H) 313-764-8033(O)
ICBM: 42 33'W 83 71'N Fax: 313-747-1781
Eagles may soar, but weasels don't get sucked into jet engines.
(For those who don't know, a weasel is a wolverine)

4030. Re: Antenna advice for beginners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 23:30:35 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <18652@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 5662

randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
> I read enough books that said "don't bother with
> the copper stake in the ground" to know better.

I'm curious about this. Am I wasting my time to ground my radio to
a copper stake? Why? And ... what about this aluminum "ground wire"
that I bought at Radio Shack? Not conductive enough?

I have a 40 meter dipole, full size. Sometime next year I'll convert it
to a zepp when I can buy an antenna tuner because I'd love to get on
80 meters. My rig is getting into the VCR in the living room, but not
the cable TV line. It does get into my TNC, and causes it to key the
PTT on the 2m rig whenever I key the radio. I'd love some suggestions
for dealing with these things.

About all I've thought of starting with is (a) grounding the rig, and
(b) getting a stack of power line RF filters for the rig and some
of the appliances.

Should I not bother with grounding the rig? Is it a waste of time?

Mojo AA4KB
netcom!mojo@apple.com

--
mojo@netcom.UUCP Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER ... 408-423-2212
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

4031. Re: Keyers, Paddles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-12 23:58:24 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <18654@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 5634

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>If you can find one of the old Brown Brothers Machine paddles, grab
>it fast. It's much nicer than a Bencher.

Piffle! I own a Brown Bros. paddle and a Bencher. The Bencher has a
much finer feel and control to it. Besides that, the Bencher has a
heavier base, and doesn't move around on my table. I couldn't use the
Brown Bros. paddle without having a spare hand to hold it down.

I suspect that you would find the Brown Bros. paddle preferable if you
use heavy finger forces. I'm not sure. I do feel like my Bencher is
the best I've ever used.

Right now my BBM paddle is on loan to Ed WB2GOH who's enjoying using it.
There's nothing wrong with it, I just like the Bencher. :)

<dusting off my 35 wpm certificate>

Mojo AA4KB

--
mojo@netcom.UUCP Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER ... 408-423-2212
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

4032. Re: UK-->US ham license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 00:14:25 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280030@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 5665

lewis@pender.ee.upenn.edu (Niclas H. Lewis) writes:
>I was wondering what procedures one has to go through to obtain a
>US amateur radio license. I currently have a class A license (GW4WFX) in
^^^^^^^
Make that class A licence if it's British.
>Britain but will be in the US for a number of years where I am at grad.
>school. Can I just get a reciprocal license or do I have to subject myself
>to some other procedure.......??????

Strictly there's no reciprocal license, just a reciprocal operating permit,
that lets you operate your British station in the US. Just get form 610A
from the FCC and return it with a copy of your licence. They send you
your permit in a couple of weeks (much faster than getting a US license).
It's good for one year, so repeat this procedure annually. You can't
get a permit if you become a U.S. citizen or hold a U.S. license.
The downside is that you are bound by the terms of your own licence and
also the U.S. extra class license, so in theory you can operate Stateside
between 144 and 146MHz, but not between 146 and 148MHz, and not on
222MHz at all. In practice no-one cares. And the subset of the two
sets of regs. for packet would take a civil servant to untangle. Anyway
you'll find that tnc2's don't understand reciprocal callsigns (GW4WFX/W3) :-(
So your best course is to get a 610A permit to get on the air, then start
working for your US license (much easier to get than a British licence).
But be careful, if you fail the 13wpm code test, do not take the 5wpm test
or you could end up with fewer priviledges than the 610A gives you. 73.

Henry Black G4NOC, KK6JR +1 415 857 6655
Purely my views, unless HP can make money out of them.

4033. Re: reorganize - do it all now [:-)]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 00:27:07 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec13.002707.29048@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 5635

In article <1990Dec12.221550.13435@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>If we are going to make changes, we better do it all now. So I have
>prepared a list of possible newsgroups. Please add to it if you like
>and the name "amateur" can be changed to "ham" if you really want.
>
>:-) [enjoy]
>
>rec.radio.amateur
>rec.radio.amateur.alt
>rec.radio.amateur.am
>rec.radio.amateur.am.legal
...other hilarious stuff deleted...

The one that I would add:
rec.radio.amateur(ham).saga.continuing.reorganization.blah.blah.blah

[Next cubicle asked what was so !@#$%^&*() funny!]

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK skaggs@nssl.gcn.uoknor.edu DOC/NOAA/ARL/ERL/NSSL

"I don't wanna shoot you, and you don't wanna be dead."
Malachi Johnson (Danny Glover), Silverado.

4034. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 00:58:46 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <N9e4T3w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5636
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

woods@eci386.uucp (Greg A. Woods) writes:

> I suspect that at one time people would have argued the term "amateur"
> had negative connotations. I doubt many sane people would do so now.
>
Oh? If you have a badly leaking water heater do you call an amateur
plumber? When you are deathly ill, do you go to an amateur doctor? If
you are involved in a law suit do you seek an amateur lawyer? Unless you
answered YES to all three, then you yourself harbor negative feelings toward
the word amateur.

am-a-teur n.
2. a person who does something without
professional skill

from the Webster's New World Dictionary, 1988. The Living Dictionary includes
a phrase something like "usually with crass connotations".

The main problem with the term amateur is it is not specific about amateur
what. Ham-radio is rather specific.

4035. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 01:10:44 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250297@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5669

In rec.ham-radio, vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:

>>Also, someone posted an article on how to make your modified ham rig
>>resemble a legal CB on the air. Had some useful information on
>>microphones and other things. I would appreciate a copy of that
>>information if someone has kept it. (My goal is to keep a low profile
>>if I do choose to modify a ham rig.)

...
>Another option, which could actually help you upgrade, is perfectly legal and
>lots of fun. You already have CW privileges on 80, 40 and 15, of which 80 and
>40 will both be open most of the night. Why not try CW? You'll be on the
>air, the miles will pass faster and your code speed will increase. Even better,
>a mobile CW signal will work much better than a SSB signal for the same
>power due to the lousy mobile antenna systems.

>Also, while it's possible to modify a ham rig for CB use, the reverse is both
>possible and legal. The addition of some extra crystals or other frequency
>generation magic will put a CB on 10. Thus giving you a single rig that
>works for both bands. Some folks may say that a CB set with added frequency
>range is no longer legal on CB - but, if done carefully, it sure isn't going
>to hurt anything.

I agree with the comment about using CW. It is definitely illegal to modify
a ham rig to operate on CB as the radio is not type-accepted for that service.
I also believe that modifying a CB to work on the ham bands would invalidate
its type acceptance for CB, even if CB performance were unaffected. But I
won't tell if you won't.

AL N1AL

4036. Re: need antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 01:18:37 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250298@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5668

In rec.ham-radio, ken@swbatl.sbc.com (Ken Gianino 5-9081) writes:

> Amateurs seem to have a total lack of interest in broadband HF antennas
> and matchers...
> [We use] broadband delta loop antennas ... with
> 10:1 baluns inserted at the center of the base and at the apex. You
> feed the loop with 50 Ohm line at the base and the top balun has 50 Ohm
> cable fed back down to a dummy load. The SWR is flat enough from 2 to 9 MHz
> to satisfy our 1 KW solid state linears. I realize that there is a couple
> S-unit penalty, but given the difficulties of erecting an efficient
> 80m dipole on a small lot, it seems worth a try.

This sounds like a small terminated rhombic. I believe the loss is on the
order of 3 dB (half an S-unit.)

> Maxcom took a lot of flack from QST about their matchers a few years back.

The Maxcom unit is little more than a resistive attenuator between radio
and antenna. The loss is undoubtedly a lot more than 3 dB.

AL N1AL

4037. Re: A Wonderous Electronics beference book

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 01:26:24 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250299@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5666

In rec.ham-radio, dave@PRC.Unisys.COM (David Lee Matuszek) writes:

>>>The Art of Electronics (Second Edition),
>>>Paul Horowitz and Winfield Hill

>How much does it cost?

My local bookstore is ordering me a copy for $55.69. About normal for
a 1100-page technical book.

AL N1AL

4038. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 01:33:22 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250300@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5667

In rec.ham-radio, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>What about repeaters that have a burglar alarm to indicate on the air
>when an intruder has entered the area? Would this be illegal, because
>like the caller on the phone, the intruder might not be a licensed ham?

Any telemetry transmitter must have a control operator. I'm not sure if
"automatic control" is legal for telemetry. In the case mentioned above,
you could probably justify it as an "emergency" transmission. (It must
be an emergency if there's an intruder).

I'm as good an armchair lawyer as anybody else! :-)

AL N1AL

4039. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 02:11:18 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <740.2766BDB5@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5637

> From: stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley)
> Date: 12 Dec 90 00:08:43 GMT
> Organization: One Man Brand
> Message-ID: <99H2T8w163w@phoenix.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > > From: emcguire@ccad.uiowa.edu (Ed McGuire)
> > >
> > > Just curious. How widely understood is "ham" outside of the U.S.?
> > > Outside of English speaking countries? Among non-hams in those
> > > countries?
> >
> > Err, isn't that academic, considering r.h-r is in English anyway?
>
> No. My dictionary (something a non-speaker might use to look up
> words)
> gives a radio oriented definition for "ham", but nothing about radio for
> "amateur". So, looking up "ham radio" would give the correct answer,
> while
> looking up "amateur" would leave the poor fellow scratching his head.
>
> However, it is claimed that renaming the group to r.r.a would make it
> easier to find. This leaves me scracthing my head along with the other
> fellow.
>

One of many scratching their heads right along with you is Masahiro Kitagawa of the NTT Research Labs in Tokyo who sent me e-mail agreeing that all this name changing talk is D U M B. Adding rec.ham-radio.legal is a good idea. The rest of the proposed change should be dropped as one of those ideas that pop up at 3 A.M. after eating tacos.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4040. Ham radio imitates life ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 02:13:44 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec13.021344.27807@informix.com>
Source record: 5638

>In article <ZZHVT2w163w@tosspot.wang.com> lee@tosspot.wang.com (Lee Reynolds) writes:
>I don't think it would be too difficult to convince the powers-that-be
>to make amateur radio a thing of the past. It seems to be getting so that
>it is virtually impossible to conduct any type of useful scheduled or
>organized activity on ham radio due to QRM, both deliberate and unintentional.
> .... look at the 14.313 zoo ... etc ....

It doesn't surprise me that we have more intentional QRM in ham radio, or
more profanity, more hogging of frequencies, less tolerance for other
hams, etc. We have these things in the rest of society too. As long
as our society promotes a "look out for number one" attitude, these
problems will just get worse. If you want a good example of "societal QRM",
just go out driving in rush-hour traffic. Or stand in line anywhere for
anything. Or go to a sporting event where there are a lot of drunk
people.

--

=-=-=-

4041. Please submit WA4SIR QRZ beacons copied

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 02:57:41 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47335@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5639
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Tom Clark of the SAREX team reports that so far he has only received about a dozen reports of QRZ beacons copied from the WA4SIR robot packet station aboard STS-35. Those beacons listed the calls heard but not necessarily worked by the robot. (I.e., calls captured by the TNC's MHEARD command.)

****
* Unlike the list of stations actually worked by the *
* robot, the MHEARD list was NOT stored by the TNC. *
* This means that stations heard by the robot will *
* not be eligible for QSL cards unless the SAREX team *
* sees QRZ beacon text containing their callsigns. *
****

So PLEASE, if you captured any QRZ beacons from the WA4SIR robot, forward them to SAREX@W3IWI.MD.USA or to sarex@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov.

One of your friends may wind up with a SAREX QSL this way! Maybe another Usenetter! Maybe me! :-)

73,
Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

4042. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 03:54:51 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1669@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5640
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

In article <4445@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>In article <3559@jaytee.East.Sun.COM> jimv@east.sun.com (Jim Vienneau - Sun Microsystems) writes:
>>You've got to be kidding! Most of the postings technical? Only if you
>>consider questions about nocode, callsign projects, clean fists, club
>>stations, licensing procedures (aka Gorden West), Ham stacks, super
>>repeaters, radar detectors, *Camcoders*???, CB, QSL card dimentions,
>>reverse autopatches, flea markets, fees, numerous FCC comments, cyrillic?,
>>Herbie net, antenna restrictions, etc, etc, etc, technical?!. Yes, *PLEASE*
>>let's setup a .tech subgroup (works for rec.auto).
>
>There's more to ham radio than just technical subjects. The object of adding
>.legal and not .tech is to move the flames, not a subset of the non-flames. I
>am strongly opposed to a .tech group, and don't see the overwhelming consensus
>that one is needed that would change my mind.

Jim is dead on the money. A rec.ham-radio.tech or (gag) rec.radio.amateur.tech is just what we need. The packet subgroup and the cries over the demise of Ham Radio magazine demonstrates that there is a fairly large following for technical discussion among the members of rec.ham-radio. Also a group with a technical charter seems to avoid much of the flaming found in the base group. I believe that the .legal proposed group would be a source of cross posts to the base group and a subject of endless flame wars consisting of "this belongs in legal" "no it doesn't, it effects us all" type exchanges. The last thing we need is yet another subject to bicker about. Also almost all of the "legal" rangling that prompted this group pertains to USA hams only and should be distribution limited to US sites, preferably by a mailing list not a full usenet group. Ham radio is a technical hobby first and formost and deserves a tech group. A rec.ham-radio.misc can hold the remainder.

Gary KE4ZV

4043. RE: NEW NOVICE seeks advice on first rig

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 04:54:15 UTC
From: stevens@mpx2.lampf.lanl.gov
Message-ID: <8761@lanl.gov>
Source record: 5663

Ref: netnews e-mail from Jeff...

First of all congradulations !!!!!!!!!

I've found all the advice on rigs posted have been good ones.
I'd like to address your antenna quest. A subject of wide
variety and considerable controversy, this depends on not only
your budget, but also the space at your qth and local zoning
rules...The following based on experience:

A. NON-DIRECTIONAL TYPES (mostly)

1.) VERTICALS: Good for DX; need small amount of space for
the actual radiating element, but the ones that resonant
at 1/4 wave definately need a good ground plane system of
at least 1/4 wave. If you figure on a good ground plane
that comes out to need a considerable amount of space.
Also, just for your info. studies have shown that a
ground plane that is elevated above the ground works
better than one that is on or below ground level. An
alternative is a vertical that resonates at 1/2 wave.
I know of one on the market (maybe someone knows another)
that is the R5, and it's > $200. Antennas 1/2 wave long
are very independent of a ground plane so you would not have to
worry about the space problem of a ground plane. Also, the
angle of radiation is considerable lower thus providing
improved DX possiblities.

2.) DIPOLES / AND OTHER VERSIONS THEREOF: Big point; they
are inexpensive and work well. I've tried many types and
happen to like the G5RV nonresonant balance fed version.
51 foot legs for 80 to 10 (double that works great for
160 to 10) and 450 ohm open wire balanced feed (see other
postings on this antenna). I have made many DX contacts
on mine most to Japan and England on 20, 15 and 10 with
25 watts PEP output SSB ! Although you'll need to use
an antenna tuner (the Delta-T design works best, you can
build on or buy one...MFJ just has just introduce one),
its advantage is that you can tune it to resonate the antenna
on all bands. Also, the antenna seems to work reasonably well even
if the legs are not straight and use of the antenna tuner
give you some degree of RFI suppression. And the antenna
itself is quite efficient due to the fact that there are
no loading coils in the radiating elements, although one
does loose some power in the form of heat in the antenna
tuner.

B. EXPENSIVE STUFF
1. BEAMS: You could go with a wire type i.e. Rhombic, but you'll need alot of space. Or with a rotatable yagi or quad. You'll find yagis to be easier to tune and better able to survive adverse weather conditions... Well you'll need a tower, best to have it at least 50 feet (big bucks here). All yagis on HF are basically the same. Most have only 10, 15, and 20 mtrs. To get on 30 and 12 mtrs (when you upgrade) would require additional beams. KLM makes some tribanders that tend to be somewhat more efficient due to the fact that they do not use the common loading coil method to resonant the elements. This method gives you a broad resonant passband with steep sides. I mention this because I use this type of loading to resonant the antennas I design and build on 10 mtrs and up...

...In the past I bought all my antennas, but now design and build my own. Yes it takes time, but I like the performance.

enough for now,
Let us know what you end up with...
Gud luck,

Thad KG5ES

4044. Timely Keplerian Elements?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 06:11:14 UTC
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec13.061114.11471@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 5641
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

I have and continue to use the NASA 2-line keplerian elements sets posted in these groups. Much nicer than waiting for the "big brown envelope" from Goddard. However, other than dialing up the Celestial BBS for the latest elements, is there an ftp site I could grab them from? I know about the nachos.ssesco.com site, but these are only updated weekly. Is there a way to get the bulletins as they are issued via the net?

Comments/suggestions/"you're crazy" letters welcome...

73

--
Ollie Eisman (N6LTJ) ollie@hydra.unm.edu (505)277-4845
3505 Lafayette Rd. NE #3, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA

4045. Question about 28.650MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 06:39:22 UTC
From: BorLong.Lin@f4.n722.z6.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <32151.27672276@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5642

In a message of <Dec 11 12:20> grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu (1:114/15@fidonet) writes:

g)I saw a post on another system in Cleveland that said that all Shuttle
g)Missions
g)are broadcast on 28.650MHz and can be heard world wide?? is that true?

Here, I've noted, a big signal on 28.635MHz FM,
over 9+60db,
but, I hear nothing on this frequency.
I don't know the reasons why.
As on 28.650MHz, nothing specifically.

73 de BV5AF

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!6!722!4!BorLong.Lin
Internet: BorLong.Lin@f4.n722.z6.fidonet.org

4046. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT & UPDATED WARNINGS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 09:19:10 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901213021910.23800e4b@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5664

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

DECEMBER 12, 1990

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Forecast
Revised Prediction Charts
--> Geomagnetic Storm Warning Update <--
--> High Latitude Auroral Storm Warning Update <--

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

An explosive surge of solar activity occurred today. There were a total of eight M-class flares today. Two of these were major energetic events. The largest event was the class M8.9/SF flare which occurred at 14:10 UT on 12 December. This flare originated from Region 6398 at a position of N10W72 and lasted 71 minutes. This region will disappear beyond the west limb tommorrow. No significant bursts or sweep frequency events occurred with this flare.

Region 6399 was by far the most active flare-producer today. It was responsible for five M-class flares today, including the major class M5.1/SF flare which occurred at 08:03 UT on 12 December. This latter event occurred at a position of N20W73 and lasted 57 minutes. No significant radio bursts or sweeps were observed from this event either.

Among one of the M-class events of today was an M1.6/SF flare which also originated from Region 6399. This flare is worthy of note because it was accompanied by a Type II sweep. The flare occurred at 11:12 UT and lasted 36 minutes. The shock velocity of the Type II sweep is estimated at 2000 km/sec.

No significant proton enhancements were observed today, despite the amount of solar activity which has occurred.

A significant drop in the solar flux is anticipated over the next 48 hours as the very active regions in the northwest solar quadrant rotated out of view beyond the west limb. The solar flux is expected to drop by as much as 30 points by 15 December.

As the regions in the northeast rotate out of view, all attention will be shifted to the northeast quadrant where Region 6410 is showing signs of increased flare output. Over the past 24 hours, Region 6410 (N05E32) has rapidly increased in size from 1,320 million square kilometers to 1,830 million square kilometers, an increase of 510 million square kilometers. Area, flare output and sunspot numbers have also increased within this region over the past 24 hours.

Regions 6398, 6399, 6410 and 6412 are all capable of spawning M-class flares. They are also capable of producing isolated major flares. Regions 6398 and 6399 will be out of view on 13 December and will not return to the eastern limb until near 27 December. Regions 6410 and 6412, however, are still in the eastern hemisphere of the sun and will remain in view for quite some time yet.

Region 6412 (old region 6368 which was enormous in size on its last appearance several weeks ago) has retained a great deal of it's size. Today, a significant portion of its old trailer spot complex rotated into view. Hence the size of the region was adjusted accordingly and now stands at 3,870 million square kilometers. The trailer spot region has definitely decayed since it was last observed several weeks ago, but this region is still capable of spawning M-class flares.

The sunspot number has been decreasing steadily over the past 48 hours, due to the rotation of active regions beyond the west limb. At the present time, the sunspot number is 208, but will drop further as the major active centers rotate out of view. Likewise, the x-ray background flux is expected to begin dropping over the next several days from its present C2.1 level.

GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING UPDATE

Geomagnetic activity increased notably between 22:00 UT and 24:00 UT on 12 December due to the effects of the major solar flare of 10 December. Activity has remained confined to mostly active levels over middle latitudes. High latitudes have experienced periods of minor storming.

Activity is expected to calm down somewhat on 14 December, but should be followed by another increase of activity due to the major solar flares which occurred today. This second increase of activity is expected to occur on 15 December. Levels of activity should be comparable to the activity experienced today (12/13 December). No significant storming is expected, although periodic minor storming may again recur over high latitudes.

HIGH LATITUDE AURORAL STORM WARNING UPDATE

The auroral storm which was anticipated for high latitudes never reached the intensities anticipated. Significant periods of auroral activity has occurred over the high latitudes, but the activity has been relatively localized. The auroral storm warning has been cancelled for all regions. Localized periods of high auroral activity may still be possible, but such activity will be isolated.

A slight southward expansion of the auroral zone was noted on 13 December, but the expansion was not enough to permit observations from low latitudes. It is expected to return to its normal position over the next 24 hours. However, it may again migrate southward slightly when the effects of today's major flare's reach the earth on 15 December. No significant migration is expected.

The prediction charts have been revised yet again to compensate for the major flare activity which occurred today. The previously revised charts are still valid, but will not be quite as accurate as the following revised charts.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | |** | | * | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | | *|***| |***|* | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | | | | **|***|***|***|***|* *|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________________|
```

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | *| *|* | | | | | | |
| FAIR |** |** | **|* | | *| | *|* *|* *|
| POOR | | | | * | *|** |* *|** | * | * |
| VERY POOR | | | | *|** | | * | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***| | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | |* | | *| | *|***|* *|
| FAIR | | | | **| *|** |* *|** | | * |
| POOR | | | | |** | | * | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***| | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | |** | *|* *| *|* *|***|***|
```

```
| FAIR | | | | *|** | * |** | * | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

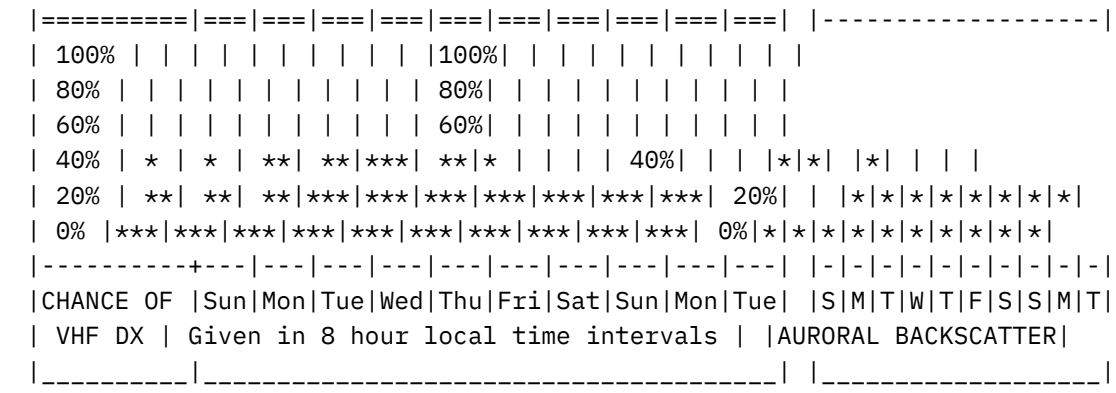
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

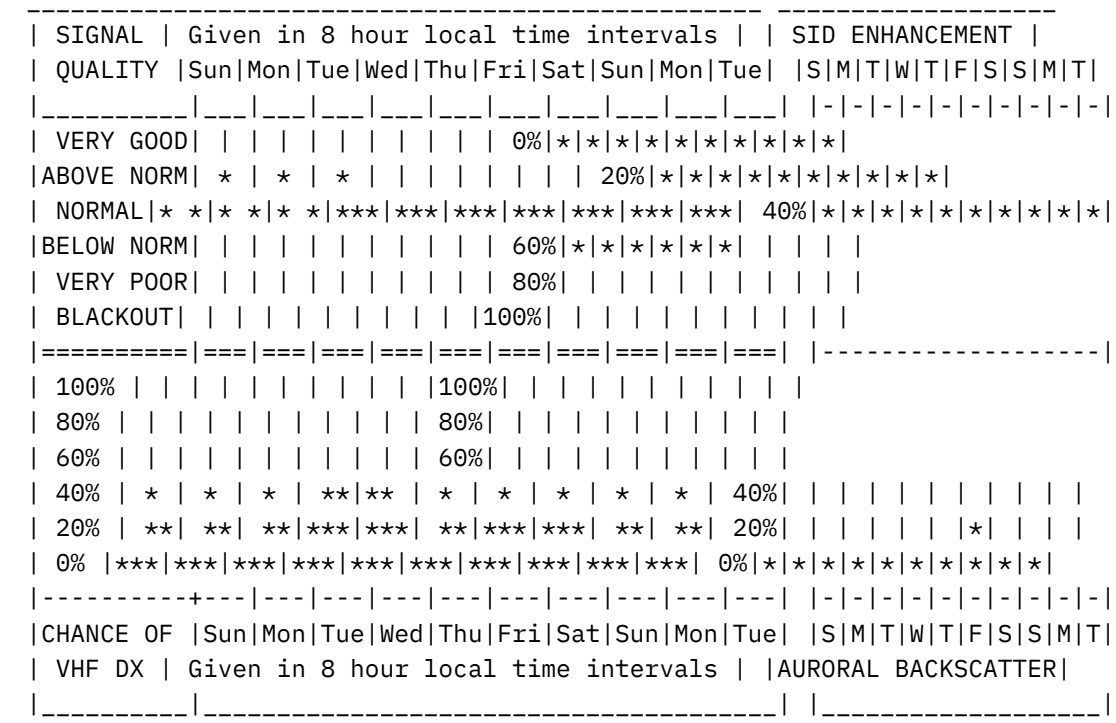
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|** | **|** | * |***|***|* *| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | *|* | *|* *| | | * | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | *|* | | | | | 60%| | | |*| | | | | |
| 40% | | | | **|* *| *|* *| |* *|* *| 40%| | | |*|*| |*|*| |*|
| 20% | **| **| **|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| * | * | * | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|* *|* *|* *|** | **|** | **|***|* *|* *| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | *|* | *|* | | * | * | 60%|*|*|*|*|*|*| | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
```



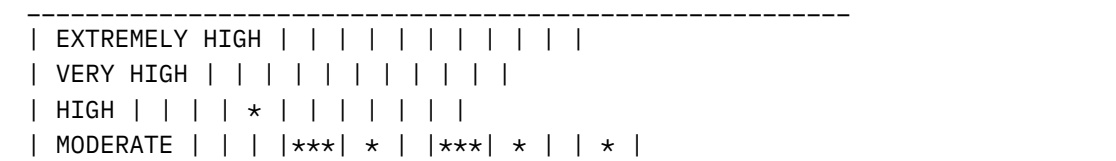
LOW LATITUDES



NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (09 DECEMBER - 18 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Locations



```
| LOW | | |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | * | | | * | | | |
| LOW | | | |***| * | * |***|***| * |***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **
```

4047. Re: Reciprocal operating in France?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 10:56:38 UTC
From: jvt@its.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <SXF^JX@uzi-9mm.fulcrum.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 5578

In article <1250290@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.ham-radio, john@anasaz.uucp (John Moore) writes:
>
>>I expect to spend considerable time in France early next year.
>...
>>We don't speak ANY French - is that a problem?
>
>You really only need to know one phrase:
>
>"Ou est le lavabo?" = Where is the toilet?
>
>For any OTHER request you can use sign language.
>
>AL N1AL

OUCH!!! I can think of many more phrases that are eminently more
relevant. How about the niceties or are manners dead! S'il vous plait
(PLEASE) [pronounced - si vu play - excuse weird phonetics] gets you
a *very* long way. Merci (THANK YOU) [mercy] is another good one.

My advice to anyone travelling to *any* country is to invest in a
phrase book and learn these plus the basic greetings. Then you can
employ them with words you have picked up or sign language.

Flames to soc.culture.french

John.
--
John Trickey <jvt@its.bt.co.uk> || ..!mcsun!ukc!axion!its
G4REV @ GB7SUT Voice: +44 21 333 3369
#include <std/disclaimer>

4048. FTP for non-Internet sites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 12:53:00 UTC
From: GOODWIN@SMCVAX.BITNET
Message-ID: <9012141354.AA29816@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5643

I've noticed several comments concerning the use of LISTSERVs for placing files, since some sites, including mine :^), have no FTP access. I didn't see anyone else mention this, so I thought I would.

Any site with BitNet access can FTP files through the BITFTP server at PUCC. This server accepts mail messages with FTP commands in the body of the message, then performs the FTP transfer by proxy and mails you the result. It's awkward, a little slow, but it works. I just FTP'd the KH113013.EXE from KA9Q's node, and it came to me as 12 individual mail messages. I concatenated them, uudecoded the resulting file, and it worked just fine. I have not yet been able to get binary files in their native form, but uuencoding works fine. If anyone figures out how to get a binary directly, I'd sure like to know. I'm on VAX/VMS with JNET.

Anyhow, for more info you can mail a message containing the word HELP to BITFTP@PUCC and get the help document. I'll be happy to provide any help I can if you get stuck.

==
Dave Goodwin |
Assistant Director, Academic Computing | To err is human.
VAX System Manager | To really foul things up,
---| You need a computer.
BitNet/CREN : Goodwin@Smcvax |
Ma Bell : (802)655-2000 X2220 |
Pony Express: Saint Michael's College | -Who Knows?
Department of Computer Services |
Winooski Park |
Colchester, VT 05439 |
Ham Radio : N1HRO |
==

4049. 20 meter problems (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 13:11:03 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec13.131103.12590@isis.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 5644

I found the following article on my local packet BBS...
good ideas for discussion and resolution of 20 meter mess:
Copied text follows:
==========
Date: 901129/0223
From: K4EID @ K4EID
Message-Id: <17852@K4EID>
To: ALL @ ALLUS
Subject: Re BARF and other sociopaths

I propose we look at this BARF nonsense from another aspect. It was amusing at first to see these and some others start flaming everything and everyone with their verbal diatribes. But after days of nonstop garbage, it has ceased to be funny.

At even a hint of a request for some moderation the response is "you're censoring" or "you're violating my freedom of speech" which gets a few more people sending flames who don't really even know what the issues are. Around and around the mess goes, all triggered by a few well primed and prepared people who are playing games with the sensibilities of those on packet radio.

I have a couple of questions for you to ponder, however. Do you think if they or the KKK or the skinheads (or any of the others who profess to have the same misguided beliefs that they obviously do) walked into the offices of the press services or newspapers in this country, or into the offices of Time magazine, U.S. News and World Report, or any other credible organ of free speech and handed them the buckets full of crap they are flowing onto ham radio, that it would be printed? Do you think it would be printed even after cries of CENSORSHIP?

In fact, I believe there are marked similarities to the tactics being used by BARF as those described in "Marketing cynicism and vulgarity" by John Leo on page 23 of the December 3, 1990 issue of U.S. News & World Report. I quote from that article...

"Charges of censorship have been raised by the author and others, but this is a diversion and a bogus issue. There is no censorship issue here because no governmental body is involved telling us what to see and read. No one has a constitutional right to have his splattered fantasies published. Thousands of grotesquely violent novels are rejected by publishers every year, and this one should have been among them."

Isn't most of this garbage being rained upon us by these BARF bags just as offensive to the sensibilities of most of us?

"How can we get this dangerous junk out of the culture? Short of censorship, everything possible ought to be done, beginning with a serious national debate. Maybe it will eventually come down to boycotts. In the meantime, maybe we should recycle Nancy Reagan's slogan, "Just say no." The career of Andrew Dice Clay began to unravel the day that Nora Dunn and Sinead O'Connor stood up and refused to perform with him on "Saturday Night Live." That touched off a chain reaction of noes that included Jay Leno, David Letterman, MTV and more and more of the public."

I propose then that censorship has nothing to do with it. It is simply a matter of common decency and common sense. We do not stand and listen to these hate mongers rave on a street corner exercising their free speech. Nor do we let them into our homes when they show up ranting and raving about first one issue then another. Like the publishers, we have no obligation to hold the loudspeaker or give them our ears or the postage stamps to spread their distortions and opinions. Use common sense - if they want to communicate their own biased views, fine, but let them do it by connecting to and communicating with those that share their distorted opinions. If you want to connect to them, then that is your right (and your problem). At least it gives you the option of deciding for yourself.

Even if you are hundreds of miles away -- it's time to say "I'm sick and tired of this garbage and I'm not going to take it any more". If the guy up the street wants to fill the ears of you and your family with filth do you stand and listen? No! If a radical group wants to put posters and signs on your house or in your yard, would you let them - no. Then why do you let them put the same objectionable materials on your radio and computer equipment? So let's quit providing free newspaper services for the distasteful rantings of a bunch of sickos. If the next BBS up the line insists on continuing to rain this trash on you, then shut him off. This mode has too much to offer ham radio to let a few ruin it. And if you think they can't, look back a few years at Citizen's Band Radio and ask yourself what happened to one of America's most popular pastimes ? If you listened to the filth that was being aired in the same ways there, people with common sense and decency just turned the radio off and put it in the garage never to be used again. Do we want that same solution to the same type of problem in Ham Radio ? - I think not !! We have more options available to us than the CBers did. We don't have to listen or promulgate their rantings.

Yes, there will be some variations in the judgements of various SysOps, but let's let common sense prevail and do the best we can. Debating valid issues in an objective way is one thing. Bigoted propaganda is yet another.

Think about it.

73's de Bob K4EID @ K4EID
==========

End of Copied Text...
Any Comments?

--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA | N0LAJ @ W0LJF.CO.USA.NA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

4050. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 13:13:49 UTC
From: k2ph@cbnewsj.att.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec13.131349.13148@cbnewsj.att.com>
Source record: 5645

> Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?
>
> --Shailendra

Same reason they use any mode, because it's fun!

--
==========
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!oblivion!k2ph or k2ph@oblivion.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories | ARPA: k2ph%oblivion@att.arpa
Lincroft, N.J. 07738 | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

4051. Professional grade?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 14:29:38 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <13.Dec.90.14
Source record: 5646

Ron NW0U ponders:
>
>I have yet to figure out what "professional grade" means when
>applied to "amateur" radio equipment.......
>
I always assumed it meant that the equipment was built to CCS ratings
rather than ICAS.

BTW, 'CCS' = Continuous Commercial Service.
'ICAS' = Intermittent Commercial & Amateur Service.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

4052. FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 14:35:10 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <742.276762D0@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5674

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 13 Dec 90 03:00:07 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1990Dec13.030007.3701@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko) writes:
>
> >I don't want this to sound too pissy, but if the FCC waives high speed
> >code requirements for handicapped individuals, I will complain, I will
> >fight, I will scream, until they waive it for EVERYBODY.
>
> >Now, before I have to put on my asbestos jock for that kick you know where,
> >I will support teh FCC decision if they MODIFY the testing requirements
> >for handicapped HAM radio operators so as to allow them to show their
> >skill at higher speed CW in a form that can work within their handicap.
>
> Not all means to receive CW are equal in terms of the speed.
>
> First of all there is NO REASON to restrict frequencies on the basis of
> code speed proficiency EXCEPT to keep the HF bands from becoming like
> the CB band (the SSB portion of 80 and 20 already are).

It should be totally obvious by now that this is a failure. The code test has NOT prevented 80 and 20 from becoming like CB. Indeed, on the basis of what happens on the air these days and on the basis of the truly bizarre statements by code testing advocates, I have come to the conclusion the learning Morse code produces brain damage. The more highly proficient one becomes, the more unmistakeably deranged the behavior he exhibits.

There is no doubt in my mind that all Morse code products (keyers, computerized code teaching programs, etc.) should not be permitted to be sold or otherwise distributed without warning labels by the surgeon general. In fact, it may even become necessary to declare Morse code as a controlled procedure for which a doctor's prescription is required and which can be administered only by registered therapists.

It seems reasonable that a few generations from now, this communications technique will be looked back on by our descendants is being part of the primitive behavior period of history which included medical treatment by leeches, bloodletting, and surgery performed by barbers.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs

INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4053. TOR information wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 14:40:55 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <743.276762D5@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5675

> From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark)
> Date: 12 Dec 90 03:09:27 GMT
> Organization: FidoNet node 1:260/218 - NF2G Online, Greece NY
> Message-ID: <219.27667FAD@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave
>
>
> > From: dan@heimat.UUCP (Dan 'Sneakers' Schein)
> > Date: 4 Dec 90 06:40:15 GMT
> >
> > What are the various forms of TOR. I read of Amtor, Sitor, different
> > modes of Sitor, ARQ, FEC, etc.... If im making sense of what I read
> > these all boil down to only two modes. If you can explain what the
> > differences are (or what ones are actually the same), please send
> > me some mail (or post if you think others are as confused as I).
>
> SITOR Mode A is what we commonly call ARQ. It involves the
> sending station transmitting the text in three-character blocks. The
> receiving station either acknowledges each block or asks for a missed
> block to be resent. This is the mode that sounds like chirping birds.
> SITOR Mode B is referred to as FEC. This is more of a
> "broadcast" mode, in that the sending and receiving stations do not
> have to be "connected" with each other. There are no acknowledgments
> or requests for retransmission sent from the receiving station(s).
> Instead, the sender transmits redundant characters in the text and the
> receiver looks for a majority rule to select the correct character.
> This mode sounds a lot like a Baudot station sending RYRYRY at 75
> baud. It is a more even sound than Baudot.
> There are also various ARQ modes, like ARQ-E and ARQ-E3. I
> would have to brush up on the details of these, but at least one of
> them is for full duplex circuits.
> Clear as mud? ;-)

If it is still unclear, the 'official' descriptions of 'TOR (which was
originally invented by the Phillips Co. for the Dutch post office for maritime
telex use) can by found in the ITU's CCITT Recommendation #476.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4054. Re: Timely Keplerian Elements?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 15:10:12 UTC
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <285@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 5647
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

In article <1990Dec13.061114.11471@ariel.unm.edu> ollie@hydra.unm.edu (Ollie N6LTJ) writes:
>
>I have and continue to use the NASA 2-line keplerian elements sets
>posted in these groups. Much nicer than waiting for the "big brown
>envelope" from Goddard. However, other than dialing up the Celestial
>BBS for the latest elements, is there an ftp site I could grab them
>from? I know about the nachos.ssesco.com site, but these are only
>updated weekly. Is there a way to get the bulletins as they are
>issued via the net?
>
I am the keeper of the nachos.ssesco.com site... I get the elements
mailed to me directly from Dr. Kelso at the same time (or before)
he posts them to various newsgroups. I'm pretty certain he only
gets them on a weekly basis (or at least only releases them that
often). If there's a faster way we'd sure like to know--

Chris

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF
Internet: elmquist@SSESCO.com
AMPRN: N0JCF@WB0GDB.MN.USA.NA
BellNet: (612) 785-3516

4055. Re: UK-->US ham license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 16:24:50 UTC
From: martin@cellar.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec13.162450.16530@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5676

In article <12280030@hpspdra.HP.COM> henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black) writes:
>lewis@pender.ee.upenn.edu (Niclas H. Lewis) writes:
>>I was wondering what procedures one has to go through to obtain a
>>US amateur radio license. I currently have a class A license (GW4WFX) in
> ^^^^^^^
> Make that class A licence if it's British.
>>Britain but will be in the US for a number of years where I am at grad.
>>school. Can I just get a reciprocal license or do I have to subject myself
>>to some other procedure.......??????

>Just get form 610A
>from the FCC and return it with a copy of your licence. They send you
>your permit in a couple of weeks (much faster than getting a US license).

I would like to add to this. Since UK licences are renewed every year,
and a fee is paid, the FCC needs proof that your ticket is current.
When I first looked into this, about 10 years ago, I was told that I
would have to send the receipt for the fee I paid for the UK licence
along with the form 610A. It used to be that you only got a renewal
receipt if you specifically asked for it at the time of renewal.

In the end I found it so easy to get a US license that I just went ahead
and did it.

As I said, this was a long time ago, so check the current regs.
Does one still pay anually in the UK? How much is it now?

Martin Harriss KB2JYZ, formerly G8RDF
martin@cellar.bae.bellcore.com

4056. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 16:38:10 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500062@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5648

>
> What are these negative connotations? I've never encountered them myself.
> --
> peace. -- Ed

"Oh! So *you're* the cause of my TV going on the blink!"

Talk to any ham with a large tower and beam. He'll tell you that the
neighbors think that the beam makes TVI worse, when, most likely,
it reduces it (because the radiating elements are being spaced from
the susceptible devices.).

In the '70's, it was common for hams to be blamed for CB mischief.

Ron
NW0U

4057. Re: MACMORSE & HyperCard Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 17:25:17 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <199@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 5650

Just another plug for platypus.uofs.edu. There is a Morse Code program,
the HyperCard Stacks and even Stuffit 1.6 (necessary to unpack the Stacks.)

Feel free to grab whatever you need.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

4058. CMOS Super Keyer II, and FCC ruling rumor

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 18:19:18 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9012131819.AA07478@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5652

If the source code were available, as I think it ought to be, then it'd probably be within many people's capabilities to turn off the iambic mode, or make that selectable. One of the advantages of building your own gear is that it can be customized, but without the source, this is pretty difficult with software.

As a tech, whose hangup on upgrading is code speed (I already passed the entire set of theory/regulation tests once), I would like to get the privileges, if the rumor happens to be true, but would also feel cheated of the necessity of earning the upgrade.

73, doug

4059. Radar guns... reprise.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 18:21:00 UTC
From: bob%50781.decnet@P2.AMS.WPAFB.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012131922.AA15395@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5653

Ok, so what kinda licence would I need to (legally) operate a radar gun?

In the real world, if the operation were sporadic, would anybody really
care?

Bob N5GNA

4060. FT736 Mods Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 18:22:35 UTC
From: randyh@gvgpvd.GVG.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <1932@gvgpvd.GVG.TEK.COM>
Source record: 5654

I have a FT736R on order. I'm looking for mods that I might want to consider. I'll be using this for Packet, Oscar, & Oscar Packet.

Thanks

Randy
WA2AGE

Randy Hall Grass Valley Group, Inc Voice: 916-478-3310
P.O. Box 1114 Grass Valley Ca. 95945 Fax: 916-478-3887
Internet: randyh@gvgpvd.gvg.tek.com Home: 916-274-2207
UUCP: !tektronix!gvgpvd!randyh Packet: WA2AGE@KE6LW

4061. SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 18:30:02 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <829@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 5579
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Howdy:

I fear that AMSAT has not been emphatic enough in pointing out what
is required for a successful shuttle ROBOT QSO. I disagree with
these stringent requirements so don't shout at me (i.e. don't shoot
the messenger). Let's say you connected to WA4SIR and you got the
UA (your TNC said *** CONNECTED TO WA4SIR) and then you received
your QSO number (Hello N4HY you are QSO # 234 . . . etc). You have
a QSO and your QSL is in the mail right? _NO_ _WRONG_.

The following procedure is REQUIRED for you to be in the log IN
ANY WAY upon its being dumped on the ground.

(1) You send a connect request to WA4SIR (SABM You->WA4SIR)
(2) You receive an ack from WA4SIR (UA WA4SIR->You)
(3) You receive your QSO # from WA4SIR (I WA4SIR->You)

I would have said here you were done and should be in the log
but IF AND ONLY IF you have <completed> the next step are you
in the log. THERE IS NO REPRIEVE.

(4) YOUR ACK TO THE I FRAME IS HEARD (RR You->WA4SIR)

A small percentage of those with QSO numbers managed step 4 as the
crowds went wild after hearing a few get through 1-3. About the only
way can you be sure that (4) was completed is that you will receive a
QSL card from ARRL.

IMNSHO this was clearly a mistake. On the earlier missions if they
heard you on a audio casette you got a card. If I sound down
its because I too am in the QRZ and NOT the QSL list after two
successful connects. I am urging that this be modified for the
Ken Cameron mission. Comments?

73's
Bob N4HY
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4062. Re: Major E.H. Armstrong 100th Anniversary Special Event

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 19:00:41 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <830@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 5581

From article <721@ghp.UUCP>, by jim@ghp.UUCP (Jim Stewart):
> In article <Dec.3.09.43.40.1990.17211@galaxy.rutgers.edu> gubernar@andromeda (John D. Gubernard) writes:
>
>>Major Edwin Howard Armstrong, famed radio pioneer was born on Dec 18, 1890,
>>and fell to his death on Feb 1, 1954.
>
> How did he fall??
>

It is postulated in all the biographies I have read, that as a result of
his decision to settle out of court on theft of intelletual property
with RCA (whom he claimed stole FM and superhet from him), he became
despondent and jumped. The timing of the events does make it appear this
is likely.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4063. How do I mount this feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 19:11:14 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <747.27678C8E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5580

> From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
> Date: 12 Dec 90 19:14:52 GMT
> Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
> Message-ID: <1845@atlas.tegra.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <8604@lanl.gov> hgm@lanl.gov (Harry McGavran) writes:
>
>
>
> Does anyone have suggestions for the best ways of mounting
> ladder-line along the side of a building. In this case,
> the ladder-line line is really the twin lead type that is nearly
> and inch wide and has windows cut into it every few inches.
> Some type of stand-off insulated mounting is what's needed here.
> Hopefully someone has been through this problem before and
> will have a clever suggestion or two.

String platic clothesline through the slots and stretch it taut between
supports.

> Or how about a good way to bring it into the house. I am thinking of
> drilling two holes right through the wall and using like #12 wire to
> go through the holes. Any better ideas?

Take a low power air rifle (or a pea shooter) and shoot two BB holes the right
distance apart in the middle of the nearest window. After fishing the wires
through, seal with silicone putty.

ZDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD?
3 3
3 Vote NO on the rec.ham-radio.* name change!!!! 3
3 Vote NO on rec.ham-radio.legal!!! 3
3 Vote YES on rec.ham-radio.regulatory!!! 3
3 3
@DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDY

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4064. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 19:23:38 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <831@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 5655

From article <18130@shlump.nac.dec.com>, by magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...):
>
> On the FCC DOCKET for DEC 13 are only 2 items effecting Ham Radio.
>
> 1. The Communicator License
> 2. Code Waiver --- handicapped only
>
> It does not appear at this time that the 13 and 20 WPM code exams
> will be changed unless it is done under NPRM 90-55 (Communicator)
>

Yes but I wonder how long it will be before some ham sues on the basis of
reverse discrimination or some such thing as this. If an exception is made
for a certain group, the death of the requirement cannot be far behind it
would seem to me.,

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4065. Re: CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 19:29:41 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140030@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 5657

>One thing about this keyer which is neither in the manual nor the QST
>article is that it uses what Curtis Electro Devices (maker of the 8044
>keyer chip) calls "B" timing. This characteristic automatically adds a
>character of the opposite kind when the paddle is released.

Could you explain this a little more clearly? What is a character of
the opposite kind? Thanks.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4066. Re: Radar guns... reprise.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 20:10:14 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <34744@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 5582

In article <9012131922.AA15395@ucsd.edu> bob%50781.decnet@P2.AMS.WPAFB.AF.MIL ("50781::BOB") writes:
>Ok, so what kinda licence would I need to (legally) operate a radar gun?

K-band radar guns transmit inside the K-band amateur band, so you're legally allowed to transmit there. X-band guns are only slightly higher than the amateur X-band allocation, but you could probably tweak the Gunn oscillator down a bit by varying the voltage a bit and/or retuning the cavity. The question that comes to my mind is whether or not this is one-way communications. I don't know whether or not one-way communications applies to transmitting with the intent of receiving your own signal back. It's two-way communications, only you are both the sender and the receiver, so I *think* it's legal. I'm sure somebody will clarify this...

>In the real world, if the operation were sporadic, would anybody really
>care?

Care? Probably not, unless you were causing inteference.
Find out? Highly doubtful.

You could apply for a radiolocation license. I don't know what the requirements are. I know you can get one if you say that you are going to use it for sports purposes, such as clocking baseball speeds, skiing speeds, or cars at a racetrack or drag strip (as long as it's a legal operation). You may even be able to get a license by saying that you are going to use it for some sort of an academic excercise, such as determing path loss given varying weather conditions or something to that effect.

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

4067. Re: How do I mount this feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 20:27:04 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250301@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5609

In rec.ham-radio, vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:

>In article <8604@lanl.gov> hgm@lanl.gov (Harry McGavran) writes:

> Does anyone have suggestions for the best ways of mounting
> ladder-line along the side of a building. In this case,
> the ladder-line line is really the twin lead type that is nearly
> and inch wide and has windows cut into it every few inches...

>Or how about a good way to bring it into the house. I am thinking of
>drilling two holes right through the wall and using like #12 wire to
>go through the holes. Any better ideas?

I bet you could modify some TV twin-lead standoffs to work with the
ladder line.

To bring it into the house without drilling holes, use two peices of
coax braid flattened into a strip. Insulate them with electrical tape
or whatever and run them between the sill and (casement) window. You
should then be able to shut and lock the window without damage.

AL N1AL

4068. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 20:27:55 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec13.202755.4901@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 5583

In article <1990Dec9.231912.8685@midway.uchicago.edu> I wrote:
>
>Gawd -- don't you hate rumors! How about this one we picked
>up overnight in Chicago.
>
>On December 13, the FCC will make its long awaited Communicator Class
>announcement. But the shocker will what else they announce on that
>date: that element 1B will no longer be required for General and
>Advanced and that element 1C will no longer be required for Extra.
>Yes, the hot rumor is that the 13 wpm and 20 wpm requirements are dead
>and that one will only need to demonstrate code proficiency at 5 wpm
>for *ANY* amateur license (excluding, of course,the Communicator
>License which will be code free.)
>

Well, thanks to the good graces of Joel Magid (magid@esis.enet.dec.com),
we have the following press releases today from the FCC.

Report No. DC- ACTION IN DOCKET CASE December 13, 1990

FCC ESTABLISHES NEW CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE
(PR DOCKET 90-55)

The Commission has revised the examination requirement for the
Technician Class operator license, thereby creating a new codeless class
of amateur operator license. After these revisions become effective, an
examinee will not be required to prove that he or she can send and receive
texts in Morse code telegraph signals to qualify for a Technician Class
amateur operator license.

The amateur service currently consists of five classes of licenses
having increasing privileges and each being progressively more difficult
to obtain. The classes are Novice, Technician, General, Advanced, and
Amateur Extra.

The FCC noted that offering a codeless class of license that
authorizes control operator privileges at stations which transmit
exclusively above 30 MHz, provides an entry level opportunity to
otherwise qualified persons who find telegraph a barrier to pursuing the
purposes of the amateur service.

Therefore, the FCC has established the Technician Class as the
codeless class of license. This license includes all amateur privileges
above 30 MHz. The Commission also amended the rules to grandfather
frequency privileges below 30 MHz to current Technician Class licensees.

In addition, the Commission decided to retain the Novice Class operator license in order to provide an alternate entry level operator license opportunity to persons who desire to pursue the purpose of the amateur service and who can pass a telegraphy requirement in place of the more comprehensive written examination requirement for the codeless Technician Class operator license.

Action by the Commission December 13, 1990, by Report and Order (FCC 90-///). Commissioners Sikes (Chairman),

-FCC-

Report No. DC- ACTION IN DOCKET CASE December 13, 1990

FCC MAKES AMATEUR SERVICE MORE ACCESSIBLE TO HANDICAPPED OPERATORS (PR DOCKET 90-356)

The Commission has amended its rules to make the amateur service more accessible to amateur operator licensees who, because of severe handicaps, are incapable of passing the higher speed Morse Code telegraph examinations. However, the FCC declined to provide a list of disabilities. Instead, the judgment of a physician will be relied on to establish that a person is severely handicapped and cannot pass a telegraphy examination.

On August, 1, 1990, the FCC proposed exempting from the 13 and 20 words per minute (wpm) telegraphy examinations amateur operator licensees who are incapable of passing those examinations due to severe handicaps. Because of the international requirements, however, no exemptions would be granted from the 5 wpm telegraphy examination.

The rules adopted require a physician's certification and a release permitting disclosure to the FCC of medical information pertaining to the handicap. The Commission said that the term "physician" would be limited to practitioners with full medical privileges, that is, doctors of osteopathy or doctors of medicine.

With respect to whether administering volunteer examiners (VEs) should administer examinations that they had not passed, the Commission said that any VE who is not competent to perform the VE functions should not administer examinations.

Action by the Commission December 13, 1990, by Report and Order (FCC 90-///). Commissioners Sikes (Chairman),

-FCC-

--

Peter B. Hayward N9IZT
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

4069. Re: Antenna advice for beginners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 20:35:48 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250302@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5619

In rec.ham-radio, mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones) writes:

>randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>> I read enough books that said "don't bother with
>> the copper stake in the ground" to know better.

>I'm curious about this. Am I wasting my time to ground my radio to
>a copper stake? Why? And ... what about this aluminum "ground wire"
>that I bought at Radio Shack? Not conductive enough?

Grounding is important for lightning protection. Best is to run the
coax through a lightning arrestor before the coax enters the house, and
ground the arrestor to an 8-foot ground rod using a very short, fat wire.

If you have "RF in the shack" due to RF currents on the feedline,
this should help that problem as well as long is the wire is really short,
like no more than a foot or two.

Running a wire (even heavy braid) from the station equipment ground out
to a ground rod usually won't make a decent RF ground, and is shaky for
lightning protection as well.

Aluminum is an excellent conductor (although not as good as copper).
The problem is that there is danger of galvanic corrosion if you try
to connect it to copper.

AL N1AL

4070. Re: WANTED 13.8v 15A Poser Supply.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 20:53:06 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250303@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5661

In rec.ham-radio, anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com (John H. Anderson N5OPY) writes:

>I am looking for a power supply for a TS520S.

Should be in rec.ham-radio.swap

AL N1AL

4071. Re: Communications Quarterly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 20:58:30 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250304@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5618

In rec.ham-radio, kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:

>So, for those of you who are sitting on the fence: go for it!

I will, as soon as they stop my CQ subscription as I asked them to do
(in writing) about 3 months ago! :-(

AL N1AL

4072. No-code announcement

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 21:21:24 UTC
From: martin@cellar.bae.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec13.212124.17756@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5584

I just called the FCC to ask about today's rule changes re. no-code.
The individual that I spoke to seemed to be hedging his answers to
my questions, maybe because they are still working on the exact wording
of the public notice.

Anyway, what he told me was this:

1. The code requirement for Tech class has been dropped.

2. Tech class will only have privileges below 30MHz when they pass the
morse element.

There will surely be other ramifications to all this that will
come out in the public notice.

Since this individual appeared to be rather cagey, I didn't ask about
other morse requirements (handicapped or non-handicapped.)

So what this boils down to is this: still one tech license, two
different sets of privileges.

<editorial mode on>
How will they enforce this? Seems like a mess to me.

Martin Harriss KB2JYZ (now a <30MHz tech!)
martin@cellar.bae.bellcore.com

Disclaimer: This is a breaking ham-radio story, and all the details have
yet to come out. If I have misunderstood something that was told to me,
I apologise. If the FCC told me something wrong, too bad. Watch this
space for details!

4073. FCC announces new licence class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 21:37:50 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec13.213750.27374@xanadu.com>
Source record: 5486

Most of you probably already heard from other sources,
but oh well, I'll post anyhow.

I called the ARRL during lunch today. The guy in
regulatory affairs said that "the FCC announced
that basically the morse code has been dropped
from the tchnician class license and that the
priviliges have been changed to allow operation
only 6 meters and above. There will also be
a more difficult test for technician".

So there you have it. A code free amateur license.
Sorta like the U.K. license. He didn't mention
any other changes, so I assume the novice license
still exists, and that novices can upgrade to the
new license by taking the more difficult test. He
also didn't mention what will happen to existing
technician class license holders; I assume they will
keep their priviliges.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

4074. Re: reorganize - do it all now [:-)]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-13 22:52:01 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.90Dec13235201@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 5589

In article <1990Dec12.230155.9275@bellcore.bellcore.com> mo@messy.bellcore.com (Michael O'Dell) writes:

> If we are going to be patently absurd (as is the proposed reorg)
> then we might as well do a decent job of it.

Although Phil had a good point there, I find it hardly "patently absurd" to move the bullshit about pizza orders and radar detectors out of this group somewhere where it can be c)aught up convenientl(y.

Let's GO FOR IT. NOW.

Luru
--
///
o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
o

4075. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 01:18:39 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <39036@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 5596

In article <1990Dec13.131349.13148@cbnewsj.att.com> k2ph@cbnewsj.att.com (The QRPer) writes:
>> Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?
>>
>> --Shailendra

It's good for the soul.

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies .....I will not program brahms.udel.edu to murder itself....
Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

4076. Re: Question about 28.650MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 01:20:27 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500063@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5608

> / hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / BorLong.Lin@f4.n722.z6.fidonet.org (BorLong Lin) / 11:39 pm Dec 12, 1990 /
> In a message of <Dec 11 12:20> grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu (1:114/15@fidonet)
> writes:
>
> g)I saw a post on another system in Cleveland that said that all Shuttle
> g)Missions
> g)are broadcast on 28.650MHz and can be heard world wide?? is that true?
>
> Here, I've noted, a big signal on 28.635MHz FM,
> over 9+60db,
> but, I hear nothing on this frequency.
> I don't know the reasons why.
> As on 28.650MHz, nothing specifically.
>
> 73 de BV5AF
>
>
> --
> Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!6!722!4!BorLong.Lin
> Internet: BorLong.Lin@f4.n722.z6.fidonet.org
> ----------

Do you have a computer nearby? A past issue of 73 magazine discussed building a QRP transmitter from a standard dip oscillator running at 28.636 Mhz. I believe that it's a fairly common component in some computers these days.

It was the first article I've seen where they applied the oscillator directly to a direct conversion circuit yet used a potentiometer on the output as the hundreds of milliwatts was too high an output.

Bill - WA7NWP

4077. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 01:23:15 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.012315.7858@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 5599
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Dec12.231058.23895@engin.umich.edu> ssave@caen.engin.umich.edu (Shailendra Anant Save) writes:
> Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?

For conformance with antiquated regulations, because they're old-fashioned, or because they're stranded on a desert island which is well-supplied with analog electronic parts but has no digital parts. Morse is basically obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far superior at punching clean signals through noise.
--
"The average pointer, statistically, |Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology points somewhere in X." -Hugh Redelmeier| henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

4078. Re: Question about 28.650MHz - Continued

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 01:40:51 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.014051.24745@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5477

As quoted from <1990Dec10.174108.2432@uoft02.utoledo.edu> by grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu:

```
+---------------
| This is a continuation of the previous message about 28.650mhz.
+---------------
```

My notes say that WA3NAN is on this frequency with NASA Select Audio, as well as on other frequencies (I listened on 20m mostly). Of course, it helps for 10m to be up....

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4079. Re: Antenna advice for beginners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 02:37:22 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.023722.24853@informix.com>
Source record: 5670

In article <18652@netcom.UUCP> mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones) writes:
>randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>> I read enough books that said "don't bother with
>> the copper stake in the ground" to know better.
>
>I'm curious about this. Am I wasting my time to ground my radio to
>a copper stake? Why? And ... what about this aluminum "ground wire"
>that I bought at Radio Shack? Not conductive enough?

A distinction should be made betweed RADIO ground and ELECTRICAL ground.
You stake-in-the-ground may work OK for electrical ground, which is
necessary. For radio ground, though, it's useless, unless you live
next to a salt marsh or something. Fortunately, you are using a
center-fed antenna, which does not require a good radio ground.

If you use a end-fed antenna, (like a long wire or a 1/4 wave vertical)
you need a good radio ground.

--

=-=-=-

4080. FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 03:04:06 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <748.2767FFE5@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5600

> From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
> Date: 13 Dec 90 19:28:37 GMT
> Organization: The University of Hartford
> Message-ID: <409@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> December 13, 1990
>
> FCC ESTABLISHES NEW CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE
> (PR DOCKET 90-55)

I take back part of what I have said about them in the past. Sometimes the FCC does indeed do something right!!!

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4081. Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 03:15:17 UTC
From: larson@snmp.sri.com
Message-ID: <19151@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 5493
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <829@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:

[shortened slightly]

>I fear that AMSAT has not been emphatic enough in pointing out what
>is required for a successful shuttle ROBOT QSO. I disagree with
>these stringent requirements so don't shout at me (i.e. don't shoot
>the messenger). Let's say you connected to WA4SIR and you got the
>UA (your TNC said *** CONNECTED TO WA4SIR) and then you received
>your QSO number (Hello N4HY you are QSO # 234 . . . etc). You have
>a QSO and your QSL is in the mail right? _NO_ _WRONG_.
>
>The following procedure is REQUIRED for you to be in the log IN
>ANY WAY upon its being dumped on the ground.
>
>(1) You send a connect request to WA4SIR (SABM You->WA4SIR)
>(2) You receive an ack from WA4SIR (UA WA4SIR->You)
>(3) You receive your QSO # from WA4SIR (I WA4SIR->You)
>(4) YOUR ACK TO THE I FRAME IS HEARD (RR You->WA4SIR)

>IMNSHO this was clearly a mistake. On the earlier missions if they
>heard you on a audio casette you got a card. If I sound down
>its because I too am in the QRZ and NOT the QSL list after two
>successful connects. I am urging that this be modified for the
>Ken Cameron mission. Comments?

This was not a small mistake. This was a MAJOR 30 dB error!

This procedure ensured that operators keep trying even after all
reasonable conditions had been met. Fortunately for the QRM, some
who believed the published procedures quit when they got the QSO
number. They will be penalized for following the instructions and
not adding to the QRM.

There were many published notes that claimed that once you had
the number, that was it -- you had a complete contact. Now, after
the mission, apparently, they change the rules.

Even as it was, I have log files showing some stations connecting
over and over, and getting lots of different QSO numbers. If the
system had worked as advertised, these folks would not have been
rewarded for tying up the channel and blocking out the smaller
stations.

Hopefully, people who believed AMSAT in the past will be less willing
to do so in the future.

Alan

4082. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 03:19:37 UTC
From: larson@snmp.sri.com
Message-ID: <19152@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 5606

In article <742.276762D0@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

>It should be totally obvious by now that this is a failure. The code test has
>NOT prevented 80 and 20 from becoming like CB. Indeed, on the basis of what
>happens on the air these days and on the basis of the truly bizarre statements
>by code testing advocates, I have come to the conclusion the learning Morse
>code produces brain damage. The more highly proficient one becomes, the more
>unmistakeably deranged the behavior he exhibits.

Well, you still don't like it. Perhaps if you tried 20 meters in
the section between 14.0 and 14.1 MHz, you might find otherwise.

But then again, you are too busy flaming.

Alan

4083. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 03:27:00 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <345@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 5671
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

In article <1990Dec12.224425.5826@jafus.mi.org> eddy@jafus.mi.org (Eddy J. Gurney) writes:
>I agree completely the name should remain "ham" and _NOT_ be
>changed to "amateur." Ham is VERY widely recognized; I can't
>tell you the number of times I've said "That's an amateur radio
>license plate" and they say something like, "Isn't that the same
>as ham radio?" Plus, to the average Joe Blow who is wading

For everytime you have been asked the above question, down south I've gotten
the reply, "OH you mean CB!" And what follows is an attempt to explain
the difference between the two services...
It needs to be changed, not just because of regional perceptions which vary,
but because of international recognition.

>Keep it "ham." Definitely.

I disagree. It should be changed to amateur. What does your license say?
It says amateur, not ham.

+---+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| Route 1, Box 1745 Amateur Radio Station WB5FKH |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 BBS: (318) 527-6667, 19200(PEP)/9600(V.32)/2400/1200 |
| |
| "A witty saying proves nothing." -- Voltaire |
+---+

4084. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 04:04:29 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <346@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 5672
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

In article <734.2764FD1F@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>Whether it's 'progress' or not is truly beside the point. "Ham Radio" is our
>traditional pet name for our hobby, and changing our hobby, especially
>changing its name, to fit the needs of an external medium we use to discuss
>it is to let the tail wag the dog. Sure we could do that, but the only ones
>who would want to are the ones whose hobby is 'newsgrouping' rather than
>'hamming'.

I guess your license says ham on it? Hmmm, funny mine doesn't, it says
Amateur. I don't think the discussion had anything to do with dogs. 8-)
A tree must bend with the wind or BREAK. So too we must be flexible, in our
choices, when having to deal with a medium external to our usual pusuits.
I'm somewhat at a loss to understand who gave you charge of defining
for others what their hobbys may or my not be though...

>Law: If it ain't broke, don't fix it.

This should be applied wherever possible. The problem is things are not
right or there never would have been a call for reorganization.
>
>Corollary: Even if it's broke, I like it that way.
>
This is a refuge for those without the initiative to make things better.

+---+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| Route 1, Box 1745 Amateur Radio Station WB5FKH |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 BBS: (318) 527-6667, 19200(PEP)/9600(V.32)/2400/1200 |
| |
| "A witty saying proves nothing." -- Voltaire |
+---+

4085. What about those of us in the half-way house?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 04:10:51 UTC
From: kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <41377@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 5491

OK, I think I know what the answer has to be, but I want reassurance.
I passed the Novice and Tech theory and code tests on December 8, 1990.
I was told that it would probably be late January or early February
before my license arrived.

Will I be a new Tech or an old Tech? My guess is old, since I passed
the 5 wpm code test. If it did come in as new Tech, I do have the
certificate they gave me stating that I passed 5 wpm CW; that would let
me upgrade to HF privs right away, right?

Somebody please tell me that I will indeed get to operate on HF.

73 de Tech Limbo Land
Kip

4086. Re: reorganize - do it all now [:-)]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 04:15:19 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <234@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 5622

In article <1990Dec12.221550.13435@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>If we are going to make changes, we better do it all now. So I have
>prepared a list of possible newsgroups. Please add to it if you like
>and the name "amateur" can be changed to "ham" if you really want.
>
>:-) [enjoy]
>
[short list of suggestions removed]

you forgot "rec.radio.amateur.argue"

without that group where would the largest % of this groups messages go?

We argue to argue, not for the point. (Or so most of the message would indicate based on their content - or should I say lack of)
--
_____
Dan 'Sneakers' Schein / \ Quote:
Sneakers Computing \/\/ | Those who worked the hardest
2455 McKinley Ave. | (o)(o) are the last to surrender.
West Lawn, PA 19609 C .---_) -= Gary Ward =-
| |.___|
| __/
uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan /_____\ (or) dan%heimat@commodore.com

4087. Re: NEW NOVICE Seeks advice on first rig.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 05:10:47 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080042@col.hp.com>
Source record: 5673

>/ col:rec.ham-radio / jp10@GTE.COM (Jeffrey Perry) / 11:30 am Dec 10, 1990 /
>
> I just passed my novice test Dec 1 ! I am now working on my Tech!
>
> I would greatly appreciate any advice an recommendations on setting up my
> shack, and purchasing radios and attennas. I plan on making my own antennas

> ? If not, would it be cheaper to get a ham bands only transceiver? Looks like
> I need an allmode all band HF rig. Any recommendations? Someone recommended
> the ICOM 735. Comments? How much would it cost used? Any other recommended
> brands or models? I am CS major that tends to like features and "gadgets"
> I think my personal preference would be an LCD display for the frequency, but
> I am told that it is sometimes better to get an analog tune.
>

Welcome to amateur radio!

My opinions (worth slightly more than you paid for them):

- Don't worry about 'analog' displays of frequency. The digital
are quite good and plenty fine enough resolution.
- I think the "major brands" are all OK: namely Kenwood, ICOM, Yaesu
(Ten Tec is probably OK too, but I don't have any experience with
them.) I tend to prefer Kenwood and ICOM over Yaesu, but I can't
really support that with hard data.
- It sounds to me like you may be price sensitive. If so, then
you should look around for a used rig. If so, that means you
should probably pay more attention to the condition of the rig
and the price than the particular bells and whistles.
- If you are not so price sensitive, then I would check out the
latest and greatest stuff, preferably at a local ham store.
- Consider the cost of the extras. With solid state output circuitry
(which virtually all the new rigs have) you will probably need
an antenna tuner. You will need a power supply, CW filter,
maybe a desk mic. All this stuff adds up -- on a used deal it
may get thrown in at low cost.
- I think you are on the right track with antennas. Put up a dipole
or something to get you started. Low cost, reasonable performance.

Send me some E-mail if you have more questions.

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY

"There is no such thing as ground."

4088. Re: FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 06:35:33 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.063533.27834@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5497

In article <748.2767FFE5@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

>
> > December 13, 1990
> >
> > FCC ESTABLISHES NEW CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE
> > (PR DOCKET 90-55)
>
>I take back part of what I have said about them in the past. Sometimes the FCC
>does indeed do something right!!!
>

Yes, the _simplicity_ and elegance of the way they did it is quite
atypical of bureaucracy, isn't it!

4089. Re: How do I mount this feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 07:15:14 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.071514.2943@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5495

In article <1250301@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.ham-radio, vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>
>>Or how about a good way to bring it into the house. I am thinking of
>>drilling two holes right through the wall and using like #12 wire to
>>go through the holes. Any better ideas?
>
>I bet you could modify some TV twin-lead standoffs to work with the
>ladder line.
>
>To bring it into the house without drilling holes, use two peices of
>coax braid flattened into a strip. Insulate them with electrical tape
>or whatever and run them between the sill and (casement) window. You
>should then be able to shut and lock the window without damage.
>
>AL N1AL

I have not used parallel line for transmitting purposes.
But don't you think that it would be a mistake to run any antenna conductor or open-wire feedline that close to a metallic object?
I would think that it should be a min of 1 inch away from any metal (pref. 1.5 in.) and that there should be no metal between the conductors in the parallel line.

Why don't you install a thru-wall bushing, make a hole in a plastic window pane, or in a piece of lumber cut to size, and placed in the bottom of the window frame. Any open areas should be insulated with foam.
The window should be secured so that burglers cannot enter, but people can exit safely in case of an emergency.

* * * * * * * ========================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ========================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ========================== N2JPG

4090. Re: No-code announcement

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 07:27:17 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.072717.22068@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5496

martin@cellar.bae.bellcore.com (Martin Harriss (ACP)) writes:

><editorial mode on>
>How will they enforce this? Seems like a mess to me.

It is not likely to be as significant a problem as it might seem.
KA6A pointed out to me that the additional privileges that the
otherwise codeless Tech would have are just the Novice privileges
and mostly CW. How many people would NOT try for the CW test and
go ahead and operate CW illegally? The biggest problems with this
will be on 10 meters. But it won't be anywhere nearly as difficult
as granting General class privileges by this means.

>Disclaimer: This is a breaking ham-radio story, and all the details have
>yet to come out. If I have misunderstood something that was told to me,
>I apologise. If the FCC told me something wrong, too bad. Watch this
>space for details!

Once the FCC gets the official Report and Order out, we can see what the
official status is, with rule change text and all. Check the Federal
Register next week or so.

I am still curious what the effective date will be. 30 days lead time is
typical, but not absolute. Making the effective date be Jan 1 would be
convenient for identifying "early Techs" vs "late Techs" by just the year
number on the license.

WHile the VEC's will be giving fewer code tests, they could very soon be
giving more written tests.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4091. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 08:46:34 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.084634.26138@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 5620

Well, maybe this only happens in QST magazine, but I read an article about a man who was on a boat and had an emergency. All he had was a CB, and the microphone was messed up -- no audio. He was lucky enough to contact someone who could copy morse code, and got help fairly quickly.

Of course, for every situation like this, there's probably 100 more where the guy is in trouble and doesn't have a radio at all because he never got his license because he didn't want to learn the code!

What I personally like about CW is that the hams that you bump into are nice. Very nice. Even the american ones. Try it, it's really FB man!

little david
--
I used to work at a sleep study clinic. Got fired, though.
I kept waking up on the job.

4092. WWII

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 09:46:02 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <14.Dec.90.09
Source record: 5577

Over here in Europe, ham radio got the chop rather quickly when WWII broke out (some countries banned ham radio - except under the supervision of members of certain political parties - *way* before WWII actually began).
Once the War broke out, most of the hams were drafted in any case (in the UK there was a 'volunteer reserve' scheme under which hams were encouraged to register their skills, and when the war broke out, this reserve of skilled telegraphists, VHF/UHF experts etc. were just what the Military ordered....)
Anyone who is interested in some of the stuff British and Polish hams did during WWII should read 'The Secret War' by Brian Johnson (BBC Publications); a rather technical book full of pictures of AR88's and S27's and HROs.
In some countries, ham gear was actually impounded by the relevant national administration, presumably so it would not be used by spies (sorry, Special Operations Executives).

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

(p.s. i am not old enough to remember the above actually happening, but my father spent WWII polishing 807's and 813's in the service of his country).

4093. Re: FCC announces new licence class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 13:36:55 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <201@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 5625

In article <1990Dec13.213750.27374@xanadu.com>, jeff@xanadu.com (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX) writes:
> He
> also didn't mention what will happen to existing
> technician class license holders; I assume they will
> keep their priviliges.
>

Actually the press release covers all that too.

Interestingly enough, has anyone else come to the realization that we now have three DIFFERENT technician Class license holders, with the only proof of your priviledges being the date you took the test.

Make sure you keep those original licenses, especially if you are one of the older ones who took the General Exam and 5 WPM CW.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

4094. [Charley Kline: 131510 Satellite_Interpretive]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 13:47:04 UTC
From: wejones@CRDEC7.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9012140847.aa28548@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 5585

I picked this up off of another group and thought that the
wefax APT enthusiasts might be interested in these reports.

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: Thu, 13 Dec 90 15:10:15 -0600
Reply-To: WX-TALK@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU
Sender: WX-STLT Satellite interpretive messages <WX-STLT@UIUCVMD>
From: Charley Kline <kline@GARCON.CSO.UIUC.EDU>
Subject: 131510 Satellite_Interpretive
Message-ID: <9012131618.aa17793@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>

ZCZC DD+ 24342
TBXX9 KWBC 132050
SUBJECT: GOES WEEKLY OPERATIONS PLAN: 17 DEC THRU3 DEC 1990
1. PRIME SPACECRAFT -GOES-7-
A. VAS OPERATIONS, MODE AAA, WITH MSI AT 01 & 31 MINS PAST
EACH HOUR WITH THE FOLLOWING COMMENT-S- EXCEPTION-S-:
1- DWELL-SOUNDING AT 1848Z EACH WEDNESDAY CANCELLED
FOR VISIBLE CHANNEL CALIBRATION.
2- MSI AT 1222Z EACH SUNDAY & THURSDAY CANCELLED FOR TORQUE
MANAGEMENT.
B. SEM: ON; CALIBRATION EACH TUESDAY AT 1809Z.
C. WEFAX BROADCASTS: SIMULTANEOUS, SEE OPERATIONAL MESSAGE
BROADCAST AT 1055Z FOR SCHEDULE.
D. DCS: DCPR.
E. VAS CALIBRATION -ON-LINE-:
1- VISIBLE CALIBRATION - MSI -800 LINES- AT 1849Z
EACH WEDNESDAY.
2- IR CALIBRATION: AVAILABLE EACH PICTURE.
F. MANEUVER: REOR-E/W STATION-KEEPING 20 DEC.
2. WEST SPACECRAFT -GOES-6-
A. METEOSAT-4 DIGITAL DATA IS BEING RELAYED THROUGH GOES-6
24 HOURS PER DAY -AS AVAILABLE- - 7 DAYS PER WEEK.
GVAR TESTING -1405-1700Z-.
B. SEM: ON; CALIBRATION EACH MONDAY AT 1939Z.
C. WEFAX BROADCASTS:
1- NORMAL MODE AT ALL TIMES.
2- BROADCAST SCHEDULE IS CONTAINED IN 1055Z TRANSMISSION.
D. DCS: DCPI & DCPR.
E. MANEUVER: NONE.
3. STANDBY SPACECRAFT -GOES-3-
A. COMMAND & TELEMETRY OPERATIONS ARE BEING EXECUTED BY KOKEE PARK
HAWAII NASA STATION AS DIRECTED BY SOCC.
B. VHF TRANSMITTER: ON CONTINOUSLY IN HIGH POWER.

C. MANEUVER: STATION-KEEPING 19 DEC.
4. STANDBY SPACECRAFT -GOES-2-
A. RELAY FOR EAST VAS OPERATIONS,MODE AAA,-SEE GOES-7 VAS OPS-.
B. WEFAX BROADCASTS: SEE OPERATIONAL MESSAGE BROADCAST AT 1055Z
FOR SCHEDULE.
C. DCS: DCPI.
D. T&C SUPPORT AS DIRECTED BY SOCC.
E. VHF TRANSMITTER: ON CONTINUOUSLY IN HIGH POWER.
F. MANEUVER: NONE.

NNNN

----- End of forwarded messages

4095. Re: How do I mount this feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 13:55:22 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140031@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 5586

>Or how about a good way to bring it into the house. I am thinking of
>drilling two holes right through the wall and using like #12 wire to
>go through the holes. Any better ideas?

Don't put anything lossy (like a wall) between the two conductors.
That's where the electromagnetic field is. I use two #12 teflon-jacketed
wires, close spaced so that their insulations are touching, to bring
open wire feeders into the house through a small hole. Sure it's a bump
in the line, the impedance changing from 600 ohms to say 100 ohms, but
it really doesn't matter. The whole point of open wire is that the losses
are so low that high SWR doesn't matter. The bump created by going from
600 ohms to 100 ohms is probably less than the mismatch between the
antenna and the 600 ohm stuff at the feedpoint.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4096. Re: MAJOR FLARE ALERT & MAGNETIC STORM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 14:08:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet.inmet.com
Message-ID: <13700022@inmet>
Source record: 5587

It would be very helpful if notices such as the base note were also posted to rec.radio.shortwave. There is no small number of serious SWBC DXers who are *very* much interested in this kind of data.

Thanks.

-- Ben Krepp

From internet: benk@inmet.inmet.com
From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk

4097. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 14:36:52 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.Interlan.COM
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec14093652@celtic.InterLan.COM>
Source record: 5623

You wonder how long it takes? I'm working on my letter to the FCC right now on my other keyboard as news takes it's time.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

4098. Is the ARRL really our voice in Washington D.C.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 14:41:59 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18184@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5482

While I am a member of the league and have supported a good number of their proposals I wonder if they are really representing the needs and desires of the Amateur community.

Here is the track record:

1. 220 --- the FCC wins but may in time give us 216-220 plus 222 +

2. NPRM 90-55 the only thing the league got us was the ability to hold on to the novice class. (I supported the FCC here)

3. On the code waiver for the handicapped the FCC did it their way leaving the league out in the cold.

I think the ARRL needs to begin to hear the amateur community a little better and as well we need to be more vocal to the ARRL about our desires.

4099. test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 14:48:50 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <289@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 5588

```
test
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@N6YN (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495
```

4100. Re: How do I mount this feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 14:56:59 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1851@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 5483

In article <747.27678C8E@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
> Or how about a good way to bring it into the house. I am thinking of
> drilling two holes right through the wall and using like #12 wire to
> go through the holes. Any better ideas?

Take a low power air rifle (or a pea shooter) and shoot two BB holes the right distance apart in the middle of the nearest window. After fishing the wires through, seal with silicone putty.

I thought he was joking. Then I thought some more and that is actually a good idea. That way when you move out its about $5 for a new pane.

Except that I have storm windows. Certainly an idea to consider, thanks.

``Bunnies believe in deeds, not words.''

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

4101. morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 14:58:27 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.145827.14942@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 5590

first an intelligent response to Shailendra Anant Save:

Many of us like code. Sure it is an old way to transmit information but
code operators are very polite. Sometimes that can be very refreshing in
light of the chaos on 20 and 80 meters. Not all cw nuts are old farts either.
I became a ham in May 1990. This was just around field day. I spent 24
hours hammering at the paddles the best I could running the KB2KKH novice
station for the WF2L (MOARC/GARC) team. I fell in love with code. I went
from novice to extra in the 6 months because I simply loved the code. Simply
put people use cw because they enjoy using cw just like people who use other
modes use them because they are fun. That is what ham radio is all about
F U N (occasionally the technological state-of-the-art is advanced but that
is fun too!).

Now so I don't open a can of worms [yet :-)]. Here are my ideas about licencing.
If someone is happy with the privliges granted their class of licence then
great. Just because some classes have access to more bandwith than others
does not make them "better" than other hams. If someone desires privlages
that belong to a certain class licence than they should work for the new
licence to get the privlages.

Unfortunately some people feel they must get an extra call for reasons of
enhancing their self-importance. These are often the same people who belittle
other hams who enjoy hamming and have no desire to run high speed code, etc.
All an extra ticket does for you is allow you to be a VE, operate in space
(funny, if you are an astronaut and a ham they waiver the extra class requirement
to let you operate in space but, if you are an extra they won't waiver the
astronaut requirement and let you on the shuttle! life is so unfair! ;-),
and have access to a kc or so more bandwidth. Half of this added bandwidth
is in the cw bands so those of us who like cw can run cw at high speeds.
This is not exclusionary on a caste system, high speed cw is very different
from slow speed cw and I like to know that there is a place in the bands
that I can go to be challenged by good (no lids) operators who run 20+wpm.
This is not something special, it is just a small portion of the band set aside
for a particular mode. I guess I don't know what all the fuss is about.
General class ops have voice privs on all bands so what's the big deal?

IMHO i dont know why advanced and extras have additional portions of the
phone bands, i believe they should be open to everybody. (I admit it is
nice to have a quiet corner to rag chew though when I do run phone :-})
The cw bands should be left as they are so that depending on your ability,
and/or desire you can choose the appropriate portion of the band to operate.
It is just as frustrating to a high speed cw op to try to work someone sending
slow code as it is for a novice to work some lid who insists on sending 15
wpm cuz he doesn't know how to slow down his keyer!

****
**** WARNING FLAME ON *******
****

Dear Mr. Spencer

Your comments regarding my favorite part of this wonderful hobby were not appreciated. Such slander serves no purpose except to segregate the already dwindling and politically impotent ham radio fraternity (es sorority :-). Frustration of the magnitude desplayed in your 14 Dec 90 posting is quite in error. I will now disembowel your arguements one by one. Try not to read this to fast so you don't misunderstand a single word.

"For conformance with antiquated requlations" This is not a reason why we use code. It is not REQUIRED that we use code so clearly REGULATIONS are not why we USE code.

"Because they're old-fashioned" I am not old fashioned. I am 27 years old, hold a masters degree, run a farm, waterski, surf, hanglide, ride a harley, hunt, fish, hike, bicycle, dance, sing, and party. Clearly not the profile of an OF.

"because they're stranded on a desert island which is well-supplied with analog electronic parts but has no digital parts." Very good old boy, i almost missed your subtle sense of humor. I wasn't sure, for a min., that you knew that phone transmitters need analog parts more than cw transmitters do. QRP CW rigs can be made that use a nand gate as the final amp! cant do that with phone. Hmmmm, cant do that with packet, need analog there too . . . even funnier still good show!

"Morse is basically obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far superior at punching clean signals trough noise" Sorry, here you are simply wrong. I suppose you could argue speed but not punching through. I have never seen a qrp (really qrp not 5 watts) rig that could successfully punch through a paper bag using "digital modulation techniques". However I do recall a QST article featuring a guy who got WAS on a qrp rig that used a nand gate for the final (i think it was something like .1mW output). No insult intended.

****
******* flame off ******
****

Sorry if this wasn't much of a "flame" but like I said CW ops are very polite.

--... ...-- . ... -.-. ..- .-.. -.. . .-- -- .---- .-- ...-.-
-buzz

4102. morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 15:02:04 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <749.2768BAB8@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5591

In article <1990Dec12.231058.23895@engin.umich.edu> ssave@caen.engin.umich.edu (Shailendra Anant Save) writes:

> Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?

It's fun. There's no particular PRACTICAL reason any more other than it's VERY economical. Try it; you might like it. If not, then you at least learned a little about communications history. In any event, thank heavens it's finally a question of personal preference.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4103. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 15:03:20 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.150320.2372@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 5592

In article <39036@nigel.ee.udel.edu> masters@freezer.it.udel.edu (paul masters) writes:
>In article <1990Dec13.131349.13148@cbnewsj.att.com> k2ph@cbnewsj.att.com (The QRPer) writes:
>>> Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?
>>>
>>> --Shailendra
>--
>
>It's good for the soul.
>
> Paul

well Paul, I will not enter the debate on souls, but, to add a little
to what you have said (I hope)...

and maybe add to the effort to answer Shailendra's question...

1) its fun
2) it is far easier to construct a transmitter for cw than afsk or ssb
and sonewhat easier than fsk... cheaper too...

3) more people homebrew low power rigs to play with that are cw
4) because of the Q codes, and no accent, it is easy to have a basic
no frills contact containing such info as call signs, names, locations,
signal strength, greetings, etc. without knowing each other's language.

of course, that could be done with Q codes on rtty, but it takes a larger
amount of money.

Being an old fart, when I got started (pre ssb days) cw was a way for me
to be able to afford a rig I could build, and I guess the majic of communicat-
ions with someone far away was a big thrill, that maybe the tones of cw
added to the mystique of it...

with the new rule that was announced yesterday, I guess the NEED has dropped
for VHF and up...

cheers
DFR

--

____
"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D, 7J1AGO, XE1ZDR
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

4104. What about those of us in the half-way house?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 15:05:08 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <750.2768BABE@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5593

```
> From: kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram)
> Date: 14 Dec 90 04:10:51 GMT
> Organization: The University of Texas at Austin
> Message-ID: <41377@ut-emx.uucp>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Somebody please tell me that I will indeed get to operate on HF.

You will indeed get to operate on HF.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
```

4105. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 15:07:37 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.150737.2609@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 5594
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Dec14.012315.7858@zoo.toronto.edu> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>In article <1990Dec12.231058.23895@engin.umich.edu> ssave@caen.engin.umich.edu (Shailendra Anant Save) writes:
>> Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?
>
>For conformance with antiquated regulations, because they're old-fashioned,
>or because they're stranded on a desert island which is well-supplied with
>analog electronic parts but has no digital parts. Morse is basically
>obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far superior at punching
>clean signals through noise.

Silly me, Henry, all this time of being an old fart, I thought cw was the
first digital (on and off, modulated by keying) modulation technique...
and as far as punching signals through the noise, you will find it hard
to beat (without the military budget) that active filter most humans have
between the ears, occupying the cranial cavity.

hmmm, where did I go wrong all those years???

cheers!

--

____
"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D, 7J1AGO, XE1ZDR
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

4106. morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 15:08:20 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <751.2768BAC4@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5595

> From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer)
> Date: 14 Dec 90 01:23:15 GMT
> Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
> Message-ID: <1990Dec14.012315.7858@zoo.toronto.edu>
> Newsgroups: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1990Dec12.231058.23895@engin.umich.edu>
> ssave@caen.engin.umich.edu (Shailendra Anant Save) writes:
> > Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?
>
> For conformance with antiquated regulations, because they're old-
> fashioned,
> or because they're stranded on a desert island which is well-supplied
> with
> analog electronic parts but has no digital parts. Morse is basically
> obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far superior at
> punching
> clean signals through noise.

At a much higher cost. It will be a looooong time before CW stops being the
best bang for the buck.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4107. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 15:26:59 UTC
From: ben@val.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.152659.8250@val.com>
Source record: 5597
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:

>In article <1990Dec12.231058.23895@engin.umich.edu> ssave@caen.engin.umich.edu
(Shailendra Anant Save) writes:
>> Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?

>For conformance with antiquated regulations, because they're old-fashioned,
>or because they're stranded on a desert island which is well-supplied with
>analog electronic parts but has no digital parts. Morse is basically
>obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far superior at punching
>clean signals through noise.

Hold the phone (pun???).

I thought that CW *is* a digital mode.

BNF:
<tone> := true;
<silence> := false;

Now, some digital modes are certainly superior to others, and some are
more suited for usage in high-noise (QRM) radio circuits than others.
Let's not confuse the issue by branding CW as an *ANALOG* mode, especially
since most digital modes in use today on UHF and below are merely digitally
modulated analog signals, like CW.

If you are branding morse as obsolete because of the modulation techniques
then HF packet, AMTOR, and RTTY are also obsolete.

Ben

--
Ben Thornton packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM
Video Associates Internet: ben@val.com
Austin, TX uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!val!ben
Did Schrodinger exist? ...or was that in another universe?

4108. Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 15:42:05 UTC
From: pfluegerm@alpine.UUCP
Message-ID: <4e97da9c.14891@alpine.UUCP>
Source record: 5598
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <829@idacrd.UUCP>, mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>

[stuff deleted about not having a valid QSO until you ACK the I frame
carrying your QSO #]

> IMNSHO this was clearly a mistake. On the earlier missions if they
> heard you on a audio casette you got a card. If I sound down
> its because I too am in the QRZ and NOT the QSL list after two
> successful connects. I am urging that this be modified for the
> Ken Cameron mission. Comments?
>
> 73's
> Bob N4HY

Yes! I agree wholeheartedly. The SABM/UA and receipt of the I frame
with your QSO # should be enough.

I too connected, got a QSO number, but suspect my ack wasn't received.
This was on the second to last orbit, so I never saw a QSL list.
It was a real rush to see "CONNECTED TO WA4SIR".

I'll go one step further - with all the stations trying, why not save
the QRZ list and QSL *BOTH* the heard stations and the completed QSO
stations - with an indication on the QSL card whether you were just
heard or completed a QSO.

Oh maybe one more thing - how about an external antenna on that robot
arm or something? :-) I missed a lot of should-have-been-great passes
apparently because of shuttle/antenna orientation.

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-582-7624 Home: 602-439-1978
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI Internet: PLEASE USE UUCP PATH (NOT INTERNET)!

4109. Re: UK-->US ham license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 16:17:00 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <202@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5601

In article <1990Dec13.162450.16530@porthos.cc.bellcore.com} martin@cellar.UUCP (Martin Harriss (ACP)) writes:
}In article <12280030@hpspdra.HP.COM> henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black) writes:
}>lewis@pender.ee.upenn.edu (Niclas H. Lewis) writes:
}>>I was wondering what procedures one has to go through to obtain a
}>>US amateur radio license. I currently have a class A license (GW4WFX) in
}> ^^^^^^^
}> Make that class A licence if it's British.
}>>Britain but will be in the US for a number of years where I am at grad.
}>>school. Can I just get a reciprocal license or do I have to subject myself
}>>to some other procedure.......??????
}
}>Just get form 610A
}>from the FCC and return it with a copy of your licence. They send you
}>your permit in a couple of weeks (much faster than getting a US license).
}
}I would like to add to this. Since UK licences are renewed every year,
}and a fee is paid, the FCC needs proof that your ticket is current.
}When I first looked into this, about 10 years ago, I was told that I
}would have to send the receipt for the fee I paid for the UK licence
}along with the form 610A. It used to be that you only got a renewal
}receipt if you specifically asked for it at the time of renewal.
}
}In the end I found it so easy to get a US license that I just went ahead
}and did it.
}
I ran into the same thing with a Canadian licence many years ago. THe Canadian DOC would not accept payment before Jan 1 for a renewal starting April 1, usually I would get the renewal back in March and be off the air from April 1 through early May when my new permit would come through.

With Canada the reciprocal permit is automatic now, but I suspect that you could well end up with much the same situation.

BTW the reciprocal permit is NOT intented for a permanent resident even though the FCC normally won't bother with this. If you change your visa to "permanent resident" then you SHOULD get a U.S. license!

Mike AA4MW ex VE3BYO
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4110. FCC decision on no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 16:19:28 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880385@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5602

By the time you see this you'll undoubtedly have seen the text of the
FCC news release...

I can see the bumper stickers now...

* Full Techs Do It with Lower Frequency

* Not Safe at Any Frequency

* Have CSCE, Will QRM (World Wide)

* Technical Grandfather

* Welcome to VHF, Now Go Learn Morse Code

* Codeless Wonder

* It's 10MHz, Do You Know Morse Code?

4111. Herb et. al.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 16:23:50 UTC
From: kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <41397@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 5603
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I almost hate to ask about this, but would someone please e-mail me a rundown of the "Herbie" situation? I listened in yesterday on 14.313. I heard Herb loud and clear; he seems to have a magnificent station. However, what I heard was a rational, reasonable man trying to enjoying chatting with other hams. He and his buddies were polite about letting other people join in.

What I also heard was hundreds of absolute jerks trying to shut Herb down via massive QRM (a violation of FCC regulations). Some of them were singing (which is also a violation of the regs). Many used foul language (yet another violation of the regs).

Then I tuned up a few kHz and heard an equally rational and reasonable sounding gentleman telling someone else that Herb had long since worn out his welcome. Unfortunately, he didn't elaborate enough for me to figure the situation out.

Please, I'm terribly curious. Obviously there are a lot of hams out there that ABSOLUTELY DESPISE Herb. I heard them myself. What is Herb supposed to have done to P.O. these people so much? I didn't hear anything bad. I don't understand why the people that don't like to listen to him can't just tune over to another frequency. After all, there's plenty of room for all of us. I thought we worried about not having enough hams, right?

Any elucidation will be greatly appreciated.

Kip Ingram

4112. ARES/Data availability

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 16:27:06 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <12269@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 5604
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In the book "Your Gateway to Packet Radio", in a chapter discussing the use of packet radio for public service communications and emergency communications in particular, it mentions a piece of software called ARES/Data. The Clemson University ARC is interested in utilizing packet radio for emergency and public-service work, which is what the software is designed for.

According to the book, it states that it (ARES/Data) is copyrighted but public domain and available without charge. Is it available from an FTP site, by any chance?? Are there any other sources for the software that anyone knows?

Also, it book mentions that to use the ARES/Data program, you need the TNC to have the WA8DED firmware installed. Where is THIS available from? (I can burn the EEPROM, if I can get the code, or is it not public domain?).

Thanks for the help!!

(BTW, this section of the book mentions a familiar name to readers of these groups... N6BIS, Patty Winter! Okay, Patty... help!!!!!)

73 de BJ, KM4RB

4113. new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 16:39:22 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <116@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 5605

Well, I too agree that the fcc has finally come up with an elegant solution.
Of course, I think there may be some problems to work out. For instance,
in the call book will their be any kind of designator indicating technician
prior to no-code vs. after no-code ?

And, if we are supposed to be self policing, and I hear a technician talking
on 10 meters, how do I know if he is legal or not ???

Well, it's a done deal, all we can do know is try to work it into our hobby
as best we can.

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
Internetworking & Support Group
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

4114. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 16:53:31 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.165331.2673@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5607

> man on a boat who had a CB whose microphone didn't work; used CW for
> distress call

Did that *really* happen or was it a fictionalized account of what *might*
happen? I thought it was the latter.

What are the odds of a microphone element failing while the push-to-talk
button stays in working order?

4115. FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 17:05:31 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <752.2768C28E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5610

> From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington)
> Date: 14 Dec 90 06:35:33 GMT
> Organization: University of Georgia, Athens
> Message-ID: <1990Dec14.063533.27834@athena.cs.uga.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <748.2767FFE5@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >
> > > December 13, 1990
> > >
> > > FCC ESTABLISHES NEW CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE
> > > (PR DOCKET 90-55)
> >
> >I take back part of what I have said about them in the past. Sometimes the
> FCC
> >does indeed do something right!!!
> >
>
> Yes, the _simplicity_ and elegance of the way they did it is quite
> atypical of bureaucracy, isn't it!

Yes. Why do I get this kleine Spannung that this is what they had in mind
from the beginning?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4116. No-code announcement

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 17:09:15 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <753.2768C293@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5611

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 14 Dec 90 07:27:17 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1990Dec14.072717.22068@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> martin@cellar.bae.bellcore.com (Martin Harriss (ACP)) writes:
>
> ><editorial mode on>
> >How will they enforce this? Seems like a mess to me.
>
> How many people would NOT try for the CW test and
> go ahead and operate CW illegally?

Am I the only one who finds this concern to be amusing? The thought of the anti-no-code group ganging up on people using CW without a test strikes me as something out of Monty Python.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4117. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 17:14:47 UTC
From: touch@dsl.cis.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <34784@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 5612
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Dec14.152659.8250@val.com> ben@val.com (Ben Thornton) writes:
>henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>I thought that CW *is* a digital mode.
>
>BNF:
><tone> := true;
><silence> := false;
>

Depends on what you call digital. Actually, time is part of the
BNF (dot = 3 * dash, etc). Time is also quantized, so it is digital
in the true sense, just NOT binary. The BNF would be:

dot := tone-for-dot-interval
no-dot := silence-for-dot-interval
dash := dot dot dot
intra-letter-space := no-dot
no-dash := no-dot no-dot no-dot
inter-letter-space := no-dash
? inter-wordspace := no-dash no-dash no-dash

I'm sure the space between dots and dashes is one dot time, and
the spaces between letters is one dash, and three dot times are
one dash time. I'm not sure about the space between words, or
if there even is one defined (I think you may just parse the
letter stream into words by context alone).

Joe Touch
PhD Candidate
Dept of Computer and Information Science
Univ of Pennsylvania

4118. Re: Anybody in New England confirm sarex or voice qso ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 17:26:46 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.4982@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 5613

```
>In article <2122@shodha.enet.dec.com> b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com (Bob Egan) writes:
>
>Except for possibly 1 evening, around 2am, I do not remember the
>shuttle get much above 6 degrees elevation in N.E.
>
>I think ? I heard voice during one fo the Saturday night passes..(I
>was at a party...1/2 listing to a scanner :)...but
>did not copy anything voice or otherwise substantial w/ R7000 and
>22 elements pointed on several passess.
>
>I did hear *several* voice and "paketteers" transmitting on
>the primary group 1 up-link freq.'s..
>
>
>Sooooo..is New ENgland got anybody "offical" ... ??
>

Nope .. and I was plowing 250 watts into a 22 element beam.

I did work MIR though!!
--

/\ /\
//\\//\\
+---------^^^^------------------^^^^---------+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
| Usenet: ...virgin!ubbs-nh!wa1omm!paul |
+-------------------------------------------+
/\ / /\ (~ / / / / /\ /\ / / /
/ V /~~\ _) /~/ /_/ /~~\ , / V /~/
```

4119. Re: Powerline voltage too high, power co working on it

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 17:37:51 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280032@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 5614

In article <13434@encore.Encore.COM> jcallen@encore.Com (Jerry Callen) writes:
>In article <9780@fy.sei.cmu.edu> rsd@sei.cmu.edu (Richard S D'Ippolito) writes:
>>The typical electric utility tariff (what the utility must provide under its
>>contract with your state government) calls for 120v +/- 5% at your meter, or
>>114-126 volts. You can't really complain about 126 volts. Also, a 'good'
>>digital (or analog) meter will not necessarily give an accurate reading, as
>>most of them are average-responding, rms-reading, because if there are a lot
>>of solid-state power controls on your feeder, the AC waveform can get fairly
>>chopped up.
>Then what IS the basis for the 120V +/- 5% if not rms? Seems like the only
>fairly repeatable reading would be peak to peak...
And In article <637@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>Hmmmm...could this be why my lightbulbs last such a short time?
>I just measured my voltage, and on one leg I have 121.9v,
>and thesc.UUCP>other 123.6v. Is anything over 120VAC too high?
>Should it ONLY be 110 to 120 VAC?

In a previous life I worked for a company that made electronic instrumentation for utility companies and became aware of a number of apparent anomalies in the way power companies treat measurements. In general there are good historic reasons if you dig deep enough, and one reason utility companies resist a move to more electronic instrumentation is that it tends to give measurements more "scientifically correct" but not of "the traditional form". No-one likes discrepancies, least of all people spending money (especially other people's money).
Well, first off domestic tariff electricity service in the US is nearly always based on a nominal 120volt supply. The most common service is so-called "110/220volt three wire" service (really 120-0-120 nominal). There are exceptions, the most famous (?) being Con-Ed's so-called 110/208volt network service which is the norm in New York City.
There are no universal standards on voltage tolerance and regulation, prior to the Mid-1970s it was common for whole towns to be run on substantial excess voltage so that a couple of far out ranches would not have too low a voltage at their end of the line. Marginally tapped transformers were one of the most successful approaches to better tolerance but the motivation was conservation. Before the energy crises utility companies had little incentive to conserve energy. Higher voltage meant more power sold, more power sold meant more fiscal turnover and more turnover meant more profit since the rate of return on capital was fixed by the PUC. In the modern age where it is just about impossible to build (let alone profitably build) a new power station, they have a large incentive to match demand to (limited) capacity.
(Anyone care to speculate what's going to happen when the US runs out

of sufficient generating capacity - as it certainly will ?)
There are other oddities, for example traditional induction disk power meters (like you probably have on your home), have a tendency to creep, i.e. record finite but small power when the voltage is present but the delivered current is zero. Although negligible in the grand scheme of things this fault would be very noticeable so to overcome it the induction disks are made with a smallish hole in the disk to prevent creep. A consequence of the anti-creep hole is that a finite starting torque is needed to get the meter started (typically equivalent to 15watts of power). Another anomaly is the limited harmonic response of the induction disk meter, this tends to make harmonic rich loads (notable fluorescent lights) appear to consume less power than they actually do. Utility companies definitely want to hush this up because commercial users are the big users of this type of load, and they are good business being cheaper to supply and paying a higher tariff than the domestic consumers (remember the PUC (Public Utilities Commission) sets the rates). So the Utilities resist more "scientifically accurate" instrumentation as it would remove a well-hidden break that the commercial users are getting.
Another anomaly affects only service greater than 200Amp (not your domestic service) and that is that above 200Amps current transformers are usually used as part of the instrument, and guess what, current transformers saturate and go distinctly non-linear if there is any D.C. component in the load current. How can this be? Easy - just have your pottery factory run its kilns as half wave loads and see the power bill decimated. Again suitable electronic instrumentation would be "scientifically accurate".

Henry Black P.E. +1 415 857 6655 KK6JR G4NOC
Purely my own views, unless HP can make money out of them.

4120. Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 17:41:41 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <31@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5615
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

We also made QRZ at W6YX. We have third party confirmation. But, given the Doppler, one could make an actual connect only at maximum elevation (at least at our latitude), and since the robot heard us before that time, there was no way we could ACK it.

The robot is the proverbial Good Idea, since it allows for continuous coverage (even while the ham astronaut is doing real work). But yeah, the logger could use a little bit of work...

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

4121. Re: Please submit WA4SIR QRZ beacons copied

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 17:45:50 UTC
From: mikef@bert.Rosemount.COM
Message-ID: <9495@rosevax.Rosemount.COM>
Source record: 5616
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Could someone send me the circuit for the ROBOCOPY program that
was published in the October issue of _73_ Magazine. I have
the program which is intended to decode cw from the reciever
speaker input, but don't have the circuit schematic. I will also
need the pinouts for the serial port (25 pin and 9 pin).

The circuit is only like 2 transistors and a few other parts.
The parts list was included with the .zip file, but no schematic.

Thanks in advance.

Mike

mikef@bert.rosemount.com

4122. Re: CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 18:03:09 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140032@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 5617

> I was wondering
> if the authors have any plans to make the source code available.

I am writing to the authors of the QST article requesting that the source code be made available, and also mentioning the iambic ON/OFF request. I'll post their answer when I get it.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4123. Re: Dayton Dates ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 18:05:50 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.msd.ray.com
Message-ID: <1949@raybed2.msd.ray.com>
Source record: 5621

In article <27080038@col.hp.com>, kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt) writes:
> Anyone know the dates for the Dayton Hamvention ???

Survey says: April 26, 27, 28.

Gene WA1UXA

4124. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 18:22:01 UTC
From: sbbrown@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.182201.28639@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 5624

In article <1990Dec14.165331.2673@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>What are the odds of a microphone element failing while the push-to-talk
>button stays in working order?

It's happened to me.

Steve Brown, N8HFI

--
Steve Brown sbbrown@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu

4125. Re: Keyers, Paddles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 18:38:18 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <120@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 5626

For all you types experimenting with mobile CW the sideswiper type keys are (IMHO) the ONLY hardware worth considering. The use of keyers with memory are ok for the canned portions of the QSO but when you have to start talking then its time to get off the keyer. Keyers require more concentration than do manual keys. The motion with a straight key is not natural in any mobile mounting position. Mechanical bugs require a lot of concentration and suffer from bump-jitters on the dot contact. The sidewinder has a nice lateral movment, a positive control pivot that does not bounce and is self centering. Overall, its your character that comes out in the sending and can be very pleasing to the listener.

Try one, you'll like it.

Ron Todd, K3FR

4126. Re: reorganize - do it all now [:-)]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 19:36:59 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <coP7T2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5478

luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:

> Although Phil had a good point there, I find it hardly "patently
> absurd" to move the bullshit about pizza orders and radar detectors
> out of this group somewhere where it can be c)aught up convenientl(y.

Absolutely. But let's do it without bouncing everything around. Add
rec.ham-radio.legal. That's all it takes. And if you don't want to see
the pizza orders and microwave detectors you won't even need to do that
at your site. You won't need to c)atch up on a group you don't carry.

4127. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 19:39:01 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <34793@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 5479

In article <1990Dec14.165331.2673@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>What are the odds of a microphone element failing while the push-to-talk
>button stays in working order?

Haven't you ever had the +audio or ground leads break off inside a 4- or 8-pin mic connector while the 2 PTT leads were still intact? I'd say it's happened to me about 5 or 6 times in the last few years.

Reminds me of the time some lid dropped my portable PC being used for logging right in the middle of field day. A la Murphy, it's bound to happen at the worst possible time.

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

4128. Re: What about those of us in the half-way house?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 19:43:41 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <iZP7T3w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5480

kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:

> Will I be a new Tech or an old Tech? My guess is old, since I passed
> the 5 wpm code test. If it did come in as new Tech, I do have the
> certificate they gave me stating that I passed 5 wpm CW; that would let
> me upgrade to HF privs right away, right?

You will be neither an old nor a new Tech. You will be a middle Tech.

Old tech's are those who passed the General theory exam, and need only a 13 wpm code test to become General.

Middle tech's will be those who passed the Tech theory test and the 5 wpm test. They will have, according to the info passed here, Novice HF and all other VHF+ privs. They will need a General theory test AND 13 wpm to make General. (Or, will the more intense new tech test qualify for the general theory test?)

New tech's will pass a new theory test. They get VHF+ privs.

> Somebody please tell me that I will indeed get to operate on HF.

It isn't up to us. It is up to the FCC. They seem to be saying "YES".

4129. Re: ARES/Data availability

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 19:54:21 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47386@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5481
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <12269@hubcap.clemson.edu>bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu(BJ Backitis) writes:
>
>In the book "Your Gateway to Packet Radio", in a chapter discussing the
>use of packet radio for public service communications and emergency
>communications in particular, it mentions a piece of software called
>ARES/Data.
>
>According to the book, it states that it (ARES/Data) is copyrighted but
>public domain and available without charge. Is it available from an
>FTP site, by any chance?? Are there any other sources for the software
>that anyone knows?

BJ--

The public service column of the December _QST_ is devoted to ARES/Data.
It gives instructions on how to obtain it by mail, CompuServe, or BBS.

By the way, someone once pointed out to me that the terms "copyrighted"
and "public domain" are mutually exclusive. Like Phil Karn's NET and
NOS programs, ARES/Data is free to its intended audience, but is not
public domain.

>Also, it book mentions that to use the ARES/Data program, you need the
>TNC to have the WA8DED firmware installed. Where is THIS available
>from? (I can burn the EEPROM, if I can get the code, or is it not
>public domain?).

The article mentions that TAPR sells these EPROMS.

>(BTW, this section of the book mentions a familiar name to readers of
>these groups... N6BIS, Patty Winter! Okay, Patty... help!!!!!)

What did they do--reprint my "Packet in Emergency Communications" article
again? I know they used it in the _Public Service Handbook_ at least once.

Patty

p.s. Don't anyone bother asking me more about ARES/Data. I've seen it
once or twice but otherwise know nothing about it. It runs on the wrong
computers. :-) :-)

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

4130. Re: ARES/Data availability

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 20:16:40 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <12279@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 5484
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <47386@apple.Apple.COM>, by winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter):
> In article <12269@hubcap.clemson.edu>bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu(BJ Backitis) writes:
>>
>>In the book "Your Gateway to Packet Radio", in a chapter discussing the
>>use of packet radio for public service communications and emergency
>>communications in particular, it mentions a piece of software called
>>ARES/Data.
>>
>>According to the book, it states that it (ARES/Data) is copyrighted but
>>public domain and available without charge. Is it available from an
>>FTP site, by any chance?? Are there any other sources for the software
>>that anyone knows?
>
> The public service column of the December _QST_ is devoted to ARES/Data.
> It gives instructions on how to obtain it by mail, CompuServe, or BBS.

Ack... I thought I hit all the QST's... must have missed that one.

(engage hit-head-against-wall mode)

>
> By the way, someone once pointed out to me that the terms "copyrighted"
> and "public domain" are mutually exclusive. Like Phil Karn's NET and
> NOS programs, ARES/Data is free to its intended audience, but is not
> public domain.
>

Well, I went by what the book written by Stan Horzepa (WA1LOU) said:

"It [ARES/Data] is a copyrighted, public-domain program, available
without charge to anyone interested."

Personally, I agree with your statement, but I wasn't sure if it was
truly copyrighted or really public-domain, so I went for inaccurately
vague mode :-)

>
>>Also, it book mentions that to use the ARES/Data program, you need the
>>TNC to have the WA8DED firmware installed. Where is THIS available
>>from? (I can burn the EEPROM, if I can get the code, or is it not
>>public domain?).
>
> The article mentions that TAPR sells these EPROMS.
>

Someone else pointed out to me that this was NET/ROM... I remember when
that was first coming out, but I haven't used it much. (Unfortunately,
I haven't been active in packet for a while... I see all that's happend
and it's overwhelming!)

>
>>(BTW, this section of the book mentions a familiar name to readers of
>>these groups... N6BIS, Patty Winter! Okay, Patty... help!!!!!)
>
> What did they do--reprint my "Packet in Emergency Communications" article
> again? I know they used it in the _Public Service Handbook_ at least once.
>

Well, the book mentions "a set of... packet-radio guidelines and public-
service events were compiled by Patty Winter, N6BIS, in 1986... An
expanded version of these quidelines follows." Then it goes into what
would be a little over two pages worth of hints and guidelines. It was
very informative.

Overall, I really like the book. BTW, this is the 2nd edition to which
I refer...

>
> p.s. Don't anyone bother asking me more about ARES/Data. I've seen it
> once or twice but otherwise know nothing about it. It runs on the wrong
> computers. :-) :-)
>

Ah, there's nothing like loyalty to one's company!! Personally, all the
modern day machines seem the same to me... [enter old-fart mode] I
remember back in '05 when we had to boot the machine up with the
switches on the front, and load in paper tape... and we LIKED it that
way! (mega- :-))

Thanks for the help, Patty!

73 de BJ, KM4RB

4131. Re: ARES/Data availability

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 21:00:55 UTC
From: paluzzi@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.210055.23507@news.arc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 5485
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

It would be worthwhile if someone could upload ARES/Data to a well-known archive site. People would then be able to get it via anonymous ftp.

If this has been done, which host has it?

73
Pete

Peter Paluzzi, Sr. Graphics Analyst, Sterling Software, ZeroOne Group
Advanced Computing Facility, NASA/Ames Research Center
Mail Stop 233-3, Moffett Field, CA 94035
(415) 604-4589 paluzzi@ames.arc.nasa.gov N6YEO (FTS) 464-4589

4132. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 21:01:56 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250305@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5487

In rec.ham-radio, henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:

... Morse is basically
>obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far superior at punching
>clean signals through noise.

I disagree. People think that there is something magic in DSP (Digital
Signal Processing), but it really is nothing more than fancy filtering.
The human ear/brain is also a pretty fancy adaptive filter, and it can
"fill in" missing text based on higher-level reasoning that would be
impossible for a computer. For sending human-readable text at
slow conversational (rag-chew) speeds over narrow bandwidth channels,
CW is unmatched. It also has the advantage of simple, inexpensive
equipment.

AL N1AL

4133. Re: How do I mount this feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 21:07:58 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250306@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5488

In rec.ham-radio, mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:

>In article <1250301@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>
>>To bring it into the house without drilling holes, use two peices of
>>coax braid flattened into a strip. Insulate them with electrical tape
>>or whatever and run them between the sill and (casement) window. You
>>should then be able to shut and lock the window without damage.
>>
>>AL N1AL

>I have not used parallel line for transmitting purposes.
>But don't you think that it would be a mistake to run any antenna conductor or
>open-wire feedline that close to a metallic object? ...

I was assuming a wooden casement-type window. Actually my open-wire feed
is run through the wall be means of a two pairs of ceramic insulators.
This would not be an option, however, for people who don't own their own home.

AL N1AL

4134. Re: MACMORSE & HyperCard Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 21:16:28 UTC
From: mjm@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU
Message-ID: <7169@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU>
Source record: 5489

In article <8582@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM> georgep@sail.LABS.TEK.COM (George Pubanz) writes:
->
-> I am trying to obtain copies of software for the Macintosh
-> to help my wife get her amateur ticket. I have seen references in
-> the past to MacMorse and I am very interested in this program. Are
-> there other code practice applications available for the Mac? I
-> have also read about the HyperCard stacks which allow practice of
-> the various theory elements. These too would be helpful.
->
-> I would appreciate an E-mail response from anyone who knows
-> how to get copies of these applications. Thanks for the help and
-> Happy Hollydaze.

Could you post what you find out? I'm also interested.

Mike Mallette

4135. Technician Licenses (a.k.a. No Code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 21:30:01 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8444@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 5490

Well, I've been waiting all morning for the crowing to start and so far the wires are silent. The only explanation I have is that the word hasn't gotten out yet. So...for those of you who haven't heard yet...

Yesterday, 13 December, the FCC formally approved a new class of no-code license. The ruling will take effect in approximately 60 days. The basic outline is as follows:
- the name of the new class of license is "Technician";
- call signs to be issued from the same class as current Novice licenses (the 2 x 3 block);
- examination requirements are the current written elements 2 and 3a only;
- examinations will be administered under the current VE program;
- the new license will grant all amateur privileges above 30 MHz.;
- upon completing a 5 wpm code exam, the new Technician will obtain the same privileges as the current Technician class licensees.

Further details on administering the program are still being worked out. All of the 18 VEC's are now conferring with the Private Radio Branch of the FCC to set up the administrative procedures for handling this.

I had expected to see this in the ARRL bulletins this morning (Friday, Dec. 14) but nothing showed up. It's a good guess something will appear about it in Monday's bulletin. FYI, my source on this is W6NLG, President of the Sunnyvale (Ca.) VEC, as communicated directly to him by John B. Johnston, Chief of the Private Radio Branch at the FCC. Cheers.
AA6KX

4136. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 22:07:58 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <32@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5492
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Dec14.152659.8250@val.com> ben@val.com (Ben Thornton) writes:
>Now, some digital modes are certainly superior to others, and some are
>more suited for usage in high-noise (QRM) radio circuits than others.
>Let's not confuse the issue by branding CW as an *ANALOG* mode, especially
>since most digital modes in use today on UHF and below are merely digitally
>modulated analog signals, like CW.

Branding CW as a "digital mode" is sort of like calling a bicycle an
automobile because it has wheels. While the symbols take on discrete levels,
both the encoding process and the decoding process are very analog in
nature.

>If you are branding morse as obsolete because of the modulation techniques
>then HF packet, AMTOR, and RTTY are also obsolete.

The problem here is that you're confusing coding with modulation. HF packet
et al are all FM in nature, which is somewhat superior to AM modes like CW
when it comes to decoding (orthogonality).

Old tech myths die hard...

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

4137. Re: ARES/Data availability

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 22:44:18 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <20786@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 5494
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <12269@hubcap.clemson.edu> bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis) writes:
>
>In the book "Your Gateway to Packet Radio", in a chapter discussing the
>use of packet radio for public service communications and emergency
>communications in particular, it mentions a piece of software called
>ARES/Data. The Clemson University ARC is interested in utilizing packet
...
It is available by anonymous FTP from pc.usl.edu; look for
pub/ham/ad12dis.exe, a self-extracting archive.

>Also, it book mentions that to use the ARES/Data program, you need the
>TNC to have the WA8DED firmware installed. Where is THIS available

I will place into the above ham directory the NORD<>LINK DED clone
software for the TNC2. The Germans added a KISS mode so it's not
like you have to throw out all your KA9Q software! I think it's
called tf12.zip (The Firmware). Look for something similar in a day
or so.

73,
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.
--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

4138. Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 23:15:51 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.181551@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5498
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

For years I've been trying to tell anyone who will listen that connected-mode AX.25 is very ill-suited for "contesting" purposes. Unfortunately, the Sarex missions seem to place a very heavy emphasis on Joe and Mary HT being able to participate with no special knowledge, equipment or protocols, even though this wastes a golden opportunity to encourage Joe and Mary HT to try something new. and even though this results in absolute bedlam on the bands.

Anyway, what you really want is a simple three-way handshake. Station A sends a CQ with a sequence number. Station B responds by acking the Station A's transmission and including a sequence number of its own. Station A then acknowledges station B's transmission and goes back to calling CQ. That's it!

There is, by the way, NO protocol that will *always* ensure that two stations communicating over a lossy network will agree on whether or not they had a successful QSO. This is known as the "two-army problem" (aka the "coordinating generals' problem") and it is easily shown to have no solution. See Computer Networks by Tanenbaum, second edition, p397-398.

Phil

4139. Need Circuit for _73_ Magazine ROBOCOPY program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 23:23:18 UTC
From: mikef@bert.Rosemount.COM
Message-ID: <9498@rosevax.Rosemount.COM>
Source record: 5499
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Could someone send me the circuit for the ROBOCOPY program that
was published in the October issue of _73_ Magazine. I have
the program which is intended to decode cw from the reciever
speaker input, but don't have the circuit schematic. I will also
need the pinouts for the serial port (25 pin and 9 pin).

The circuit is only like 2 transistors and a few other parts.
The parts list was included with the .zip file, but no schematic.

Thanks in advance.

Mike WA0VNH

mikef@bert.rosemount.com

4140. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 23:27:00 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <21877@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 5500

In article <831@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
+> It does not appear at this time that the 13 and 20 WPM code exams
+> will be changed unless it is done under NPRM 90-55 (Communicator)
+Yes but I wonder how long it will be before some ham sues on the basis of
+reverse discrimination or some such thing as this. If an exception is made
+for a certain group, the death of the requirement cannot be far behind it
+would seem to me.,
+
Better yet, a class action lawsuit! Since current TECH license holders are
a greater that 51% majority of all grades of licensees, it would seem only
logical that the 13 WPM requirement be DROPPED! And that all licensees that
have credit for Elements 3a&b be grandfathered General privs. The same should
apply to Advanced licensees that can pass Element 4b. Face it, CW's an artform
not an absolute standard of merit or measure! And it's days are numbered...!

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

4141. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 23:27:04 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <662@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5501

In article <1990Dec12.184851.29531@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>, mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:
> In article <658@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >
> >What about repeaters that have a burglar alarm to indicate on the air
> >when an intruder has entered the area? Would this be illegal, because
> >like the caller on the phone, the intruder might not be a licensed ham?
>
> No; it would be legal because it involves the immediate protection of property
> and possibly of limb (maybe the intruder isn't a ham and hasn't seen a 2 KV
> power supply before). In such an emergency, there is no question as to
> legality.

I don't think so. With this logic, I could go around installing wireless burglar alarm systems that used ham radio frequencies, and claim that it was all legal because it was emergency communications.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4142. Re: W.W.II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-14 23:37:48 UTC
From: pierson@ggone.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18215@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5502

In article <18138@shlump.nac.dec.com>, goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein) writes...

>I'm not THAT old, but I've read a bit about it, and even once had some
>1940's QSTs that were discussing what to do after the war ended and the
>hams could get back on the air.

Additional footnote. From (i forget) but probably a WWII vintage Radio Amateurs Handbook (they kept printing em...), there were articles on LF License Free ops and "wired wireless" (power line propagated LF.) I have no idea if these were actually used. I seem to recall that in certain areas (near military bases, ferinstance) even these were forbidden.

thanks
dave pierson |the facts, as accurately as i can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |the opinions, my own.
600 Nickerson Rd
Marlboro, Mass
01752 pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com

"He has read everything, and, to his credit, written nothing." A J Raffles

4143. Re: NEW NOVICE Seeks advice on first rig.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 00:20:44 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880386@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5503

>Congratulations and welcome.

Ditto, Jeff, Welcome.

>Better to wait a little now and find one you really like. Some rigs to
>try include the ICOM 735 and 725, Kenwoods TS140 or TS440. Yaesu also
>makes similar rigs but I'm not familar with the numbers.

The Yaesu numbers are 757 and 767. I'm considering the 757 as my second rig, which is the cheapest of all of the above numbers.

The other school on this says to spend as little as possible on your first rig, see what annoys you the most, then trade for something that doesn't annoy you. I bought a Kenwood TS520 for ~$350 (less than most HTs), and have had a great time with it. The 520 has discrete transistors, 3 transmitting tubes, analog dial, and no synthesizer.

Curiously, Ten-Tec offers two versions of their top-of-the-line, one that is synthesized, and one that is not. I think the Paragon is the one for those people that are fed up with synthesizer birdies.

Perry / KF0CA

4144. Re: The Hate Herbie Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 00:21:14 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500064@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5504

> / hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) / 12:02 pm Dec 9, 1990 /
> In article <1990Dec5.055022.20295@informix.com>, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
> > In article <1990Dec3.174656.27983@dcdwest.uucp> plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
> > >In article <1990Dec1.064203.3875@lopez.UUCP> flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:
> > >>
> > >>The 20 meter mess has taken a new turn. Herb KV4FZ and his BARF group ...
> > >
> > >I envision an isolated island somewhere with only 2 mtr lo power single
> > >channel HT's (no repeaters or beams allowed), throw in K1MAN and his
> > >constant dribble and let them have at it. Forever is a long time :-)
> >
> > How about this for a "ham hell": put Herbie and Co. in large, steel-frame
> > apartment building, where every other resident has TV sets with indoor
>
> (Various descriptions of ham purgatory were deleted)
>
> There was a fiction article in one of the ham magazines in the 1960s
> where the deceased ham finds himself in what must be a ham paradise
> in the hereafter. He is shown a HUGE station, with every kind of exotic
> antenna available...all the latest gear, big amplifiers, etc.
>
> But when he gets on the air and calls CQ, no one comes back...and he
> can't hear anyone either.

In the version of this story that I read, all he could hear was rare and exotic dx who always answered him on the first call.

>
> When he complains to his hosts, they say: "Just where did you think you
> were? This is hell."
>

Same ending.

>
>
> Tad Cook
> ----------

That may have been when I started operating QRP. :-)

Bill - WA7NWP

4145. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 00:28:47 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500065@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5505

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) / 6:10 pm Dec 12, 1990 /
>to hurt anything.

I agree with the comment about using CW. It is definitely illegal to modify
a ham rig to operate on CB as the radio is not type-accepted for that service.

AL N1AL

This is a good question for all the net-lawyers.

Is it illegal to modify a rig to RECEIVE CB?

Is it really illegal to modify a rig to make it capable of transmitting on the
CB band? There's no question that it's against the rules to transmit with
it. Is the mere ownership of a non-type accepted CB rig illegal?

Bill - WA7NWP

"When clipping diodes is outlawed - only outlaws will have clipped diodes."

4146. Re: How do I mount this feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 00:35:27 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880387@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5506

Re: running twinlead down the exterior wall and into the house

When I installed some twinlead, I just nailed it to the side of the house with 1" box-type nails. To bring it inside, I drilled a line of closely-space holes, then joined all the holes into a slot by twisting the drill sideways. To keep the bugs out, I then used silicone caulk around to drilled slot.

I haven't started any fires... yet. :)

Perry

4147. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 00:44:20 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012150044.AA01342@tilde>
Source record: 5507

Re: No-Code license

Now that it's here, we must learn to live with it. I understand that there will be 2 classes of Technicians: one who has passed 5WPM and has all current Tech privileges; and one who has not demonstrated the Morse code ability, and is restricted to 30 Mhz and above. I also understand that there will be no call-sign differentiation. So how will we bge able to tell if a Tech who is operating below 30 MHz is authorized to do so?

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

4148. * SpaceNews 17-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 02:31:57 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <385@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 5508
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1217
* SpaceNews 17-Dec-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1217

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY DECEMBER 17, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* MIR NEWS *
============
U2MIR has once again become active from the Mir space station complex.
Simplex radio contacts with U2MIR can be made on a frequency of 145.550 MHz
FM when the amateur radio experiment is active and the spacecraft is above
your horizon. U2MIR was supposed to contact WA4SIR on the Space Shuttle
(STS-35), but due to Columbia's early return to Earth, the contact was
never established.

* OSCAR-21 NEWS *
=================
The launch of AMSAT-OSCAR-21/RM-1/RS-14/RUDAK-2 has been postponed until
07-Jan-91 so that a Soviet official may witness the launch.

RUDAK-2 will not only carry a Mode B linear transponder, but also a variety
of packet radio experiments with data rates from 400 to 9600 bps using
various modulation schemes. It will be compatible with AX.25 protocols
and those amateurs equipped for FO-20, PACSAT, LUSAT, AO-13 PSK telemetry,
and UO-14.

Linear Transponder Uplink: 435.030 - 435.120 MHz (90 KHz)
Linear Transponder Downlink: 145.880 - 145.970 MHz (inverted)
O/P Power: 12 watts max.
Beacon : 145.880 MHz, CW telemetry.

Gain of satellite RX/TX antennas: 2.3 dBi each (dipoles)
Input sensitivity: -125 dBm (435 MHz) for a C/No of 45 dB/Hz

SAT-RX-1: 435.016 MHz +-10 KHz 1200 bps, FSK, NRZIC/Biphase-M (JAS, PACSAT)
SAT-RX-2: 435.155 MHz +-10 KHz (AFC) 2400 bps, BPSK, Biphase-S
SAT-RX-3a: 435.193 MHz +-10 KHz (AFC) 4800 bps, RSM, NRZIC/Biphase-M
SAT-RX-3b: 435.193 MHz +-10 KHz (AFC) 9600 bps, RSM, NRZI (NRZ-S) +Scrambler

SAT-RX-4: 435.041 MHz +-10 KHz (digital AFC) RX for RTX-DSP experiments

The downlink can be switched to the following operating modes:
Transmit frequency: 145.983 MHz

Mode 1: 1200 bps, BPSK, NRZI (NRZ-S) (like FO-20)
Mode 2: 400 bps, BPSK, Biphase-S (AMSAT mode for OSCAR-13 beacon)
Mode 3: 2400 bps, BPSK, Biphase-S (planned for OSCAR-13)
Mode 4: 4800 bps, RSM, NRZIC (Biphase-M) (like 4800 bps uplink)
Mode 5: 9600 bps, RSM, NRZI (NRZ-S) + Scrambler (like 9600 bps uplink)
Mode 6: CW keying (only for special events)
Mode 7: FSK (F1 or F2B), e.g. RTTY, SSTV, FAX, etc. (only for special events)
Mode 8: FM modulated by D/A signals from DSP-RISC processor (e.g. speech)

RUDAK-2 is a joint project of AMSAT-U-ORBITA, the Adventure Clubs in Moscow
and the AMSAT-DL/RUDAK Group in Marburg, Munich and Hannover.

[From: DB2OS & DJ0HC/KE6MN via OSCAR-11 07-Apr-90]

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

KF6J : Lou Godat, Mission Viejo, California, U.S.A.
N4WAO : Denis Wood, Eastville, Virginia, U.S.A.

...and e-mail messages:

KG2U, NK8Y, N8AHO, KB0AGD

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

4149. How do I mount this feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 03:04:09 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <755.27694CB9@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5509

> From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir)
> Date: 14 Dec 90 07:15:14 GMT
> Organization: Columbia University
> Message-ID: <1990Dec14.071514.2943@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I have not used parallel line for transmitting purposes.

Works very well. FOUR conductor parallel line works even better. Commonplace (once upon a time) at commercial installations for very long transmission line runs.

> But don't you think that it would be a mistake to run any antenna
> conductor or
> open-wire feedline that close to a metallic object?
> I would think that it should be a min of 1 inch away from any metal
> (pref.
> 1.5 in.)

1 or 1.5 inches can be tolerated for metal running at right angles to the line. For metallic conductors running parallel to the line 6 inch separation would be an ABSOLUTE minimum.

Another tip: avoid sharp bends in the line. Circular bends at least 1/20 waveength long at the lowest frequency should be used.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4150. Re: Henry Spencers un-enlightened ignorant remarks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 03:42:56 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Dec15.034256.4053@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5510

In article <1990Dec14.145827.14942@lonex.radc.af.mil> szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek) writes:
>Dear Mr. Spencer
>
> Your comments regarding my favorite part of this wonderful hobby were not
>appreciated. Such slander serves no purpose except to segregate the already
>dwindling and politically impotent ham radio fraternity (es sorority :-).

Lighten up, Bill. The no-code battle is over, and the no-code license proponents won. This does not mean that the pro-code proponents lost. Those who like code are perfectly free to continue using it. (This even includes me from time to time.) Your overreaction to Henry's gentle ribbing reminds me of Shakespeare's line "methinks thou dost protest too much."

>"because they're stranded on a desert island which is well-supplied with
>analog electronic parts but has no digital parts." Very good old boy, i almost
>missed your subtle sense of humor. I wasn't sure, for a min., that you knew
>that phone transmitters need analog parts more than cw transmitters do.
>QRP CW rigs can be made that use a nand gate as the final amp! cant do that
>with phone. Hmmmm, cant do that with packet, need analog there too . . .
>even funnier still good show!

Are there no new arguments under the sun? Sigh. To paraphrase my reply comments on 90-55, how come you guys only mention the simplicity of the CW *transmitter*? It seems to me that a workable CW *receiver* is quite a bit more complex than the simplest AM receiver, the crystal set.

>"Morse is basically obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far
>superior at punching clean signals trough noise" Sorry, here you are simply
>wrong. I suppose you could argue speed but not punching through. I have
>never seen a qrp (really qrp not 5 watts) rig that could successfully punch
>through a paper bag using "digital modulation techniques". However I do
>recall a QST article featuring a guy who got WAS on a qrp rig that used a
>nand gate for the final (i think it was something like .1mW output). No
>insult intended.

This argument is also answered in detail in my reply filing, and Bill, *you* are simply wrong. Rather than repeat the entire thing here, I refer you to it. Suffice to say that CW, as it is generally used in amateur radio (on-off keying of a carrier) is *extraordinarily* inefficient in terms of both bandwidth and power. Many computer-oriented digital transmission techniques exist that are far more efficient than manual CW, and some of them are even in use by amateurs. (This is not to say that these techniques don't also have a

lot of room for improvement - they do.)

Phil

4151. FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 03:54:12 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <756.27696A41@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5511

> From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
> Date: 14 Dec 90 13:27:37 GMT
> Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
> Message-ID: <200@platypus.uofs.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> Somebody correct me if I have bits missing in my memory, but isn't this
> the way it used to be before they gave Technicians access to the Novice
> portions of the HF bands??

No. The "tech" has always had a 5 WPM code test.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4152. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 04:17:15 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <757.27696A45@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5512

> From: alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer)
> Date: 14 Dec 90 04:04:29 GMT
> Organization: Perfect Partners Inc., Sulphur, LA
> Message-ID: <346@adept.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,news.groups
>
> I guess your license says ham on it? Hmmm, funny mine doesn't, it says
> Amateur.

The "penny" on my desk says "cent", too. So what?

> A tree must bend with the wind or BREAK.

In a storm, yes. Any storm here is a figment of the imagination.

> So too we must be flexible, in
> our
> choices, when having to deal with a medium external to our usual
> pusuits.

Ah, but we don't HAVE to deal with this external medium. We particularly
don't HAVE to rename ourselves to suit it. It's all a matter of OUR personal
preference. I don't recall any messages from the Lord High Poobah of
Newsgroups saying, "OK, you turkies, we need to change the name of that
thing!"

> I'm somewhat at a loss to understand who gave you charge of defining
> for others what their hobbys may or my not be though...

I didn't decide it. I just saw it and pointed it out.

> This should be applied wherever possible. The problem is things are not
> right or there never would have been a call for reorganization.

Wrong. Some people just don't know when to leave well enough alone.

> This is a refuge for those without the initiative to make things better.

Ah, now who's deciding things for others?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4153. no-code info - from Compuserve

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 05:08:01 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec15.050801.5541@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5513

---- CompuServe, 12/14/90, 4:18:58 PM, HamNet Ham Radio Network ----

Message: #35272, S/1 Your Ham License
Date: Thu, Dec 13, 1990 5:40:14 PM
Subject: NO-CODE IS HERE! [1]
From: Benn Kobb KC5CW 75676,1705
To: ALL

The FCC today rejected the Communicator Class no-code amateur license proposal. Instead, it deleted the Morse code requirement from the Technician license. The vote was 5-0.

The full text of the Commission decision has not been released. It is expected in a few days or weeks. Only the News Release is available.

Here is the text of the FCC News Release, Dec. 13, 1990:

* * *
[text deleted
* * *

---- CompuServe, 12/14/90, 4:19:09 PM, HamNet Ham Radio Network ----

Message: #35282, S/1 Your Ham License
Date: Thu, Dec 13, 1990 7:50:08 PM
Subject: NO CODE IS HERE! [2]
From: Benn Kobb KC5CW 75676,1705
To: ALL
Reply: #35303 (3 replies)

NO-CODE TECHNICIAN CLASS AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE Q&A (Based on FCC info)

Q: How does the "new" Technician obtain HF privileges (below 30 MHz)? A: By passing a 5 WPM Morse code test. The Volunteer Examiner (VE) will award a Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) and will notify the FCC that the Technician has completed the Morse test. This CSCE will be valid for life. No new license or callsign will be issued.

Q: Will the "HF" Technician have to identify in any special way? A: No. The FCC decided not to require a suffix or any other special ID for Technicians, whether or not they have passed 5 WPM. The regular callsign system will continue in effect. The only indicator that one has HF privileges will be the CSCE and the name on file at the VE Coordinator and FCC.

Q: I already have a Technician license. Does anything change for me? A: No. You will keep all current privileges including your HF privileges.

Q: The FCC proposed to get rid of Novice Class. Did this happen? A: No. Novice will remain as is.

Q: How many questions will there be on the Technician written test? A: Fifty-five. The FCC decided not to require extra written questions about the "utility and tradition" of Morse code.

Q: When will the "New" Technician license be available? A: By February, according to FCC staff.

Q: Why did the FCC do this? A: "The Amateur Service is not growing to the extent it probably should, based on what it has to offer. One of the reasons we think that providing a non-code entry will be helpful is that it will get people, particularly young people who have a primary interest in digital communications and computers, interested in this service." - Private Radio Bureau chief Ralph Haller, N4RH

4154. Re: WP server in JA.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 05:29:04 UTC
From: 870383@JPNTSUK2.BITNET
Message-ID: <9012162310.AA05009@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5514

> RLI/MBL Network is popular in JA packet . Then someone asked me
>calls of WP server . Now , JR1YDM.JNET1.JPN is storing many data
>of user / sysop .

Hello OM.
I posted this, but now I've got a information that WP server
is not working enough in JA-RLI . You can derivery as
"call@bbscall.JNET?.JPN.AS"
to come sure .
73.

/ KOMATSU Toshiki
Coll.of Phisical Sci.(chem.) ,The Univ.of Tsukuba ,Tsukuba-city .
Phone :+81-(0)298-514590 S-mail:P.O.Box 53,Tsukuba-Gakuen,305,JAPAN
RLInet:JF7WED@JF7WED.#14.JNET1.JPN.AS (MBX98 , Loc.QM06BC)

4155. Re: Technician Licenses (a.k.a. No Code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 08:14:11 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <18859@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 5515

In article <8444@gollum.twg.com> sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes about a conversation with the president of the Sunnyvale (CA) VEC who spoke directly to John Johnson of the Personal Radio Division of the FCC:

> - call signs to be issued from the same class as current Novice licenses
> (the 2 x 3 block);

Did he really say this? Or did he say that it's true in 6-land where there are no more N6 calls available?

>Monday's bulletin. FYI, my source on this is W6NLG, President of the Sunnyvale
>(Ca.) VEC, as communicated directly to him by John B. Johnston, Chief of the
>Private Radio Branch at the FCC. Cheers.
> AA6KX

You know, I got my first info from the Sunnyvale VEC's recorder and thought I was hearing more than in the FCC's press release reprinted here. Apparently this is why.

One other thing that Sunnyvale stated, which was not in thepress release was that testing was expected to begin on 15 February 91. The date was specific.

-edg

--
Ed Greenberg WB2GOH/6
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA

4156. Homebrew - help wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 08:15:04 UTC
From: JKOSS00@RICEVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <1792JKOSS00@RICEVM1>
Source record: 5516

Howdy

I was wondering if anyone knew where I might find a ckt diagram
or plans for a homebrew 2m FM rig. I mainly would like to build
something to use a local repeater, so it should be able to do a
rcv/xmt shift and put out at least 5W running off 12V. Rock bound
is fine, since I just need to hit the one machine, but I wouldn't
complain if it was tunable - as long as it is stable, since the
rig is meant for mobile operation. I want to do this because I
need a knock-around rig for the car (using the HT mobile is a
pain) and because I like the smell of solder. However, if this
would be too expensive, I'll probably pick up an old rock bound
mobile rig at a swap meet instead.

I would prefer sources you know have such a circuit rather than
'I think X might have something like that.' I looked in my copy
of the ARRL Handbook and all the 2M stuff seems to be transverters
for an HF rig. Does anyone know if the 1991 Handbook has anything
new in this area?

Please reply via e-mail. I _DO_ read this newsgroup, but I don't
know if this subject has a wide appeal. If you think it does ...

----

jkoss00@ricevm1.rice.edu | Jordan Kossack | n5qvi | +1 713 799 2950

EE Student, KTRU Engineering Staff and All-Around Radio Geek

4157. Re: Another Look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 08:21:28 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <3069@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 5517

Regarding Photo Radar -
A similar scheme was tried about 20 years ago in Arlington, Tx
(between Dallas and Fort Worth). There was a camera mounted on
a pole, and if you crossed two sensor wires in the pavement too
fast, it took a picture. This had only one major effect - since
it was stationary, everyone would speed like crazy until they got
up to the sensors, and then cram on the brakes. Lots of accidents
there because people who didn't know about the system weren't
expecting the guy in front to "panic" brake from 70 down to 50
in the middle of an open area.

Also, EVERY single weekend, someone would go out with a spray can
of black paint and opaque out the lens. (not that I would suggest
such a thing)...

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw

4158. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 08:57:50 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <3070@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 5518

In article <7500058@hpfcso.HP.COM>, vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:
> Why say UGH? CB out of the cities is a useful and fun personal communications
> system. Which is exactly what it's meant to be.

Several times a year I drive (more like commute) between Flagstaff Az, and Ouray, Co. I've found that once you get away from the interstates there is *nothing* even on CB. A VERY few times I've heard Navajo up on the reservation, but that's it.

Once you get a little further east, it's not so bad (like Texas :-))... This summer I made several trips between Flagstaff and Fort Worth. Was driving in towards Amarillo about 9 at night when I passed a van with a WB0... license plate. I have my WB5... plates on. I switch on the CB and sure enough there he is. We had a nice qso, although it was tough to remember not to use our callsigns. Turns out he was originally licensed in Denver, but was now living in Texas so he had what used to be called an "out of area" license plate. I was originally licensed in Dallas, so I have a my WB5... call on an "out of area" Colorado plate. We had a big chuckle over this. Things sure have gotten confused.

73s

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw

4159. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 15:12:42 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4456@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5519

In article <3029@crdos1.crd.ge.COM> davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.com (bill davidsen) writes:
> Another one. I see most of the posting support a name indicating that
>legal is not the best name for this group. Is the proposer listening?

Well, I'm listening as best as I can, given a machine that's been sporadic in
receiving news the past week or two...

Tell you what. Come up with a name that describes the intended traffic as well
as .legal, and is more inclusive than .rules, .regs, or .regulations, and I'll
adopt it. Fair enough?
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4160. Re: New Technician (was Re: (none))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 16:20:19 UTC
From: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <3019@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 5520

In article <9012150044.AA01342@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>is restricted to 30 Mhz and above. I also understand that there will be no
>call-sign differentiation. So how will we bge able to tell if a Tech who
>is operating below 30 MHz is authorized to do so?
>

You certainly can't do it by callsign for ANY license class. Can you
tell by my callsign whether I am authorized to operate on 7.018 MHz?

As someone else pointed out recently, even the callbook data comes
out too infrequently to use that as a judge of someone's license
class. So you will have a hard time immediately proving that anyone
is out of band, not just the new Technicians.

On a slightly different subject:
Has anybody ever heard of a case when someone has been cited for
out-of-band operation during a contest? I would think the nature
of the beast would make it unlikely.
--
John Covington WN4BBJ Internet: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio Mail: WN4BBJ @ W4BFB.NC.USA.NA
(704) 537-7653 "Kenneth, what's the frequency?" "I dunno, ask Dan"

4161. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 20:12:06 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <VyL9T5w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5521

alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer) writes:

> I guess your license says ham on it? Hmmm, funny mine doesn't, it says
> Amateur. I don't think the discussion had anything to do with dogs. 8-)

Mine says neither rec.ham-radio nor rec.radio.amateur. It does use the
word "license". If what the license says is what we should use, then the
group name should be amateur.radio.license.

> >Law: If it ain't broke, don't fix it.
>
> This should be applied wherever possible. The problem is things are not
> right or there never would have been a call for reorganization.

The name is not broken. Don't fix it. The structure is broken. Fix that.
Changing the name is not chaging the structure.

> >Corollary: Even if it's broke, I like it that way.
> >
> This is a refuge for those without the initiative to make things better.

There is still no evidence that renaming the group will make it better.
Look up the word "ham". Look up the word "amateur". See which definition
talks about radio. See which one doesn't.

4162. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 20:35:17 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.amd.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec15.203517.21199@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 5522

Bill Vodall writes:
| Is it illegal to modify a rig to RECEIVE CB?

No. My unmodified DX-440 (Shortwave Rec.) is not type accepted and
does receive CB.

| Is it really illegal to modify a rig to make it capable of
| transmitting on the CB band? Is the mere ownership of a non-type
| accepted CB rig illegal?

No. If it were, then it would be illegal to run ANYTHING with a 27MHz
crystal in it. Last I checked, it was legal for a ham to modify a
commercial amplifier (for personal use ONLY) such that it worked in
the 10m band. This sort of modification almost always results in
these amplifiers working in the CB band as well since the amp isn't
really all that picky about a megahertz here or there. Thus, most
hams who own 10m amps inadvertantly own CB amps.

It is illegal to transmit on the CB bands with non type accepted gear.
Also, a type accepted CB radio which has been modified for ham use is
no longer type accepted for use as a CB radio.

The long and short of it is this: if you want to have both a 10m
radio and a CB in your car like I do, you can either operate illegally
in the CB band or you can carry two radios. Given how cheap used CB
radios are, there is no monetary reason to not carry two rigs. Given
how small some cars are, there are lots of physical reasons. I
finally chose to mount a ham rig in the car and toss the CB on the
front seat when I really want/need to use it.

--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"Sometimes the best feature of a CB is the switch position marked OFF."

4163. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 20:46:18 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Dec15.204618.16146@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5523

In article <1250305@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>People think that there is something magic in DSP (Digital
>Signal Processing), but it really is nothing more than fancy filtering.
>The human ear/brain is also a pretty fancy adaptive filter, and it can
>"fill in" missing text based on higher-level reasoning that would be
>impossible for a computer.

DSP filters can operate over a much wider range of bandwidths than the
human ear/brain can. In particular, DSP filters can easily achieve bandwidths
much smaller than the 50 Hz figure that is typical of a trained CW operator.
This makes it possible for a DSP-based system to demodulate signals that
aren't even detectible by ear. Examples include N4HY's demodulation of
4 bps signals from the Soviet "Vega" balloon probe in the atmosphere of
Venus, and the N4HY/W3IWI DSP moonbounce experiment.

No, there's nothing magic in DSP. Nor is there anything magic about the
brain/ear combination when it comes to operating as a modem.

>For sending human-readable text at
>slow conversational (rag-chew) speeds over narrow bandwidth channels,
>CW is unmatched. It also has the advantage of simple, inexpensive
>equipment.

If by "human-readable text" you mean something that can be decoded
directly by the human ear/brain without any extra equipment, well, even
the best CW ops I know still require a receiver and antenna. :-)

As for CW being the only mode that can use simple, inexpensive equipment,
it depends on how you define those terms. Packet radio TNCs are fairly
simple and inexpensive by my standards, inasmuch as they are usually
smaller and cheaper than most receivers. And given the trends in digital
vs analog electronics, I expect that the cost-effectiveness of digital
communications equipment will continue to increase very rapidly.

Phil

4164. Technician Calls

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 21:02:05 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9012152102.AA09128@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 5524

Dube Todd asks how we will be able to tell the "with-code" Technicians from the "without-code" Technicians, given that there is no difference in the calls.

My answer: The same way you can tell that KA3XXX has an Extra license - you can't.

Maybe the FCC database will carry the w/code notation, but I rather doubt it. If the code status is in yet another database, it doesn't seem too likely that even the Callbook will merge the two.

I, for one, think that our present alphabetical zoo of call letters is mainly the result of a failed effort at "administrative neatness" involving an exquisitely graduated series of license grades, each with its own block of call letters. It all failed when hams were allowed to keep the same call when they upgraded. How many of you would like to go back to the old system where upgrading REQUIRED a new call?

73, Bob W3OTC

4165. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 21:06:56 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012152106.AA09015@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 5525

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #785 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90338.82814058 .00000191 00000-0 21954-3 0 3752
2 00424 80.4628 117.8427 0022817 192.4993 167.5589 13.67422345406016
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90344.12876727 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 4817
2 03029 13.4076 19.6290 0022098 267.3228 92.3971 1.00272640 84550
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90345.01023371 .00092954 18319-4 47867-3 0 2890
2 04966 51.5034 145.8257 2154389 127.6656 253.9875 11.31581168611475
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90345.57737541 -.00000054 00000-0 55735-5 0 1785
2 07646 49.8214 178.5395 0206072 57.1779 304.8775 13.82146961800311
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90341.61182364 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 1740
2 08820 109.8596 54.5336 0044659 201.5188 158.3699 6.38664454 85018
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 90344.11770024 -.00000258 00000-0 99999-4 0 5324
2 10061 8.4790 61.5486 0003810 20.3037 339.6007 1.00264823 50778
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 90341.26029739 -.00000184 00000-0 99999-4 0 1827
2 10637 32.5774 116.1583 1423020 357.9984 1.3584 1.00253025 8196
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90334.97174830 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 5804
2 10684 63.8019 84.3962 0123996 198.0162 161.5371 2.00555022 79198
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90344.93403320 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2821
2 10893 64.3079 324.9365 0167625 23.9863 336.8038 2.00538351 92214
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90344.44241913 .00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 141
2 10953 7.3585 64.2518 0008207 111.7968 248.1506 1.00279029 6680
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90345.41838697 .00001332 00000-0 50000-3 0 4379
2 10967 108.0204 326.0416 0002628 270.1731 89.9120 14.36065612651893
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90339.71207989 -.00000022 00000-0 00000 0 0 3320
```

```
2 11054 63.8308 321.3043 0060151 120.2102 240.3858 2.00570198 89120
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90342.24547230 .00000100 00000-0 12011-3 0 7242
2 11080 99.1783 243.0893 0009051 342.8834 17.2020 13.83480420612100
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90332.84358076 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 899
2 11141 63.6181 84.1977 0054504 316.3449 43.1939 2.00550809 87686
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90345.44968574 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 801
2 11690 64.2799 86.1534 0120552 202.2812 157.1890 2.00553594 93797
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90344.25703885 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 3012
2 11783 63.6296 320.6676 0145895 61.6314 299.8703 2.00561118 77856
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90342.32920063 .00000057 00000-0 99999-4 0 173
2 12472 3.9107 73.5131 0001518 228.7047 131.0138 1.00210977 33979
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90344.87481868 .00102841 00000-0 78533-3 0 9867
2 12887 97.6065 45.0710 0002882 72.9863 287.2436 15.71873647508805
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90345.92936797 .00176075 00000-0 56795-3 0 6757
2 13138 51.5943 111.1683 0002232 281.1822 78.9555 15.89855948492847
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90341.61164985 .00000106 00000-0 11158-3 0 6765
2 13301 82.9296 173.6731 0029025 43.7289 316.6149 13.67864198421386
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90344.26304729 -.00001633 00000-0 -35737-3 0 6037
2 13367 98.1426 43.1194 0003383 326.5221 33.5762 14.57132253446948
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90334.50980257 -.00000105 00000-0 -60552-4 0 8781
2 13777 99.0161 168.6757 0012562 291.4455 68.5373 13.98846771 70192
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90324.24439149 .00000161 00000-0 15871-3 0 7719
2 13916 82.9436 256.6750 0039850 65.0297 295.4995 13.74078643384101
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90344.43337380 .00000127 00000-0 99999-4 0 2046
2 13969 4.8925 64.2161 0003122 189.3174 170.4734 1.00273676 1110
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90344.33916363 .00000059 00000-0 99999-4 0 3368
2 14050 2.5900 74.3057 0065809 184.9559 173.9797 1.00375062 1922
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90345.35381236 .00000041 00000-0 00000 0 0 6264
2 14129 25.9958 171.0079 5963157 199.5305 121.1674 2.05879379 28383
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90344.18973228 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 8793
2 14189 63.4524 82.3533 0145148 222.4525 136.4159 2.00569239 54293
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90346.00992377 .00001407 00000-0 32242-3 0 4537
2 14780 98.2632 43.3264 0000551 198.6600 161.4580 14.57101576360613
UoSat 2
```

```
1 14781U 84 21 B 90345.58678006 .00001651 00000-0 30947-3 0 8883
2 14781 97.9287 32.1728 0013632 48.0180 312.2223 14.65956645361954
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 90343.86304100 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 1350
2 15039 63.1847 81.5000 0025661 223.7986 135.9998 2.00566988 47560
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90345.38691885 .00000127 00000-0 12376-3 0 101
2 15055 82.9555 291.6723 0026946 186.9074 173.1725 13.73395447324397
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90339.31866537 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 9813
2 15271 63.1288 320.3088 0110552 328.9903 30.3524 2.00561568 44589
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90343.56141396 .00002733 00000-0 36576-3 0 4399
2 15331 82.5386 198.2728 0023995 114.8698 245.5033 14.78952117334006
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90342.21677634 .00000383 00000-0 22740-3 0 6800
2 15427 99.1720 346.1591 0014402 239.2350 120.7405 14.12746314308556
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90345.92939111 .00140011 00000-0 45427-3 0 8579
2 16095 51.5999 111.1684 0002755 256.1271 104.1552 15.89842911492849
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90344.02448756 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 6913
2 16129 63.9712 82.6203 0124441 148.2483 212.5088 2.00564084 37887
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90345.63951699 .00019955 00000-0 24326-3 0 1411
2 16609 51.6085 156.7678 0024390 354.5589 5.5140 15.60135254275816
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90345.63413713 .00000517 00000-0 26021-3 0 1922
2 16613 98.7176 57.6251 0001628 62.7367 297.4007 14.20051990 89110
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90345.17406339 .00003845 00000-0 52156-3 0 2492
2 16881 82.5231 255.6100 0023012 126.8401 233.4921 14.78505282235293
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90341.72126353 -.00000069 00000-0 -21114-3 0 3264
2 16908 50.0113 82.5089 0011211 277.1459 82.8100 12.44390619196463
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90343.97109153 .00000425 00000-0 20217-3 0 5294
2 16969 98.5842 7.8658 0014357 116.8421 243.4245 14.23819934219624
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90345.24446846 .00000103 00000-0 90146-4 0 7272
2 17527 99.0934 55.3746 0000730 66.5388 293.5849 13.94876781193944
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90343.08379831 -.00000045 00000-0 99999-4 0 6926
2 17561 0.0335 138.9562 0004886 194.0341 27.0787 1.00272618 7325
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90346.02379597 .00054816 00000-0 65387-3 0 4101
2 17845 51.6053 154.8142 0022961 354.4147 5.4633 15.60190492210607
DMSP B5D2-3
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2 18123 98.8127 174.2132 0013607 233.3209 126.6719 14.14244970179534
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RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90346.02255192 .00000354 00000-0 37829-3 0 4576
2 18129 82.9263 197.1349 0011664 352.9020 7.1991 13.72130082173832
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90345.49110468 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 5866
2 18312 82.5528 149.7626 0012690 110.2595 249.9922 13.83706578167507
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90345.63345692 .00000178 00000-0 14911-3 0 4360
2 18820 82.5437 209.3887 0015873 182.4631 177.6452 13.84401646144734
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90345.99522309 .00000675 00000-0 32427-3 0 7406
2 18822 98.6222 221.1145 0007457 112.4989 247.6987 14.21664373148086
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90345.05701227 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1036
2 19163 64.9152 153.2104 0007265 180.9143 179.0935 2.13102468 19912
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90345.58329747 .00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 1084
2 19165 64.9022 153.1951 0003529 354.0779 5.9334 2.13102754 19926
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90317.50267394 -.00000201 00000-0 99999-4 0 2241
2 19216 56.9436 126.0467 7064813 240.2087 32.9306 2.09704510 18530
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1 19274U 88 56 A 90345.04065293 .00002331 00000-0 32089-3 0 120
2 19274 82.5160 354.4506 0019766 264.7556 95.1599 14.77771775131037
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90345.51822184 -.00000003 00000-0 -20978-4 0 6857
2 19336 82.5416 151.9792 0015950 231.3061 128.6662 13.16905954114291
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2 19503 65.3961 32.6412 0006731 199.7823 160.2586 2.13103494 17401
NOAA 11
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TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90329.30686870 .00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 2238
2 19548 0.5126 82.0257 0002691 157.3411 120.6510 1.00269860 1870
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90345.17473938 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8070
2 19749 64.8597 152.8781 0004759 272.1364 87.8225 2.13102116 14939
Glonass 41
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2 19750 64.8794 152.9257 0004565 242.4199 117.5414 2.13102090 14910
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90329.93757079 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2272
2 19802 55.0436 191.0354 0052186 161.3502 198.9452 2.00552127 12991
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90345.56366296 .00019604 00000-0 13990-2 0 8566
2 19822 75.0798 151.3932 4129907 107.8902 300.5468 7.19000502 12512
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90345.36256402 .00000190 00000-0 16196-3 0 3865
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2 19851 82.5190 87.3058 0013059 227.1251 132.8814 13.84032706 90077
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2 19876 0.1143 342.7313 0003904 227.1900 150.0622 1.00272933 2412
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90330.93077829 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 2227
2 19883 0.5344 81.7139 0003363 155.9382 122.4370 1.00274132 76523
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1 20061U 89 44 A 90343.73124429 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2311
2 20061 54.8388 8.7128 0089319 181.9510 178.0573 2.00566968 11014
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90345.54182753 .00000108 00000-0 10288-3 0 2842
2 20103 82.9620 154.2729 0036485 266.0434 93.6549 13.73630175 72063
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1 20185U 90332.10675339 0.00000016 10000-3 0 1719
2 20185 54.9143 191.7776 0022171 160.8569 199.2495 2.00575536 9359
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 90304.15728615 -.00000046 -68427+2 0 1700
2 20302 54.5417 311.5245 0033626 314.8971 44.9144 2.00365710 7590
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90345.68565264 -.00000452 00000-0 -12078-2 0 2822
2 20305 82.5535 92.8287 0015097 244.7725 115.1837 13.15863618 54297
COBE
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Kvant-2
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2 20335 51.6098 155.4752 0023599 350.5756 9.1371 15.60210306 59517
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2 20361 55.0040 133.7111 0065137 56.6318 303.9824 2.00584067 7082
SPOT 2
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2 20437 98.6885 58.1836 0011966 7.6736 352.4657 14.28807581 45785
UO-15
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2 20438 98.6898 60.0706 0010697 2.6758 357.4489 14.28494977 46057
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2 20439 98.6920 59.3493 0012163 6.5417 353.5932 14.28907066 45926
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LO-19
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2 20478 99.1726 54.9448 0000370 84.6917 275.4290 13.94854600 42876
DEBUT
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2 20479 99.0206 355.9596 0541329 13.6729 347.8397 12.83164705 39105
FO-20
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1 20491U 90 13 D 90345.61474272 -.00000108 00000-0 -17827-3 0 1815
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1 20496U 90 15 A 90345.54410334 .00009563 00000-0 54172-3 0 3619
2 20496 43.0956 66.7030 0016547 16.9017 343.2372 15.13060781 45442
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90345.43664559 .00016695 00000-0 40211-3 0 4117
2 20497 43.1007 1.7099 0018027 64.7393 295.5328 15.40844360 46138
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1 20508U 90 17 A 90345.21081011 .00000136 00000-0 13412-3 0 2343
2 20508 82.9543 289.3741 0043659 211.7064 148.1486 13.73251605 39300
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1 20510U 90 18 A 90344.96091545 .00002846 00000-0 43002-3 0 3856
2 20510 82.5258 294.8453 0021541 62.8695 297.4981 14.73828311 42109
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90345.80658003 .00002769 00000-0 18681-3 0 4081
2 20523 28.3394 179.2481 0015283 281.0860 78.7754 15.03142051 41194
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1 20533U 90 25 A 90294.05687607 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 630
2 20533 55.1450 10.8449 0034235 102.6965 257.7562 2.00556242 4124
PegSat
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2 20546 94.1300 309.4031 0145661 54.3634 307.1191 15.03746024 36670
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1 20580U 90 37 B 90345.66622568 .00004641 00000-0 50708-3 0 3606
2 20580 28.4705 199.5429 0006140 172.1439 187.9188 14.85702744 34382
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90345.07596735 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 3081
2 20619 64.9930 32.8866 0024157 216.4927 143.3994 2.13102901 4392
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90345.19382967 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 3132
2 20620 64.9906 32.8867 0005799 32.6473 327.4432 2.13102885 4408
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90345.25241126 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2635
2 20621 65.0070 32.8933 0014725 205.8915 154.0912 2.13102668 4407
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1 20635U 90 48 A 90345.95975218 .00054880 00000-0 65387-3 0 3085
2 20635 51.6091 155.1560 0024438 354.9409 4.9567 15.60176383 30406
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 90345.16388604 .00004293 00000-0 37167-3 0 1467
2 20638 52.9857 344.5809 0016796 149.2301 210.9736 14.98961754 28810
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90345.51015231 .00000129 00000-0 10634-3 0 1356
2 20670 82.5429 147.9136 0015509 145.5640 214.6521 13.83882615 23048
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 90345.25218656 .00001932 00000-0 18583-2 0 823
2 20712 18.2752 350.5842 7125583 304.9960 7.2659 2.43631101 3393
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90334.29055009 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 736
2 20724 54.7131 189.6322 0096546 119.2262 241.8381 2.00563577 2376
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 90345.60060508 .00000364 00000-0 26824-3 0 785
2 20788 98.9357 18.0668 0010604 349.3881 10.7061 14.00596213 13947
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 90345.80510712 .00000187 00000-0 16049-3 0 851
2 20826 82.5242 86.9164 0014815 47.2945 312.9461 13.83245529 10309
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1 20830U 90 88 A 90333.82972091 .00000013 00000-0 99999-4 0 752
2 20830 54.9069 131.9933 0078576 117.2021 243.6176 2.00565842 1444
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1 20933U 90 96 A 90345.65023964 .00007666 00000-0 13058-3 0 465
2 20933 65.0053 93.8425 0009945 272.6658 87.3254 15.52068480 4251
Cosmos 2105
1 20941U 90 99 A 90345.55357330 -.00000895 00000-0 31946-2 0 220
2 20941 63.2516 42.3033 7375403 318.7371 4.6418 2.00677881 434
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1 20942U 90 99 B 90345.37467415 .00948928 37524-4 11062-2 0 338
2 20942 62.9785 326.5078 0175799 118.5242 243.3721 15.84797949 3343
1990 099D
1 20944U 90 99 D 90345.77516573 -.00000473 00000-0 -11083-2 0 79
2 20944 63.1593 42.3859 7322884 318.7250 4.7616 2.03547311 458
SATCOM I
1 20945U 90100 A 90339.99999998 .00000124 00000-0 99999-4 0 138
2 20945 0.1272 261.6480 0001637 14.6050 21.1420 1.00268231 07
GSTAR IV
1 20946U 90100 B 90340.39999998 .00000065 00000-0 99999-4 0 94
2 20946 0.0389 69.7940 0006310 157.4910 226.6510 1.00262754 04
1990 100C
1 20947U 90100 C 90344.96881149 .00008150 00000-0 36714-2 0 121
2 20947 7.1851 212.1810 7280944 194.8436 118.9260 2.26895145 447
1990 100D
1 20948U 90100 D 90342.75137888 .00233108 00000-0 38792-1 0 97
2 20948 6.9172 214.2150 7220131 192.3147 127.4552 2.36968514 402
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1 20949U 90101 A 90345.27542838 .00000190 00000-0 38541-2 0 292
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2 20949 62.8649 66.6690 7372091 288.1239 9.4669 2.00625238 378
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1 20950U 90101 B 90344.95978114 .00824780 12106-4 11346-2 0 284
2 20950 62.8001 3.0646 0195178 124.0182 238.0074 15.78731335 2787
1990 101C
1 20951U 90101 C 90345.53346391 .06001642 41281-4 57473-3 0 475
2 20951 62.8277 359.6925 0107355 114.2919 247.1071 16.20015740 2895
1990 101D
1 20952U 90101 D 90345.48305174 -.00000347 00000-0 29813-3 0 118
2 20952 62.8767 66.5533 7402949 288.0971 9.3228 1.97046265 367
Gorizont 22
1 20953U 90102 A 90330.40304860 -.00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 51
2 20953 1.4563 271.9443 0013311 100.5974 262.2792 0.97641033 42
1990 102E
1 20957U 90102 E 90345.17111517 .00002101 00000-0 25176-2 0 134
2 20957 47.2675 267.3503 7294925 4.6026 359.4278 2.22109394 367
1990 102F
1 20958U 90102 F 90345.58717025 .00005761 00000-0 27031-2 0 155
2 20958 47.2099 267.1606 7314987 4.7787 359.7146 2.22602582 393
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1990 103B
1 20960U 90103 B 90344.57395646 .00008195 00000-0 68659-3 0 121
2 20960 21.4228 90.1606 0155317 343.3392 16.2042 14.86414644 2031
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1 20961U 90103 C 90344.79294950 .00115148 42862-5 19838-2 0 243
2 20961 34.5210 174.4348 6041615 207.1957 100.9036 4.07168887 570
Cosmos 2106
1 20966U 90104 A 90345.70903746 .00014819 00000-0 83473-3 0 198
2 20966 82.5065 329.8251 0013303 249.8010 110.1839 15.13039556 1973
1990 104B
1 20967U 90104 B 90345.37743419 .00005203 00000-0 29202-3 0 233
2 20967 82.5049 330.1486 0012646 256.5204 103.4625 15.13081726 1929
1990 104C
1 20975U 90104 C 90344.99213457 .00190480 00000-0 81563-2 0 108
2 20975 82.5270 330.4847 0018522 328.2280 31.8748 15.21799727 1867
1990 104D
1 20976U 90104 D 90345.39426853 .00186966 00000-0 82308-2 0 135
2 20976 82.4878 329.9481 0009127 328.2626 31.7948 15.20974595 1928
1990 104E
1 20977U 90104 E 90345.03475787 .00154158 00000-0 78391-2 0 110
2 20977 82.4799 330.3901 0005364 151.1931 208.9434 15.16126712 1861
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1 20978U 90105 A 90346.06255097 .00001408 00000-0 53902-3 0 162
2 20978 98.8604 14.5731 0081101 327.0739 32.5404 14.30423018 1494
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1 20979U 90105 B 90345.69244217 .00021775 00000-0 75008-2 0 49
2 20979 98.8474 14.2290 0093029 330.0409 29.5472 14.33482331 1449
Soyuz TM-11
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1 20981U 90107 A 90346.02380716 .00038475 00000-0 46157-3 0 170
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1 20983U 90105 C 90337.08457819 .00206956 00000-0 35617-1 0 38
2 20983 98.8290 5.4947 0197407 357.4084 2.6069 14.55498705 212
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1 20984U 90105 D 90344.95796346 .00031028 00000-0 45077-2 0 98
2 20984 98.9497 14.0141 0219392 329.8222 29.0554 14.60774940 1363
Cosmos 2107
1 20985U 90108 A 90345.62886953 .00006567 00000-0 11241-3 0 155
2 20985 65.0121 93.9618 0009669 271.5321 88.4727 15.52112554 1185
1990 105E
1 20987U 90105 E 90345.88212147 .00286583 00000-0 48006-1 0 87
2 20987 98.8329 14.8008 0177237 329.6977 29.3539 14.58374675 1505
1990 105F
1 20988U 90105 F 90345.68631685 .00071356 00000-0 13006-1 0 46
2 20988 98.8335 14.5684 0187417 330.5795 28.5801 14.54896885 1477
1990 105G
1 20989U 90105 G 90345.89667367 .00364844 00000-0 64448-1 0 106
2 20989 98.8444 14.7970 0164115 333.3687 25.7669 14.56969085 1500
1990 105H
1 20990U 90105 H 90343.85664772 .00512774 00000-0 67732-1 0 150
2 20990 98.9207 12.8134 0195188 334.9290 24.2586 14.65106895 1214
1990 105J
1 20991U 90105 J 90345.91139063 .00065191 00000-0 58648-2 0 119
2 20991 98.9277 15.2137 0268418 331.5298 27.1550 14.71731016 1512
1990 105K
1 20992U 90105 K 90344.28522091 .00096112 00000-0 14828-1 0 24
2 20992 98.8778 13.1985 0209497 335.8335 23.2104 14.59190692 07
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1 20993U 90105 L 90344.81694615 .00070845 00000-0 14788-1 0 82
2 20993 98.8621 13.6156 0170093 335.5409 23.7928 14.50801487 1347
1990 098J
1 20996U 90 98 J 90338.59461859 .00452654 42071-4 10450-3 0 13
2 20996 62.7906 181.9816 0010908 40.0310 331.3245 16.29425726 2881
1990 105L
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2 20997 98.7962 14.1172 0193335 334.5556 24.6221 14.70937431 1402
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2 20998 98.8796 12.1784 0204612 338.4010 21.1392 14.61830400 1134
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1 20999U 90105 N 90345.51891304 .00393424 00000-0 58444-1 0 123
2 20999 98.8037 14.4404 0184719 333.7540 25.4659 14.62058889 1450
Cosmos 2108
1 21000U 90109 A 90345.60380998 .00561634 40115-4 27823-3 0 183
2 21000 62.7963 273.8701 0103864 68.1280 293.0314 16.08851833 1100
1990 087E
1 21005U 90 87 E 90343.93799028 .09605109 33236-4 63492-2 0 86
2 21005 64.5150 317.4141 0215635 107.7891 253.3001 15.82961882 1530
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Cosmos 2109
1 21006U 90110 A 90345.35051991 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 97
2 21006 64.8191 152.2916 0002030 266.7028 93.2948 2.12991502 86
Cosmos 2110
1 21007U 90110 B 90345.35014013 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 81
2 21007 64.8466 152.2964 0002854 274.7721 85.2198 2.13018842 95
Cosmos 2111
1 21008U 90110 C 90345.35011742 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 88
2 21008 64.8361 152.3008 0005253 263.0772 96.6867 2.12995349 86
1990 110F
1 21011U 90110 F 90343.47097859 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 31
2 21011 64.8328 152.3631 0008425 327.6033 32.3573 2.13256858 38
1990 110G
1 21012U 90110 G 90345.47781520 .00011030 00000-0 10558-1 0 44
2 21012 64.8003 151.1610 5800607 349.2281 2.4750 4.22986939 177
1990 110H
1 21013U 90110 H 90343.58624926 -.00157636 00000-0 -15371 0 0 20
2 21013 64.8341 151.8393 5800472 349.3528 2.3038 4.22847601 94
Cosmos 2112
1 21014U 90111 A 90345.85777658 -.00002280 00000-0 -87458-3 0 84
2 21014 74.0488 203.0083 0029399 334.7606 25.2085 14.30055009 221
1990 111B
1 21015U 90111 B 90344.52845708 -.00000012 00000-0 00000 0 0 39
2 21015 74.0528 205.4259 0033380 349.6698 10.3631 14.31607194 39
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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4166. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 21:08:50 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <24904@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 5526

In article <9012150044.AA01342@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>Now that it's here, we must learn to live with it. I understand that there
>will be 2 classes of Technicians: one who has passed 5WPM and has all current
>Tech privileges; and one who has not demonstrated the Morse code ability, and
>is restricted to 30 Mhz and above. I also understand that there will be no
>call-sign differentiation. So how will we bge able to tell if a Tech who
>is operating below 30 MHz is authorized to do so?

The trick is to realize that it doesn't matter. Clearly the FCC
doesn't care very much, or they would have come up with a way to tell.
If they don't care, why should you?
- Brian

PS: When is dube gonna go pound on whoever maintains his site's news
software so that it put the Subject: line into the header instead of the
body of the message? I mean, if he can't follow Usenet rules, why worry
about the FCC? Which, after all, is more important? :-)

4167. FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 21:16:50 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <763.276A4E09@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5527

> From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
> Date: Fri, 14 Dec 90 22:54:12 EST
> Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
> Message-ID: <756.27696A41@w8grt.fidonet.org>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> > From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
> > Date: 14 Dec 90 13:27:37 GMT
> > Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
> > Message-ID: <200@platypus.uofs.edu>
> > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> >
> >
> > Somebody correct me if I have bits missing in my memory, but isn't this
> > the way it used to be before they gave Technicians access to the Novice
> > portions of the HF bands??
>
> No. The "tech" has always had a 5 WPM code test.

In answer to myself ;) - there were informal suggestions at the time of the creation of the Technician that it be no code. The idea was promptly squelched by the League HQ fossils, thus making the word safe for telegraphers for all time. [:-)

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4168. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 22:22:15 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <664@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5528

In article <1250300@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
> In rec.ham-radio, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
> >What about repeaters that have a burglar alarm to indicate on the air
> >when an intruder has entered the area? Would this be illegal, because
> >like the caller on the phone, the intruder might not be a licensed ham?
>
> Any telemetry transmitter must have a control operator. I'm not sure if
> "automatic control" is legal for telemetry. In the case mentioned above,
> you could probably justify it as an "emergency" transmission. (It must
> be an emergency if there's an intruder).
>
> I'm as good an armchair lawyer as anybody else! :-)

Yeah! I am definately doing some of that here....no criticism of any
alternative views implied....it just seems like a murky area to me.
I have no problems with on-the-air repeater burglar alarms OR reverse
autopatches myself.

BUT....if you could justify the burglar alarm as an emergency transmission,
then that would allow you to use ham frequencies for ANY burglar alarms,
right?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4169. Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 22:36:09 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <33@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5529

In article <1250305@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>I disagree. People think that there is something magic in DSP (Digital
>Signal Processing), but it really is nothing more than fancy filtering.

Implementing FIR filters is only one component of DSP. Others include
convolutional codes, correlation, etc., which improve reception. In any
event, it's easier to build very steep filters with DSP.

>The human ear/brain is also a pretty fancy adaptive filter, and it can
>"fill in" missing text based on higher-level reasoning that would be
>impossible for a computer.

Again, this depends on the operator. A well trained operator can fill
in missing symbols. The symbol time for CW, however, is much shorter than
that for, say, human conversation; this is important in fading channels, where
you may lose all of a CW symbol, but only part of a phoneme.

> For sending human-readable text at
>slow conversational (rag-chew) speeds over narrow bandwidth channels,
>CW is unmatched.

Most CW ops that I've heard carrying on "real" conversations operate at
around 15 WPM. Compare that with normal human conversation at 150 WPM,
and you can see where the "advantage" of CW comes from -- slowing down
the information rate. I think if you were to compare a rate 1/10 PSK
system to CW, you'd notice the difference.

> It also has the advantage of simple, inexpensive
>equipment.

So did spark gap. Time and technology made CW nearly as inexpensive as spark,
and time will eventually do the same for DSP.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

4170. ELMER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 22:51:28 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <766.276A62DD@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5530
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

```
* Forwarded from "HAM"
* Originally by Jim Grubs, W8GRT
* Originally to All
* Originally dated 15 Dec 1990, 17:25

After only two days since the FCC no-code Technician Class
announcement, I have already started to receive requests from
people intersted in getting me to revive the ELMER echo. What
about it, all you Elmers, think we can make it go this time?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
```

4171. R5 comments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 22:52:02 UTC
From: lehmann@g.gp.cs.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <11415@pt.cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 5531

In article <11339@pt.cs.cmu.edu> I wrote:
>
> I am interested in buying a Cushcraft R5 20/17/15/12/10m vertical.
>If you have used it, please mail me your opinion of it. I am particularly
>interested in how high it must be mounted to avoid interaction with
>metal below it. I will be mounting on a apartment roof with metal siding
>around it. Cushcraft claims the R5 only needs 6-7 feet of clearance to
>avoid interaction with objects below the plane of the radials. I am
>also interested in the effiency of the antenna. Thanks in advance.
> -Eric, kd3sp

I have received the following (somewhat edited) replies. The comments
are very positive. I plan to purchase an R5 myself.
-Eric, KD3SP

From: "Stuart G. Phillips" <stu@suntan.tandem.com>

I have an R5 which I installed on my roof (approx 35' up) and used it
to replace a Butternut (to get rid of the radials). The antenna goes
together quickly and is well engineered. I've tried the antenna on the ground
and it works almost as well as on the roof.

It gets out just fine ! If I can hear them, I can work them assuming
opreating skill or comparable power.

Good luck
Stu N6TTO

From: Jeff Crilly N6ZFX <xanadu!jeff@uunet.UU.NET>

I have had one since august. I think its great. The swr bandwidth is real good.
Mine is at 20 feet above ground; I use a radio shack heavy duty tv mast
and tripod. I used it initally at 10 feet and it worked fine. The only
problem with it is that 20 through 10 is usually dead in the evening
when I operate, and I wish I had 40 and 80. Anyhow I am working on a
diopole for 80 to alleviate that problem. I think that the bandwidth is
wide because of the thick tubing they use.

The only alternative to this antenna is probably the isoloop for AEA and
that antenna just looks like a hassle to tune. Also the barkerson and
williams jobs are avaialble, but I think they are inefficent and have narrow
bandwidth.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

From: tom@ksr.com

I've had an R5 for about 6 months. I think that it's a fantastic
antenna. It's not a beam ... but it sure does get out well. On 10,
I'm told I am as loud as anybody else and have easily worked
everywhere on earth. It's almost as effective on 12, 15 and 17. It's
a little harder to break through a pileup on 20 but that's probably
because everyone else is using 1KW and I am using only 80 watts. Mine
is mounted on the roof of my house so I don't know if it would
interact with metal. (Either way, it's a hell of a lot easier to put
up that the 1/4 wave vertical that I had before with its ooodles of
radials).

Good Luck,

Tom
==
= Tom Varga N2UA/1 617-895-9415 tom@ksr.com uunet!ksr!tom =
= There's never time to do it right, but there's always time to do it over. =
==

From: Jim Hollenback <holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>

Eric,
I have had a R5 up for about 2 years now. Works fine, I have worked about
150 countries with it now. I do well in moderate pileups on Pacific island
stations and not to bad in Europe - can't beat the east coast boys if there
is a big pileup. Same goes for zone 8 if the 4's and 5's really want the
guy. But this should be no surprize. My R5 is mounted on 3 five foot masts
that are attached to the eave of the house. The base of the antenna is about
four feet off the eave. About six feet below the antenna is a metal fence.
I have good SWR on all bands (17 mtr sucks, but I have not installed the
new trap kit yet - mine started life as a R4 and I bought one of the first
upgrades. They sent me the new kit at NO CHARGE!)

My country count is pretty even between 10 and 20 mtrs, 15 is a little lower,
probably because I don't work that band as much. I have not worked 12 and
17 much, but 12 seems fine. I get honest 57's and 55's in Europe and the
South Pacific and Asia with 100 watts. Not sure what you mean about
efficiency, but the antenna seems to do the job.

Hope this helps,
Jim, WA6SDM
jholly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

From: Ken Mitchum <km@cs.pitt.edu>

I have had an R5 up for about a month, although I have not had too
much time with it on the air. It is up about 30 feet, is about 20
feet from a tree. I live in a fairly flat part of town (Point Breeze)
where there just isn't much room for any kind of antenna.

Running 100 watts out, I have had no trouble working whomever I heard.
This is mostly on Amtor and RTTY on both 20 and 10. I normally don't

pay attention to SSB, but I did notice the 10 meter JA contest one night and worked about 15 JA's in about 20 minutes.

The antenna is fairly quiet in terms of noise pickup, which surprised me a bit since I usually associate verticals with more of that. I have had no RF problems with computers, which I did have previously with a dipole. The antenna is a bit overpriced, and the hardware quality is not the best, particularly in terms of the mast mounting, but it certainly works well, and in my location is about the only thing I could easily put up.

Ken Mitchum KY3B
km@cs.pitt.edu
--
-

Eric Lehmann, lehmann@g.cs.cmu.edu, lehmann%cgi.com
Amateur Call: KD3SP
Phone: (412) 421-0476

4172. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 23:13:57 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4457@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5532
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

In article <DuyyT4w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>> (Side note: Please make sure that discussion is posted to news.groups as well
>> as rec.ham-radio. This is required by the Guidelines for Newsgroup Creation.)
> Unfortunately, it is not possible to do that here. Guidelines is
>guidelines, not law. In this case, they can't be followed.

Your software is broken if it can't cross-post. I suggest you get it fixed.

The purpose of having discussion in news.groups is to make sure that those
who pay attention to newsgroup issues have all of the issues brought out
for their perusal. If you don't post there, you won't convince them.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4173. Class D AM Phone (was Re: morse code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 23:43:39 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <666@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5533

In article <1990Dec14.145827.14942@lonex.radc.af.mil>, szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek) writes:
> QRP CW rigs can be made that use a nand gate as the final amp! cant do that
> with phone.

Couldn't you make a class D am transmitter, where the conduction angle
(pulse width) varied to amplitude modulate the output..

The output filter would be a bitch.

markz@ssc.uucp

4174. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-15 23:46:26 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec15.234626.29704@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5534

In article <1250305@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.ham-radio, henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>
>... Morse is basically
>>obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far superior at punching
>>clean signals through noise.
>
>I disagree. People think that there is something magic in DSP (Digital
>Signal Processing), but it really is nothing more than fancy filtering.
>The human ear/brain is also a pretty fancy adaptive filter, and it can
>"fill in" missing text based on higher-level reasoning that would be
>impossible for a computer. For sending human-readable text at
>slow conversational (rag-chew) speeds over narrow bandwidth channels,
>CW is unmatched. It also has the advantage of simple, inexpensive
>equipment.
>
>AL N1AL

It has GREAT advantages in simplicity (read cheap, light, compact, easy to build), but learning the code is simple for some and extaordinarily difficult for others. Even those who know the code VERY well are probably aware of how SLooooooW the conversation has to be in CW. Not quite rag-chew as rag-chew is on voice (or AMTOR or Packet); usually one shortens everything to accomodate the slow baud of CW. That is another thing that makes CW another language for the novice "CW op."
Full duplex voice ("phone") is "rag-chew" at its best! It is hardly a narrow bandwith setup, but can be inexpensive and compact as well (that's what modern technology does for you). I don't suggest that we implement this on crowded HF bands but, then, rag-chew can be done on VHF, UHF, SHF... with an HT, a mobile, or a satellite ground station.
When it is almost impossible to get through, and I want or need to get through, I will be the first to use CW. For moonbounce and rare DX it can work wonders! But when my ship is sinking, I will pick up the mike first, because very few amateurs are likely to bother tuning in my CW signal in order to hear that I'm transmitting SOS.
When I feel like using CW, I will. When I want to rag-chew, I'll use phone. When my ears get tired of the noisy HF bands and the pops and squeals, though, I'll move to UHF FM. There WAS enough space there for full duplex yesterday!
****
The problem with rag-chew is that they are really disgusting looking after you spit them out! :-)

* * * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ====================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ====================== N2JPG

4175. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 00:22:15 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.002215.10720@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 5535
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Dec14.150737.2609@mozart.amd.com> reed@mozart.amd.com (David F. Reed) writes:
>and as far as punching signals through the noise, you will find it hard
>to beat (without the military budget) that active filter most humans have
>between the ears, occupying the cranial cavity.

For digital communications purposes, much better active filters can be, and already are, implemented in silicon at amateur prices. Ask some of the folks doing digital satellite communications with modern modulation techniques.
--
"The average pointer, statistically, |Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
points somewhere in X." -Hugh Redelmeier| henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

4176. Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 00:31:39 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4458@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5536
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <1990Dec14.181551@envy.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
>For years I've been trying to tell anyone who will listen that
>connected-mode AX.25 is very ill-suited for "contesting" purposes.
>Unfortunately, the Sarex missions seem to place a very heavy emphasis
>on Joe and Mary HT being able to participate with no special
>knowledge, equipment or protocols, even though this wastes a golden
>opportunity to encourage Joe and Mary HT to try something new. and
>even though this results in absolute bedlam on the bands.

Is SAREX for the elite of amateur radio, as is digital OSCAR operation,
or is it for the average ham?

Joe and Mary HT aren't going to be interested in buying new gear (a PSK
modem, for example, 1- isn't cheap, and 2- is a pain to get running) or
learning new software in order to be able to work the shuttle. Instead,
they'll complain loud and long about how those nasty AMSAT types aren't
interested in them, and, unlike the loud complaints about the low-
inclination orbits and Ron's operating hours, they'll have some basis in
fact.

You're right about the two-army problem, but the solution is not to exclude
the average ham.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4177. Re: reorganize - do it all now [:-)]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 00:42:26 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4459@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5537

In article <1990Dec12.221550.13435@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>rec.radio.amateur.morse.die.die.die

After reading the collected reactions of everyone on here to the FCC's no-code announcement, I thought that's what this group has turned into... :-(

>rec.radio.amateur.people
>rec.radio.amateur.people.fred-maia
>rec.radio.amateur.people.phil-karn
>rec.radio.amateur.people.wayne-green

...but...

>rec.radio.amateur.splut

See, Phil? I get a subhierarchy, but you get a sub-sub-hierarchy. Nyah. :-P
:-)
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4178. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 00:46:33 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.004633.6662@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5538

As quoted from <19152@unix.SRI.COM> by larson@snmp.sri.com (Alan Larson):
+---------------
| Well, you still don't like it. Perhaps if you tried 20 meters in
| the section between 14.0 and 14.1 MHz, you might find otherwise.
+---------------

Operating CW may reduce liddishness, but I've heard enough hams with about
as many functioning neurons as symbols in their call to know that *knowing*
code doesn't filter anything.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4179. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 00:50:41 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.005041.6747@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5539

As quoted from <1990Dec14.165331.2673@athena.cs.uga.edu> by mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington):

```
+---------------
| > man on a boat who had a CB whose microphone didn't work; used CW for
| > distress call
|
| Did that *really* happen or was it a fictionalized account of what *might*
| happen? I thought it was the latter.
|
| What are the odds of a microphone element failing while the push-to-talk
| button stays in working order?
+---------------
```

It was reprinted in last year's TUNE IN THE WORLD. Apparently, it really happened; the CBer in question apparently was unable to talk into the microphone for some reason.

++Brandon

--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4180. Re: What about those of us in the half-way house?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 01:10:20 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.011020.7069@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5540

As quoted from <41377@ut-emx.uucp> by kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram):

```
+---------------
| Will I be a new Tech or an old Tech? My guess is old, since I passed
| the 5 wpm code test. If it did come in as new Tech, I do have the
| certificate they gave me stating that I passed 5 wpm CW; that would let
| me upgrade to HF privs right away, right?
+---------------
```

The only upgrade involved is possession of a CSCE for Element 1A. So you will in fact be a Tech with code endorsement, and will have Novice HF privileges.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4181. Re: What about those of us in the half-way house?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 01:14:52 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.011452.7249@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5541

As quoted from <iZP7T3w163w@phoenix.com> by stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley):
+---------------
| Middle tech's will be those who passed the Tech theory test and the 5 wpm
| test. They will have, according to the info passed here, Novice HF and all
| other VHF+ privs. They will need a General theory test AND 13 wpm to make
| General. (Or, will the more intense new tech test qualify for the general
| theory test?)
+---------------

Given that the Tech license will be an entry-level license (else, what's the point?), I strongly suspect that the theory test will be added to from the Novice question pool, not the General.

It wasn't clear to me from the ARRL bulletin whether upgrades from Novice to Tech-with-code-endorsement would take the new test or the 25-question test. If the new additions to the Tech test are from the Novice pool, then the old 25-question test [as opposed to the ancient 50-question test. OK?] may be retained for upgrades from Novice.

It may not be clear to the FCC at this point either. We'll just have to wait for it to hit the Federal Register, I guess.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4182. Re: FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 01:18:39 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.011839.7337@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5542

As quoted from <752.2768C28E@w8grt.fidonet.org> by jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs):

```
+---------------
| > From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu ( Michael A. Covington)
| > In article <748.2767FFE5@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| > (Jim Grubs) writes:
| > >
| > > > FCC ESTABLISHES NEW CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE
| > > > (PR DOCKET 90-55)
| > >
| > >I take back part of what I have said about them in the past. Sometimes the
| > >FCC does indeed do something right!!!
| > >
| >
| > Yes, the _simplicity_ and elegance of the way they did it is quite
| > atypical of bureaucracy, isn't it!
|
| Yes. Why do I get this kleine Spannung that this is what they had in mind
| from the beginning?
+---------------
```

I don't think so; why would the FCC incur the wrath of so many hams by suggesting the demise of the Novice and Technician classes, if *this* was their real intent? They'd probably have gotten a clear "yes" answer if they'd suggested this from the beginning.

...now if only they'd give us 220-222 back....

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4183. No Code is here.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 01:24:00 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <1131@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 5543

Copied from Compu$erve:

Message #:35272

#: 35272 S1/Your Ham License
13-Dec-90 14:40:14
Sb: NO-CODE IS HERE! [1]
Fm: Benn Kobb KC5CW 75676,1705
To: ALL

The FCC today rejected the Communicator Class no-code amateur license proposal. Instead, it deleted the Morse code requirement from the Technician license. The vote was 5-0.

The full text of the Commission decision has not been released. It is expected in a few days or weeks. Only the News Release is available.

Here is the text of the FCC News Release, Dec. 13, 1990:

* * *

ACTION IN DOCKET CASE

FCC ESTABLISHES NEW CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE (PR DOCKET 90-55)

The Commission has revised the examination requirement for the Technician Class operator license, thereby creating a new codeless class of amateur operator license. After these revisions become effective, an examinee will not be required to prove that he or she can send and receive texts in Morse code telegraph signals to qualify for a Technician Class amateur operator license.

The amateur service currently consists of five classes of licenses having increasing privileges and each being progressively more difficult to obtain. The classes are Novice, Technician, General, Advanced, and Amateur Extra.

The FCC noted that offering a codeless license class that authorizes control operator privileges at stations which transmit exclusively above 30 MHz, provides an entry level opportunity to otherwise qualified persons who find telegraph a barrier to pursuing the purposes of the amateur service.

Therefore, the FCC has established the Technician Class as the codeless class of license. This license includes all amateur privileges above 30 MHz. The Commission also amended the rules to grandfather frequency pr30 MHz to current Technician Class licenseeice Class operator license in order to provvice and who can pass a telegraphy requirement in place of the more comprehensive written examination requirement for the codeless Technician Class operator license.

* * *

-Rick-

--

| Richard Hyde | RaH@btr.com | This space intentionally left blank |

4184. Re: FCC decision on no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 01:24:52 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.012452.7434@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5544

```
As quoted from <7880385@hpfcdc.HP.COM> by ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein):
+---------------
| * It's 10MHz, Do You Know Morse Code?
+---------------

I don't think that one makes any more sense than it does currently. After
all, 10MHz isn't available to Techs *now*. Perhaps you meant 10 meters?

++Brandon

--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

4185. Re: Technician Licenses (a.k.a. No Code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 01:32:12 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.013212.7615@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5545

As quoted from <8444@gollum.twg.com> by sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer):
+---------------
| I had expected to see this in the ARRL bulletins this morning (Friday, Dec. 14)
| but nothing showed up. It's a good guess something will appear about it in
+---------------

It was in the RTTY/AMTOR bulletins at 9:00pm EST 12/13.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4186. TH-75 repeat mod.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 02:10:39 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <4211@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5546

Could someone please e-mail me a copy of the Kenwood TH-75 repeat mod.

TNX - Brent

4187. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 04:39:13 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012160439.AA01742@tilde>
Source record: 5547

In <karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)> Phil writes:

>One of the local "industry newsletter" summaries reports that the
>cellular phone industry is feeling the effects of the recession. The
>article reports that the annual growth rate has declined to "less than
>25%", and that Motorola's cellular revenue climbed "only 10%" in 1990.
>
>These figures are indeed small compared to the 50% to 100% per year
>growth rate that the cellular industry experienced in the 1980s (from
>5,000 subscribers in 1983 to 5,400,000 now)

There's nothing amazing about this. When a new product group hits, and
creates a whole new market, this sort of growth curve is rather natural.

>but they still look >awfully big when compared to amateur radio's growth
>rate in the same period...

Let's not forget that Amateur Radio's been around a while longer than
cellular. Wait until cellular has been around 60 or so years and then
compare growth rates.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

4188. Kenwood TM-731A mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 04:45:26 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <34849@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 5548

I know they have been posted before, but at the time I didn't have a 731.

I need the mods for extended UHF receive and cross-band repeating.

Thanks a meg.

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

4189. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 05:35:08 UTC
From: kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <41482@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 5549

I don't quite understand why a ham rig modified to run CB should be illegal. Shouldn't the only requirement be that the emissions from the radio meet all of the legal requirements for CB emissions? Forgive my ignorance, but that seems sensible to me as an engineer. Any other requirements would seem to be artificial. Like Mr. Spock said, "A difference which MAKES no difference IS no difference." If a ham rig puts out perfect CB emissions, then while it is doing so it IS a CB rig. What's the deal?

Also, is it legal to modify a CB to operate on 10 meter ham? As a new tech (of the coded variety), that seems to me to be the quickest and dirtiest cheap way onto 10 meter SSB. If I have an SSB CB that runs off of a phase lock loop, shouldn't I just have to change the frequency synthesizer reference crystal to move the whole channel set up into 10m ham?

Thanks,
Kip

4190. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 06:35:02 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.063502.22468@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5550

jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

>Tell you what. Come up with a name that describes the intended traffic as well
>as .legal, and is more inclusive than .rules, .regs, or .regulations, and I'll
>adopt it. Fair enough?

What is the intended traffic?

I think we clearly want all discussion of FCC rules in there.

But what about:
1. Proposed rules and petitions to the FCC?
2. NPRM's issued by the FCC?
3. Local antenna/tower issues, laws, covenants.
4. Scanner laws and related issues?
5. Bandplans and other operating agreements?
6. Repeater coordination?

The name .regs or .regulations seems to be way too narrow. Also .fcc would
be equally too narrow.

The name .legal seems to exclude 5 and 6.

The name .rules seems to but somewhat vague but does seem to be broader.

If we can converge on just WHAT we want in the subgroup then maybe the
NAME of the subgroup will come out of that.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4191. Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 06:54:26 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.065426.24358@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5551

In article <4458@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>Is SAREX for the elite of amateur radio, as is digital OSCAR operation,
>or is it for the average ham?

You have to consider the context of the SAREX packet radio experiment. It was originally scheduled to fly in March 1986. At that time, packet was still a relatively new mode, and the packet "robot" was conceived as a way of popularizing it to the amateur "masses". Of course, as everyone knows, the Challenger disaster in January 1986 resulted in an almost 5-year delay.

I'm sure that if the SAREX robot had flown in March 1986, there would have been many complaints about all that operating time devoted to such an "esoteric" mode. But packet radio is hardly a novel mode any more; if anything, it has been vastly oversold in its present state (1200 bps). Does it really need additional priming?

I admit to being much less enthusiastic about DXing (and DXpeditions) than the average ham. To me it has always seemed little more than stamp collecting with a hi-tech gimmick. But I think it's still fair to ask these questions: when it's all over, what have you gained? What have you learned or created? Have you increased amateur radio's standing in the world?

I'm not saying that the experiment as flown was worthless; to be sure it was fun, it did generate some publicity, and it probably introduced some hams to the mechanics of satellite orbits for the first time. But I can't help but think that much more could have been accomplished.

The opportunity to fly a payload in space, even for a short time on a manned mission, is rare and precious. We should make the most of them, not automatically cater to the least common denominator. Several categories of payloads spring to mind:

1. Technology experiments: more efficient and/or higher speed modems; forward error correcting codes; internetworking tests, etc. The idea is that even though only a few can participate directly, the flight helps advance the technology so it can be brought into the hands of the masses more quickly.

2. Technology demonstrations. Closely related to #1, but using technology that is more mature but not yet widely deployed among the amateur population. The idea here is to create an incentive for the average amateur to learn about the technology and possibly get involved. Some fraction would then get "hooked" and continue to use the technology in other ways (e.g., terrestrially or with unmanned

satellites).

3. Operations with high public relations value. My main regret about STS-35 is that they had to cancel the QSO with MIR. To me, this was much more important than the packet robot, even though it was about as low-tech as an "experiment" could be. There was strong media interest in this part of SAREX; just about every AP story I read mentioned it. But the packet robot rated little more than a footnote, if it was mentioned at all. Amateur radio could have gotten a much bigger boost out of STS-35 had the MIR QSO been pulled off.

Speaking of media coverage, has anybody noticed how the TV media handles those "color" stories on Desert Shield and MARS? The typical story shows some guy tuning an SSB radio, with an almost unintelligible voice coming out of it. The reporter almost always refers to the poor audio quality; I believe I even heard one use the phrase "low tech" to describe amateur radio.

What hurts is knowing that this is true. Face it, SSB voice across the ocean used to be a nifty gee-whiz thing, but now that the public is used to satellites and fiber, we hams and our technology have been left behind in the dust. The same thing happens when I try to demonstrate 1200 bps packet radio to somebody who uses 9600 bps V.32 modems every day.

We can do better, but if we always have to cater to the least common denominator we'll never get anywhere.

Phil

4192. Re: reorganize - do it all now [:-)]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 06:57:05 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.065705.24436@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5552

In article <4459@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>>rec.radio.amateur.people.phil-karn
>...but...
>>rec.radio.amateur.splut
>
>See, Phil? I get a subhierarchy, but you get a sub-sub-hierarchy. Nyah. :-P

Uh, Jay, you will notice that "splut" is *not* under the "people"
subhierarchy. I suspect this was not accidental. :-)

Phil

4193. Re: no-code info - from Compuserve

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 07:24:48 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.072448.26879@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5553

karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) copies from Compuserv:

>NO-CODE TECHNICIAN CLASS AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE Q&A (Based on FCC info)

I really hate there Q & A things. They make up the questions to fit the answers they want to give you. Let's consider some REAL questions.

>Q: How does the "new" Technician obtain HF privileges (below 30 MHz)? A: By
>passing a 5 WPM Morse code test. The Volunteer Examiner (VE) will award a
>Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) and will notify the
>FCC that the Technician has completed the Morse test. This CSCE will be valid
>for life. No new license or callsign will be issued.

What about the Novice who upgrades to Tech? What will he have to prove to all those who question him about his operations on HF?

>Q: Will the "HF" Technician have to identify in any special way? A: No. The
>FCC decided not to require a suffix or any other special ID for Technicians,
>whether or not they have passed 5 WPM. The regular callsign system will
>continue in effect. The only indicator that one has HF privileges will be the
>CSCE and the name on file at the VE Coordinator and FCC.

What if the dog eats the CSCE, will the FCC issue a replacement one after that particular VEC has departed from the program?

>Q: Why did the FCC do this? A: "The Amateur Service is not growing to the
>extent it probably should, based on what it has to offer. One of the reasons
>we think that providing a non-code entry will be helpful is that it will get
>people, particularly young people who have a primary interest in digital
>communications and computers, interested in this service." - Private Radio
>Bureau chief Ralph Haller, N4RH

Why did the FCC claim to be taking away 220-222 MHz for development of narrowband technologies to correct a shortage of spectrum in the land mobile service when in fact the FCC is now establishing services and licensees in this spectrum to use conventional wider modes?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4194. Re: Technician Calls

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 07:36:32 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.073632.4541@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5554

rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:

>Dube Todd asks how we will be able to tell the "with-code" Technicians from
>the "without-code" Technicians, given that there is no difference in the
>calls.

>My answer: The same way you can tell that KA3XXX has an Extra license -
>you can't.

You can ask to see the license. The keyword is "ask". But you might get
responses like:

1. My dog ate the CSCE and they don't issue replacements for those.
2. I had the Tech since 1990, but had to get this new one because:
2a. I moved.
2b. I traded in my KA call for an N call.
2c. It replaced the one my dog ate.
3. I was a Novice and upgraded to Tech and:
3a. I didn't think the Novice ticket was important and threw it out.
3b. The dog ate the Novice ticket and there is no way to replace it.

As you can tell, it is going to be a bit complicated.

>Maybe the FCC database will carry the w/code notation, but I rather doubt it.
>If the code status is in yet another database, it doesn't seem too likely
>that even the Callbook will merge the two.

They do have this empty slot labeled "C" in the existing database dictionary.

>I, for one, think that our present alphabetical zoo of call letters is mainly
>the result of a failed effort at "administrative neatness" involving an
>exquisitely graduated series of license grades, each with its own block of
>call letters. It all failed when hams were allowed to keep the same call
>when they upgraded. How many of you would like to go back to the old system
>where upgrading REQUIRED a new call?

No way!

I'd MUCH RATHER go to a system where everyone gets a basic 2x3 call sign
no matter what class they have, and can BUY ($$$) a "vanity" call including
those no longer in use, silent keys (grace period for relatives to pick up
the call first should be in there). Also special event stations should be
allowed access to the 1x1 calls (yes, they are "allocated" to the amateur
service; see FCC rules part 2).

Notice also that the N4xxx and N6xxx blocks are getting VERY close to being
used up and they will be stuck with K[C-Z]4xxx and K[C-Z]6xxx calls.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4195. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 07:38:47 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.073847.6099@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5555

brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>The trick is to realize that it doesn't matter. Clearly the FCC
>doesn't care very much, or they would have come up with a way to tell.
>If they don't care, why should you?
> - Brian

Clearly the FCC doesn't care very much about taxi drivers using the
10 meter band, so why should you?

Clearly the FCC doesn't care very much if the land mobile service wants
the amateur spectrum for their own, so why should you?

>PS: When is dube gonna go pound on whoever maintains his site's news
>software so that it put the Subject: line into the header instead of the
>body of the message? I mean, if he can't follow Usenet rules, why worry
>about the FCC? Which, after all, is more important? :-)

Usenet, of course. :-)
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4196. can't find mailcenter!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 08:00:00 UTC
From: info-hams@canrem.UUCP
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.1508.65@canrem.uucp>
Source record: 5556

Steve,

I've heard of Cactus, Condor and Walla, although living on the east coast I've not used them. In my own area I regularly monitor a linked UHF system centered in Philadelphia that covers NYC, NJ and eastern PA.

It is easily the busiest system that I scan (busier even than most 2m machines), and therein lies the problem. If you simply link a bunch of repeaters over a wide area, then you've essentially just built yourself a single very wide area repeater with all the associated problems. Unless you're targeting only certain specific areas, you're using spectrum no more efficiently than the single super-repeater.

I think the key lies in backbone linking systems that can multiplex, switch and conference multiple simultaneous channels so that individual repeaters can be selectively linked on user demand without involving repeaters without users involved in the conversation. Other repeaters in the network might be joined in separate conferences so the network as a whole could support multiple simultaneous QSOs.

I don't know if the Cactus/Condor/Walla systems provide this feature, but it seems highly desirable to me. Digital transmission is even more attractive in this situation since multiplexing and switching is now far easier to do digitally than in analog. Indeed, the economies of scale of digital transmission are such that each user's share of the cost of a digital backbone should be small enough to attract support from many more hams than are using the existing systems. Wide area linked repeaters should then no longer be a scarce resource limited to a private elite, but a mainstream part of amateur radio. And of course the backbone would be available to send large amounts of packet data too...

Phil

Date: 28 Nov 90 03:18:17 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!twg.com!sawyer@ucsd.edu (Bruce B. Sawyer)
Subject: Update on Phased Vertical Arrays (long)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In response to the request for help in explaining some problems I was having in building a phased vertical array for 40 meters, I have received quite a large
knowledgable

there are who obviously follow this group and will respond via email but have the good sense to stay out of some of the unresolvable debates. At any rate, the response I got was so great that I can see there's widespread interest in this topic. Hence this note is offered as something of an update on the topic and a consolidation of some of the suggestions I received.

First of all, I followed some of the initial advice I received and went back and
Each
was tuned in isolation of the other on a single 50 ohm cable. Next, I built a new phasing harness consisting of one 0.25 wavelength section and one 0.5 wavelength section of RG/11: 75 ohm stuff. I know that using multiple quarter-wave sections of 75 ohm cable will transform a 50 ohm load to a 100 ohm load. The two 100 ohm loads in parallel at the "T" connector then present 50 ohms to the feedline back to the transmitter. Without a good antenna noise bridge I'll never know for sure, but at least this brought the SWR down to around 1.25. Furthermore, it dipped in the vicinity of my design frequency (7025), so I treated this as absolutely good enough.

During actual use, it did show considerable gain in the general direction I wanted, but with some new anomalies. I have a second antenna I can use on 40 (a double Zepp cut for 160 and up) that provided a good reference point, since the broad side of the Zepp is in the target direction of the phased vertical array. The thing was absolute dynamite in the target direction--at least a full S unit, maybe more. What was curious was that the maximum gain seemed to be off counterclockwise (looking down) from the axis along the two verticals. It turned out to be a rotten idea for a contest: it put out a great signal to Japan (304 degrees from here), but was really poor toward Europe(at 25 degrees). Never again will I try to use a directional antenna I can't
turn in a worldwide contest.

In the comments I received back, opinion seemed evenly divided between people (who seemed to me to be knowledgable sources) about whether the harness should be built from 50 ohm or 75 ohm cable. I used 75 and it worked, but there sure were a lot of people who said to use 50. (I once built a 2 meter array using 50 ohm cable, and it did fine.) Next, the point was made to me repeatedly about
opinion was
that the system needs to be tuned with an RF ammeter at the base of each to insure that each gets an equal current flow when connected in the phased array. Also suggested was using an antenna noise bridge at the base of each to get the feedpoint impedences the same when connected in the array. Tuning is accomplished by adjusting the lengths of the delay lines (notice how easy it is to say that, as opposed to actually doing it?) Several people made the point that simply cutting the delay lines to the theoretical lengths will not result in a 90 degree phase shift. DL6RAI wrote to say that he had actually measured it at 70 degrees in one he had built this way. That computes with my experience of having the direction of maximum gain offset from what I expected. However, I'm
---
y PCB/UseNet Gateway from Sparkware #1

--
Canada Remote Systems. Toronto, Ontario
NorthAmeriNet Host

4197. can't find mailcenter!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 08:00:00 UTC
From: info-hams@canrem.UUCP
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.1508.59@canrem.uucp>
Source record: 5557

I agree that CB is still useful and can be fun.

In article <1990Nov27.001114.3755@smcnet.smc.edu>, rblack@smcnet.smc.edu
(Russ Black, Media Center) writes:

> One of the leaders of this trip had a CB to use in case of an emergency
>and the fact that he is not a ham operator. On this trip, I took my 2
>meter rig and my CB rig. I tried to raise people on 2 meters but got no
>one.
>

My biggest beef with 2m is that we end up with no one repeater, in the
San Jose area, having any real concentration of traffic-support
communication. Notable exceptions are machines on moutain passes that are
traversed by a highway. Perhaps there will be more traffic support on
2meters when the weather gets worse and there are more traffic problems to
report.

Does anyone monitor 146.52 when they are driving? This would seem to be a
good way to maintain communication with nearby travlers.

I find 2m most useful for calling for help. The higher range of 2m is a
big plus here. The downside is that you must find someone monitoring to
get help in areas away from home where you are not a member of the repeater.

SUGGESTUION:
SHOULDN'T WE MAKE THE '911 AUTOPATCH' ACCESS METHOD COMMON FOR MOST
OPEN REPEATERS?

Reports of not being able to get anyone via any of a number of 2m repeaters
is a bit scary. What happens now if one breaks down in the middle of the
might away from home?

> I never really thought that I would ever use my old (CB) rig again.

I expected my 2 meter rig to obsolete my CB radio for travelling but I
find both types useful. I find CB is more useful for getting details on
unexpected backups and smokie reports. This is true for roads that have
lots of truckers. CB is also fine for car-to-car (over a short range).
My biggest beef with CB is the skip in the daytime wipes out local
communication.

...Dennis Henderson, N6TTW and still CB-equipped on the road.

Date: 28 Nov 90 01:23:34 GMT
From: agate!shelby!portia.stanford.edu!stankus@apple.com (John Stankus)

Subject: Looking for Clubs and VE testing in Dallas/Garland TX area
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am interested in finding ham clubs and VE testing sites in the Dallas
, Richardson, Garland TX area. My brother, who lives in Garland and works
for MCI, is interested in becoming a ham. Your help is much appreciated.

Thanks in Advance

John J. Stankus N5PEE Chemistry Dept.
stankus@portia.stanford.edu Stanford University

Date: 27 Nov 90 21:13:19 GMT
From: uswat!joeb@boulder.colorado.edu (Joe Bushinski #350 x2026)
Subject: Novice License for $150 ??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article hlivak@hale.ifa.hawaii.edu (Bob Hlivak) writes:
>@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ begin KH6GDR posting @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
>
>To Whom it may excite:
>
> Stuff Deleted
>
>I have a Class A license. Remember those ? Got it on October 3,
>1947 so you figure out how long I've been an active ham. And IMHO
>this operation stinks !
>
> 73, Joe Weite KH6GDR, T32BF, OX5JW, WA6VTX, W2WJM

I see!!! The way you learned things is the ONLY way to learn things. If
you are so sure there is a crime there, you have the authority to look
into it and see that JUSTICE is done. Think back Joe to your learning
days. When you learned it, I'll bet that you didn't really take more than
the 20 hours stated. And did it ever occur to you that maybe...Just
maybe, these folks are actually learning to pass the course. I
congratulate you on being and old fart as I am,

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 27 Nov 90 Volume 90 : Issue 456

Today's Topics:
Allmods for Allmost Everything, Part II VERY long!
Amtrak odessy coming....
DOVE Update
GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT
ic751a vs ic751 microcode problems
---
y PCB/UseNet Gateway from Sparkware #1
--
Canada Remote Systems. Toronto, Ontario
NorthAmeriNet Host

4198. Help with broken RS Pro-2005

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 10:19:46 UTC
From: scotto@ipars.UUCP
Message-ID: <19@ipars.UUCP>
Source record: 5558
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

My RS Pro-2005 scanner croaked a few weeks ago and it doesn't look like Santa is going to bring me a new 2006. I have made several modifications to mine including a COS LED, COS Relay, Quick-Call II decode, improved audio, prototype S-meter, (read: I'm embarrased at the circuit) faster scan, and removed the AC transformer. The scanner worked fine for nearly a year after these modifications.

The symptoms are that it won't receive in any band. The microprocessor seems to work fine. The radio scans, I have complete control from the keyboard, and opening the squelch stops the scan. It appears the PLL is the problem.

When this happened, my cat (actually my wife's cat!) knocked the scanner off of my desk. It fell to a carpeted floor and was picked up immediately. It was still working when it was picked up. When I was told, I looked at the display and it was fine. I heard good audio on hi-band and uhf. Later, (about 2 hours) I noticed the display showing partial seqments and appeared locked-up. I turned the scanner off, checked the power connection (13.8) and turned it back on. It was again scanning merrily along and all was assumed well. When I realized that I hadn't heard any traffic in a while I again checked the scanner. It was *hot* and not hearing anything -- even a 6-watt radio at about 2 feet. I opened the scanner to look for a problem. I can narrow it down to the PLL board being extreemly hot, but not just in one place -- the whole board was hot.

No obvious signs of burnt componets. The service manual says it could be one or all of the custom chips on the PLL board. I'm not competent enough to try and find the problem, much less the cause, without guidance.

I am looking for known problems, ideas on what could have happened, or, lastly, where I can get it repaired. I doubt RS will look at it with all the mods.

Thanks in advance.

4199. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 14:33:10 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4461@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5559

In article <1990Dec16.063502.22468@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
(What is the intended traffic?)
>1. Proposed rules and petitions to the FCC?
>2. NPRM's issued by the FCC?
>3. Local antenna/tower issues, laws, covenants.
>4. Scanner laws and related issues?
>5. Bandplans and other operating agreements?
>6. Repeater coordination?

All of the above. _Anything_ having to do with what can and cannot be done, or should and should not be done, in the world of ham radio.

>The name .legal seems to exclude 5 and 6.

Not when you consider that both have been given legal weight by the FCC.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4200. Re: PD Morse Code Program Runnable on 386 Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 14:35:04 UTC
From: danr@ais.org
Message-ID: <DT$+Q_%@irie.ais.org>
Source record: 5560

In article <18242@netcom.UUCP> feustel@netcom.UUCP (David Feustel) writes:
>I need a (PD) morse code program that will run on a 386. I dusted off
>a morse code program I bought for my xt in 85 and found it running in
>the neighborhood of 120 wpm on my 386sx - a little too fast for me to
>follow.
>--

Try getting the program ATSLOW from a local BBS. This program is supposed
to slow down the AT to XT speeds so programs like the Morse code practice
progam run correctly.

73, Dan KB6NU (danr@ais.org)

4201. Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 14:50:03 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4462@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5561

In article <1990Dec16.065426.24358@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>You have to consider the context of the SAREX packet radio experiment.
>It was originally scheduled to fly in March 1986. At that time,
>packet was still a relatively new mode, and the packet "robot" was
>conceived as a way of popularizing it to the amateur "masses". Of
>course, as everyone knows, the Challenger disaster in January 1986
>resulted in an almost 5-year delay.

Maybe it was relatively new to the folks in your area in March 1986; here, it was flourishing to the point that there was already significant band crowding. Packet didn't need popularizing, then or now.

>I'm sure that if the SAREX robot had flown in March 1986, there would
>have been many complaints about all that operating time devoted to
>such an "esoteric" mode. But packet radio is hardly a novel mode any
>more; if anything, it has been vastly oversold in its present state
>(1200 bps). Does it really need additional priming?

No...but then, that's only significant if that's the entire purpose of the experiment.

>The opportunity to fly a payload in space, even for a short time on a
>manned mission, is rare and precious. We should make the most of them,
>not automatically cater to the least common denominator.

...in other words, space is for the elite, not J. Random Ham, unless he wants to spend limitless bucks on keeping up on the leading edge of technology.

>1. Technology experiments: more efficient and/or higher speed modems;
>forward error correcting codes; internetworking tests, etc. The idea
>is that even though only a few can participate directly, the flight
>helps advance the technology so it can be brought into the hands of
>the masses more quickly.

Why is this necessarily a good thing to do on a space mission? What does space provide that terrestrial experiments don't?

>2. Technology demonstrations. Closely related to #1, but using
>technology that is more mature but not yet widely deployed among the
>amateur population. The idea here is to create an incentive for the
>average amateur to learn about the technology and possibly get
>involved. Some fraction would then get "hooked" and continue to use
>the technology in other ways (e.g., terrestrially or with unmanned
>satellites).

You're again assuming large quantities of uncommitted funds. The average ham will see that he needs to spend several hundred bucks to make use of the technology, blow off the whole thing, and complain.

>3. Operations with high public relations value. My main regret about
>STS-35 is that they had to cancel the QSO with MIR. To me, this was
>much more important than the packet robot, even though it was about as
>low-tech as an "experiment" could be. There was strong media interest
>in this part of SAREX; just about every AP story I read mentioned it.
>But the packet robot rated little more than a footnote, if it was
>mentioned at all. Amateur radio could have gotten a much bigger boost
>out of STS-35 had the MIR QSO been pulled off.

I agree with you about this one. That we didn't hook up with MIR counts as a major disappointment, even more so than the fact that I wasn't heard by the robot. :-) What you're forgetting are the reasons that NASA approved SAREX in the first place: education (which we accomplished, though not as well as we'd hoped), and good old-fashioned PR - not for ham radio, but the space program. They got that out of it in spades.

>We can do better, but if we always have to cater to the least common
>denominator we'll never get anywhere.

Yes, we can do better, but we shouldn't exclude the average ham in the process.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4202. Re: reorganize - do it all now [:-)]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 14:53:00 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4463@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5562

In article <1990Dec16.065705.24436@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>Uh, Jay, you will notice that "splut" is *not* under the "people"
>subhierarchy. I suspect this was not accidental. :-)

Of course not. Why would someone classify a machine as a person? Even if it _is_ my machine... :-)

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4203. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 16:37:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1674@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5563

In article <1250305@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.ham-radio, henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>
>... Morse is basically
>>obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far superior at punching
>>clean signals through noise.
>
>I disagree. People think that there is something magic in DSP (Digital
>Signal Processing), but it really is nothing more than fancy filtering.
>The human ear/brain is also a pretty fancy adaptive filter, and it can
>"fill in" missing text based on higher-level reasoning that would be
>impossible for a computer. For sending human-readable text at
>slow conversational (rag-chew) speeds over narrow bandwidth channels,
>CW is unmatched. It also has the advantage of simple, inexpensive
>equipment.
>
>AL N1AL

CW transmitters are certainly about the cheapest and simplest way to send intelligence via radio. However, to do real *weak* signal work, the receiver needs to be more sophisticated than most voice receivers. The requirement for narrow filters with minimum ringing drives the price up beyond that required for voice reception. A *very* skilled CW operator with a very high grade receiver can do *wonders*. Yet, I have had sucessful AMTOR contacts where I couldn't reliably tell by ear that a signal was present. I could see it on the TU's scope though. I believe that a good AMTOR setup will get through when 90% of CW operators would throw up their hands. And the radio equipment does not need to be any more complex than a modest QSK CW setup. Of course like everything else, there is good AMTOR equipment and bad. In general, I have not been impressed with the do everything boxes. An ST-6 still outperforms the builtin modems on these things. There is room for a lot of improvement in modems and error correcting codes for mechanical systems while the human CW machine is probably as highly developed as it ever will be.

AMTOR equipment has more patience with fading channels and QRN and QRM than most CW operators. And when the channel is even modestly good, AMTOR will have higher thruput than CW. I haven't heard of any AMTOR moonbounce contacts (I believe the path length screws up the timing). But when reception of three dashes is considered a contact, I guess CW is plenty good enough. I really marvel at those rare CW operators who can reliably hear those three dashes down in all that noise. When I tried it, I was convinced that I was hearing CW in the noise when in fact my preamp was blown and there were no real signals there, just ringing filters and ears. So, like John Henry and the steam hammer, there are those rare CW supermen (and women) who *can* rival

the mechanical systems in current use, but most of us are far from being such CW marvels, and for us, the machines win with embarrassing regularity. And with the advent of affordable DSP, the machines are only going to get better.

Gary KE4ZV

4204. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 17:07:55 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1676@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5564

In article <7500065@hpfcso.HP.COM> vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:
>/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) / 6:10 pm Dec 12, 1990 /
>>to hurt anything.
>
>I agree with the comment about using CW. It is definitely illegal to modify
>a ham rig to operate on CB as the radio is not type-accepted for that service.
>
>AL N1AL
>----------
>
>This is a good question for all the net-lawyers.
>
>Is it illegal to modify a rig to RECEIVE CB?

No.

>Is it really illegal to modify a rig to make it capable of transmitting on the
>CB band? There's no question that it's against the rules to transmit with
>it. Is the mere ownership of a non-type accepted CB rig illegal?

Well I can't quote a rule, but notice that QST frequently prints FCC news
releases about confiscated "illegal CB" equipment. The contraband is usually
crude "linears" and modified ham equipment. These seizures are not just for
operating, most seem to be truckstop operations offering the equipment for
sale.

Gary KE4ZV

4205. Re: FT736 Mods Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 17:39:28 UTC
From: rolfe@w3vh.UUCP
Message-ID: <107@w3vh.UUCP>
Source record: 5565

randyh@gvgpvd.GVG.TEK.COM (Randy K. Hall) writes:

>I have a FT736R on order. I'm looking for mods that I might want to
>consider. I'll be using this for Packet, Oscar, & Oscar Packet.

Unless you're planning on using 9600 baud PSK (for UO-14, for example)
the stock 736 works fine. I have the 9600 baud mod someplace, and will
email it if needed. The only other thing that gets a bit squirrely is
interfacing a 736 to an AEA PK-232 -- the two just don't like talking
to each other, and there has been a fair amount of finger pointing by
each company claiming the other is to blame. I've gotten the combo to
work for me by installing some bypassing at the PK-232 end and a 10K resistor
in series with the transmit audio out of the 736's back panel.
--
Rolfe Tessem | Lucky Duck Productions
rolfe@w3vh.UUCP | 17 Saint Luke's Place
{uunet}!w3vh!rolfe | New York, NY 10014
(413) 528-5966 | (212) 463-0029

4206. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 19:06:51 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <5LDau1w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5566

jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

> In article <DuyyT4w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
> >jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
> >> (Side note: Please make sure that discussion is posted to news.groups as w
> >> as rec.ham-radio. This is required by the Guidelines for Newsgroup Creatio
> > Unfortunately, it is not possible to do that here. Guidelines is
> >guidelines, not law. In this case, they can't be followed.
>
> Your software is broken if it can't cross-post. I suggest you get it fixed.

That's a hoot. I have seen exactly the opposite opinion regarding
cross posting to groups not carried. Your software is broken if it
allows you to post to groups that you have no way of reading. That was
from someone with whom I was not involved in a discussion of any sort,
much less on opposite sides. I tend to believe his opinion over someone
who would grasp at straws to denigrate an opponent.

I have since added news.groups. It is sort of a waste, don't you
think? Since every post here shows up in rec.ham-radio (or is supposed
to, according to The Net Gospel), I now have twice the space used for
the rec.ham-radio reorg messages, plus all the other discussions. Too
bad some people can't live outside their precious 'guidelines'.

4207. Re: NEW NOVICE Seeks advice on first rig.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 19:57:25 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <671@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5567

In article <27080042@col.hp.com>, bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:
> >/ col:rec.ham-radio / jp10@GTE.COM (Jeffrey Perry) / 11:30 am Dec 10, 1990 /
> >
> > I just passed my novice test Dec 1 ! I am now working on my Tech!
> >
> > I would greatly appreciate any advice an recommendations on setting up my
> > shack, and purchasing radios and attennas. I plan on making my own antennas
>
> > ? If not, would it be cheaper to get a ham bands only transceiver?

> - I think the "major brands" are all OK: namely Kenwood, ICOM, Yaesu
> (Ten Tec is probably OK too, but I don't have any experience with
> them.) I tend to prefer Kenwood and ICOM over Yaesu, but I can't
> really support that with hard data.
> - It sounds to me like you may be price sensitive. If so, then
> you should look around for a used rig. If so, that means you
> should probably pay more attention to the condition of the rig
> and the price than the particular bells and whistles.

If you want a good cheap HF radio that covers all the WARC bands, but is not
general coverage, the Icom IC730 is an excellent choice. They are going
for about $400 on the used market, and they are nice and tiny if you want
to ever take it mobile.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4208. Re: TH-75 repeat mod.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 20:42:12 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.204212.21348@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5568

In article <4211@network.ucsd.edu> brent@network.ucsd.edu (Brent Jones) writes:
>Could someone please e-mail me a copy of the Kenwood TH-75 repeat mod.
>
>TNX - Brent

I have the TH-75A; but I never heard of or saw a repeat mod. If such a mod
is available, I too would appreciate seeing the details!

Many thanks, Meir

* * * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ====================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ====================== N2JPG

4209. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 20:58:59 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.205859.23156@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5569

In article <662@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <1990Dec12.184851.29531@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>, mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:
>> In article <658@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>> >
>> >What about repeaters that have a burglar alarm to indicate on the air
>> >when an intruder has entered the area? Would this be illegal, because
>> >like the caller on the phone, the intruder might not be a licensed ham?
>>
>> No; it would be legal because it involves the immediate protection of property
>> and possibly of limb (maybe the intruder isn't a ham and hasn't seen a 2 KV
>> power supply before). In such an emergency, there is no question as to
>> legality.
>
>I don't think so. With this logic, I could go around installing wireless
>burglar alarm systems that used ham radio frequencies, and claim that
>it was all legal because it was emergency communications.
>
>
>Tad Cook

OK; So install a siren on the site. Noone will hear it. But when the
intruder picks up the repeater's local mike, you WILL hear that:
"Hello, is there anybody out there? Break 1-9...."
You'll come running, but by that time your repeater will be off the air
and who knows where!

Just hope the intruder isn't a jealous ham.
But in that case, it would be legal to have the burglar alarm.
Maybe he would ID for you!?

* * * * * * * ========================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ========================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ========================== N2JPG

4210. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 22:05:01 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <672@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5570

In article <3070@naucse.cse.nau.edu>, rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier) writes:
> :-))... This summer I made several trips between Flagstaff and
> Fort Worth. Was driving in towards Amarillo about 9 at night
> when I passed a van with a WB0... license plate. I have my
> WB5... plates on. I switch on the CB and sure enough there he
> is. We had a nice qso, although it was tough to remember not
> to use our callsigns.

Actually, using your ham call on 11 meters is LEGAL! The FCC doesn't
care if or how you ID your CB station. So as long as you are running
a type accepted radio and don't mind folks knowing who you are, go
ahead and sign your ham call on CB.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4211. Re: What should a scheduler do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-16 23:46:27 UTC
From: pcg@cs.aber.ac.uk
Message-ID: <PCG.90Dec16234627@teachb.cs.aber.ac.uk>
Source record: 5571
Cross-posted to: comp.os.misc,rec.ham-radio

On 6 Dec 90 21:26:13 GMT, johnan@ism.isc.com (John Antypas) said:

In article <1990Dec06.212613.25912@ism.isc.com> johnan@ism.isc.com (John Antypas) writes:

johnan> Some of us here at ISC are looking into developing a new
johnan> interface for the famous KA9Q program under Unix. While KA9Q
johnan> works under Unix, it is a monolithic program handling all client
johnan> and server tasks. We would like to split this apart such that
johnan> clients and servers need not run as the same process.

What you want to do is essentially a network server like Mach, or user implemented domains like 4.2BSD (not yet implemented). Your network server is a (possibly multithreaded) process that takes "messages" from local processes, packs them up, and then accesses the hardware interface to send them over a particular medium (or viceversa of course).

To do it under Unix it is almost essential to have the ability to pass file descriptors in "messages", and to poll()/select() (the latter to simulate multithreading within the server). STREAMS does offer you these abilities, and so does UNIX domain IPC. I'd rather go with STREAMS on System V, even if you have a socket library.

I would go with a clone of the AT&T TLI as the API. When you try to open a connection, you must specify a transport provider; the library would then open a well known named stream to the KA9Q server (instead of linking to a multiplexor in the kernel and pushing modules therein), ask it to create an appropriate connection, associate it a file descriptor, and then return over the well known named stream that file descriptor.

I think this can be easily implemented also under monotasking OSes; transferring the file descriptor/handle from the "server" to the "client" would just involve an assignment...

If you want extra details, read the Accent IPC TechReps from Carnegie Mellon, and the Mach documentation on network servers.

If one is prepared to be clever (hacking the Unix scheduler a bit would help), the cost of two context switches on every transaction can be duly minimized.
--
Piercarlo Grandi | ARPA: pcg%uk.ac.aber.cs@nsfnet-relay.ac.uk
Dept of CS, UCW Aberystwyth | UUCP: ...!mcsun!ukc!aber-cs!pcg
Penglais, Aberystwyth SY23 3BZ, UK | INET: pcg@cs.aber.ac.uk

4212. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 00:29:39 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4464@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5572
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

In article <5LDau1w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
[in reply to John's comment that he can't cross-post to news.groups]
>> Your software is broken if it can't cross-post. I suggest you get it fixed.
> That's a hoot. I have seen exactly the opposite opinion regarding
>cross posting to groups not carried. Your software is broken if it
>allows you to post to groups that you have no way of reading. That was
>from someone with whom I was not involved in a discussion of any sort,
>much less on opposite sides. I tend to believe his opinion over someone
>who would grasp at straws to denigrate an opponent.

Oh, I'm sorry. I expected that, since your site is on Usenet, that it would carry the groups that discuss Usenet itself - news.*. How foolish of me. Please feel free to continue in your ignorance - after all, ignorance is bliss, and you certainly appear to want to avoid being unhappy.

> I have since added news.groups. It is sort of a waste, don't you
>think? Since every post here shows up in rec.ham-radio (or is supposed
>to, according to The Net Gospel), I now have twice the space used for
>the rec.ham-radio reorg messages, plus all the other discussions. Too
>bad some people can't live outside their precious 'guidelines'.

Adding news.groups wastes *nothing*, as does any crosspost. The article is neither transmitted twice nor stored twice on disk. It does allow those who follow the group creation process to weigh *all* of the issues before casting a vote. Further, the guidelines - which you show such disdain for - were designed to minimize the possibility that changes would be made that did not reflect the true wishes of the users and admins of the net. Failure to follow them would doom the reorganization effort, as there are many people who automatically vote against any proposal that violates them...or is this your intent - to torpedo a proposal that you obviously dislike in this backhanded manner?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4213. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 01:10:20 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec17.011020.15125@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5573

"CW's an artform, not an absolute standard..."

More succinctly: We are no longer training the Signal Corps for WW I.

There are only 2 reasons to have any ham license requirement:
(1) The skill is essential for someone to safely and effectively exercise the privileges that the license grants; or
(2) though not essential, the skill is needed in order to build up our national reserve of skilled operators.

It's hard to justify code exams > 5 wpm on either of these grounds. Learn code to 5 wpm, and you're ready to get on the air, and if you enjoy CW, you'll have plenty of incentive to increase your speed on the air; the FCC need not supply the incentive. We have no national need for a trained reserve of fast CW ops.

4214. Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 01:43:50 UTC
From: ins_atge@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU
Message-ID: <7193@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU>
Source record: 5574

In article <4458@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>In article <1990Dec14.181551@envy.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
>>Unfortunately, the Sarex missions seem to place a very heavy emphasis
>>on Joe and Mary HT being able to participate with no special
>>knowledge, equipment or protocols...

>Is SAREX for the elite of amateur radio, as is digital OSCAR operation,
>or is it for the average ham?

Around Baltimore, it appeared the SAREX roboti was pretty much a
disaster. I tried to get to the highest point around with the best
southern horizon, and wasn't able to copy a single packet (or even hear
any transmission) on the robot tx frequency from WA4SIR. Of course, there
was the occasional silly person who accidently transmitted on the
robot tx freq, but that was another problem. I was probably too north
to work it. (Did anyone north of Baltimore work the robot from a non-
mountainous position?). I think the duplex set up
further negates the ability of 2m packet to work (i.e. you could be
transmitting while the shuttle is).

But on the other hand, I thought it was a good chance to get "Joe and
Mary HT" on to space communication (although probably best for people
south of the Carolinas!). Digital space communication is difficult
for people to get into because of the shear number of boxes they have
to buy. Why doesn't some company build a digital 220/440 dual band
radio with built in PSK modems and a TNC? If integrated and mass produced,
I'm sure this would bring down the cost of digital space communication.
I'd buy one!

-Tom

4215. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 03:22:09 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec17.032209.28141@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5575

tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>So by this time next year I expect to see HUGE advances in the
>state of the art, a revitalization of the US ham manufacturers,
>(Hammarlund making DSP boxes?) and ham radio growing like crazy
>with all this new talent.

>Or will we just see a lot more folks yakking on 2 meters?

All of the above provided we PROMOTE ham radio now like we could not
have before.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4216. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 03:25:49 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530032@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 5576

>I don't quite understand why a ham rig modified to run CB should be illegal.
>Shouldn't the only requirement be that the emissions from the radio meet
>all of the legal requirements for CB emissions? Forgive my ignorance, but
>that seems sensible to me as an engineer. Any other requirements would
>seem to be artificial. Like Mr. Spock said, "A difference which MAKES no
>difference IS no difference." If a ham rig puts out perfect CB emissions,
>then while it is doing so it IS a CB rig. What's the deal?

This is because amateur radio operators are not licensed to service
CB transmitters. You must have a general radiotelephone license to do this,
as CB requires that operators use type accepted equipment (as does other
land mobile services). Amateur radio equipment is not type accepted, so
it can not be used on CB frequencies.

>Also, is it legal to modify a CB to operate on 10 meter ham? As a new
>tech (of the coded variety), that seems to me to be the quickest and
>dirtiest cheap way onto 10 meter SSB. If I have an SSB CB that runs off
>of a phase lock loop, shouldn't I just have to change the frequency
>synthesizer reference crystal to move the whole channel set up into 10m
>ham?

And there is nothing stopping you from doing this -- amateur radio does
not require the use of type accepted equipment. You will have to do more
than just change the PLL to make this work, however.

-- Dave Ritchie N4DJS
ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com

4217. Re: QSL Path to HC8A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 05:51:26 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080043@col.hp.com>
Source record: 5377

>/ col:rec.ham-radio / beams@norvax.UUCP (David Beams) / 1:06 pm Dec 14, 1990 /
>HC8A was active during the CQ WW Phone DX Test and replied to all requests for
>QSL-path information with, "Bureau. QRZed Contest?" I also found an excerpt
>from the W6GO/K6HHD QSL Managers List printed in the 1990 International Call-
>book (an enticement to potential subscribers, I imagine) which lists KQ1F as
>the manager for HC8A. Can anyone in the net community shed some light on this
>discrepancy? I would very much like to get this fellow's card, since I have
>only heard HC8 twice in fifteen-some years of on-again, off-again activity;
>I have worked HC8 only this once.
>----------
In my log, I have HC8A's QSL instructions as QSL direct to

P.O. Box DX
Cuenca, Ecuador

I either got this info during the contest or a few days before
when HC8A was on the air. Either way, I think it came from HC8A.
I did QSL direct, but haven't seen the card yet.

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"Ban all activities that I don't participate in...
they are obviously non-essential."

4218. Re: MACMORSE & HyperCard Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 07:07:59 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <43@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 5378

In article <7169@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU> mjm@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU (Michael J Mallette) writes:
>In article <8582@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM> georgep@sail.LABS.TEK.COM (George Pubanz) writes:
>->
>-> I am trying to obtain copies of software for the Macintosh
>-> to help my wife get her amateur ticket. I have seen references in
>-> the past to MacMorse and I am very interested in this program. Are
>
>Could you post what you find out? I'm also interested.
>

There are two Morse code practice programs available via anonymous FTP from sumex.stanford.edu in the files /info-mac/apps/morse-code-*.hqx. They both send practice code for you to copy, similar to the code test (i.e., not real words). They both work on my Mac II (and probably on all Macs).

The Hypercard stacks are available via anonymous FTP from apple.com in the files /pub/ham-radio/*hamtestv*.sit.hqx. The stacks are really good, and will be my method of pre-testing myself on the written (when I get around to it). That directory also includes some Packet Radio applications for the Mac.

Cheers!

-Eric

--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

4219. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 08:23:59 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <18970@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 5379

kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:
>I don't quite understand why a ham rig modified to run CB should be illegal.

A radio used in CB service must be type accepted. Your ham radio (a) has
not been type accepted, and (b) could not be type accepted for CB because
it can transmit on other frequencies.

Mojo AA4KB
--
mojo@netcom.UUCP Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER ... 408-423-2212
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

4220. Speed traps and Feedline (was: Radar Detector legality etc.)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 08:24:43 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <4218@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5380

In article <3069@naucse.cse.nau.edu> rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier) writes:
> Regarding Photo Radar -
> There was a camera mounted on a pole, and if you crossed two sensor
> wires in the pavement too fast, it took a picture...
> Also, EVERY single weekend, someone would go out with a spray can > of
> black paint and opaque out the lens. (not that I would suggest > such
> a thing)...

I would recommend taking a BB gun or pea shooter to the lens putting two holes appropriately spaced, then stringing your ladder line through there. This will solve the problem of how to mount the feedline, and will make a lot of motorists happy. Be sure to put silicone around the holes so as to keep the film from getting wet.

Brent

4221. Re: Question for TM-731 users

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 12:02:42 UTC
From: jvt@its.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <|^J^{3$@uzi-9mm.fulcrum.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 5381

In article <34651@netnews.upenn.edu> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
>
>I'm asking Santa for a TM-731 for Christmas, and was wondering a few
>things:
>
>1) When using dual-band receive (not repeater mode), can you have it
>set up for one PL DECODE tone in UHF and a different one in VHF?
>I would think you would need 2 decoders to do this - is this how the
>731 is designed, that is, it requires one decoder for each band?

Yes you can set up different CTCSS frequencies for each memory or
VFO but only *one* can be active at any time and only one band can
have CTCSS decode active.

>2) In cross-band repeater mode using the radio as a simplex range
>extender, is it possible to require, say, the 440 side to use PL
>decode while leaving the 2m side open?

Yes - this is the only way to work it.

>3) Our 440 repeater transmits a PL tone back only when there is audio being
>received through its input (i.e. it doesn't transmit a PL tone while
>IDing, while giving the hourly time report, etc.). Since this is the
>case, if I'm using a 2m HT crossbanded through the 731A, can I turn the
>PL decode for the 440 side on so that I don't have to wait for the
>repeater's carrier to drop before transmitting on my HT? In other words,
>will it switch bands only after the carrier has dropped, or will it
>switch whenever the squelch is closed, in this case being once the
>repeater has quit transmitting PL?

SRI -don't know this one but I guess it would be OK as carrier without
tone does not cause x-band tx.

>4) Finally, with the PL decoder on (or off), will it pass the PL tone to
>the transmitting band with the PL encoder turned off (i.e. will it
>pass PL tones in repeater mode, or do they have to be regenerated)? This
>question is purely academic and probably has little relevence to anything.

No but you can select a tone to TX

73, John

--
John Trickey <jvt@its.bt.co.uk> || ..!mcsun!ukc!axion!its
G4REV @ GB7SUT Voice: +44 21 333 3369
#include <std/disclaimer>

4222. Re: MACMORSE & HyperCard Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 12:42:31 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40074@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 5382

In article <7169@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU> mjm@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU (Michael J Mallette) writes:
>In article <8582@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM> georgep@sail.LABS.TEK.COM (George Pubanz) writes:
>-> there other code practice applications available for the Mac? I
>-> have also read about the HyperCard stacks which allow practice of
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>-> the various theory elements. These too would be helpful.
>
>Could you post what you find out? I'm also interested.

The HyperCard Ham stacks are available from me, the author, to anyone
who wants to send me a 800K diskette and SASE. There are also a number
of BBS's and FTP places which you might obtain them from. Don't ask
me, I have no access to these, and I can't send them to you via email
either. But if you can't find them anywhere else, USnail still works.

Diana L. Syriac, KC1SP
49A Meadow Pond Drive
Leominster, MA 01453

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

4223. Anyone know anything about this Sony portable (WM 8000 MK II)?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 13:24:31 UTC
From: slp9m@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec17.072432.45074@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 5383

Does anyone know anything about this portable?

A few months ago, I saw a Sony multiband radio / tape recorder in a store window in Asuncion, Paraguay. It was a very compact unit and it gave me the impression that it would be an ideal travelers companion IF it performs as good as it looks. My family and I were in transit through Asuncion and hurrying to get a few things done downtown before heading out to the airport, so I didn't take the time to give the radio more than a passing glance. I didn't even go inside the shop that had it on display or scribble down the model number, which was WM 8000 MK II, to the best of my recollection.

Since then, I have kept my eyes open but have not seen the radio in any stores I have visited nor in any catalogs that I have in my collection. Does anyone know anything about this item? Does it perform? (Any reviews out there? Specs?) Is it a new model? A discontinued model? (Could be either for all I know.) Who distributes it? Is/was it marketed in the U.S.? What is/was the list/going price? Features?

##
Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ #
Center for Atmospheric & Space Sciences # INTERNET: SLP9M@cc.usu.edu
Utah State University # Twisted pair: (801) 750-2975
Logan, UT 84322-4405 # Home: (801) 753-3924
##

4224. New Code-free Technician class license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 13:51:34 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo
Message-ID: <9012171351.AA00050@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 5384

I suspect that the FCC's recent creation of a code-free entry class
license will be the cause of much debate in this newsgroup over the
next few months (years?). In any case, the deed has been done and
it's up to us experienced hams to welcome the new licensees
into our hobby graciously. I was glad to see that the FCC granted all
Tech privileges above 30 Mhz to the new class, thus allowing them to
make use of the popular 2-meter band (in spite of the ARRL request
that they only be allowed to use 220 and above). This
seems to indicate that the FCC wants us to absorb the new licensees
into the mainstream of VHF and UHF ham radio and to avoid treating
them as "second rate" hams. Whether or not we agree with what the
FCC has done, we should not "take it out" on these newcomers to our
hobby.

==========
Peter Simpson, KA1AXY
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837
Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM

4225. Curtis "B" Timing (was CMOS Super Keyer II)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 13:54:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <EAFACB58567FE0466B@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 5385

WA2SRQ asked about "B" keyer timing, and what a character of the opposite kind was. I was sure someone else would answer, but nobody did, so here goes. "B" timing is just iambic mode. And a "character of the opposite kind" is a dit if you are sending a dah, and a dah if you are sending a dit.

Webster defines an "iamb" - from whence comes "iambic" - as a short syllable followed by one long syllable, or one unstressed syllable followed by one stressed syllable.

You have probably noticed that if you depress (squeeze) both paddles of an iambic keyer, it sends alternate dahs and dits. What you may not have noticed is that when you release the paddles, the keyer completes the character it was on when you released it, and THEN sends the opposite character. Thus, if you depress the dah paddle, immediately thereafter tap the dit paddle, and then immediately let go, you get a K (dah-dit-dah): the first dah because that is what you pressed first; the next dit because you had both paddles pressed (squeezed) - if only for an instant; and the final dah because you released the paddles while the dit was being formed, causing the completion of the dit and then "the opposite character" (the final dah). When sending things like the C or the period, you have to anticipate this by releasing one character early.

de W3GRG - steve

4226. A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 14:01:16 UTC
From: kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <41520@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 5386

Uh oh. Here comes another big bad issue for everyone to kick around. I actually heard most of the participants on BOTH SIDES of the "Herbie" thing agree on something: on 2 meters, no one, and they meant NO ONE, was to talk to those "d#%$ no-code Technicians." I sense a huge war brewing here in which everyone will lose. Will repeater owners bar no-code Techs from using their repeaters? Will things degenerate into a "let's see who can QRM who to death" situation? Instead of the comradery that should be part of ham radio, I see lots of problems coming.

I hope my Tech license arrives before the new rules kick in; I'd just as soon have my Group C call from the start so that all of the old guys know that I'm a "real" Technician.

Kip

4227. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 14:39:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1677@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5387

In article <41482@ut-emx.uucp> kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:
>I don't quite understand why a ham rig modified to run CB should be illegal.
>Shouldn't the only requirement be that the emissions from the radio meet
>all of the legal requirements for CB emissions? Forgive my ignorance, but
>that seems sensible to me as an engineer. Any other requirements would
>seem to be artificial. Like Mr. Spock said, "A difference which MAKES no
>difference IS no difference." If a ham rig puts out perfect CB emissions,
>then while it is doing so it IS a CB rig. What's the deal?

From an enforcement point of view, it's easier to police a few manufacturers
than millions of users. The FCC took the easy way out and required type
acceptance for the radios.

>Also, is it legal to modify a CB to operate on 10 meter ham? As a new
>tech (of the coded variety), that seems to me to be the quickest and
>dirtiest cheap way onto 10 meter SSB. If I have an SSB CB that runs off
>of a phase lock loop, shouldn't I just have to change the frequency
>synthesizer reference crystal to move the whole channel set up into 10m
>ham?

Yes indeed it is perfectly legal and practical to convert a CB set to
10 meters. Thousands have been converted. Generally, the synthesizer
crystal is not the one you want to change in a SSB CB. Usually there
is a fixed mixer oscillator that needs to be bumped up a couple Mhz.
Get a SAMS for your set and find out.

Gary KE4ZV
>
>Thanks,
>Kip

4228. Re: W.W.II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 15:04:21 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <SAAF.90Dec17100421@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 5388

In article <18215@shlump.nac.dec.com> pierson@ggone.enet.dec.com (Dave Pierson) writes:

Additional footnote. From (i forget) but probably a WWII vintage
Radio Amateurs Handbook (they kept printing em...), there were
articles on LF License Free ops and "wired wireless" (power line
propagated LF.) I have no idea if these were actually used. I seem
to recall that in certain areas (near military bases, ferinstance)
even these were forbidden.

As it happens, I was over in the library last week and came across a
1944 handbook--it looked like it had never been cracked. There was a
chapter about "Common Carrier Communications," i.e., coupling a signal
(usually CW) into the power lines. The frequencies of choice were
between 150 and 200kHz and "propagation" varied from 5 miles in the
city to more than 10 in the country. The power limit was expressed as
the amount of signal detectable from a certain distance from the power
line. The construction example in the handbook was a 25W job. So it
appears that they were definitely used--leave it to us hams!

The advertising section in the back had a lot of war-effort rah-rah,
ususally depicting a pennant with an "E", referred to as the Army/Navy
E. I assume that was a citation for contributing to the war effeort,
right?

Len
NV2Z
--

| Len Saaf, The Institute of Optics, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY |
| Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu Bitnet: SAAF@UOROPT |

4229. Re: Icom 751 control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 15:53:54 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1855@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 5389
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

In article <9622@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:

Hello, I am looking for information on controlling the ICOM-751A
transceiver via the interface plug on the rear of the unit. Icom
sells the EX-309 interface, but I am unaware of any software for it.
I hate to pay that much $$ for the interface if it is nothing but a
level converter. If anyoune has any info on the Ex-309 or software
control of the 751A, please E-mail or post. If there is any interest,
I will sumarize to the net.

It is nothing but a level converter. Make your own for a lot cheaper.
Also, the software is not very difficult. There has been stuff posted
and other software is available. I have distributed a simple hack I
wrote for the PC that loads memories from a file.

FOR SALE:

If anyone would like a cheap CIV interface complete with LEDs to blink
and look cool I have about a dozen RS-232 "repeaters". These are a
tiny black box with LEDs and two connectors (One DTE and one DCE) and
a small wall-tumor power supply.

I will sell these and the wiring diagram (2 cuts and one add plus the
mini-phone to the radio) for $15 each, including postage. Enclose a
disk and I can pass on any source code for CIV control that I have.

My address is 107 Oak Ridge Drive, Ayer MA, 01432.

73s, jv, N1DXG

"Do policemen dream?
..Yes when they're fast asleep.
And when policemen dream?
..It proves they're fast asleep" -- Robyn Hitchcock

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

4230. Vintage equip restoration question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 16:10:54 UTC
From: brewer@ace.dec.com
Message-ID: <136@decabo.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 5390

Yesterday I got a Viking I back on the air and although
it appears to be working fine, it sure is ugly after
40 years of (ab) use.

Does anyone know how to restore the gloss of a wrinkle finish?
I have scrubbed the cabinet with soap and water and it is now
clean, but very dull. I have see wrinkle finishes that
appear glossy, but dont know how to acheive that. Any hints?

73/ john wb5oau (see you on 29.0-29.1)

PS: Anyone have a Johnson 122 VFO they want to sell to
a good home?

4231. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 16:15:26 UTC
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec17.161526.5276@ni.umd.edu>
Source record: 5391

In article <41520@ut-emx.uucp> kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:

>I actually heard most of the participants on BOTH SIDES of the "Herbie" thing
>agree on something: on 2 meters, no one, and they meant NO ONE, was to talk
>to those "d#%$ no-code Technicians."

I suspect that most existing Amateurs, as well as the new no-code
Technician amateurs would probably not want to talk to these bigots
anyway. Come to think of it, I wouldn't either.

I suppose that they will QRM those of us that do choose to be civil
and talk with the new amateurs? That will be might fine and civil of
them, won't it? See how CW hazing has made sure that only "worthy"
folks have had licenses?

Feh.

I for one hope that the infusion of new blood will turn the topic of
QSOs from the latest round of medical problems and treatments to more
interesting topics.

louie
WA3YMH

4232. STS-35 SAREX Mission (antenna pattern study)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 16:38:11 UTC
From: gamorris@lescsse.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec17.163811.1857@lescsse.uucp>
Source record: 5392

Forwarded from packet radio:

From : KA5CDJ @ KA5KTH
Date : 901215/2044
Subject : STS-35 SAREX Mission

We are attempting to compile all available data for use in studying antenna radiation patterns from the SAREX mission ... and are requesting you forward all packets copied from WA4SIR onboard the Space Shuttle Columbia. We will use this data along with vehicle attitude in determining the antenna radiation pattern. Please send ONLY packets received from your ground station. Packets MUST have been copied with time stamp active, and please include a short note giving your ground station location and what time zone your system clock was set to, i.e. UTC, EST, CST etc.

Forward to:

KA5CDJ@KA5KTH
or
KA5CDJ.ampr.org (44.76.0.97)

Much Thanks.....

73
Thomas "Brad"ford Smith
KA5CDJ

Packets can also be sent to gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov or lescsse!gamorris.
--GaryM

--
Gary Morris Internet: lescsse!gamorris@menudo.uh.edu
Lockheed, Houston, Texas UUCP: lobster!lescsse!gamorris
Space Station Freedom Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov
N5QWC/W5RRR Phone: +1 713 283 5195

4233. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 16:41:03 UTC
From: ins_atge@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU
Message-ID: <7197@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU>
Source record: 5393
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1990Dec14.012315.7858@zoo.toronto.edu> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>In article <1990Dec12.231058.23895@engin.umich.edu> ssave@caen.engin.umich.edu (Shailendra Anant Save) writes:
>> Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?
>
>For conformance with antiquated regulations, because they're old-fashioned,
>or because they're stranded on a desert island which is well-supplied with
>analog electronic parts but has no digital parts.

Also because of nasty ITU regulations.

More reasonably, code is exceedingly useful in low-power operations.
Yes, DSP is going to change everyones life who can afford it, but
morse code still serves a serious need for efficient communication
with exceedingly small bandwidths (important on shrinking ham bands).
If you have ever tried to work a satellite on battery power (like I did
last field day), you'd see that morse is about the only reasonable way
of pulling it off.

Of course, I really haven't used code since then...

-Tom
N3HAU

4234. . . . un-enlightened ignorant remarks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 16:51:38 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012171651.AA23971@lonexc.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 5394

in this posting:
>> = my response to Henry Spencer
> = Phil R. Karn's response to my response to Henry Spencer

>>Dear Mr. Spencer
>>
>> Your comments regarding my favorite part of this wonderful hobby were
>>not appreciated. Such slander serves no purpose except to segregate the
>>already dwindling and politically impotent ham radio fraternity (es sorority
>> :-).
>Lighten up, bill. The no-code battle is over, and the no-code license proponents
>won. This does not mean that the pro-code proponents lost. Those who like
>code are perfectly free to continue using it. (this even includes me from
>time to time) Your overreaction to Henry's gentle ribbing reminds me of
>Shakespear's line "methinks thou dost protest too much."

-excuse me????

I'm not comming down hard on henry because of his preference for phone over
cw. I'm comming down on him for the rude, irrational, inconsiderate, answer
he gave Shailendra. Shailendra asked a question,"Say, why do people use
morse nowadays anyway?" I assume this to be the genuine curiosity of a new
ham. If this is the case receiving the answer Henry posted would be not
the least bit helpful.
(henrys response)
--For conformance with antiquated regualations, because they're old-fashioned.
--or because they're stranded on a desert island which is well-supplied with
--analog electronic parts but has no digital parts. Morse is basically
--obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far superior at punching
--clean signals through noise.
This is not how a ham elmers another ham. This is mixing politics and "religion"
with lending a helping hand. Personal beliefs are no reason to waiver courtesy.

The no-code battle is not over. There are those who want to eliminate the
present "novice, tech, general, adv, extra" class structure. While i believe,
and have always stated that the phone bands should be open to all hams who
want to use phone I dont want to see the cw bands eliminated or restructured.
Further i stated that this is not to have 'exclusive' bandspace but to simply
have a place where i can run high speed cw. I am not a high speed wizzard
but can keep up pretty well. I would like to get better, the only way to
do that is by working others with similar goals. they are found in the "low"
end of the band.

Again I would never take an anti-phone position, yet pro-phone people are
very comfortable taking an anti-cw position. This breaks up the ham radio
community into two groups. If we are already divided it will be easy for

anyone to break us up further. I am promoting "fraternity and sorority"
these are good things. I don't think your comment "lighten up" is appropriate.
Nor is your Shakespearian referance, the context is wrong.

>To paraphrase my reply comments on 90-55, how come you guys only mention
>the simplicity of the cw *transmitter*? It seems to me that a workable cw
>*receiver* is quite a bit more complex than the simplest AM receiver, the
>crystal set.

My dear phil lend me your ear and i will enlighten you. You can recieve
CW with a crystal set (shhhh don't tell anyone it's my secret and yes I have
done it).

>>"Morse is basically obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far
>>superior at punching clean signals through noise: Sorry, here you are simply
>>wrong. I suppose you could argue speed but not punching through. I have
>>never seen a qrp (really qrp not 5 watts) rig that could successfully punch
>>through a paper bag using "digital modulation techniques". However I do
>>recall a QST article featuring a guy who got WAS on a qrp rig that used
>>a nand gate for the final (i think it was something like .1mW output). No
>>insult intended.

>This argument is also answered in detail in my reply filing, and Bill, *you*
>are simply wrong. Rather than repeat the entire thing here, I refer you
>to it. Suffice to say that CW, as it is generally used in amateur radio
>(on-off keying of a carrier) is *extraordinarily* inefficient in terms of
>both bandwidth and power. Many more computer-oriented digital transmission
>techniques exist that are far more efficient than manual CW, and some of
>them are even in use by amateurs. (this is not to say that these techniques
>don't also have a lot of room for improvement - they do.)

YIPE YIKES first off only my grandmother calls me bill. You can see I sign
my name Buzz (FYI :-))

Phil, I don't claim to know everything (although some people think I do :-))
If you can show me a digital mode that operates at roughly the same speed
as 20wpm cw and uses less than 200hz (not Mhz or Khz but just hz) of bandwidth
(this is the bandwidth of a cw signal) and can work all states on .1mW (1/10000
watt) then i will believe you. I'm not a religious nut over cw if you have
information please let me know. I don't have your previous posting possibly
you could send it to me. Oh yea digital is cool but really cool digital
stuff costs $$$$$$$$$$!!

In closing Phil I hope you realize that I'm bananas or fanatical about code.
-i support full phone privs for everyone
-i like the no-code licence (i don't like HOW they did it)
-i believe cw is fun, cheap, efficient and effective

if you can show me otherwise great! I will have learned something and possibly
expand my hobby. otherwise . . . in the words of Calvin Hobbs after seeing
all sides "your still wrong!"

73
buzz
wm1w

4235. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 17:02:12 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <675@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5395

In article <1990Dec17.032209.28141@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >So by this time next year I expect to see HUGE advances in the
> >state of the art, a revitalization of the US ham manufacturers,
> >(Hammarlund making DSP boxes?) and ham radio growing like crazy
> >with all this new talent.
>
> >Or will we just see a lot more folks yakking on 2 meters?
>
> All of the above provided we PROMOTE ham radio now like we could not
> have before.

OK, well you and the other Phil must be thrilled that the nocode license has even more privileges than any of us ever dreamed of.

Y'all told us how you knew all these brilliant engineers who were going to revitalize our hobby if only we got rid of the silly Morse requirement.

How many of your friends who are interested in DSP, networking, etc (NOT just in yakking on 2 FM) are planning to get their Tech come February 15?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4236. The New Generation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 17:06:27 UTC
From: phil@hansen.NCD.COM
Message-ID: <3025@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 5396

Well folks we have a new class of Hams comming on board. The FCC has changed the rules and if you agree or not here they come. Now it is up to us!

It is our job to find the people that will help the hobby grow in a way that we can live with. Here is the people that we need to find to help the hobby!
- Technical gurus that will add new technology to the hobby.
- Get Kids involved so they can experiment with radio and computers (kids already love the computer and love the Radio Shack walkie-talkies!)
- How about a friend or maybe your wife who are interested in public service?
- Are there others? Let us find them!

I told my wife about the new license and she is ready to go! I am sure she will be ready to take the test in February. I have already told her I will buy a new COMPACT HT for her to carry in her purse! She is going to be ready for the next Earthquake!

I told some friends at the company Christmas party about the new license and they all said that they were ready! These were all very tallented engineers that will contribute in networks and digiatal control!

It is all up to us! So go out there and get the new hams ready!

It is important to remember that all of these new people will be getting involved at the same time. We will need to make sure they ALL learn good habits and not the bad ones. Take the time to help the new ham to be sure that they have everything they need to have fun and to be part of the entire HAM population!

I expect that I will have study meeting to help study for the new exams at my company! Are you ready for the 90's!

DE KJ6NN
Phil

4237. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 17:10:44 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec17121044@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5397

Actually, the rules for working on CB were relaxed a while back.

BUT, CB's MUST be type accepted, and type acceptance REQUIRES that the CB have 40 discrete channels, and no more, and that these channels are NUMERICAL, not frequecy oriented. In pre-40 channel days, where there were licenses for some special allocations that are no channels 24 and 25, they could only LEGALLY be installed in a CB if a CB channel was removed on a one-one basis.

COnverting a CB to HAM is 100% legal, if you do it right, but that also means the unit is NOT to be put back into CB service. I have a unit that goes 100 channels wide, and was used for the first block in a 2m SSB transverter setup. The radio is 100% legal as HAM, but only as HAM equipment. If I ever disconnect the transverter and transmit on CB, even without going 'out-of-band' the radio is illegal, at least as far as I read the law.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

4238. Re: Additional TH-75 mods.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 17:14:29 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230051@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 5398

>II. I was disappointed Kenwood didn't have a trickle charge feature for
>the battery pack when you plug the radio into an external DC source.
>This is easily modified, and the result works well keeping a 50ma.
>charging current to the battery.

This is probably not all that good an idea if you use the rig a lot on external DC. A simple charging system like this has no provision for ending the charge if the battery starts to overcharge, and it's voltage depression due to over-charging that really causes the NiCd problem that most think is "memory." (NiCd cells really don't have a true "memory" problem, at least not one which will normally be seen in the vast majority of applications. Details and references available on request.)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

4239. Re: WANTED TS520S Accessories.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 17:24:04 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720087@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5399

Tried mailing and it bounced... Unless your TS520S has the DC power module, a 12V power cord won't do you much good. (Actually, I'd like to get a schematic of the power module, which I gather is mainly a couple of power transistors that switch current in the built-in power transformer...) And you can use 'most any 50k ohm mic; for a while I was using a Radio Shack electret mic that took a AAA cell for power. Radio Shack also sells (or at least used to) 4-pin mic connectors that work in the TS-520S.

4240. Re: Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 17:25:28 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500066@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5400

Re Why CW??

After perusing a brief article in QST about how few hams there are in India (VU2xxx) ......

All the talk about how "cheap" and "available" digital techniques may be true in some parts of the world but it certainly isn't true worldwide. It sort of reminds me of how coworkers disparage 68000-based workstations as being antiques while some countries are still putting import restrictions on hand-helds......

Feel free to use digital, but don't forget it's a great big world out there. Perhaps one should have more respect for the poor third world ham who uses a sawblade hand key and string-and-gum-wrapper transmitter to give you a DXCC card. Then again, maybe there aren't many of those either......

Ron (young pharte of 20 years) Miller
NW0U

4241. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 17:59:00 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <202@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 5401

In article <9012150044.AA01342@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
> Re: No-Code license
>
> Now that it's here, we must learn to live with it. I understand that there
> will be 2 classes of Technicians: one who has passed 5WPM and has all current
> Tech privileges; and one who has not demonstrated the Morse code ability, and
> is restricted to 30 Mhz and above.

Actually, there will be three Technician classes.
1. Took the General written exam and 5 WPM (the oldest)
2. Took the current Technician written exam and 5WPM (past couple years)
3. Takes the new Technician written exam and no CW (starting in about 60 days)

> I also understand that there will be no
> call-sign differentiation. So how will we bge able to tell if a Tech who
> is operating below 30 MHz is authorized to do so?

Don't worry, I am sure there are lots of op's out there are already warming
up their rigs to "police" things. Maybe 14.313 is just the beginning.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

4242. Re: reorganize - do it all now [:-)]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 17:59:48 UTC
From: plb@dcdwest.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec17.175948.9441@dcdwest.uucp>
Source record: 5402

In article <1990Dec12.221550.13435@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>If we are going to make changes, we better do it all now. So I have
>prepared a list of possible newsgroups. Please add to it if you like
>and the name "amateur" can be changed to "ham" if you really want.
>
>:-) [enjoy]
>
>rec.radio.amateur
>rec.radio.amateur.alt
>rec.radio.amateur.am
>rec.radio.amateur.am.legal
>rec.radio.amateur.bands
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.ehf
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.10m
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.12m
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.15m
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.17m
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.20m
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.30m
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.40m
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.hf.80m
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.lf
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.lf.160m
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.light
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.shf
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.shf.12mm
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.shf.3cm
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.shf.5cm
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.shf.9cm
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.uhf
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.uhf.13cm
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.uhf.23cm
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.uhf.70cm
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.vhf
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.vhf.125cm
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.vhf.125cm.use-it-or-lose-it
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.vhf.2m
>rec.radio.amateur.bands.vhf.6m
>rec.radio.amateur.binaries
>rec.radio.amateur.binaries.code-practice
>rec.radio.amateur.binaries.mac
>rec.radio.amateur.binaries.pc

>rec.radio.amateur.classes
>rec.radio.amateur.classes.announce
>rec.radio.amateur.classes.taking
>rec.radio.amateur.classes.teaching
>rec.radio.amateur.contests
>rec.radio.amateur.contests.announce
>rec.radio.amateur.contests.cw
>rec.radio.amateur.contests.operating
>rec.radio.amateur.dx
>rec.radio.amateur.dx.further-away
>rec.radio.amateur.dx.new-countries
>rec.radio.amateur.eme
>rec.radio.amateur.eme.skeds
>rec.radio.amateur.fcc
>rec.radio.amateur.fcc.lawsuits
>rec.radio.amateur.fcc.proposals
>rec.radio.amateur.fcc.regs
>rec.radio.amateur.flame
>rec.radio.amateur.flame.counter-flame
>rec.radio.amateur.fm
>rec.radio.amateur.fm.dx
>rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters
>rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.closed
>rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.closed.ctcss
>rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.closed.dtmf
>rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.controllers
>rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.coordinated
>rec.radio.amateur.fm.repeaters.open
>rec.radio.amateur.fm.yack.yack.yack
>rec.radio.amateur.history
>rec.radio.amateur.history.spark
>rec.radio.amateur.history.tubes
>rec.radio.amateur.ht
>rec.radio.amateur.ht.batteries
>rec.radio.amateur.ht.batteries.nicad
>rec.radio.amateur.ht.batteries.nicad.memory
>rec.radio.amateur.ht.dropped
>rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods
>rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods.announce
>rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods.out-of-band
>rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods.out-of-band.flame
>rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods.out-of-band.legal
>rec.radio.amateur.ht.mods.repeater
>rec.radio.amateur.junk
>rec.radio.amateur.license
>rec.radio.amateur.license.lost
>rec.radio.amateur.license.where-to-buy
>rec.radio.amateur.misc
>rec.radio.amateur.misc.misc
>rec.radio.amateur.morse

>rec.radio.amateur.morse.die.die.die
>rec.radio.amateur.news
>rec.radio.amateur.news.arrl
>rec.radio.amateur.news.crrl
>rec.radio.amateur.news.groups
>rec.radio.amateur.news.rsgb
>rec.radio.amateur.nocode
>rec.radio.amateur.old-farts
>rec.radio.amateur.org
>rec.radio.amateur.org.arrl
>rec.radio.amateur.org.barf
>rec.radio.amateur.packet
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.ax25
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.high-speed
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.legal
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.lost
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.networks
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.networks.announce
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.regs
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.rose
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.rose.addr
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.tcpip
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.tcpip.addr
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.tcpip.nos
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.tcpip.nos.tech
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.tech
>rec.radio.amateur.packet.yack.yack.yack
>rec.radio.amateur.people
>rec.radio.amateur.people.fred-maia
>rec.radio.amateur.people.phil-karn
>rec.radio.amateur.people.wayne-green
>rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch
>rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.e911
>rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.e911.help
>rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.pizza
>rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.pizza.anchovy
>rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.pizza.flame
>rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.pizza.flame.burnt
>rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.pizza.tech
>rec.radio.amateur.phone-patch.subs
>rec.radio.amateur.pileups
>rec.radio.amateur.pileups.bondage
>rec.radio.amateur.ptt
>rec.radio.amateur.ptt.europe
>rec.radio.amateur.qro
>rec.radio.amateur.qro.exawatt
>rec.radio.amateur.qro.gigawatt
>rec.radio.amateur.qro.kilowatt
>rec.radio.amateur.qro.megawatt
>rec.radio.amateur.qro.petawatt

>rec.radio.amateur.qro.terawatt
>rec.radio.amateur.qrp
>rec.radio.amateur.qrp.attowatt
>rec.radio.amateur.qrp.femtowatt
>rec.radio.amateur.qrp.microwatt
>rec.radio.amateur.qrp.milliwatt
>rec.radio.amateur.qrp.nanowatt
>rec.radio.amateur.qrp.one-watt
>rec.radio.amateur.qrp.picowatt
>rec.radio.amateur.qst
>rec.radio.amateur.qst.arrl
>rec.radio.amateur.qst.arrl.w1aw
>rec.radio.amateur.qst.old
>rec.radio.amateur.regs
>rec.radio.amateur.regs.announce
>rec.radio.amateur.satellite
>rec.radio.amateur.satellite.elements
>rec.radio.amateur.satellite.launches
>rec.radio.amateur.scanners
>rec.radio.amateur.sources
>rec.radio.amateur.sources.dsp
>rec.radio.amateur.sources.nos
>rec.radio.amateur.sources.unix
>rec.radio.amateur.spark
>rec.radio.amateur.spark.forever
>rec.radio.amateur.spark.gaps
>rec.radio.amateur.splut
>rec.radio.amateur.swap
>rec.radio.amateur.swap.antiques
>rec.radio.amateur.swap.free
>rec.radio.amateur.swap.free.fix-it-yourself
>rec.radio.amateur.swap.parts
>rec.radio.amateur.swap.parts.unsoldered
>rec.radio.amateur.swap.wanted
>rec.radio.amateur.swap.wanted.desperate
>rec.radio.amateur.swap.wanted.schematics
>rec.radio.amateur.swap.you-pay-shipping
>rec.radio.amateur.tech
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.circuits
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.dsp
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.dsp.hardware
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.dsp.software
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.easy
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.experiment
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.math
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.novice
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.phd
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.theory
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.tubes
>rec.radio.amateur.tech.tubes.forever

>rec.radio.amateur.tests
>rec.radio.amateur.tests.announce
>rec.radio.amateur.tests.code
>rec.radio.amateur.tests.handicap
>rec.radio.amateur.tests.questions
>rec.radio.amateur.tests.questions.and.answers
>rec.radio.amateur.tests.vec
>rec.radio.amateur.tv
>rec.radio.amateur.tv.fstv
>rec.radio.amateur.tv.sstv
>rec.radio.amateur.xyl
>rec.radio.amateur.yl
>rec.radio.amateur.yl.personals
>rec.radio.amateur.yl.personals.anonymous
>
>--
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

You left off rec.radio.amatuer.lets.discuss.this.silly.name.change.crap.again.
about.every.six.months.or.so.we.can.create.lots.more.QRM.and.waste.bandwidth
--
phil blais N6KXD (ex WD6ETL) ITT Aerospace Communications Division
dcdwest!plb@ucsd.edu DEFENSE 10060 Carroll Canyon Road
ucbvax!ucsd!dcdwest!plb San Diego, CA 92131

4243. Re: HC901204.ZIP - HamComm: Transmit/receive RTTY with PC/XT/AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 18:07:34 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720088@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5403

>/ hplsla:rec.ham-radio / schroeder.pad@nixbur.UUCP / 8:06 am Nov 27, 1990 /
>I have uploaded to SIMTEL20:
>
>pd1:<msdos.hamradio>
>HC901204.ZIP HamComm: Transmit/receive RTTY with PC/XT/AT
>
>73 de django dl5yec
>
>No fee, no donations asked for. Share and enjoy.
>
I downloaded this late last week and whipped up the little comparator
circuit, not expecting much. Wow! What an amazing program!
One of the first things I copied was the W1AW bulletin announcing the
no-code license. Then spent the rest of the weekend poking around on
20 meters "printing" DX (JA, PY, VE8, VK, etc).
I haven't messed with RTTY since my college days of
a PLL decoder and an old model 19. This certainly compares favorably
with that experience. The spectrum display is amazing too... How is
it done? Certainly my PC can't do an FFT with that many spectral lines, that
quickly...

Many thanks for the most valuable and interesting piece of freeware
I've seen in a long time...

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (domain: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

4244. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 18:10:35 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500067@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5404

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) / 6:23 pm Dec 13, 1990 /
In article <1990Dec12.231058.23895@engin.umich.edu> ssave@caen.engin.umich.edu (Shailendra Anant Save) writes:
> Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?

For conformance with antiquated regulations, because they're old-fashioned, or because they're stranded on a desert island which is well-supplied with analog electronic parts but has no digital parts. Morse is basically obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far superior at punching clean signals through noise.
--
"The average pointer, statistically, |Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology points somewhere in X." -Hugh Redelmeier| henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry
---

Morse IS a digital modulation technique! While it's far from the best, it's one of the easiest and cheapest to implement. It's good enough that in weak signal conditions it beats the current voice systems.

We do what we do because it's: a) fun to us. and b) sometimes useful.

Let me rephase your last sentence:

Amateur Radio is basically obsolete, since telephone company techniques are far superior at punching clean signals through noise.

Bill - WA7NWP "20 meters would be a great digital-only band."

4245. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 18:12:45 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <516@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 5405
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:

>> Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?

>For conformance with antiquated regulations, because they're old-fashioned,
>or because they're stranded on a desert island which is well-supplied with
>analog electronic parts but has no digital parts. Morse is basically
>obsolete, since digital modulation techniques are far superior at punching
>clean signals through noise.

Conformance with regs has nothing to do with it. Nobody will force you
to go anywhere near a key after you get your license. Besides, some of
us *like* CW.

You know, if I changed the above question to:

Say, why do people use 16 bit architectures nowadays anyway?

your answer would still apply. Come on, Henry - you've only had a
"no code" computer for a year or so :-)

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Packet: ve6bbm@ve6mc [.ab.can.na]
The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

4246. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 18:34:01 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec17.183401.23317@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5406

It is incumbent on all of us to welcome the new no-code Technicians into the mainstream of ham radio.

The FCC gave them 2-meter privileges (after having proposed not to do so) precisely because of this -- they want the new Techs to be REAL hams, not exiled into some UHF ghetto.

If the present hams ostracize the new Techs, the present hams will look very bad in the eyes of the FCC. Remember, the FCC doesn't give us spectrum to preserve the radio traditions of 1920. They give us spectrum in order to serve the public, enhance international goodwill, advance the radio art...

So here's my message to all the new Techs: WELCOME!

4247. Re: MACMORSE & HyperCard Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 19:35:33 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47435@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5407

In article <43@bootsie.UUCP> olson@bootsie.UUCP (Eric Olson) writes:
>
>There are two Morse code practice programs available via anonymous FTP from
>sumex.stanford.edu in the files /info-mac/apps/morse-code-*.hqx. They both
>send practice code for you to copy, similar to the code test (i.e., not real
>words). They both work on my Mac II (and probably on all Macs).

I don't know which programs are on sumex, but if they're the same two
as are on apple.com, they *do* accept "real words". You can create an
ASCII text file and have the code program play it for you. This allows
you to drill yourself on certain words (such as "antenna", "QTH", or
whatever.) Or if you like, you can have someone else write the file
so you don't know what's in it.

The two we have are Morse Trainer from N6MZV and Morse Tutor from WA4FIB.
They're in the directory pub/ham-radio.

73,
Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

4248. Re: No-code announcement

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 19:48:26 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <203@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 5408

In article <1990Dec14.072717.22068@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>
> WHile the VEC's will be giving fewer code tests, they could very soon be
> giving more written tests.

Actually, if it is possible for anyone to gather the statistics from the various VEC's, I think a lot of people would be interested in seeing those statistics published every month for the next couple months. Just to see if this new class really has any effect on the number of people going for their ham license. I know of 2 people right of the bat that have started looking for a test site since hearing that the CW is not necessary any more. Both are interested in packet and not talking on the local repeater. And for the sake of those collecting demographics, one is male and one is female. :-)

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

4249. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 19:59:45 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250307@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5409

In rec.ham-radio, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>In article <1250300@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>> In rec.ham-radio, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>>
>> >What about repeaters that have a burglar alarm to indicate on the air
>> >when an intruder has entered the area? Would this be illegal, because
>> >like the caller on the phone, the intruder might not be a licensed ham?
>>
>> Any telemetry transmitter must have a control operator. I'm not sure if
>> "automatic control" is legal for telemetry. In the case mentioned above,
>> you could probably justify it as an "emergency" transmission. (It must
>> be an emergency if there's an intruder).
>>
>> I'm as good an armchair lawyer as anybody else! :-)

>Yeah! I am definately doing some of that here....no criticism of any
>alternative views implied....it just seems like a murky area to me.
>I have no problems with on-the-air repeater burglar alarms OR reverse
>autopatches myself.

>BUT....if you could justify the burglar alarm as an emergency transmission,
>then that would allow you to use ham frequencies for ANY burglar alarms,
>right?

Right. As long as the user has a ham license!

AL N1AL

4250. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 20:11:24 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <P0acu3w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5410

jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

> In article <5LDau1w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
> >jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
> [in reply to John's comment that he can't cross-post to news.groups]
> >> Your software is broken if it can't cross-post. I suggest you get it fixed
> > That's a hoot. I have seen exactly the opposite opinion regarding
> >cross posting to groups not carried. Your software is broken if it

> Oh, I'm sorry. I expected that, since your site is on Usenet, that it would
> carry the groups that discuss Usenet itself - news.*. How foolish of me.

The topic was not whether carrying news.groups is good. It was about
the ability to post to groups that may not exist. You make the claim
that my software is broken because it will not let me post to a group it
thinks is non-existant (and if it is not in the active file, it isn't).
I would claim that any posting software that does not stop you from
posting to a group that might not exist, and you certainly couldn't read
responses from, is broken.

Argue the topic and not some sarcastic clap-trap.

> Please feel free to continue in your ignorance - after all, ignorance is
> bliss, and you certainly appear to want to avoid being unhappy.

And you miss the very next line that says I have since added
news.groups. In fact, it is the major point of the next paragraph. Did
you 'ignore' that? Are you blissful? Do you feel better fighting an
ad-hominum war -- that is what you seem to want. You started it.

> > I have since added news.groups. It is sort of a waste, don't you
> >think? Since every post here shows up in rec.ham-radio (or is supposed
>
> Adding news.groups wastes *nothing*, as does any crosspost.

Any article appearing in news.groups that is not cross posted uses
disk space, on ANY system. Any article appearing in news.groups that is
cross posted to comp.sys.amiga or rec.nude DOES waste both space and
bandwidth on THIS system, as neither of these groups is carried here.

> The article is neither transmitted twice nor stored twice on disk.

At your site, cross posts are not stored twice on disk. At my site they
are. You are making a blanket claim about all sites when I am making specific
claims about this one. Unless you know all sites, and can convince me that my
site does not behave the way I know it does, you are just plain WRONG. Take
a moment and consider that not all sites are the same, and, just maybe, I am

correct in saying that discussions re:rec.ham-radio take up twice the space on this system now that I have added news.groups. Would that kill you?

> ...or is this your intent - to torpedo a proposal that you
> obviously dislike in this backhanded manner?

In the same manner you try to torpedo my objections by making false claims about my system when you know nothing anything about it?

If you want to continue the ad-hominum battle you started, take it to mail.

4251. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 20:23:52 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012172023.AA13013@tilde>
Source record: 5411

In <vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall)> Bill asks:

(Re: Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?)

>Is it illegal to modify a rig to RECEIVE CB?
>
>Is it really illegal to modify a rig to make it capable of transmitting on the
>CB band? There's no question that it's against the rules to transmit with
>it. Is the mere ownership of a non-type accepted CB rig illegal?

Was this tongue-in-cheek? How many more times will these same questions appear
on the net?

It is not illegal to MODIFY equipment.

It is not illegal to BUILD equipment.

It is not illegal to OWN a receiver.

It is not illegal to OWN a transmitter.

It is not illegal to TEAR UP equipment (presuming it's yours).

a license to do so; or to use transmitting equipment that has not been approved
for the particular service.

It doesn't take a lawyer to figure this out; all it takes is the ability to read
and apply common sense.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" _Hobbes

4252. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 20:24:24 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250308@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5412

In rec.ham-radio, karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:

>DSP filters can operate over a much wider range of bandwidths than the
>human ear/brain can. In particular, DSP filters can easily achieve bandwidths
>much smaller than the 50 Hz figure that is typical of a trained CW operator.
>This makes it possible for a DSP-based system to demodulate signals that
>aren't even detectible by ear. Examples include N4HY's demodulation of
>4 bps signals from the Soviet "Vega" balloon probe in the atmosphere of
>Venus, and the N4HY/W3IWI DSP moonbounce experiment.

People have been doing moonbounce on CW for years. My impression is that
it takes pretty sophisticated (expensive) hardware to approach what a
good CW operator can do. Note here I'm talking about speeds near the
human optimum (10-30 wpm or so).

>No, there's nothing magic in DSP. Nor is there anything magic about the
>brain/ear combination when it comes to operating as a modem.

Throw in interference in addition to noise, and I bet the human ear can
beat anything anyone short of the NSA can build for a halfways-reasonable
cost. Those who have never gone beyond barely learning enough CW to pass
the 5 wpm test have a misconception of what a "good" operator can do. I
have had the experience of visitors to my shack being utterly astounded
that I could easily copy a signal that they considered to be completely
inaudible due to noise and interference.

>>For sending human-readable text at
>>slow conversational (rag-chew) speeds over narrow bandwidth channels,
>>CW is unmatched. It also has the advantage of simple, inexpensive
>>equipment.

>If by "human-readable text" you mean something that can be decoded
>directly by the human ear/brain without any extra equipment, well, even
>the best CW ops I know still require a receiver and antenna. :-)

By "human-readable", I just meant English-language straight text.
(As opposed to code groups or computer codes.)

>As for CW being the only mode that can use simple, inexpensive equipment,
>it depends on how you define those terms. Packet radio TNCs are fairly
>simple and inexpensive by my standards, inasmuch as they are usually
>smaller and cheaper than most receivers. And given the trends in digital
>vs analog electronics, I expect that the cost-effectiveness of digital
>communications equipment will continue to increase very rapidly.

A complete packet station requires 1) 2-meter (etc.) radio, 2) TNC and
3) computer or terminal. For a garden-variety AT, new synthesized radio

and packet-only TNC, we're talking, what $1500-$2000? With a dumb terminal and used radio, it's still in the $300-$500 range. You can get a good-condition Johnson Viking and Heath Mohawk receiver for way (WAY) under $100! :-)

You can also build a nice direct-conversion receiver/transmitter fairly easily. Not too many folks building TNC's and 2M FM rigs from scratch.

>Phil

AL N1AL

4253. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 20:27:06 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250309@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5413

In rec.ham-radio, paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:

>Most CW ops that I've heard carrying on "real" conversations operate at
>around 15 WPM. Compare that with normal human conversation at 150 WPM,
>and you can see where the "advantage" of CW comes from -- slowing down
>the information rate. I think if you were to compare a rate 1/10 PSK
>system to CW, you'd notice the difference.

Indeed, phone operators do slow down their speech when conditions are
bad. But CW will still get through when voice communications is
impossible.

AL N1AL

4254. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 20:30:42 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250310@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5414

In rec.ham-radio, mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:

> Full duplex voice ("phone") is "rag-chew" at its best! It is hardly a narrow
>bandwith setup, but can be inexpensive and compact as well (that's what modern
>technology does for you). I don't suggest that we implement this on crowded
>HF bands but, then, rag-chew can be done on VHF, UHF, SHF... with an HT, a
>mobile, or a satellite ground station.

I agree, phone is more convenient for ragchewing. On the other, hand, the
telephone is more convenient yet! No jammers, for one thing. :-)

AL N1AL

4255. Re: FCC decision on no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 20:34:40 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880388@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5415

> ...10MHz isn't available to Techs *now*. Perhaps you meant 10 meters?

No, I meant what I wrote. The frequency doesn't matter in the context
of the joke. But "10 meters" does make it read better...

4256. Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 20:35:18 UTC
From: larson@snmp.sri.com
Message-ID: <19264@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 5416

In a reply to Phil Karn's article commenting on the problems of the protocol choices of the SAREX mission, Jay Maynard replys:

>...in other words, space is for the elite, not J. Random Ham, unless he
>wants to spend limitless bucks on keeping up on the leading edge of
>technology.

The problem with the mission, as I see it, is that this was also not for J. Random Ham, but for the stations with the power and large antennas to break the pileup enough times to complete the entire protocol dance in the limited time.

Given these requirements, a non-connected sequence could have been created that reduced the number of required successes, making it more likely that the random ham would have been able to work the shuttle.

>I agree with you about this one. That we didn't hook up with MIR counts as
>a major disappointment, even more so than the fact that I wasn't heard by
>the robot. :-)

I was also disappointed that the contact with MIR didn't happen.

I was heard by the robot, and got UA frames back, but never a sequence number or disconnect. (I would have believed the publicity that said a number was good enough, and quit trying then.)

As for the related point of the rotten SSB quality to the mideast, I think part of the blame for that goes to current transceivers, which really mangle the audio. I have been told that old phasing transceivers existed that had very nice SSB audio, but I have never been fortunate enough to hear them. It may be unfair to berate the modulation method when we use it so poorly.

Alan

4257. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 20:35:42 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250311@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5417

In rec.ham-radio, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>... Yet, I have had sucessful
>AMTOR contacts where I couldn't reliably tell by ear that a signal was
>present. I could see it on the TU's scope though. I believe that a good
>AMTOR setup will get through when 90% of CW operators would throw up their
>hands. And the radio equipment does not need to be any more complex than a
>modest QSK CW setup. Of course like everything else, there is good AMTOR
>equipment and bad. In general, I have not been impressed with the do
>everything boxes. An ST-6 still outperforms the builtin modems on these
>things. ...

I have used an ST-6 for old-fashioned RTTY years ago. The TTY machine
would be down to essentially zero copy with a signal that would still be
nearly 100% copy by ear on CW. Of course, AMTOR has error-correction,
but it still has to have a mostly-correct signal for the error-correction
to work.

AL N1AL

4258. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 20:40:13 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1858@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 5418

In article <1990Dec17.183401.23317@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:

The FCC gave them 2-meter privileges (after having proposed not to do so) precisely because of this -- they want the new Techs to be REAL hams, not exiled into some UHF ghetto.

Except the "UHF ghetto" is where some of us go to get away from the "REAL hams".

So here's my message to all the new Techs: WELCOME!

Right! For better or worse, no-code is here and it is up to us to make the best of it.

"Please leave us here, close our eyes to the octopus ride" -- Syd Barret

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

4259. 0.1 mW CW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 20:51:51 UTC
From: kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <41547@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 5419

Hi. The poster szarek@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL could not be found by my mailer;
I'm interested in the specific QST issue that contained information on
the CW transmitter with a NAND final.

Thanks,
Kip

4260. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 20:52:39 UTC
From: larson@snmp.sri.com
Message-ID: <19267@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 5420

In article <672@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
-In article <3070@naucse.cse.nau.edu>, rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier) writes:
-> :-))... This summer I made several trips between Flagstaff and
-> Fort Worth. Was driving in towards Amarillo about 9 at night
-> when I passed a van with a WB0... license plate. I have my
-> WB5... plates on. I switch on the CB and sure enough there he
-> is. We had a nice qso, although it was tough to remember not
-> to use our callsigns.

-Actually, using your ham call on 11 meters is LEGAL! The FCC doesn't
-care if or how you ID your CB station. So as long as you are running
-a type accepted radio and don't mind folks knowing who you are, go
-ahead and sign your ham call on CB.

It would logically seem so, however I have heard numerous reports
that the FCC has some rule that prohibits it. This from articles of
the activities of the LOFERS running on the 160-190 kHz range.

Alan

p.s. Ever have the urge to ID at the end of a phone call? :-)
I once watched a guy id on a test of a cassette tape recorder.

4261. Re: Icom 751 control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 21:04:20 UTC
From: stan@hprpcd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <15780008@hprpcd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 5421

The December 1990 issue of QST has a short article on the protocol and hardware to talk to any ICOM radio (that has the interface) with your computer. I think it is in the Hints & Kinks section.

Stan

~~~~~~
~ Stan Witherspoon ~ Disclaimer ~
~ Systems Technology Division ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
~ Hewlett Packard Company ~ These are my ~
~ 8010 Foothills Blvd. ~ personal opinions ~
~ Roseville Ca. 95678 ~ and do not represent ~
~ Phone: (916) 785-5071 ~ the views of anyone ~
~ RF: N6SCE ~ or anything else ~
~ Email: ucbvax!hplabs!hprpcd!stan ~
~~~~~~

4262. Alinco 590T info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 21:22:16 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012172122.AA24732@lonexc.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 5422

hello I'm back with a still deeper unwinding of Alinco'
s mystry.

A while ago someone asked what does the ADD button do on the rig. I checked
and found that it did nothing . . . hmmmmm

well it has one function that is useless in that it changes the bandscan
function. (when used as intended).

Here is how to make it sing!

The 590 has 2 band limit memory sets 1L & 1U and 2L and 2U.

The ADD function will allow the scanning of one band limit and then the other.
Acording to the instructions the 2L & 2U pair are for 440....not true!

Example.

Enter the lowest 145Mhz repeter frequency into 1L. (see the repeter directory)
Enter the highest 145Mhz repeter frequency into 1U.
Enter the lowest 146Mhz repeter frequency into 2L.
Enter the highest 147Mhz (they run together) repeter frequency in 2U.

press F then ADD (ADD will be indicated on the display)
now initiate band scan.

the rig will now scan as follows
1L frequency ----> 2L frequency ----skip---- 2L frequency ---> 2U frequency
^ |
| |
<-------------<------------<-----------<----------<---------<-----

Now if you couple this with the automatic offset selection that i outlined
earlier you can scan ALL the repeter frequencies with out going through the
simplex/cw/ssb/etc frequencies. A real neat feature when travling out of
state!!!!

73 es gl
buzz
wm1w

p.s. any 590 users with problems feel free to drop me a line
szarekw@lonex.radc.af.mil
packet: wm1w @ wa2tve.ny

4263. Re: What should a scheduler do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 21:43:36 UTC
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec17.214336.8190@ni.umd.edu>
Source record: 5423
Cross-posted to: comp.os.misc,rec.ham-radio

In article <PCG.90Dec16234627@teachb.cs.aber.ac.uk> pcg@cs.aber.ac.uk (Piercarlo Grandi) writes:
>What you want to do is essentially a network server like Mach, or user
>implemented domains like 4.2BSD (not yet implemented). Your network
>server is a (possibly multithreaded) process that takes "messages" from
^^^^^^^^^^^
>local processes, packs them up, and then accesses the hardware interface
>to send them over a particular medium (or viceversa of course).

Be very careful here. The KA9Q NOS software assumes that each of the tasks are run to completion, and are *NOT* timesliced. When I did the port of the NOS code to the Amiga, I investigated scrapping much of the tasking package used in NOS, and using native Amiga processes (after all, it is a multi tasking operating system on the Amiga). The problem is that there are not synchronization primitives to protect against a NOS task being interrupted before it voluntarily gives up control.

In the end, I continued to use the NOS tasker, and just ran it all as one Amiga process.

louie
WA3YMH

4264. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 21:52:17 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901217145217.238016b5@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5424

/\/\/\

flare effects hit and have remained at near normal levels since then.

The second major flare occurred from Region 6402 at 20:52 UT on 11 December. This flare was rated a class M6.5 x-ray flare, but only attained a very small SB (brilliant subflare) optical class. This flare was accompanied by only weak discrete radio bursts. The most severe terrestrial impact produced by this flare was a moderate intensity, moderate-duration SID/SWF which affected short wave frequencies up to 13 MHz for about 70 minutes over the sunlit portions of the earth.

The third major flare was rated a class M5.1 x-ray flare. Like the second flare, this third flare was optically weak. At its peak intensity, it was rated only a meager SF (faint subflare) optical class. The flare originated from Region 6398 at 08:03 UT on 12 December. It's only terrestrial effect was a SID/SWF.

The final major flare of the week occurred from Region 6398 on 12 December and was the most significant x-ray flare of the week. This flare attained a class M8.9 x-ray intensity at 14:10 UT, but like the other flares, only attained a weak faint sublare optical intensity. The duration of this flare was a respectable 71 minutes and was associated with a moderate intensity, moderate duration SID/SWF. This was the only significant terrestrial impact observed from this flare.

The cluster of regions which produced this weeks activity quickly rotated out of view between 12 December and 14 December. Their disappearance produced a steep decrease in the solar flux. By 14 December, the solar flux had dropped 32 points from 236 on 12 December to 204 on 14 December. This cluster of sunspot activity will begin to return near 26/27 December. Models currently suggest that the active sunspot forming regions will likely remain intact during their transit on the far side of the sun, but magnetic complexity and flaring is expected to drop before it returns near 26/27 December, barring any new developments of complex active regions in that area. M-class flaring will probably still be possible, but major flaring is not too likely. If the models are correct, a moderate to strong increase in the solar flux should accompany the return of these regions back into view between 26 and 28 December.

Since the disappearance of the active regions beyond the west limb, attention has been focused primarily on Region 6410 and 6412. Region 6410 had exhibited significant growth and increased flaring earlier this week, but has since shown signs of slight decay and decreased flare output. This region will probably begin a more rapid decay within the next 2 to 4 days. Region 6412 (which was old Region 6368 on its last rotation) is the largest system on the solar disk at the present time. It has retained a relatively complex configuration capable of producing M-class flares. A total of 45 spots are encompassed in this region, which covers an area of near 4,230 million square kilometers (1,650 million square miles). Although old Region 6368 was associated with several magnetically complex areas within it's boundary, it has degenerated and presently consists only of a type Beta magnetic configuration.

In all, there were over 17 M-class flares this week, almost all attributed to the active cluster of regions which were in the northwest solar quadrant before rotating out of view this week. Of the regions which were active, Region 6398 was the most active, producing near 50% of the flare activity observed this week. About 40% of the remaining activity was attributed to Region 6399 which showed a dramatic and intensive burst of M-class flaring on 12 December. The remaining 10% was shared by the other less-active regions on the solar disk.

This week was full of SID/SWF's. At least 14 SID/SWF's were suspected this week due to the solar flaring. Short-wave radio experienced frequent periods of degraded signal quality during these SWF periods.

No significant proton enhancements were observed, despite the increased solar activity. However, the background X-ray flux increased notably during the week to levels near class C2.1. It has since declined to levels near B9.1.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to remain mostly low to moderate over the coming week. The most active regions currently on the solar disk are just passing the central meridian as of 16/17 December and will begin rotating out of view near 22 December. Region 6412, which is the most significant easterly region, will rotate out of view around mid-day on 24 December. Although M-class flaring is possible from Region 6412, no significant major flaring or increases in activity are expected, barring the appearance of any new major active centers.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain mostly quiet to unsettled this week. Auroral activity will likewise remain quiet and not visible. HF radio propagation conditions are expected to be normal this week, but with an increased risk for SWF's during the local daylight hours. VHF will remain normal this week with no significant opportunities for DX expected. The MUF has decreased by about 10 MHz since the early part of this week, and is expected to decrease further as the week progresses. However, widespread openings on 10 meters should remain possible throughout this week. No significant openings are expected above 50 MHz.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 17 DECEMBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6405	S16W73	103	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6409	N27W24	054	0060	HRX	01	002	ALPHA
6410	N05W18	048	1320	EAO	15	027	BETA
6412	N17E10	020	4230	FKI	18	045	BETA
6413	N23W03	033	0060	HRX	01	003	ALPHA
6415	N10W05	035	0090	CAO	04	007	BETA
6416	S06E22	008	0060	DRO	03	005	BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 16 DECEMBER.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6406 S27W71 101 NONE
6411 S24W27 057

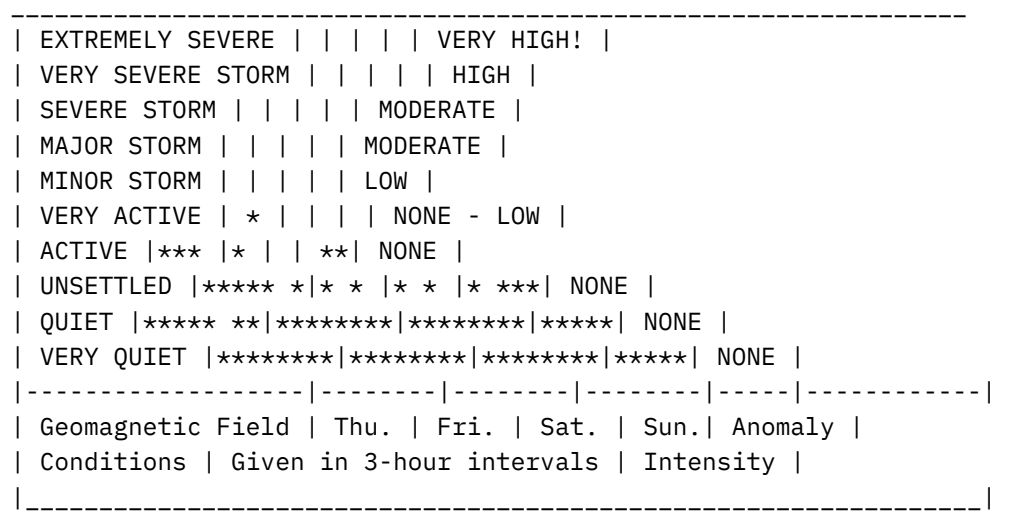
ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 17 AND 19 DECEMBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6394 N06 287
6379 S06 264
6396 S22 262

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours



NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder, Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (16 DECEMBER - 25 DECEMBER)

```
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | | *| *| | *| | | *| **| **| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

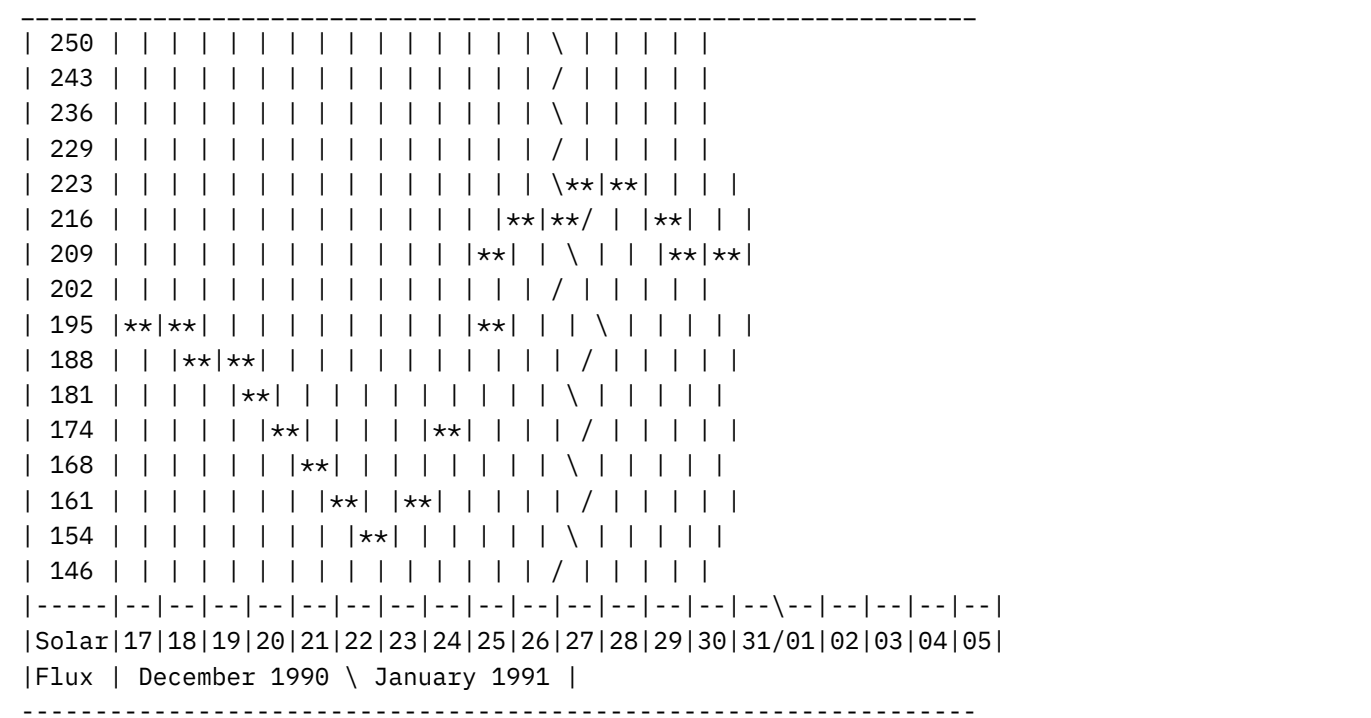
Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
------------------------------------------------------------
249| | MOD.
241| F = Major Flare(s) | MOD.
233| *FFF | MOD.
225| ****FFF | MOD.
217| * * *****FFF* | MOD.
209| * ** *** *****FFF* | MOD.
201| * *** ***** F*****FFF** | MOD.
193|**F ******* ****** *F*****FFF*** | MOD.
186|**F* *************** *F*****FFF****| LOW
178|**F* ***************** **F*****FFF****| LOW
170|**F* ******************** * ****F*****FFF****| LOW
162|**F*** * * ********************** ******F*****FFF****| LOW
154|**F******* ** ************************F*******F*****FFF****| LOW
146|**F********** ************************F*******F*****FFF****| LOW
138|**F************************************F*******F*****FFF****| LOW
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: October 18, 1990
NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

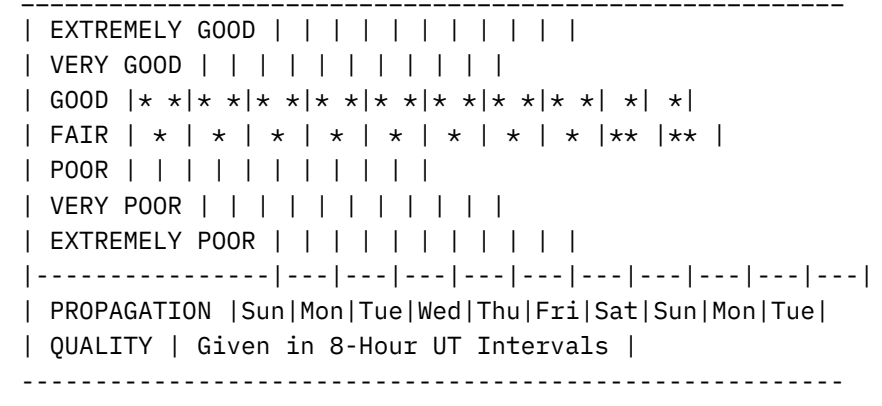
GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

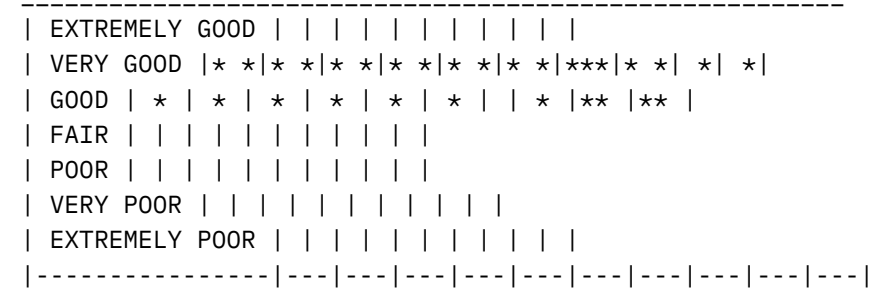


HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (16 DECEMBER - 25 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Paths



Middle Latitude Paths



```
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|* *|* *|***|***|* *|* *|* *|
| GOOD | | | | * | * | | | * | * | * |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

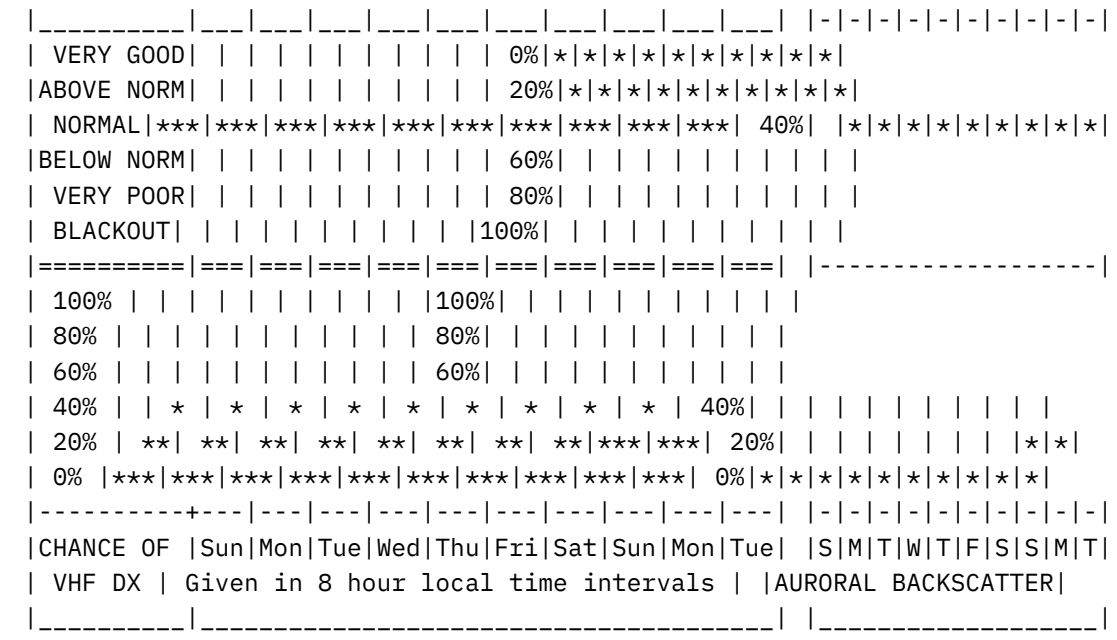
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (16 DECEMBER - 25 DECEMBER)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

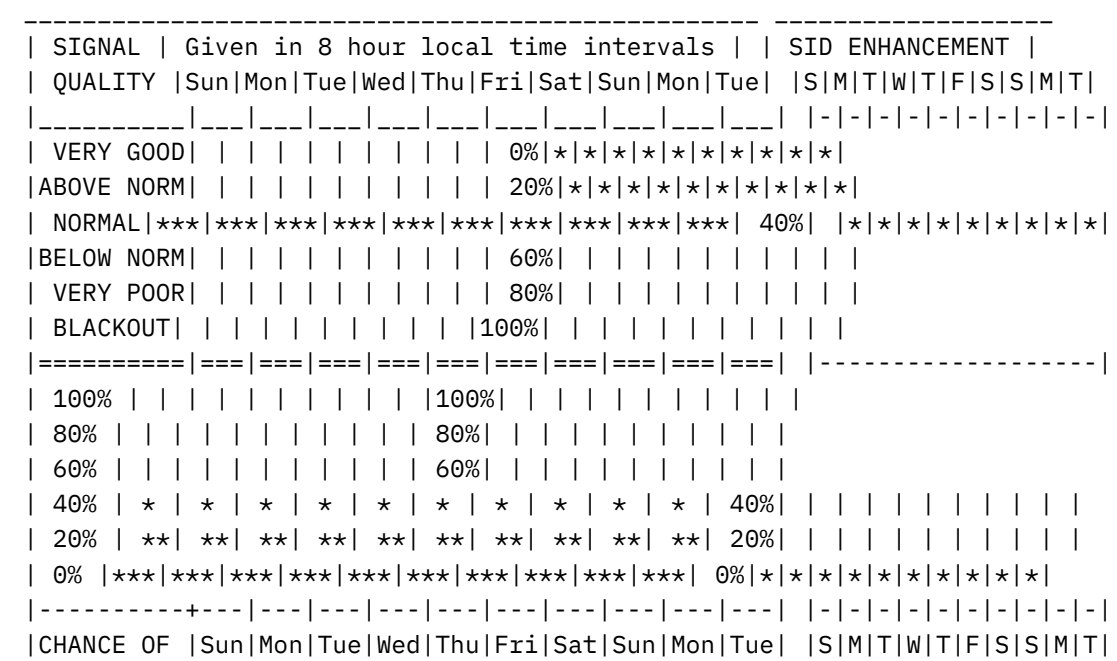
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | | | | | |* *|* *|* *|* *|* *| 20%| | | | | | |*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
```



LOW LATITUDES



NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (16 DECEMBER - 25 DECEMBER)

High Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | * | * |***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **

4265. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 22:10:52 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <619@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5425

In article <1990Dec16.073847.6099@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>
>Clearly the FCC doesn't care very much about taxi drivers using the
>10 meter band, so why should you?
>
Right now only CW OP's are blown off by big sigs on 28.005,15,30 and 45 with great regularity. This weekend I was having a nice QSO with a GM in the morning when a horendous LSB station came on 28.015 with a reverb mike that sounded like the voice of GOD commanding HIS children. Then these two CB'ers started arguing about the best way to cook curried chicken. They wasted at least 10Kc of spectrum with their culinary discussion. As usual I moved off and tried to find the GM but he was probably too disgusted to continue.

For the moment this sort of thing is unknown to phone only people but I have begun to hear illegals creeping into the upper and lower portions of other bands as well. It won't be long before there will be no Amateur Radio to be enjoyed by the new no-coders with their hard earned priviledges.

A message to all who want to be able to enjoy the hobby in the future:

FIGHT LIKE HELL TO KEEP THE 30 METER BAND AND DIE IF NECESSARY TO KEEP IT CW ONLY.

A message to the more virulent no-coders out there:

IF WE GIVE YOU ALL OF THE REST OF THE SPECTRUM FOR NOTHING...WILL YOU LEAVE US ALONE ON 30 METERS?

Thank you all in advance for your civility, friendliness and patience.....

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

4266. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 22:25:54 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012172225.AA20661@tilde>
Source record: 5426

Somehow, a line got lost in my message. I've included it in brackets below:

In <vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall)> Bill asks:

(Re: Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?)

>Is it illegal to modify a rig to RECEIVE CB?
>
>Is it really illegal to modify a rig to make it capable of transmitting on the
>CB band? There's no question that it's against the rules to transmit with
>it. Is the mere ownership of a non-type accepted CB rig illegal?

Was this tongue-in-cheek? How many more times will these same questions appear
on the net?

It is not illegal to MODIFY equipment.

It is not illegal to BUILD equipment.

It is not illegal to OWN a receiver.

It is not illegal to OWN a transmitter.

It is not illegal to TEAR UP equipment (presuming it's yours).

[It is ILLEGAL to transmit on a frequency or band for which you do not have]
a license to do so; or to use transmitting equipment that has not been approved
for the particular service.

It doesn't take a lawyer to figure this out; all it takes is the ability to read
and apply common sense.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" _Hobbes

4267. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 22:37:19 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <620@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5327

In article <1990Dec17.161526.5276@ni.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos) writes:
>See how CW hazing has made sure that only "worthy"
>folks have had licenses?
>
CW "operating" has made sure that new Amateurs learned good operating practices along with the fundamental traditions of friendliness and civility.
>
>I for one hope that the infusion of new blood will turn the topic of
>QSOs from the latest round of medical problems and treatments to more
>interesting topics.
>
I hope that the "new blood" will have some compassion for the many senior and disabled Hams whose only human contact with friends is on the air.

AA6PN
--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

4268. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #530

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 22:38:00 UTC
From: ALF@JHUVMS.HCF.JHU.EDU
Message-ID: <EAA927CE0CDFC03093@JHUVMS.BITNET>
Source record: 5328

someone got into my account last night, and fooled around in it. This is
a disrequest for all th email messages I have been getting and deleting all day.
Thanks for your cooperation.
ALF
<-->
Amie L. Flexner | "Let the earth rejoice
| Let the sea roar
ALF@Jhuvms.BITNET | Let people unite
ALF@jhunix.hcf.jhu.edu | Let people unite!!!!"
ALF@jhuvm.BITNET |
(301) 338-5935 | the chorus of a song by Beged Kefet

4269. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 22:47:41 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012172247.AA21395@tilde>
Source record: 5329

Subject: Re: Another Look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

> Regarding Photo Radar -
> A similar scheme was tried about 20 years ago in Arlington, Tx
> (between Dallas and Fort Worth). There was a camera mounted on
> a pole, and if you crossed two sensor wires in the pavement too
> fast, it took a picture. This had only one major effect - since
> it was stationary, everyone would speed like crazy until they got
> up to the sensors, and then cram on the brakes. Lots of accidents
> there because people who didn't know about the system weren't
> expecting the guy in front to "panic" brake from 70 down to 50
> in the middle of an open area.
>
> Also, EVERY single weekend, someone would go out with a spray can
> of black paint and opaque out the lens. (not that I would suggest
> such a thing)...

Does anyone remember the days of the "Whammy"? These were the two "tubes" stretched across the road at measured intervals that measured the time required for a car to trip the two wires. Usually there was a cop hidden in the trees just off the road who would take after the speeders. Also, some jurisdictions took to placing plain rubber hoses across the road as decoys. They accomplished the same thing: getting speeders to slow down for a few hundred yards.

In defining police radar, someone stated that it is a locating device. This is not correct. Police radar cannot tell you where the target is; neither can it tell you which direction it is moving. Only the operator can determine that; and the device can only measure speed.

Also, my definition of telemetry doesn't fit, because the device does not transmit the data it derives; it just displays it.

IMHO, it is important that none of these speed detecting devices solve the problem of speeders killing themselves or others a few miles down the road past the speed check points.

73,
Dube Todd N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?"

4270. Callsign project update

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 22:48:33 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5836@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5330

Just called the NTIS today (Monday, December 17, 1990 - there,
that better? :-), and they said that the FCC had gotten the
callsign database to them last Friday, they should have it
out to me sometime this week (and, of course, I'm going to
Colorado for a week, so I will not get the data until at
least December 30, sorry about that folks!).

So, all you callsign project folks - sorry for taking so long
to post anything, but at least its "real news" now.

Rusty (aka Mr Callsign Project, aka Rusty "I must be nuts to be
doing this again" Carruth :-).

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

4271. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 23:21:00 UTC
From: hays@apollo.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4ea88b70.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM>
Source record: 5331

In article <1990Dec17.183401.23317@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>It is incumbent on all of us to welcome the new no-code Technicians into
>the mainstream of ham radio.
>
>... Remember, the FCC doesn't give us spectrum
>to preserve the radio traditions of 1920. They give us spectrum in order
>to serve the public, enhance international goodwill, advance the radio art...
>
>So here's my message to all the new Techs: WELCOME!

Here! Here!!

I see this as an opportunity for us to recruit many new people into the Ham Radio Fraternity! I even got the XYL to say she would now study for the Technician license! I have started working on a couple of co-workers.

I think we should put messages out to other news groups which we are personally envolved with that could benefit by the changes. (i.e. back packers, bicyclists, aviators, boating enthusiasts, video users, all the personal computer forums, etc.)

John

4272. Re: Is the ARRL really our voice in Washington D.C.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 23:27:26 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3061@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 5332

In article <18184@shlump.nac.dec.com> magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
>
> While I am a member of the league and have supported a good
> number of their proposals I wonder if they are really representing
> the needs and desires of the Amateur community.
>
> Here is the track record:
>
> 1. 220 --- the FCC wins but may in time give us 216-220 plus 222 +
>
> 2. NPRM 90-55 the only thing the league got us was the ability to
> hold on to the novice class. (I supported the FCC here)
>
> 3. On the code waiver for the handicapped the FCC did it their way
> leaving the league out in the cold.
>
>
> I think the ARRL needs to begin to hear the amateur community a little
> better and as well we need to be more vocal to the ARRL about our
> desires.

Seems to me this is a little mis-directed. The ARRL did hear the requests
of the membership in bringing up 90-55 to begin with.

The fact that they didn't succeed in staving off the actions of the FCC
can be blamed on many things, but NOT the ARRL not listening, or trying
to effect the FCC's decisions in a way consistant with what the membership
desired. You certainly can gripe about how effective the league was in
the above efforts, but they were in there pitching! If the league had
sat on its haunches during the 220 business, the handicaped issue, or
no-code then you'd be correct in your statement, but that doesn't describe
what they did.

As an example, in the 220 effort the league didn't have to do much
interpreting of what the members wanted to figure out that loosing the
band wasn't a good idea for the hobby. What they did do was 1) File
comments with the FCC against the propossal, 2) File reply comments on
UPS comments, etc. 3) Petition for reconsideration of the action
once it was taken, 4) Lobby congress to change the FCC's ruling(which
yielded a supporting resolution and a congressional hearing.) 5) Take
the FCC to court over their ruling. So they took the appropriate steps
in something approaching the appropriate order. You can certainly pick
holes in some of the efforts in this process(I know I can...) but to
say they didn't try, and they didn't represent what their membership
desires doesn't track from what I can see.

73's de Steve KA6S

4273. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 23:37:07 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3062@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 5333

In article <1990Dec14.165331.2673@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>> man on a boat who had a CB whose microphone didn't work; used CW for
>> distress call
>
>Did that *really* happen or was it a fictionalized account of what *might*
>happen? I thought it was the latter.
>
>What are the odds of a microphone element failing while the push-to-talk
>button stays in working order?

I don't know if the particular story be related is the one I'm familiar with but ....

Many moons ago down in the Santa Barbara area exactly this story did occur. I might get the players slightly mixed up since it has been at least 10 years....

Guy on his boat several miles out into the SB channel got in trouble as the weather turned nasty. For some reason he didn't use marine channels(maybe didn't have them..) and did have a working CB(sorta).

He called several times on Channel 9 but to no avail.... and finally reverted to keying the radio on/off sending morse code. Dave, W(A/B?)6RGJ, while monitoring channel 9 copied the signal and figured out what the guy on the boat was saying...HELP! Dave contacted the coast guard and got them to dispatch a boat to help the boat in trouble. Guy was picked up off the boat before it got swamped...

Steve KA6S

4274. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-17 23:46:00 UTC
From: hays@apollo.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4ea8a25f.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM>
Source record: 5334

I didn't know 30m was CW only --- I'm certain that I have heard other digital modes such as RTTY, AMTOR, and Packet !!!! :)

I have felt that we should have automatic packet running at the low end of 10 Meters --- kinda discouraging to CB'ers and others to hear a constant BRAP BRAP BRAP.

73's de kd7uw

4275. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 00:00:31 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3063@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 5335

In article <1990Dec16.004633.6662@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
>As quoted from <19152@unix.SRI.COM> by larson@snmp.sri.com (Alan Larson):
>+---------------
>| Well, you still don't like it. Perhaps if you tried 20 meters in
>| the section between 14.0 and 14.1 MHz, you might find otherwise.
>+---------------
>
>Operating CW may reduce liddishness, but I've heard enough hams with about
>as many functioning neurons as symbols in their call to know that *knowing*
>code doesn't filter anything.
>
>++Brandon
>--
>Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440

Brandon,

Your insisting that the statement "CW acts as a filter" be an absolute.
No-one ever claimed it was a perfect filter, just the best available(and
time tested...)

Now it's up to the OO's to clean up the mess that I expect to occur...
and there is only 650 of them in the entire country.

Steve KA6S

4276. Re: HC901204.ZIP - HamComm: Transmit/receive RTTY with PC/XT/AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 00:10:24 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720089@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5336

>HC901204.ZIP HamComm: Transmit/receive RTTY with PC/XT/AT

Oh, I forgot.. To save trouble for anyone else who might download
this program, the sample config file that comes with it has some
strange defaults that you'll probably need to correct. HC.CFG tries to
pick COM4 as the startup com port, and also disable COM1 from use.
Since COM1 was the only port I had available, this had me stymied
for a few minutes. Just pull HC.CFG into your favorite text editor,
and comment out these lines with a leading "#":

```
define port com4 iobase 0x3e8 irq 5
.
.
define port com1 iobase 0 irq 0
.
.
select port com4
```

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (domain: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

4277. Internet address for NASA elements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 00:50:32 UTC
From: elmquist@SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <286@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 5337
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

Someone sent e-mail asking for the actual internet address
for our NASA element set FTP site. My e-mail is bouncing
to him, so I thought I'd post for the benefit of the net.

NASA element sets are available for anonymous FTP from:

nachos.ssesco.com [192.55.187.18]

in the directory:

sat_elements/nasa

Please use your e-mail address as the anonymous password so
that we can trace network problems.

Thank you.

Chris

4278. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 00:52:43 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <36@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5338

In article <620@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>CW "operating" has made sure that new Amateurs learned good operating practices
>along with the fundamental traditions of friendliness and civility.

Sure it has. That's why most of the ARF and BARF people have licenses
requiring 13 WPM or better, right?

My education in "good operating practice" and "friendliness and civility" came
from working rural 2m FM, and from working SSB DX (not pileups, but the real
thing), as well as ARES work. All voice.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

4279. Re: Is the ARRL really our voice in Washington D.C.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 01:04:10 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <37@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5339

In article <3061@wyse.wyse.com> stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
>Seems to me this is a little mis-directed. The ARRL did hear the requests
>of the membership in bringing up 90-55 to begin with.

90-55 came up only after the FCC took away 220. Those "requests" have been
there since the 1970s and the original communicator proposal.

>The fact that they didn't succeed in staving off the actions of the FCC
>can be blamed on many things, but NOT the ARRL not listening, or trying
>to effect the FCC's decisions in a way consistant with what the membership
>desired.

They ignored the input from the technical community which would have directly
addressed the concerns of the commission. Instead, they used the same,
tired arguments, most of which are no longer valid.

I think the days of the ARRL as the preeminent organization of Amateur Radio
are numbered...

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

4280. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 02:18:19 UTC
From: luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <}DJ^20-@rpi.edu>
Source record: 5340

It really disturbs me that this thread has been titled "A New Problem"
This (sadly) seems to be the typical reaction by too many of the Hams
out there in radio land. I hear the words "Filter", "QRM", and this gem
>"A message to the more virulent no-coders out there:
>
>IF WE GIVE YOU ALL OF THE REST OF THE SPECTRUM FOR NOTHING...WILL YOU LEAVE US
>ALONE ON 30 METERS?"

Well, before I'm convinced it's time to sink the ship, let me warn al who are
Ready to the stop the any new enthusiasm of no-coders, to stay away from
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, New York, becuase we have already signed up 35
people for a quick one day session the morning/afternoon of
one of our Saturday Evening VE sessions. I mean, after Emag Engineering with
Professer Vlannes, and Circuit Synthesis with Prof. Close, these kids can figure out a Yagi
pretty darn quick.
Quote of the day:(from a EE junior)" are you sure there are no smith charts
OR transfer functions on this radio thing?"
And this is finals week! I can't wait for january.
The president of the electronics club said they may even eliminate their
VP-RF now that the code barrier has fallen, up at W2SZ.

.. ... - .. .-.. .-.. ..- ... . -.-. .--
Luigi Giasi, KA1UTU, President of W2SZ the getting larger ARC of RPI
luigi@rpi.edu, KA1UTU@WA2UMX
"......come on in for the big win." -The General, Full Metal Jacket

4281. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 02:55:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec18.025524.11380@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5341

rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier) writes:

>A message to all who want to be able to enjoy the hobby in the future:
>
>FIGHT LIKE HELL TO KEEP THE 30 METER BAND AND DIE IF NECESSARY TO KEEP IT CW
>ONLY.

This assumes that 30 meters is a CW only band. It is NOT!

There are only TWO band segments in ALL of the Amateur Radio spectrum that
are truly CW only:
50.0 - 50.1 MHz
144.0 - 144.1 MHz

FCC rules 97.305 lists the 30 meter band to include RTTY and Data.
Of course 30 meters is a NO-PHONE band, and I don't see any reason
to change it.

>A message to the more virulent no-coders out there:
>
>IF WE GIVE YOU ALL OF THE REST OF THE SPECTRUM FOR NOTHING...WILL YOU LEAVE US
>ALONE ON 30 METERS?
>
>Thank you all in advance for your civility, friendliness and patience.....

No thanks.

I will make a counter offer. Help us make sure we get to keep the VHF and
above bands and we will help you make sure we get to keep the HF and below
bands.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4282. Re: How much does it cost? (was A Wonderous Electronics...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 02:57:30 UTC
From: tswift@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <22227@well.sf.ca.us>
Source record: 5342
Cross-posted to: alt.books.technical,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Who cares? It's a *book* ! :-)
--

Ted Swift tswift@well.sf.ca.us
"You bally well are informed, Jeeves! Do you know everything?"
"I don't know, sir" ~P.G. Wodehouse

4283. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 03:07:04 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <347@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 5343
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

In article <VyL9T5w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer) writes:
>> I guess your license says ham on it? Hmmm, funny mine doesn't, it says
>> Amateur.
> Mine says neither rec.ham-radio nor rec.radio.amateur. It does use the
>word "license". If what the license says is what we should use, then the
>group name should be amateur.radio.license.
^^^^^^^
This is the only part I am reccomending.

Lets not TWIST everything that I've said here, as you have a habit of
doing.

I was merely pointing out that the license says AMATEUR not ham.

>> >Law: If it ain't broke, don't fix it.
>>
>> This should be applied wherever possible. The problem is things are not
>> right or there never would have been a call for reorganization.
>
> The name is not broken. Don't fix it. The structure is broken. Fix that.
> Changing the name is not chaging the structure.

I'm not saying the name is broken here...
It's just not as descriptive as it should be.
As part of the structure enhancement rec.radio.amateur.satellite might do
some good towards the end of distributing some of the traffic.

>> >Corollary: Even if it's broke, I like it that way.
>> This is a refuge for those without the initiative to make things better.
> There is still no evidence that renaming the group will make it better.

There is no evidence it WON'T make it better either.

+---+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| Route 1, Box 1745 Amateur Radio Station WB5FKH |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 BBS: (318) 527-6667, 19200(PEP)/9600(V.32)/2400/1200 |
| |
| "A witty saying proves nothing." -- Voltaire |
+---+

4284. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 03:25:57 UTC
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec18.032557.10485@ni.umd.edu>
Source record: 5344

In article <620@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>CW "operating" has made sure that new Amateurs learned good operating practices
>along with the fundamental traditions of friendliness and civility.

Huh? I've been licensed since 1976, and I have yet to make a single
CW contact on the air. Shocking, isn't it! Are you saying that I
haven't learned good operating practices? I've certainly not learned
good CW operating practices, but that certainly isn't a problem for
me.

How will CW help me learn good ATV operating practices?

How will CW help me learn good phone operating practices?

How will CW help me learn good OSCAR operating practices?

How will CW help me learn good repeater operating practices?

How will CW help me learn good packet operating practices? Will it
instruct me that P-persistant channel access algrithms on packet will
keep the channel from falling into congestive collapse? Will it teach
me how to implement effective networking protocols to allow a
frequencey to be fairly shared amongst a community of amateurs?

I suppose that I wanted to learn traditions of friendliness and
civility, I could visit a church.

CW may have help Amateurs learn the tradition of CW, but I fail to see
how it has helped the rest of us pursue our own interests in amateur
radio. If you enjoy CW, have at it; but don't tell me that I somehow
cannot be a "good" amateur without baptism by CW.

louie
WA3YMH

4285. Need Yaesu Noise Blanker type PB1292 for FT-101E

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 03:27:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <90Dec17.233034est.57614@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 5345

I would like to beg, borrow, steal, or purchase a Yaesu Noise Blanker, type PB1292 for my FT-101E. Apparently these noise blankers are no longer me made by Yaesu, so I have to turn to the used parts market. Can anybody help me (for a fee)?
Y.N. Miles,
<MULTI@TRIUMFcl.bitnet>

4286. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 04:16:02 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <688@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 5346

How about goint to a VE session and becoming a General or better.

***How many reading this know the real origin of the *fancy* setup of callsigns the USA is blessed with? ^^^^

And *puzzle* I went into the FCC office and took the 13 wpm code test. I did not pass. I left that same day with my General license. (Back then the 30 day wait rule was inviolate. And the FCC examiner did NOT make any mistake.)

4287. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 04:28:59 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <689@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 5347

In article <530032@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>, ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie) writes:
> >I don't quite understand why a ham rig modified to run CB should be illegal.
> >Shouldn't the only requirement be that the emissions from the radio meet
> >then while it is doing so it IS a CB rig. What's the deal?
>
> This is because amateur radio operators are not licensed to service
> CB transmitters. You must have a general radiotelephone license to do this,
> as CB requires that operators use type accepted equipment (as does other
> land mobile services). Amateur radio equipment is not type accepted, so
> it can not be used on CB frequencies.
The Commercial General license is a piece of wallpaper only. Used to be you
needed a 2nd phone license to work on anything, and a first phone for broadcast
but that was changed to where you need nothing to work on anything. Almost.
The commercial telegraph licenses for shipboard are still being issued, as a
ship operator may have to operate near some backward (1) country that wants to
make sure radio operators and technicians are qualified even though the great
U.S.A. don't give a damn. > >Also, is it legal to modify a CB to operate on 10 meter ham?
As a new
> >tech (of the coded variety), that seems to me to be the quickest and
> >dirtiest cheap way onto 10 meter SSB. If I have an SSB CB that runs off
> >of a phase lock loop, shouldn't I just have to change the frequency
> >synthesizer reference crystal to move the whole channel set up into 10m
> >ham?
>
Since we hams can build our own stuff we can modify anything to do whatever we
want as long as we stay in our boundaries. CB and everything else is type
approved or type accepted, whatever.

Actually, the hell with 10 SSB with its incessant CB'isms. All I hear there
is "thats a big roger", "QSL this" "QSL that" " what's the personal" and
I never worked Pennsylvania before - send me a card and I'll send you one if
I ever get some printed. Get busy on the key. CW is the way to go.

'

> And there is nothing stopping you from doing this -- amateur radio does
> not require the use of type accepted equipment. You will have to do more
> than just change the PLL to make this work, however.
>
> -- Dave Ritchie N4DJS
> ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com

4288. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 04:32:30 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <39359@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 5348

In article <1990Dec17.161526.5276@ni.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos) writes:
>In article <41520@ut-emx.uucp> kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:
>
>>I actually heard most of the participants on BOTH SIDES of the "Herbie" thing
>>agree on something: on 2 meters, no one, and they meant NO ONE, was to talk

These people aren't on 2meters are they? I decided to moniter 14.313 for the first time. As far as I'm concerned they all aught to be locked up.

I would be verry interested in efforts to get the FCC to do the job that we pay them to do, and enforce the laws. There is absolutely no excuse for the fedderal negligence in handleing this matter. It's gotten to the point where someone is going to get hurt, or killed, all because the FCC refuses to get off their lazy buts and end to this 14.313 problem.

(Sorry about the spelling, but I'm mad as hell right now.)

Paul Masters

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies .....I will not program brahms.udel.edu to murder itself....
Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

4289. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 04:46:32 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec18.044632.1032@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5349

The first wave of new Techs will be families of hams, and people who have been on the periphery of ham radio for some time (e.g., serious SWLs), and I expect these people to be very well behaved and to respect what's valuable in the traditions of ham radio.

The next wave will be serious electronics enthusiasts and the like.

I think that CBification will not happen, because people who just want to talk on the air will be rather put off by the theory exam.
You have to remember that to someone with no electronics background, the Technician theory exam is not trivial.

And most of all, the process of studying for the theory exam will create a sense of commitment the same way that learning the code does.

4290. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 05:03:36 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec18.050336.1415@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5350

>>A message to the more virulent no-coders out there:
>>
>>IF WE GIVE YOU ALL OF THE REST OF THE SPECTRUM FOR NOTHING...WILL YOU LEAVE US
>>ALONE ON 30 METERS?
>>
>>Thank you all in advance for your civility, friendliness and patience.....
>
>No thanks.
>
>I will make a counter offer. Help us make sure we get to keep the VHF and
>above bands and we will help you make sure we get to keep the HF and below
>bands.
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society

Who is closer to the intended purpose of Amateur Radio...
the CW antiquarians or the VHF experimenters?

We all need to remember that the FCC doesn't give us spectrum to preserve
traditions. The FCC gives us spectrum (which it could easily have sold to
the commercial users, at *any* time in our history!) because of public
service, international goodwill, and ADVANCING THE RADIO ART.

4291. Re: Another Look at Radar Detector Legality for Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 05:55:00 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5841@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5351

In article <9012110416.AA23478@uunet.uu.net> 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL ("1843 EIG/EIE") writes:
]Great! Now we've got a way to get rid of those pesky photo-radar revenue
]enhancers that are all the rage now. Would the next person to get nailed
]by one of those !#%$^! things try this as a defense and let us know how
]it worked (1/2 :-))?

The darn thing that lurks down the street from me in the pioneering photo-cop town of Paradise Valley, Arizona is manned (or womanned). I don't think it has anything to do with FCC regulations, but is more related to past experiences in Texas where the removal of spent lead projectiles and subsequent repair was a bit too expensive.

By the way - my 3 band radar detector DOES give enough warning to take corrective action if one is on the ball (and, heaven forbid, if one should exceed the 40 mile per hour speed limit on the 4 lane, divided, no stoplights for a mile road segment).

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

4292. Re: ? 2m/440 Duplexers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 05:59:51 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5842@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5352

In article <2190003@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM> chris@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM (Chris Kelly) writes:
]The Larsen is a hipass/lopass design, with crossover near 300 MHz.
]The implementation is very good, and would be hard to beat
]without a lot of work. The reason I say this is that the loss
]of the duplexer is so low that I could not reliably measure
]it on the HP network analyzer I was using. I think that the

Are you sure you had it set up right? We had to send some back after
they caused trouble when we attempted to diplex 2M and 440 on the
same hardline. After (sigh - sometimes we just never learn) we got
them down from the 120 foot tower, we put them on a tracking sweep
generator/spectrum analyzer combination and found very poor and not
very consistent pass characteristics. I don't know if the return loss
was also measured or not.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

4293. Re: FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 06:12:50 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5843@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5353

In article <748.2767FFE5@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
]
] > From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
] > Date: 13 Dec 90 19:28:37 GMT
] > Organization: The University of Hartford
] > Message-ID: <409@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
] > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
] >
] >
] > December 13, 1990
] >
] > FCC ESTABLISHES NEW CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE
] > (PR DOCKET 90-55)
]
]I take back part of what I have said about them in the past. Sometimes the FCC
]does indeed do something right!!!
]

I'm pleased, but not all that surprised. I had previously speculated
that Ralph Haller (who was a reasonable, if slightly devious, person
when I knew him) put out the original proposal as a straw-man.

I do wish that they would have a different call sequence for codeless
(or is the PC term "lesser abled"?) tech licenses - it would make
enforcement work a little bit easier.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

4294. Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 06:17:58 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5844@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5354

In article <116@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
]And, if we are supposed to be self policing, and I hear a technician talking
]on 10 meters, how do I know if he is legal or not ???

Look at it this way - if you hear KC7XYZ talking in the extra portion
of 20 meters - how do you know if he is legal? That call sign MIGHT be
a novice, but it might also be an extra who didn't upgrade (sigh!).
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

4295. Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 06:29:54 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5845@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5355

In article <33@shasta.Stanford.EDU> paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:
]In article <1250305@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
]>I disagree. People think that there is something magic in DSP (Digital
]>Signal Processing), but it really is nothing more than fancy filtering.
]
]Implementing FIR filters is only one component of DSP. Others include
]convolutional codes, correlation, etc., which improve reception. In any
]event, it's easier to build very steep filters with DSP.
]
]>The human ear/brain is also a pretty fancy adaptive filter, and it can
]>"fill in" missing text based on higher-level reasoning that would be
]>impossible for a computer.
]

Hey - folks. The Code-No-code debate is now moot. The FCC has ruled,
and is unlikely to be over-ruled. Who would think that the final
settling of the issue (In the US... I tend to forget that this is
the "skip" is in on Usenet) would result in a rekindling of the
Code vs. No-Code/Ears vs. DSP/simple receivers vs. simple xmtrs/...
issues? PLEEZE - It's a dead issue! Give it a break and take it to email!

P L E A S E ! ! !

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

4296. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 06:36:20 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5846@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5356

In article <1990Dec17.161526.5276@ni.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos) writes:
]In article <41520@ut-emx.uucp> kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:
]
]>I actually heard most of the participants on BOTH SIDES of the "Herbie" thing
]>agree on something: on 2 meters, no one, and they meant NO ONE, was to talk
]>to those "d#%$ no-code Technicians."
]
]I suspect that most existing Amateurs, as well as the new no-code
]Technician amateurs would probably not want to talk to these bigots
]anyway. Come to think of it, I wouldn't either.
]
]I suppose that they will QRM those of us that do choose to be civil
]and talk with the new amateurs? That will be might fine and civil of
Well... if they QRM on 2 meters, they are a lot more likely to be quickly
taken care of. If you can hear them on 2, you can usually drive to their
front door. The rest is up to your imagination (and your OO, and the FCC,
or whatever). In the case of KV4FZ, he's to far away to bother most
of us anyway.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

4297. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 07:07:58 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec18.070758.7999@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5357

dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>In defining police radar, someone stated that it is a locating device. This is
>not correct. Police radar cannot tell you where the target is; neither can it
>tell you which direction it is moving. Only the operator can determine that;
>and the device can only measure speed.

In terms of defining the "radiolocation" service, I do believe it is a braoder definition of "location" that is involved, and does include parameters of the location or position such as velocity, angle of movement, and acceleration. Just because the actual location is not derived (and is not needed because it is obvious where the car is) does not mean it can't fit under radiolocation.

>IMHO, it is important that none of these speed detecting devices solve the
>problem of speeders killing themselves or others a few miles down the road
>past the speed check points.

I suppose there is a prevailing believe that somehow this will eventually convince the speeding drivers to change their ways. In reality it is more likely a means (intended or otherwise) to raise money for the police (and lower the tax drain on the taxpayers who are not speeders).

4298. 3960 MHz NASA Select TV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 09:44:09 UTC
From: hansi@abalon.se
Message-ID: <778@abalon.se>
Source record: 5358

Hi

Any suggestions on where to bye a 3960 MHz microwave
head for the NASA Select TV ?

Is it possible to hear, see the NASA Select TV in sweden ??

What size on parabolic dish ??

Scientists discover planet-sized icky things, which misunderstand
us and are not radioactive, and can be killed by the Army, Navy, Air
Force, Marine Corps and/or Coast Guard. The End.

Hansi Tesarz
hansi@abalon.se ..!uunet!mcsun!sunic!abalon!hansi
Abalon AB, Box 11129, 161 11 Bromma, SWEDEN.

4299. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 09:56:16 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <45@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 5359

In article <4ea88b70.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM> hays@hpuslua.nsr.HP.COM (John Hays) writes:
>In article <1990Dec17.183401.23317@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (
Michael A. Covington) writes:
>>It is incumbent on all of us to welcome the new no-code Technicians into
>>the mainstream of ham radio.
>>
>>So here's my message to all the new Techs: WELCOME!
>
>I see this as an opportunity for us to recruit many new people into the
>Ham Radio Fraternity! I even got the XYL to say she would now study for
>the Technician license! I have started working on a couple of co-workers.
>

Add my name to the list of people that will be Hams shortly, thanks
to the no-code license. And my father. And my buddy in Missouri.

I'd suspect that the total population of Hams could really balloon
now that there is a no-code license.

Look for me on packet radio, as soon as I can swing it!

Cheers!

-Eric

--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

4300. Open-wire feeders.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 12:25:03 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <18.Dec.90.12
Source record: 5360

If you want to bring this feeder into the shack, take out one of the windows and replace it with a panel made from Plexiglass, Lexan(tm) or whatever you can get hold of; then drill two little holes for the feeder. You then keep the glass to put back in the frame when you move house......
Alternatively, cut a hole through the wall, and fit a suitable diameter piece of plastic pipe; this takes small-spaced feeder quite nicely. Remember to plug the space between the feeder and the pipe, or you may find rain, snow, small animals (e.g. snails!), freezing gales etc. coming through the hole.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

4301. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 12:53:31 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4471@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5361

In article <1990Dec18.044632.1032@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>I think that CBification will not happen, because people who just want
>to talk on the air will be rather put off by the theory exam.
>You have to remember that to someone with no electronics background,
>the Technician theory exam is not trivial.
>And most of all, the process of studying for the theory exam will create
>a sense of commitment the same way that learning the code does.

I wish you were right...but the canonical comment of those who operate between 27.405 and 28 MHz is, "I'd get a ham license if it weren't for that #$%@#$^ code." Those people will rush to get no-code licenses. That's what frightens me about no-code, and _nobody_ has yet shown me that that fear is unfounded.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4302. Re: Is the ARRL really our voice in Washington D.C.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 12:55:32 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18313@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5362

In article <3061@wyse.wyse.com>, stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes...

I never said they didn't try, what I said was aimed more at the end result and the FCC's (my opinion) view of the league.

The reason I belong is because they do try, and do it well, However the results are not encouraging.

4303. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 13:14:53 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <205@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 5363

In article <4ea8a25f.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM>, hays@apollo.HP.COM (John Hays) writes:
> I have felt that we should have automatic packet running at the low end of 10
> Meters --- kinda discouraging to CB'ers and others to hear a constant BRAP
> BRAP BRAP.

I personally think the FCC should allow automatic packet from 26.5 to 28.0
Mhz. It should give the computer hobbyist (both ham and non-ham) somewhere
to run that USENET feed or FIDONET link. It should clear up the whole CB
business in no time.
And no, there is no smiley after the above.

bill KB3YV
--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

4304. Not a new problem - A new Challenge

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 13:29:04 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9012181329.AA02916@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 5364

I have the feeling from reading the last several posting about this new "problem" that alot of people are missing a golden opportunity. Hopefully, the no code Tech class will bring new people into the hobby (I say hopefully, because Canada has had limited success) and it's important that we teach them how to be good hams. I teach a Tech/Gen class and have for the past three years. My students are very young (10 - 14), retired or close to my own age (32) which repersents a good cross section of the population. The point that I would like to make is that they've all become good hams (I don't what to sound like I'm taking all the credit because there are alot of other people that have helped them) because someone took the time to teach them how to become a good ham. Instead of predicting the downfall of ham radio why not help someone become a good ham.

Now to get off the soapbox. Is there anyone else out there that teaches a class? I would like to exchange ideals with you. I can be reached here or at skitch@nadc.navy.mil.

If you're in the Philadelphia area classes begin Jan 8.

73 -- Marty -- NR3Z

4305. Printer Info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 13:33:45 UTC
From: rtodd@thoreau.nsc.com
Message-ID: <121@thoreau.nsc.com>
Source record: 5365
Cross-posted to: comp.periphs.printers,rec.ham-radio

Well, Santa came a bit early and brought a shiney, new
Panasonic KX-P1124 (24-pin LQ dot matrix) printer for my
new DOSbox. The question I have is this:
What is involved in and what does the 32K memory
upgrade consist of? Is it just rams and a jumper
or is more involved? I haven't opened the case
yet (I have to wait for when the wife is out
of the house for a while before doing that) to
see what is/isn't there.
Can any of you provide any information on this item?
Thanks in advance,

Ron Todd, K3FR

4306. Re: New Code-free Technician class license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 13:47:25 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40089@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 5366

In article <9012171351.AA00050@rtp40.dg.com> Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo writes:
>I suspect that the FCC's recent creation of a code-free entry class
>license will be the cause of much debate in this newsgroup over the
>next few months (years?). In any case, the deed has been done and
>it's up to us experienced hams to welcome the new licensees
>into our hobby graciously. I was glad to see that the FCC granted all
>Tech privileges above 30 Mhz to the new class, thus allowing them to
>make use of the popular 2-meter band (in spite of the ARRL request
>that they only be allowed to use 220 and above). This
>seems to indicate that the FCC wants us to absorb the new licensees
>into the mainstream of VHF and UHF ham radio and to avoid treating
>them as "second rate" hams. Whether or not we agree with what the
>FCC has done, we should not "take it out" on these newcomers to our
>hobby.

I wholeheartedly agree with this philosophy and hope that all the other hams and OFs out there will do all that's necessary to WELCOME these new hams and show them the ropes. This is the only way they will become familiar with CORRECT procedures so that they don't try to invent their own. Come on, all you people who wanted no-code. Now's your chance! We're here to help you!

Diana L. Syriac, KC1SP

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

4307. To Rusty Carruth (was Re: Callsign project update)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 14:06:45 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <12329@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 5367

From article <5836@qip.UUCP>, by rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth):
>
> The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

Sorry to bother everybody on this one, but I've tried for two weeks to
get e-mail thru with no luck whatsoever.

Rusty:

Please send me more info about this, including the media formats and
costs, and most importantly a good return path!!!
---- ------ ----

73 de BJ, KM4RB

4308. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 14:09:23 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec18090923@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5368

Why do people keep assuming there will be a sudden influx of lids? They're already here! Just they don't get that much notice due to the relative empty bandspace. All the influx will do is make us become more polite and tollerent.

When I hear the higher class licenses on 20M, where's your arguement? When I have a local extra who thinks it's funny to transmit on top of me (I call it jamming, he thinks it's "funny"), where is your arguement? When a local VE thinks pulling the PLL LOCK detect circuit out of his 2M radio does no harm, and is only to keep him in band, where is your arguement?

Give the new guys a chance, they are an unknown. The existing jerks are already well established, but you ignore them.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

4309. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 14:31:13 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18314@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5369

In article <4471@lib.tmc.edu>, jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes...
>
>I wish you were right...but the canonical comment of those who operate between
>27.405 and 28 MHz is, "I'd get a ham license if it weren't for that #$%@#$^
>code." Those people will rush to get no-code licenses. That's what frightens
>me about no-code, and _nobody_ has yet shown me that that fear is unfounded.
>
I think we will see people conform to the norms of the hobby
the good the bad and the indifferent. The norms more than the
exams will put the pressure on to conform. Also remember that
once someone earns something they have a tendancy to value it.

Remember a license still must be obtained by taking a written
exam. The exam still must be studied for ..... there is some
pride in passing and as such ..... I'll bet the fear of the
CB'er passes without many issues.

4310. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 14:44:26 UTC
From: ccopjss@cc.brunel.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1916@Terra.cc.brunel.ac.uk>
Source record: 5370
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

>>In article <1990Dec12.231058.23895@engin.umich.edu> ssave@caen.engin.umich.edu
(Shailendra Anant Save) writes:
>>> Say, why do people use morse nowadays anyway?
>
>>For conformance with antiquated regulations, because they're old-fashioned,

The other remarks made by the various posters are all relevant and
(sometimes) humorous.

There is a point no-one seems to mention, the concept of "filtering
out the noisy".

Unfortunately it is not one hundred percent successful but it does
make a lot of difference.

Anyone who has listened to the quality of the conversations on both
amature radio bands and the so called "citizen" radio bands have
noticed the difference in the mentalities involved.

As long as the difficulties of learning Morse code in order to
get a licence, continues to keep to a minimum the number of the
ignorant and foul mouthed types allowed to use certain frequencies
I have no doubt it will be used.

The days when in order to use radio communication one had to build
ones own transmitter (and hence be intelligent) have (some might say
unfortunately) passed, and the result of allowing the only barrier
to this form of communication to be money or theft can be heard
on any CB channel. (shudder)

So let us hope that "the powers that be" keep obstacles such as
the technical exam and the morse code test, for the benefit of those
who can use radio sensibly.

I do not have an amature radio licence, but I know people who do
and on the whole they are better than the CB types who dont.

John.

4311. Re: 11 meter id with ham call?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 15:11:24 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <14975@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 5371

In article <19267@unix.SRI.COM>, larson@snmp (Alan Larson) writes:
>
>p.s. Ever have the urge to ID at the end of a phone call? :-)

No, but I have seen someone answer a phone and just say "QRZed?"

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

4312. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 15:14:18 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012181514.AA21309@tilde>
Source record: 5372

brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) notes:

(Re: No-code license)

>In article <9012150044.AA01342@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>>Now that it's here, we must learn to live with it. I understand that there
>>will be 2 classes of Technicians: one who has passed 5WPM and has all current
>>Tech privileges; and one who has not demonstrated the Morse code ability, and
>>is restricted to 30 Mhz and above. I also understand that there will be no
>>call-sign differentiation. So how will we bge able to tell if a Tech who
>>is operating below 30 MHz is authorized to do so?
>
>The trick is to realize that it doesn't matter. Clearly the FCC
>doesn't care very much, or they would have come up with a way to tell.
>If they don't care, why should you?
> - Brian

The FCC has never been big on policing the Ham bands, preferring instead, to leave it to Hams to police themselves. This is IMHO in accord with the sacred views that government exercise as little control as is absolutely necessary over the activities of the people.

So, now comes Brian, who says that it doesn't matter which set of privileges have been earned by the operator. What's your call sign and class of license, Brian? Do you feel that there should be no class distinction? If so, why not just say it. Form a protest to change the current system to a classless system. At least, there'd be no need for self-policing the horrendous mess that now exists.

>PS: When is dube gonna go pound on whoever maintains his site's news
>software so that it put the Subject: line into the header instead of the
>body of the message? I mean, if he can't follow Usenet rules, why worry
>about the FCC? Which, after all, is more important? :-)

Gee, I'm sorry that I caused all that pain and grief with just one question. If you'll send me a copy of the USENET rules, I'll try my best to abide by them.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

4313. How do I mount this feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 15:59:26 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <773.276E7E4E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5373

> From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)
> Date: 14 Dec 90 21:07:58 GMT
> Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
> Message-ID: <1250306@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I was assuming a wooden casement-type window. Actually my open-wire
> feed
> is run through the wall be means of a two pairs of ceramic insulators.
> This would not be an option, however, for people who don't own their own
> home.

I lived in an apartment building once many years ago and solved that problem by carefully removing a pane of glass from one window and replacing it with plexiglass. I drilled that to suit myself for feedline bushings, etc. When we moved out, we put the original pane of glass back.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4314. CT users: Can you help with MASTER.LIS?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 16:05:01 UTC
From: buettneb@lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de
Message-ID: <6108@tuminfo1.lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de>
Source record: 5453

Hello Contesters,

Is there someone out there who can help me with the data format
of CT's MASTER.LIS, the database file which is used for the
super check partial function? I want to make a few experiments
and generate my own MASTER.LIS.

If nobody can tell me about the structure, where can I get a copy
of MASTER.LIS?

73 Ben DL6RAI

4315. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 16:09:51 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <774.276E7E54@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5374

> From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
> Date: 15 Dec 90 15:12:42 GMT
> Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
> Message-ID: <4456@lib.tmc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Tell you what. Come up with a name that describes the intended traffic
> as well
> as .legal, and is more inclusive than .rules, .regs, or .regulations,
> and I'll
> adopt it. Fair enough?

rec.ham-radio.policy.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4316. Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 16:16:37 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <775.276E7E5A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5375

> From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
> Date: 15 Dec 90 20:46:18 GMT
> Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
> Message-ID: <1990Dec15.204618.16146@bellcore.bellcore.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> DSP filters can operate over a much wider range of bandwidths than the
> human ear/brain can.

They don't get tired, either. In time of disaster, which is better, a technolgy based on humans who can only put in a few hours of intense activity before becoming too tired to be reliable, or a technology that patiently grinds away by the hour?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4317. New Sony Logging/Monitoring tape recorder?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 16:17:22 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1861@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 5376
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I saw an ad for a tape recorder from sony that would record and later display the time and date of the recording. It was listed for about $100 and appeared to be about the size of a walkman, with a LCD display.

* Has anyone seen one?

* Does it use a seperate track for this info?

* Are the tapes compatible with normal players?

* Is it any good?

I am thinking of getting a new logging recorder and this souded interesting. I was also considering the "double-speed" recorder that compresses the info while keeping it understandable. This new Sony though, with the voice synthesizer on the R7000 would provide a lot of information.

I will summarize any email responses. Thanks, jv

"Fickt nicht mit der Raketemensch!"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

4318. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 16:23:40 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18320@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5427

In article <45@bootsie.UUCP>, olson@bootsie.UUCP (Eric Olson) writes...
>
>Look for me on packet radio, as soon as I can swing it!
>

Here is a perfect example of a possible newcomer and his
enthusiasm (sp?) to learn and get involved in the hobby.

Welcome (ahead of time) Eric.

4319. 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 16:28:29 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <776.276E7E62@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5428

> From: kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram)
> Date: 16 Dec 90 05:35:08 GMT
> Organization: The University of Texas at Austin
> Message-ID: <41482@ut-emx.uucp>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I don't quite understand why a ham rig modified to run CB should be
> illegal.
> Shouldn't the only requirement be that the emissions from the radio meet
> all of the legal requirements for CB emissions?

That's true now. The hangup is the FCC wants proof that it meets the specs.
Hence, certification of type acceptance.

> Also, is it legal to modify a CB to operate on 10 meter ham?

Yes, but it is NOT legal to convert it back again.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4320. CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 16:48:01 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <777.276E7E68@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5429

> From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
> Date: 17 Dec 90 00:29:39 GMT
> Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
> Message-ID: <4464@lib.tmc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,news.groups
>
> Oh, I'm sorry. I expected that, since your site is on Usenet, that it
> would
> carry the groups that discuss Usenet itself - news.*. How foolish of me.
> Please feel free to continue in your ignorance - after all, ignorance is
> bliss, and you certainly appear to want to avoid being unhappy.

Chill out. Some of us pay for our line charges and connect time ourselves rather than freloading on the taxpayers or an employer. Moreover, some of us have as little as ten megs total disk space. Such folk are seldom inclined to import any newsgroups they don't have a passionate interest in.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4321. Re: Vintage equip restoration question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 16:56:10 UTC
From: jimallen@hpcuha.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <32700004@hpcuha.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 5430

The only way to "gloss" the finish to
it's original finish is to repaint.
You can, however, use Armorall (spelling?).
It's the stuff that you put on your dash
and tires on your car. Turtle Wax also
makes a similar product. You have to
repeat the treatment every 2 or 3 months
to keep it looking good.

4322. Re: Electronics surplus in Boston; info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 17:04:24 UTC
From: ardai@teda.UUCP
Message-ID: <18253@teda.UUCP>
Source record: 5431
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio

In article <12169@pucc.Princeton.EDU> VANROOJE@pucc.Princeton.EDU writes:
>I'll be visiting Boston after Christmas, and would like information on good
>electronics surplus outlets up there. I'm particularly interested in the
>sort of place that would have parts for older tube-type equipment, audio output
>transformers, and the like. Thanks in advance for any info. - MvR

Try ELI Heffron and Sons in Cambridge (138 Hampshire (I think)). They have
all sorts of components, computer bits, test equipment and similar stuff.
Not that much audio gear, but you never know what you may find.
/mike

--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai Teradyne EDA East
--- --
/|\ ...!sun!teda!ardai (preferred) or ardai@bu-pub.bu.edu

4323. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 17:06:09 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <624@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5432

In article <36@shasta.Stanford.EDU> paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:
>In article <620@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>>CW "operating" has made sure that new Amateurs learned good operating practices
>>along with the fundamental traditions of friendliness and civility.
>
>Sure it has. That's why most of the ARF and BARF people have licenses
>requiring 13 WPM or better, right?

Those guys don't OPERATE CW. Anybody can pass the code test with tapes etc.
I should have said "use to" teach good operating practices as too many hams
today just pass the test and then start shouting into a mike.

>My education in "good operating practice" and "friendliness and civility" came
>from working rural 2m FM, and from working SSB DX (not pileups, but the real
>thing), as well as ARES work. All voice.

You said the magic word.. RURAL. I too got my first license in rural NH. When I
moved to the big city I was appalled by what I heard on 2M.

Further, virtually all DX you will talk to on the bands will be experienced
CW operators. Just ask them and ponder their answers.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

4324. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 17:10:23 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <19036@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 5433

In article <19267@unix.SRI.COM> larson@snmp.sri.com (Alan Larson) writes:
>p.s. Ever have the urge to ID at the end of a phone call? :-)
> I once watched a guy id on a test of a cassette tape recorder.

My company has twelve commercial 450 MHz HT's. The urge to ID is
overwhelming.
--
Ed Greenberg WB2GOH/6
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA

4325. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 17:11:52 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <625@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5434

In article <1990Dec18.025524.11380@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>
>I will make a counter offer. Help us make sure we get to keep the VHF and
>above bands and we will help you make sure we get to keep the HF and below
>bands.

Deal.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

4326. New Code-free Technician class license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 17:13:37 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <778.276E7E6F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5435

> From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo
> Date: 17 Dec 90 13:51:34 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9012171351.AA00050@rtp40.dg.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I suspect that the FCC's recent creation of a code-free entry class
> license will be the cause of much debate in this newsgroup over the
> next few months (years?).

Just get back from Saturn???? [:-)

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4327. Re: Homebrew - help wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 17:13:45 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1679@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5436

In article <1792JKOSS00@RICEVM1> JKOSS00@RICEVM1.BITNET (Jordan Kossack) writes:
>
>Howdy
>
>I was wondering if anyone knew where I might find a ckt diagram
>or plans for a homebrew 2m FM rig. I mainly would like to build
>something to use a local repeater, so it should be able to do a
>rcv/xmt shift and put out at least 5W running off 12V. Rock bound
>is fine, since I just need to hit the one machine, but I wouldn't
>complain if it was tunable - as long as it is stable, since the
>rig is meant for mobile operation. I want to do this because I
>need a knock-around rig for the car (using the HT mobile is a
>pain) and because I like the smell of solder. However, if this
>would be too expensive, I'll probably pick up an old rock bound
>mobile rig at a swap meet instead.
>
>I would prefer sources you know have such a circuit rather than
>'I think X might have something like that.' I looked in my copy
>of the ARRL Handbook and all the 2M stuff seems to be transverters
>for an HF rig. Does anyone know if the 1991 Handbook has anything
>new in this area?
>
>Please reply via e-mail. I _DO_ read this newsgroup, but I don't
>know if this subject has a wide appeal. If you think it does ...
> ---

Yep, I think this one is more interesting than the pizza wars. :-)
I'd like to hear some comments on scratch built VHF+ radios. Personally,
I would take a look at the kits put out by Hamtronics and Ramsey. They
are inexpensive and at least the new Hamtronics stuff works really well.
I haven't actually seen one of the new Ramsey 2 meter symthesized tranceiver
kits, but it sounds good in the ad. Circuit layout is not trivial at VHF+
and having a proven circuit board as a starting point is a big help.

If you really want to scratch build a proven design, check out "VHF-UHF
Manual" by Evans and Jessop. This is an RSGB publication that has detailed
designs for 2 meter transmit and receive strips that look fairly easy to
build. The "Manual" is available from the Ham Radio Bookstore. This book
is highly recomended for the bookshelf of any RF hacker.

Gary KE4ZV

4328. Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 17:25:34 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18323@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5437

I wonder with all of the recent changes (technician and disability waiver) if the FCC has really gone far enough ?

1. Wouldn't it have been nice to see the FCC change the requirements for elements 1B and 1C to something like the following:

1A code @ 5WPM
1B computer operations (basic understanding)
1C computer " and theory (advanced)

2. The above would have conformed to the ITU regs and it would also have eliminated the need for the code waiver for the handicapped.

3. More important though it would help to a large degree advance the state of the skills used in the hobby and may have encouraged even more young computer oriented people to jump in.

4. RM ---- xxxxxx (do I hear a request for rule making)

4329. W.W.II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 17:28:12 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <779.276E7E75@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5438

> From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu (Lennart Saaf)
> Date: 17 Dec 90 15:04:21 GMT
> Organization: The Institute of Optics, University of Rochester
> Message-ID: <SAAF.90Dec17100421@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <18215@shlump.nac.dec.com> pierson@ggone.enet.dec.com (Dave
> Pierson) writes:
>
> The advertising section in the back had a lot of war-effort rah-rah,
> ususally depicting a pennant with an "E", referred to as the Army/Navy
> E. I assume that was a citation for contributing to the war effeort,
> right?

It was an award for "Excellence" in contributing to the war-effort.

"Rah-rah"??? Do I detect a little cynicism here? As a kid, I collected milkweed pods for fliers' life jackets, collected rubber and scrap metal, and bought War bonds and savings stamps.

I also watched my church's service flag stars turn from blue to gold one by one and wondering if the 3rd star in the fourth row (my brother's) was someday going to be one of them. My brother's star stayed blue, but 8 out of 34 didn't.

So, my friend, be careful how you speak of a time when people still cared about more than their own amusement. "Rah-rah", indeed. [:-(

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4330. Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #535

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 17:33:00 UTC
From: ALF@JHUVMS.HCF.JHU.EDU
Message-ID: <EA0AAF4DDB3FC03366@JHUVMS.BITNET>
Source record: 5439

please unsubscribe me to this group. Someone broke into my account and
subscribed me to this group with that personal name
ALF
<-->
Amie L. Flexner | "Let the earth rejoice
| Let the sea roar
ALF@Jhuvms.BITNET | Let people unite
ALF@jhunix.hcf.jhu.edu | Let people unite!!!!"
ALF@jhuvm.BITNET |
(301) 338-5935 | the chorus of a song by Beged Kefet

4331. Re: New Code-free Technician class license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 18:17:26 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <12331@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 5440

From article <40089@genrad.UUCP>, by dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac):
> In article <9012171351.AA00050@rtp40.dg.com> Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo writes:
>>I suspect that the FCC's recent creation of a code-free entry class
>>license will be the cause of much debate in this newsgroup over the
>>next few months (years?). In any case, the deed has been done and
>>it's up to us experienced hams to welcome the new licensees
>
> I wholeheartedly agree with this philosophy and hope that all the other
> hams and OFs out there will do all that's necessary to WELCOME these new
> hams and show them the ropes. This is the only way they will become
> familiar with CORRECT procedures so that they don't try to invent their
> own. Come on, all you people who wanted no-code. Now's your chance!

Amen!

For one thing, I think it will have a very positive influence at the college/university level. I know in my experience with the ARC here at Clemson, we have always had trouble getting students to worry about code AND theory when there was other unimportant thing taking up their time (like classes, homework, projects, football games, etc). It was always the code practice that seemed to be the thing that made people give up... the theory was never that difficult.

Now, with the code out of the way, they will be able to get a license and experience what ham radio has to offer. Then, hopefully, when the time and resources match the expectations, there will be enough good feelings about ham radio as a whole for them to want to learn code. It's almost like selling software... you have to show a demo, and let people try it for themselves. Perhaps this new no-code license will let people try ham radio and see what it has to offer.

And if all they see are a bunch of other hams expecting them to be a bunch of lids, well....

73 de BJ, KM4RB

BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON.BITNET | "Help!!!!!! I've
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | fallen... and I
Clemson Univ. Division of | {...}!emory!hubcap!bjb | can't get up!!!"
Comp. & Info. Technology | All usual disclaimers |

4332. Advice sought on UK to Japan communication

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 18:24:31 UTC
From: aiml@cs.strath.ac.uk
Message-ID: <5305@baird.cs.strath.ac.uk>
Source record: 5441
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I wonder if someone could advise me on the feasability of
using shortwave to communicate with a friend of mine whilst
he is working at sea.

He will probably be sailing out of Japan to Brueni (sp?).
Is it possible to reach that part of the world from the UK ?
At all ? Regularly ? If so, what sort of kit would be best
(which band, output power etc.).

I am new to the world of shortwave broadcasting so please
keep the TLA's to a minimum.
Many thanks.

- Alan

//
Alan I M Laird, Department of Computer Science,
University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XH, UK.
aiml@uk.ac.strath.cs, 041 552 4400 x3081, 0836 320786
`Have Space Suit, Will Travel'
//

4333. Re: Name of new TECHNICIAN LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 18:27:08 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130005@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 5442

This is a most 'wonderful' way of welcoming the new-commers to ham radio. Perhaps we should insist that they sit in the back at club meetings, that is if we let them in the meeting in the first place. Pray tell what is wrong with the name TECHNICIAN? What is so great about element 1A that makes the person that passed it better than one that did not? It is stupid, bigoted atitudes like this that turn people off on the hobby.

4334. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 18:28:20 UTC
From: look@s30.csrd.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec18.182820.986@csrd.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5443

In article <1250308@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>
[lots deleted]
>
>A complete packet station requires 1) 2-meter (etc.) radio, 2) TNC and
>3) computer or terminal. For a garden-variety AT, new synthesized radio
>and packet-only TNC, we're talking, what $1500-$2000? With a dumb terminal
>and used radio, it's still in the $300-$500 range. You can get a
>good-condition Johnson Viking and Heath Mohawk receiver for way (WAY)
>under $100! :-)
>
-OR-
you can get a used rock-bound HR-2B for $30, a HD4040 for $30 and use that
VIC20 with a homemade terminal program that you just had laying around!
Looks like about $60 to me.
You don't NEED to spend money on new stuff for packet or any other mode.
>
>
>AL N1AL

--
Steve Look ka9szw Center for Supercomputing R & D
look@s30.csrd.uiuc.edu 305 Talbot Lab 104 S. Wright
(217) 244-5980 Urbana, IL 61801
"No, we don't have any CRAYs here, they are down the street..."

4335. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 18:29:34 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <38@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5444

In article <1250308@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>People have been doing moonbounce on CW for years. My impression is that
>it takes pretty sophisticated (expensive) hardware to approach what a
>good CW operator can do. Note here I'm talking about speeds near the
>human optimum (10-30 wpm or so).

Oops. You forgot the cost of the Kilowatt amplifier and the rack of
antennas. The DSP moonbounce experiment required far less EIRP than
your typical CW bounce station. Frankly, a used PC with a DSP board is
less than half the cost of a used KW.

>Throw in interference in addition to noise, and I bet the human ear can
>beat anything anyone short of the NSA can build for a halfways-reasonable
>cost.

As a matter of fact, spread spectrum techniques do far better against
"interference" than noise. I can build SS systems for a normal SSB
rig that you'd have one heck of a time detecting with the naked ear
(and given the data rates, they'd be very cheap).

> Those who have never gone beyond barely learning enough CW to pass
>the 5 wpm test have a misconception of what a "good" operator can do.

Phil, Bob and myself are all beyond the 5 WPM stage.

>I have had the experience of visitors to my shack being utterly astounded
>that I could easily copy a signal that they considered to be completely
>inaudible due to noise and interference.

I've had similar experiences on sideband. "How did you hear that"? Yeah,
I'll take a well trained op any day over your typical 2m jawjammer, but
I know I'll never be as good as the machines.

>A complete packet station requires 1) 2-meter (etc.) radio, 2) TNC and
>3) computer or terminal. For a garden-variety AT, new synthesized radio
>and packet-only TNC, we're talking, what $1500-$2000? With a dumb terminal
>and used radio, it's still in the $300-$500 range. You can get a
>good-condition Johnson Viking and Heath Mohawk receiver for way (WAY)
>under $100! :-)

An interesting Apples - Oranges comparison. Comparing new equipment to
used. And an AT at that -- which can be used for far more useful purposes
than the Viking.

A used TNC can be had for about $50. A used rockbound VHF radio can
be had for $30. A used terminal can be found for $20. $100.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

4336. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 18:30:07 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47468@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5445

tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>How many of your friends who are interested in DSP, networking,
>etc (NOT just in yakking on 2 FM) are planning to get their Tech
>come February 15?

You will be surprised, Tad, at how much latent interest there is
in Ham radio around the hi-tech spots, with Morse code being the
main hinderance up till now.

A colleague who was studying Morse has now stopped and is simply
waiting for February to roll around. A friend in another company
who tried hard and gave up on Morse about a year ago has asked me
to wake him as soon as an exam session is available. These are EEs
who are as likely to homebrew as they are to yakking on 2m with a
storebought HT. Hey, these guys think the written tests are at
best a joke :-) It was situations like these that made me get off
my buns and write in to the FCC earlier (never lobbied any govermental
organization, for any cause, *ever,* before that).

There are also those who are more likely to just yak on 2m. A
tech in my group now wants a license (and he had to do Morse in the
Navy - but swore never to touch the key again). A project manager
whose XYL is a Ham now wants his license.

A portion of these folks will eventually learn Morse for the fun
of it or to be able to get on HF. Both the EEs have confessed that
to me. Technical folks who work with multi-megabit-per-second data
links in their daily work activity are sometimes too proud to *have*
to learn a mode of communications where you manually micro-manage the
makes and breaks of electrical contacts.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

4337. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 18:30:29 UTC
From: kays@gtenmc.UUCP
Message-ID: <1013@gtenmc.UUCP>
Source record: 5446

Is it unlawful to modify a ham rig to receive CB? I think not .....
The 11 meter band is available on many ham rigs with general coverage
receivers. ie : 0-30Mhz Icoms, Kenwoods, Yaesu do not block 27-28 Mhz.

As pointed out by others, transmitters for CB require type acceptance
certificates.

Gene Kays - KA5ALN
Systems Engineer
GTE Telecom
Bothell WA
206-487-8466

4338. Re: Name of new TECHNICIAN LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 18:35:07 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130006@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 5447

Decided I was not done. By the way what is your license class? I see you did not sign your note with you call. Perhaps you are only a TECHNICIAN. In that case I am better than you and get to sit in the front. I have a Extra class license. Guess what, I passed element 1c, but I will call them TECHNICIANS or TECH for short. As many people have pointed out and it is quite true, 98% of this hobby can be enjoyed WITHOUT knowledge of CW, so why adopt a better-than-thou attitude because someone did not demonstrate a barely literate ability of CW? And that is about it.

THEY ARE TECHNICIANS - PERIOD!

Are we going to discriminate against the present techs because they did not pass the old general exam? Thay has never been a point of discussion.

$flame mode off$

Jim, WA6SDM
jholly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

4339. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 18:45:01 UTC
From: luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <$2J^M|#@rpi.edu>
Source record: 5448

In article <624@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>
>Further, virtually all DX you will talk to on the bands will be experienced
>CW operators. Just ask them and ponder their answers.
>
> AA6PN
Then again it depends on your definition of DX. I consider Chicago to
be DX, on 2304, of course.

Rich, thats not the central issue, CW is FINE for HF DXing, it's even required
for keeping microwave work simple and practical. I don't see what you are
complaining about, the HF bands will see NO CHANGE from this!!!!
Unless some of the new Techs DARE to invade your bands after learning the
code from (oh my GOD!!) tapes.
The upgrade path hasn't changed, to get use of the majority of HF privs,
you will continue to need 2,3a,3b and at least 1b.
To get ANY HF privs you still need to pass 1a!! You should be thrilled,
the VHF/UHF/micro group should be thrilled as they can bring in technically
competant people to all upper bands right away.
I mean, I do think parts of the new legislation are silly (like this valid forever CSCE
stuff for 1a) but hey thats life.
The worst part about this nocode liscence is that it has turned most of those
hold present (read:CW required) liscences into raving, argueing, crying LIDS.
(Come to think of it, I've just added fuel to the fire, boy can I screw up:-)

Luigi Giasi, KA1UTU, luigi@rpi.edu
President W2SZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute ARC
KA1UTU@WA2UMX

4340. Re: W.W.II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 18:48:01 UTC
From: rustyh@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec18.184801.3349@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 5449

In article <18138@shlump.nac.dec.com> goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein) writes:
>
>In article <9012082234.AA00761@ucsd.edu>, PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET (GWYFFD) writes...
>Did every amateur station in the country go
>>into mothballs "for the duration" ?
>
>In a word, YES.

It's interesting that before the war (sometime around 1937) the War Ministary (British) requested the RSGB not to publish letters in "Radio Communication" regarding interference on 10 metres. The "Chain Home" RDF (later RADAR) operated around 30 MHz!

The "woodpecker's" grandfather was Watson Watt!!

--
Michael Katzmann VK2BEA / G4NYV / NV3Z
Broadcast Sports Technology
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton MD 21114-2442 (301) 721-5151 ...uunet!opel!vk2bea!michael

4341. Re: UK-->US ham license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 18:57:24 UTC
From: rustyh@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec18.185724.3518@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 5450

In article <291@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.info.com (Julian Macassey) writes:
>In article <1990Dec13.162450.16530@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> martin@cellar.UUCP (Martin Harriss (ACP)) writes:
>>In article <12280030@hpspdra.HP.COM> henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black) writes:
>>Does one still pay anually in the UK? How much is it now?
>>
> Yes, annually and it's 12 quid. But they do send a new copy of the
>regs each year included in the fee - Now if they threw in the
>callbook, it would be a better deal.

The 12 pounds is not that bad (about the same as my Aussie licence) and
with a UK licence you can operate throughout Europe (CEPT countries) when
you visit. What kills me is that I end up paying about twice that rate
because the banks charge so much for the international bank draft!
When I was in Oz the bank charged about $3, here in the US its more than $20!
Does anyone know a better way to do it? Is it possible to do GIRO transfers
from a US Bank? Is it cheaper?

--
Michael Katzmann vk2bea / g4nyv / nv3z
Broadcast Sports Technology
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton MD 21114-2442 (301) 721-5151 ...uunet!opel!vk2bea!michael

4342. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 19:03:37 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1256@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 5451

In article 28281 of rec.ham-radio Dube writes:

>It is not illegal to MODIFY equipment.
See below.
>It is not illegal to BUILD equipment.
For just about any other service, yes it is.
>It is not illegal to OWN a receiver.
For cellular phone without a service contract? Yes it is!
For 10.525/24 GHz in Ct, Va, and Dc, yes it is!
>It is not illegal to OWN a transmitter.
>It is not illegal to TEAR UP equipment (presuming it's yours).
>
>It doesn't take a lawyer to figure this out; all it takes is the ability to read
>and apply common sense.

Perhaps you should apply a bit of your own wisdom to yourself.

Regarding the CB service and modifying radios:

Title 47, Part 95

95.425 (CB Rule 25) May I make any changes to my CB station transmitter?

(a) You must not make or have any one else make any internal modification
to your CB transmitter.

further:

95.424 (CB rule 24) How do I have my CB station transmitter serviced?

(b) ... internal repairs or internal adjustments should be performed by
or under the immediate supervision and responsibility of a person
certified as technically qualified to perform transmitter maintenance
and repair duties in the private land mobile services and fixed services
by an organization or committee representative of users in those services.

For the Private land mobile radio services:

90.427 Precautions against unauthorized operation.

(b) ... no person shall program into a transmitter frequencies for which
the licensee using the transmitter is not authorized.

For the Aviation services:

87.73 Transmitter adjustments and tests.
A general radiotelephone operator must directly supervise and be
responsible for all transmitter adjustments or tests during install-
ation, servicing, or maintenance of a radio station. A general radio-

telephone operator must be responsible for the proper functioning of the station equipment.

I have read parts 0-19 and 80-97 exhaustively. I don't claim to remember everything I've read, but I sure remember that your above generalizations are not always true. The above references were gleaned from the regs by quickly glancing at the indexes of the individual parts. Please read the regs for other services before you arrogantly generalize and patronize other readers of rec.ham-radio.

--

David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

4343. Re: CMOS Super Keyer II, 11/90 QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 19:11:32 UTC
From: froula@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4565@apricot29.UUCP>
Source record: 5452

eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes:

>>One thing about this keyer which is neither in the manual nor the QST
>>article is that it uses what Curtis Electro Devices (maker of the 8044
>>keyer chip) calls "B" timing. This characteristic automatically adds a
>>character of the opposite kind when the paddle is released.

>Could you explain this a little more clearly? What is a character of
>the opposite kind? Thanks.

> Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

Sure! When both paddles are squeezed, the keyer will make a repeating
di-dah-di-dah-di-dah, etc. If the paddle are simultaneously released
during a dah, a di will be inserted. If the paddles are simultaneously
released during a di, a dah will be added. This is "B" timing.

4344. WANTED Copy of IC02AT commands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 19:55:36 UTC
From: anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012181955.AA04210@tilde>
Source record: 5454

I am looking for a copy of the section of the IC02AT manual that
shows how to operate the keyboard. Fax or email would be ok.
Complete manual to have or borrow would also be good.

--
John H. Anderson, N5OPY
anderson@skvax1.csc.ti.com
N5OPY@N5LDD.TX.USA.NA

4345. Opinions on logging software needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 20:11:23 UTC
From: Judith_A._Stonehill.WBST128@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"18-Dec-90.15:11:23.EST".*.Judith_A._Stonehill.WBST128@Xerox.com>
Source record: 5455

I'm looking for a logging package (running on an IBM PC compatible) which I can use in DXing and contesting, both in the VHF and HF bands. I'd like something which has:

- user defined dupe check rules (with easy exit if a dupe is hit)
- screen layout which is easy to work with
- user defined fields
- easy/flexible searching and reporting
- good documentation
- QSO notes (lots)
- control of some input by rig (not mandatory but nice)
- data import/export
- use of mouse (nice but not required)
- public domain nice but commercial OK too.

Has anyone had experience with a package which has some or all of these features? What do you like/dislike about the package? Any recommendations?

I saw an ad in the July 1990 QST for the Logic (as opposed to Logic Jr.) package from Personal Database Applications in Duluth, GA. Any opinions on this one?

All advise would be greatly appreciated.

73s,

Judy
N2KXS

4346. Re: Radar guns... reprise

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 20:48:25 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012182048.AA06209@tilde>
Source record: 5456

bob%50781.decnet@P2.AMS.WPAFB.AF.MIL ("50781::BOB) asks:

> OK, so what kinda license would I need to (legally) operate a radar gun?

Go ask your local high school baseball coach. I think most of them now
use them to guage the speed of their pitchers' fastball.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

4347. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 21:17:09 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec18161709@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5457

Why worry about fuel for the fire when it is true? Unless of course someone misplaced your asbestos underware, and they are about to put you on a hot-seat like that poor guy in the 60's horror flick "Mark of the Devil".

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

4348. U.S.T.R. Availability through Anonymous FTP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 21:28:59 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901218142859.2380196b@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5458

/\/\/\

4349. Codeless question pool?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 21:35:54 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9012182135.AA25642@hls.com>
Source record: 5459

I probably missed this answer, but here goes anyway. Are the 55 questions
for the codeless tech going to be based on the current Novice/Tech
question pool????

thanks and 73s....trop (Troy)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

4350. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 21:46:10 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <684@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5460

In article <530032@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>, ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (David Ritchie) writes:
> >I don't quite understand why a ham rig modified to run CB should be illegal.
> >Shouldn't the only requirement be that the emissions from the radio meet
> >all of the legal requirements for CB emissions?
>
> This is because amateur radio operators are not licensed to service
> CB transmitters. You must have a general radiotelephone license to do this,
> as CB requires that operators use type accepted equipment (as does other
> land mobile services). Amateur radio equipment is not type accepted, so
> it can not be used on CB frequencies.

Uhhhh....I thought the FCC stopped issuing the General Radiotelephone
License. Didn't they deregulate all this? And what does this license
have to do with type acceptance? I didn't mean that they derregulated
the process of type acceptance, but I thought that the license was
discontinued.

>
Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4351. Re: New Code-free Technician class license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 21:47:25 UTC
From: jgd@Dixie.Com
Message-ID: <5306@rsiatl.Dixie.Com>
Source record: 5461

dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes:

>I wholeheartedly agree with this philosophy and hope that all the other
>hams and OFs out there will do all that's necessary to WELCOME these new
>hams and show them the ropes. This is the only way they will become
>familiar with CORRECT procedures so that they don't try to invent their
>own. Come on, all you people who wanted no-code. Now's your chance!
>We're here to help you!

Yeah, we gotta teach them the proper techniques for repeater wars,
jamming, endless discussions about traffic and the weather, how to
properly take an hour to describe your HT, how to set up worthless
"traffic nets" and the like. If we approach the new hams with the
attitude that we've gotta teach them the ropes as if they are
somewhat inferior, we'll be the losers.

I suspect that we'll be the ones to learn from the newcommers. Assuming
that we gently discourage the 11 meter/HF operating practices, we might
just learn a few things about using ham radio. I know that the people
I've been recruiting are the elite of the computer and commercial RF
industries. These are the people who have enough self-respect NOT to
submit to the CW initiation and instead have waited until the ham
radio rules gained some sanity. We've made that first important step.
We have some more to do before we achieve the ultimate goal - the
total elimination of CW as a licensing requirement but this is a start.

I think we'll be pleasantly surprised with the results of this change.
I can hardly wait to see what happens.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | "Purveyors of speed to the Trade" (tm)
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | Home of the Nidgets (tm)
Marietta, Ga |
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd | "Vote early, Vote often"

4352. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 21:47:38 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500068@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5462

> / hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com / 1:23 pm Dec 17, 1990 /
> In <vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall)> Bill asks:
>
> (Re: Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?)
>
> >Is it illegal to modify a rig to RECEIVE CB?
> >
> >Is it really illegal to modify a rig to make it capable of transmitting on the
> >CB band? There's no question that it's against the rules to transmit with
> >it. Is the mere ownership of a non-type accepted CB rig illegal?
>
> Was this tongue-in-cheek? How many more times will these same questions appear
> on the net?
>
> It is not illegal to MODIFY equipment.
>
> It is not illegal to BUILD equipment.
>
> It is not illegal to OWN a receiver.
>
> It is not illegal to OWN a transmitter.
>
> It is not illegal to TEAR UP equipment (presuming it's yours).
>
>
> a license to do so; or to use transmitting equipment that has not been approved
> for the particular service.
>
> It doesn't take a lawyer to figure this out; all it takes is the ability to read
> and apply common sense.
>
> 73,
> Dube N5PDK
>
> "Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" _Hobbes
> ----------

Probably the biggest incentive for my posting was the bold printed, red warning sign that came with my Uniden 2510 10meter rig. They threatened that if I ever modified my rig (added the jumper that enables CB) and returned it for repair, not only would they not repair the radio but they would also notify the FCC.

This bothers me. It's assumed that since I can use the radio on CB, I'm using the radio as a transmitter and have done something wrong.

Bill - WA7NWP

4353. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 21:51:47 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500069@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5463

> VP-RF now that the code barrier has fallen, up at W2SZ.
>
> .. ... - .. .-.. .-.. ..- ... . -.-. .--
> Luigi Giasi, KA1UTU, President of W2SZ the getting larger ARC of RPI

Don't get too excited. The code "barrier" hasn't "fallen" it's only
been moved back a significant amount.

But there's no going back now. For better or for worse, the requirement
has changed. It's somewhat ironic that the "self-policing" ham community
which has never had enforcement power will now be dealing with changes of
a large scale when the FCC has no police power either due to budget
limitations. Maybe there won't be any problems. Hope not. If there
are, it might be the excuse required to eliminate the ham bands and turn
over the frequencies to cellular services.

But, as always, abusing new hams won't help a thing. Welcoming them
is as much as we can do.

Welcome no-code hams!

(Just don't complain about "those funny beeps" on the repeater too often :-)

Ron
NW0U

4354. Thanks for the welcome

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 21:54:14 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47475@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5464

As someone who's seriously considering becomming a ham in the next few months (thank the FCC for doing something *right* and not putting the nocode above 220), I must thank all of you folks for being so warm and positive and supportive and making us potential hams feel very welcome. I can see why the hobby is losing people.

Be wary of self-fulfilling prophecies -- if you are antagonistic and obnoxious to the new and potential members, you'll scare off all but the stubborn (like me) or the antagonistic or obnoxious. No code is here. You can either pull together and make it work by bringing in the people you want, or you can scream and moan and bitch and complain and scare away everyone except the ones you're most worried about -- because they won't care what you think.

It's very literally up to you. If No code screws up, it won't be the FCC's fault. It'll be the fault of the people who decided it was no good from the beginning and worked to make it fail. You can either bring in the people that make amateur a good hobby and teach them to be good hams, or you can sit back and watch the idiots take over. Now's an important time for everyone concerned to get together and decide to do it right.

You're either part of the solution or part of the problem. It's the ground floor. Is your elevator going up? Or out?

--
Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

USENET has the power to change society radically, but
instead spends all its time arguing about trivia.

4355. Re: 11 meter id with ham call?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 22:01:38 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.90Dec18230138@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 5465

In article <19267@unix.SRI.COM>, larson@snmp (Alan Larson) writes:
>
>p.s. Ever have the urge to ID at the end of a phone call? :-)

I've done it. Several times. OK, you can call me crazy. I am.

> No, but I have seen someone answer a phone and just say "QRZed?"

Interesting idea..

Luru
--
///
o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
o

4356. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 22:25:04 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18339@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5466

In article <9012181514.AA21309@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes...
>So, now comes Brian, who says that it doesn't matter which set of privileges
>have been earned by the operator. What's your call sign and class of license,
>Brian? Do you feel that there should be no class distinction? If so, why not
>just say it. Form a protest to change the current system to a classless
>system. At least, there'd be no need for self-policing the horrendous mess
>that now exists.

I won't speak for Brian but I'll speak for myself.

I agree with Brian. The FCC couldn't give a tinkers' dam about whether
or not some Tech on 10M has passed the code test, unless somebody
causes trouble. They're sick of bellyaching oldtime hams.

Apparently Dube wanted to hear it from an Extra.

Fred R. Goldstein k1io Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA
goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com voice: +1 508 486 7388
Do you think anyone else on the planet would share my opinions, let
alone a multi-billion dollar corporation?

4357. U.S.T.R. FTP AVAILABILITY UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-18 23:01:56 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901218160156.238017d3@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5467

/\/\/\

(docpack.lzh is a LHARC archive file of the documents.)

Many thanks to Kauto Huopio (OH5LFM, huopio.lut.fi) for his efforts in establishing a base FTP site for this information, and for his efforts in redistributing the data to other various nets of interest. His efforts are appreciated.

/\/\/\

4358. Re: 11 meter id with ham call?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 00:23:45 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.002345.4708@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5468

```
As quoted from <14975@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> by perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley):
+---------------
| In article <19267@unix.SRI.COM>, larson@snmp (Alan Larson) writes:
| >p.s. Ever have the urge to ID at the end of a phone call? :-)
|
| No, but I have seen someone answer a phone and just say "QRZed?"
+---------------

It can't be worse than my father answering the phone: "Speak!"

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

4359. Re: Not a new problem - A new Challenge

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 00:32:05 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530033@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 5469

>
>I wish you were right...but the canonical comment of those who operate between
>27.405 and 28 MHz is, "I'd get a ham license if it weren't for that #$%@#$^
>code." Those people will rush to get no-code licenses. That's what frightens
>me about no-code, and _nobody_ has yet shown me that that fear is unfounded.
>

Just remember that most CB practice is the way it is because the status quo
for CB is *different* than ham communications. So if you hear 'CBisms' on 2m,
you might ought call the new ham (on the phone -- don't embarass the ex-CBer
by calling him a lid on the local repeater!) and *gently* inform him/her that
CB lingo is looked up as poor practice (due to its "uneducated" nature).
Hard feelings of amateurs towards CBers are also due CB's takeover of
the 11 meter amateur band (this is something that most CBers are not aware of).
Education is important to new amateurs -- this is something that older
hams can provide.

"Never explain by malice that which can be more easily explained by
ignorance". Note carefully that the last word is "ignorance", not "stupidity".
Given a chance (along with necessary knowledge) to make a correct
decision, most people often will.

-- Dave Ritchie N4DJS
ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com

4360. Re: Class D AM Phone (was Re: morse code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 00:42:11 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880389@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5470

Re: Urban Legend - CBer uses CW when mic is fubar

>What are the odds of a microphone element failing while the push-to-talk
>button stays in working order?

By using a piece(s) of wire, you wouldn't even need the PTT.

Perry "chewing gum and baling wire"
KF0CA

4361. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 00:52:33 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.005233.5424@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5471

As quoted from <3063@wyse.wyse.com> by stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303):
+---------------
| In article <1990Dec16.004633.6662@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
| >Operating CW may reduce liddishness, but I've heard enough hams with about
| >as many functioning neurons as symbols in their call to know that *knowing*
| >code doesn't filter anything.
|
| Your insisting that the statement "CW acts as a filter" be an absolute.
| No-one ever claimed it was a perfect filter, just the best available(and
| time tested...)
+---------------

"Best available"? We haven't tried anything else; we've never separated CW from other possible components of our hypothetical lid filter; and you're claiming it's the "best available" and "time-tested"? Nonsense.

And I'd hardly consider 75m a proof of time-tested-ness....

+---------------
| Now it's up to the OO's to clean up the mess that I expect to occur...
| and there is only 650 of them in the entire country.
+---------------

"You're insisting that the statement "a mess will occur" to be an absolute."

Sorry, but I fully expect that it will end up a zoo *if* you and others who share your beliefs insist on treating no-code Techs as lesser life forms. That kind of situation is called a self-fulfilling prophecy....

++Brandon, ready to welcome new hams regardless of code proficiency
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4362. Re: FCC decision on no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 00:59:06 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.005906.5587@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5472

```
As quoted from <7880388@hpfcdc.HP.COM> by ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein):
+---------------
| > ...10MHz isn't available to Techs *now*. Perhaps you meant 10 meters?
|
| No, I meant what I wrote. The frequency doesn't matter in the context
| of the joke. But "10 meters" does make it read better...
+---------------

"It's 10m, do you know what your _._. .__ is?"

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

4363. Re: Class D AM Phone (was Re: morse code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 01:03:22 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880390@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5473

>Branding CW as a "digital mode" is sort of like calling a bicycle an
>automobile because it has wheels. While the symbols take on discrete levels,
>both the encoding process and the decoding process are very analog in
>nature.

>>If you are branding morse as obsolete because of the modulation techniques
>>then HF packet, AMTOR, and RTTY are also obsolete.
>
>The problem here is that you're confusing coding with modulation. HF packet
>et al are all FM in nature, which is somewhat superior to AM modes like CW
>when it comes to decoding (orthogonality).
>
>-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX

I must be missing something here, Paul. Maybe you need to explain the
difference between "(en)coding" vs "modulation". I know that I could
implement a CW demodulator (or decoder ?) as a state machine that
follows a b-tree. Sounds pretty digital to me. I always thought a CW
transmitter was either ON or OFF, which also sounds distinctly digital.

I also observe that most digital demodulators (which are usually FM in
one form or another) employ analog technniques (such as slope detectors)
in the early stage of the decoding process. Like I've said, I don't
understand your distinction between decoding and demodulation.

As for CW being an AM mode, that's a bit of a stretch. While CW takes
on two amplitudes there is no information in the amplitude itself.
Also, the sidebands are zero-width.

Perry
KF0CA

4364. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 01:03:39 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.010339.5704@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5474

As quoted from <619@chiton.ucsd.edu> by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):

```
+---------------
| A message to all who want to be able to enjoy the hobby in the future:
|
| FIGHT LIKE HELL TO KEEP THE 30 METER BAND AND DIE IF NECESSARY TO KEEP IT CW
| ONLY.
|
| A message to the more virulent no-coders out there:
|
| IF WE GIVE YOU ALL OF THE REST OF THE SPECTRUM FOR NOTHING...WILL YOU LEAVE US
| ALONE ON 30 METERS?
+---------------
```

Gee, I thought I had an amateur radio license. I guess I accidentally got a CW radio license. I'd better write to the FCC and see if amateur radio still exists or not. :-(

++Brandon
(P.S. If I let you have 30m, will you keep your attitude problem off VHF/UHF?)
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4365. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 01:09:54 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <4289.276EF068@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5475

** Quoting Kip Ingram to All **
>Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>I don't quite understand why a ham rig modified to run CB should
>be illegal.
>Shouldn't the only requirement be that the emissions from the
>radio meet
>all of the legal requirements for CB emissions? Forgive my
>ignorance, but
>that seems sensible to me as an engineer. Any other requirements
>would
>seem to be artificial. Like Mr. Spock said, "A difference
>which MAKES no
** End of Quote **
A CB rig by part 95 rules may NOT be VFO or frequency-agile controlled but MUST be "channelized" so that it stays within the tolerances specified in Part 95...A ham rig on the other hand is NOT channelized....it can go where no man ahs gone before...provided it stays within appropriate band edges! and subbands/modes as well!
Also a CB may not put out more than 4 watts (yeah thats a joke...most CBs out of the box will do 10! and some more) but most ham rigs on 10 will do MUCH more than that....
CB to ham??? thats perfectly legal and being done all the time!!!

73
WB5ITT

4366. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 01:13:42 UTC
From: pgc@csadfa.cs.adfa.oz.au
Message-ID: <2144@ccadfa.adfa.oz.au>
Source record: 5476

In article <4ea88b70.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM>, hays@apollo.HP.COM (John Hays) writes:
> In article <1990Dec17.183401.23317@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (
Michael A. Covington) writes:
> >It is incumbent on all of us to welcome the new no-code Technicians into
> >the mainstream of ham radio.
> >
> >... Remember, the FCC doesn't give us spectrum
> >to preserve the radio traditions of 1920. They give us spectrum in order
> >to serve the public, enhance international goodwill, advance the radio art...
> >
> >So here's my message to all the new Techs: WELCOME!
>
> Here! Here!!

> I see this as an opportunity for us to recruit many new people into the
> Ham Radio Fraternity! I even got the XYL to say she would now study for
> the Technician license! I have started working on a couple of co-workers.

I have been following the arguments and comments about the introduction of the
no code licence with some interest.

It seems that this licence is essentially the same as what is called a
"limited" licence here in Australia, and has been available here for many
years.

It certainly did not cause the breakdown of amateur radio here, the home of
the oldest amateur radio society in the world. It did in fact attract many
new members to the hobby that had extremely good technical knowledge and
abilities that did not want to be bothered with morse code. Many of these
later gained the code qualifications so that they had access to the HF bands
below 30MHz.

The arguments being put forward against a no code licence have ALL been heard
before and experience elswhere in the world has proven then wrong.

Your comments about welcoming these new members to the hobby are well taken
and very timely in this argument. The hobby of amatuer has everything to
gain from the abaility of these people, many of whom will have better
technical knowledge and ability than those attempting to exclude them.

Just my $0.02 worth from a place where such a licence has existed for many
years.

GOOD LUCK TO ALL THE NEW AMATEURS!

Phil Clark [VK1PC] Department of Computer Science, Phone:
Australian Defence Force Academy, +61 6 268 8157

Email: Northcott Drive, Campbell, Fax:
pgc@csadfa.cs.adfa.oz.au Canberra, Australia, 2600. +61 6 268 8581

4367. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 01:19:42 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.011942.5840@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5277

As quoted from <18323@shlump.nac.dec.com> by magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...):
+---------------
| 1. Wouldn't it have been nice to see the FCC change the requirements
| for elements 1B and 1C to something like the following:
|
| 1A code @ 5WPM
| 1B computer operations (basic understanding)
| 1C computer " and theory (advanced)
+---------------

Too much emphasis on computers. I wouldn't mind seeing:

1A 5wpm code
1B digital modes (RTTY, AMTOR, packet, etc.) and computers
1C Video/facsimile (fax, SSTV, ATV...)

HOWEVER: if we do this, I would change these to endorsements. It doesn't
make sense to consider 1A (or, for that matter, 1B) a prerequisite for 1C.

I don't expect to see this any time soon; the FCC would have a screaming $#!+
fit over the paperwork. But it seems more rational than the current system
--- and it can be combined with an incentive licensing system if desired. One
that actually *provides* an incentive, by strong preference....

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4368. Re: ELMER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 01:26:15 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.012615.5960@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5278
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

As quoted from <766.276A62DD@w8grt.fidonet.org> by jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs):

```
+---------------
| After only two days since the FCC no-code Technician Class
| announcement, I have already started to receive requests from
| people intersted in getting me to revive the ELMER echo. What
| about it, all you Elmers, think we can make it go this time?
+---------------
```

Ncoast used to run a usenet-fido gateway before "ohionet" went away. We're still willing and able, and have at least two hams resident to help out (N8HSP Terry Bell and myself). And Terry's working on a packet gateway that could conceivably be integrated into it. (Now all I need is a spare computer and HF rig so I can add APLINK ;-)

```
++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

4369. Re: Re: Help convert tv ant to 2m yagi

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 01:27:41 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880391@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5279

>So the next
>project is too convert it to a 144 es 440 yagi. Anyone got any ideas?
>73, ted
>n6trf

I built the same project, and it works pretty well. 120 miles on an HT is so gratifying :-)

If you want 440, maybe just drill holes in the boom for the directors and reflectors and use bronze brazing rod. You could use a scavenged TV element for the split-DE w/ hairpin. There are element scaling equations in the ARRL Antenna book. The Antenna book also has equations for optimal long-boom yagis, which would make sense for the 440 yagi on a 6' boom.

Perry
KF0CA

4370. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 01:28:24 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.012824.15145@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5280

I agree. I think that...

(1) There is no longer a national need for fast CW operators. A 5 wpm code exam is enough to make a ham "code-literate." After that, we improve our speed if and when we need to for on-the-air usage.

(2) There *is* a national need for people who understand computer communications -- *and* a need to attract computer enthusiasts into ham radio.

THEREFORE, I think hams ought to be able to offer exams on computer communications in lieu of the 13 and 20 wpm code exams!

vy 73 de N4TMI
.

4371. Re: FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 01:39:46 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.013946.15359@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5281

In article <5843@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>
>I do wish that they would have a different call sequence for codeless
>(or is the PC term "lesser abled"?) tech licenses - it would make
>enforcement work a little bit easier.
>

I'm glad they didn't. Too many antiquarians are threatening to ostracize
the new hams.

Anyhow, distinctive call signs don't give you any information now.
KC4BDT is Extra Class; I (N4TMI) am Advanced; etc. Lots of hams keep a
lower-level call sign when upgrading.

4372. Build, modify, own (was: (none))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 02:03:00 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <1234567890@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5282

davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
>
> In article 28281 of rec.ham-radio Dube writes:
>
> >It is not illegal to MODIFY equipment.
> See below.

There are no quotes below that prohibit modifying equipment, in the
context of this discussion.

> >It is not illegal to BUILD equipment.
> For just about any other service, yes it is.

There are no quotes below that prohibit BUILDing equipment, in the
context of this discussion.

> >It is not illegal to OWN a receiver.
> For cellular phone without a service contract? Yes it is!

It is not legal to manufacture a receiver whose primary function is
the reception of cellular telephone. It is NOT illegal to OWN a receiver
which has the capability to receive cellular phone. If you truly believe
it IS illegal, you must immediately destroy your old television sets --
those with channel 83 -- or be in violation of the law.

It is not illegal to OWN a cellular phone without a service contract.
In fact, in CA and a few other states, Radio Shack is PROHIBITED from
selling cellular phones any other way. They MAY NOT force you to sign a
service agreement as a condition of sale. In this area, CA is
progressive.

> For 10.525/24 GHz in Ct, Va, and Dc, yes it is!

It is not illegal to OWN a 10.525 GHz receiver, in any state. It IS
illegal to USE said receiver in your automobile. Possession of said
receiver in a location where it may be used in a vehicle is assumption
of use. Possession in the trunk is not. It is not illegal to OWN an open
bottle of liquor, except for minors. It IS illegal to USE that open
bottle in your automobile. It is not illegal in your trunk.

> Regarding the CB service and modifying radios:
>
> Title 47, Part 95
>
> 95.425 (CB Rule 25) May I make any changes to my CB station transmitter?
>
Any radio not the CB station transmitter is not covered under this rule.

If the radio in question is not type-certified it cannot be the station transmitter. Any equipment built or modified, unless recertified, is no longer capable of being the CB station transmitter, and its USE as such is prohibited.

> 95.424 (CB rule 24) How do I have my CB station transmitter serviced?

Ditto above.
>
> For the Private land mobile radio services:
>
> 90.427 Precautions against unauthorized operation.
>
> (b) ... no person shall program into a transmitter frequencies for which
> the licensee using the transmitter is not authorized.

This rule does not prohibit the ownership, modification, or building of equipment. It prohibits USE, by a licensee, of unauthorized frequencies. If you are not a licensee, you are not covered.

If you read this rule out of context, it also seems to allow the USE of modified or built equipment, as long as you are authorized to use the frequency. This is certainly not true, as is stated in the original post, and is why taking rules out of context is very dangerous.

> For the Aviation services:
>
> 87.73 Transmitter adjustments and tests.
> A general radiotelephone operator must directly supervise and be
> responsible for all transmitter adjustments or tests during install-
> ation, servicing, or maintenance of a radio station. A general radio-
> telephone operator must be responsible for the proper functioning of th
> station equipment.

An aviation station is a very specific thing. Any equipment not part of the station is not covered by this rule. No aviation station licensee is prohibited by this rule from owning, modifying, or building any equipment he desires. If I owned an airplane (which requires a station license) I may legally add an amateur transmitter (which may be built or modified by myself) without the supervision of the general licensee, as that radio is not covered under the aviation rules (except for the mechanical considerations of weight and airframe modifications).

> I have read parts 0-19 and 80-97 exhaustively. I don't claim to remember
> everything I've read, but I sure remember that your above generalizations
> are not always true.

If you read the generalizations, as written, including the emphasized words, they are true.

If you include the entire context of the previous post, which clearly said that usage of the modified equipment was not legal, the generalizations are true.

If you include the context of the regulations you posted, the
generalizations are true.

> Please read the
> regs for other services before you arrogantly generalize and patronize other
> readers of rec.ham-radio.

Please accept the difference between OWN, MODIFY, BUILD, and USE.

4373. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 02:19:44 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <LZmeu2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5283

msl@pdn.paradyne.com (Mike Luszcz) writes:

> 1. How will a current novice (one who does not upgrade to tech by Feb.)
> upgrade to receive 30mhz and higher privileges?

Just as you would upgrade to the current Tech privileges -- take the
test.

> It is my understanding that the new 55 question pool will include questions
> from both current novice and tech question pools. Will he/she be
> required to take the new 55 question test which will include novice
> questions? I think that would make about 75 questions total ...

The test will have 55 questions. To upgrade, you would take a test of
55 questions. To walk in cold (no license), you would take a test of 55
questions. If you walk in and take the Novice test and decide that it
was horribly easy, and then take the Tech test, you will take the Novice
test, and then the full 55 question Tech test. You do not need to take
the Novice written test to be a Tech. You do not need to take the Tech
test to be a General. You need only 55 questions.

If you want the current Tech <30MHz privileges, you will need to take
a 5 wpm code test.

> 2. Does anyone have a phone number to the FCC for general info regarding
> Amateur radio?

Not off hand. Isn't it in the rulebook you keep by your rig?

Why not just get on the air, use a fake call, give out your name and
address, and interfere with as many commercial broadcasters as you can.
They will call you. ;-)

4374. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 02:29:56 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.022956.22142@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5284

In article <36@shasta.Stanford.EDU> paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:
>In article <620@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>>CW "operating" has made sure that new Amateurs learned good operating practices
>>along with the fundamental traditions of friendliness and civility.
>
>Sure it has. That's why most of the ARF and BARF people have licenses
>requiring 13 WPM or better, right?
>
>My education in "good operating practice" and "friendliness and civility" came
>from working rural 2m FM, and from working SSB DX (not pileups, but the real
>thing), as well as ARES work. All voice.

I was under the impression that there were many Amateurs with impeccable
operating practice who never use CW.
Are you sure that it is "CW "operating" [that] has made sure that new
Amateurs learned good operating practices"?
And, is it really that hard to have poor CW operating habits? It seems to me
that you could operate CW on top of someone elses voice signal. All you have
to do is turn on that narrow CW filter and BANG! you can ignore everyone else!
Operating CW doesn't require good operating practice; it certainly doesn't
teach it.

You don't learn to be a good operator by using a specific mode.
You become a good operator by LISTENING to other good operators,
not by TRANSMITTING, be it in CW, AMTOR, SSB, or PACKET.

If you find it difficult to have good operating practice in any mode other than
CW, by all means, operate CW!
There are many other Amateurs who operate properly whatever the mode.

Maybe it isn't the mode or the code?!?

* * * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ====================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ====================== N2JPG

4375. Use your ham call on CB?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 02:42:10 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.024210.27137@informix.com>
Source record: 5285

In article <672@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>Actually, using your ham call on 11 meters is LEGAL! The FCC doesn't
>care if or how you ID your CB station. So as long as you are running
>a type accepted radio and don't mind folks knowing who you are, go
>ahead and sign your ham call on CB.

Yeah, but with my luck, some $&*#& out in CB-land will have a current
callbook, look me up, and then fire-bomb my house. Judging by the
people I hear on 11 meters, I wouldn't be surprised ....

KK6MY

--

=-=-=-

4376. Commodore Ham Software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 02:51:49 UTC
From: grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec18.215150.2490@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 5286

I have been reading the details about the no-code ticket and I was tempted to try for that ticket. Yet, I want to learn the code as well. Tonight I spoke to one of toledo's well known hams and he that years ago, when he had his Commodore 64 computer, there were programs that helped people learn code. I have a commodore 128 and I would like anyone who has any programs of this nature. If they are on any annonymous ftp sites, I'd like to know and if anyone can send them over the net. I am eager to learn my code and I programs of such nature can help me earn my ticket by allowing me to practice code.

Thanks in advance,

Tony

4377. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 02:55:02 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.025502.27367@informix.com>
Source record: 5287

My question is: how many people will rush to get the new no-code ticket?
I think that most new no-code hams will fall into the following categories:

1. Friends / spouses of current hams

2. A few CBers who may have been intimidated by morse code

How many more people will this be? Not too many, I fear.

However, we in the amateur community have a great opportunity to
enhance growth in our hobby if we actively promote the new no-code
license. If the new ticket is actively publicized, we could see new hams
from other categories:

1. Elderly / shut-ins

2. Kids

3. People in the general public who may never have heard of
ham radio

4. Serious CBers who have heard little or nothing about ham
radio

I say ... let's DO IT! Let's pubicize the heck out of this new ticket.
A lot of people out there could experience the same fun that we have in
ham radio. Any hobby is better when more people are involved in it!

--

=-=-=-

4378. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 02:59:40 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.025940.27430@informix.com>
Source record: 5288

In article <9012172023.AA13013@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>In <vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall)> Bill asks:
>
>>Is it really illegal to modify a rig to make it capable of transmitting on the
>>CB band? There's no question that it's against the rules to transmit with
>>it. Is the mere ownership of a non-type accepted CB rig illegal?
>
>Was this tongue-in-cheek? How many more times will these same questions appear
>on the net?
>
>It is not illegal to OWN a receiver.
>

It didn't sound tongue-in-cheek to me!!!! Especially if the ACLU gets their
way, and they make certain scanners illegal! Then it WILL be illegal to
own a receiver.

Gosh, I really hate it when legitimate questions are ridiculed like this.

KK6MY

--

=-=-=-

4379. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 03:30:48 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1681@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5289

In article <619@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>Right now only CW OP's are blown off by big sigs on 28.005,15,30 and 45 with
>great regularity. This weekend I was having a nice QSO with a GM in the morning
>when a horendous LSB station came on 28.015 with a reverb mike that sounded
>like the voice of GOD commanding HIS children. Then these two CB'ers started
>arguing about the best way to cook curried chicken. They wasted at least 10Kc
>of spectrum with their culinary discussion. As usual I moved off and tried to
>find the GM but he was probably too disgusted to continue.

So CW *won't* get through better than other modulation methods after all.
Sorry to be snide, but I couldn't resist after all the pro-code claims.
Pirates are everybody's business and should be fought as strongly as possible.
Right now the FCC is still hacked about being taken to court by the ARRL
and seems unlikely to take action. If these turkeys can be located, perhaps
a hundred thousand letters sent directly to them complaining about their
illegal actions might help. You can count on me to write a nasty letter.

>A message to all who want to be able to enjoy the hobby in the future:
>
>FIGHT LIKE HELL TO KEEP THE 30 METER BAND AND DIE IF NECESSARY TO KEEP IT CW
>ONLY.

Too bad you have to die. 30 meters is not now, nor has it ever been CW only.
Listen to the packet and RTTY signals on the band sometime. Not all no-coders
operate voice only you know.

Gary KE4ZV

4380. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 03:48:21 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1682@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5290

In article <675@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>Y'all told us how you knew all these brilliant engineers who were
>going to revitalize our hobby if only we got rid of the silly Morse
>requirement.
>
>How many of your friends who are interested in DSP, networking,
>etc (NOT just in yakking on 2 FM) are planning to get their Tech
>come February 15?

I've already signed up three enthusiastic engineers for the new improved
tech license. We are impatiently waiting for February.

Gary KE4ZV

4381. FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 04:08:56 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <780.276F4DE6@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5291

> From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303)
> Date: 18 Dec 90 00:00:31 GMT
> Organization: Wyse Technology
> Message-ID: <3063@wyse.wyse.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1990Dec16.004633.6662@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG
> (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
> >As quoted from <19152@unix.SRI.COM> by larson@snmp.sri.com (Alan Larson):
> >+---------------
> >| Well, you still don't like it. Perhaps if you tried 20 meters in
> >| the section between 14.0 and 14.1 MHz, you might find otherwise.
> >+---------------
> >
> >Operating CW may reduce liddishness, but I've heard enough hams with about
> >as many functioning neurons as symbols in their call to know that *knowing*
> >code doesn't filter anything.
> >
> >++Brandon
> >--
> >Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
>
> Brandon,
>
> Your insisting that the statement "CW acts as a filter" be an absolute.
> No-one ever claimed it was a perfect filter, just the best available(and
> time tested...)

Cures warts, too.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4382. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 04:33:11 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.043311.23326@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5292

In article <675@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <1990Dec17.032209.28141@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>> >So by this time next year I expect to see HUGE advances in the
>> >state of the art, a revitalization of the US ham manufacturers,
>> >(Hammarlund making DSP boxes?) and ham radio growing like crazy
>> >with all this new talent.
>>
>> >Or will we just see a lot more folks yakking on 2 meters?
>>
>> All of the above provided we PROMOTE ham radio now like we could not
>> have before.
>
>OK, well you and the other Phil must be thrilled that the nocode
>license has even more privileges than any of us ever dreamed of.
>
>Y'all told us how you knew all these brilliant engineers who were
>going to revitalize our hobby if only we got rid of the silly Morse
>requirement.
>
>How many of your friends who are interested in DSP, networking,
>etc (NOT just in yakking on 2 FM) are planning to get their Tech
>come February 15?

5 that I know of, so far.

>Tad Cook
>Seattle, WA
>Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
>Phone: 206/527-4089
>MCI Mail: 3288544
>Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
>USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
>or, tad@ssc.UUCP

* * * * * * * ======================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ======================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ======================== N2JPG

4383. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 04:38:34 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.043834.14456@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5293

In article <1250309@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.ham-radio, paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf) writes:
>
>>Most CW ops that I've heard carrying on "real" conversations operate at
>>around 15 WPM. Compare that with normal human conversation at 150 WPM,
>>and you can see where the "advantage" of CW comes from -- slowing down
>>the information rate. I think if you were to compare a rate 1/10 PSK
>>system to CW, you'd notice the difference.
>
>Indeed, phone operators do slow down their speech when conditions are
>bad. But CW will still get through when voice communications is
>impossible.

By all means, use CW if you want.
But how often is "voice communications impossible"?
Assuming that a phone call is out of the question,
in most cases, other Amateur modes will also "get through."

>AL N1AL

* * * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ====================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ====================== N2JPG

4384. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 04:44:48 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.044448.25636@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5294

In article <1250310@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.ham-radio, mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:
>
>> Full duplex voice ("phone") is "rag-chew" at its best! It is hardly a narrow
>>bandwith setup, but can be inexpensive and compact as well (that's what modern
>>technology does for you). I don't suggest that we implement this on crowded
>>HF bands but, then, rag-chew can be done on VHF, UHF, SHF... with an HT, a
>>mobile, or a satellite ground station.
>
>I agree, phone is more convenient for ragchewing. On the other, hand, the
>telephone is more convenient yet! No jammers, for one thing. :-)
>
>AL N1AL

But telephone can't deal with many people at once without a party line.
And, besides, Amateur radio is much more fun AND works when the phone
lines go down.
If you want to talk to hams, what better place then on the radio?
I have only seen a few instances of jamming:
on CB
on repeaters
on the HF general portions.

When two individuals are talking without the aid of a repeater, it is
difficult to jam them since they can always switch to another frequency.
(Yes; they may have to have a backup frequency)!

* * * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ====================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ====================== N2JPG

4385. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 04:47:32 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec18.234732@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5295

In article <4471@lib.tmc.edu>, jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
|> I wish you were right...but the canonical comment of those who operate between
|> 27.405 and 28 MHz is, "I'd get a ham license if it weren't for that #$%@#$^
|> code." Those people will rush to get no-code licenses. That's what frightens
|> me about no-code, and _nobody_ has yet shown me that that fear is unfounded.

Why should it frighten you? I've listened to those guys too, and to tell you the truth, I would have a hard time telling them apart from "real" hams. The lingo is the same, the conversation topics are the same, the equipment is even the same. :-)

About the only thing that gives them away is a) the inability to standardize on either USB or LSB, and b) the absence of callsigns.

Phil

4386. Re: Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 04:49:20 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.044920.1047@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5296

In article <1250311@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.ham-radio, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>... Yet, I have had sucessful
>>AMTOR contacts where I couldn't reliably tell by ear that a signal was
>>present. I could see it on the TU's scope though. I believe that a good
>>AMTOR setup will get through when 90% of CW operators would throw up their
>>hands. And the radio equipment does not need to be any more complex than a
>>modest QSK CW setup. Of course like everything else, there is good AMTOR
>>equipment and bad. In general, I have not been impressed with the do
>>everything boxes. An ST-6 still outperforms the builtin modems on these
>>things. ...
>
>I have used an ST-6 for old-fashioned RTTY years ago. The TTY machine
>would be down to essentially zero copy with a signal that would still be
>nearly 100% copy by ear on CW. Of course, AMTOR has error-correction,
>but it still has to have a mostly-correct signal for the error-correction
>to work.
>
>AL N1AL

Your ears must be better than Gary's.
If he couldn't reliably tell by ear that a signal was present then I very much doubt that he would have been able to copy the CW.

* * * * * * * ======================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ======================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ======================== N2JPG

4387. FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 05:08:31 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <781.276F4DED@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5297

> From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko)
> Date: 18 Dec 90 14:04:41 GMT
> Organization: Racal InterLan, Inc., Boxborough, MA (1-800-LAN-TALK)
> Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec18090441@interlan.interlan.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> It's amazing the attitude already. "Yikes, how many CBers will...."
>
> Give me a f*cking break!! CW is CW, not god given master of all. It is
> just one mode of many, not a lid filter. You want exclusion in
> privlidges?
> OK, set up a network sub-band, and I'll write the rules. If you can't
> program an ethernet chip, say the Intel 82586, to handle high loads, and
> shut down without a memory scribble, you don't belong, you MUST be a
> LID!!!
> STAY OUT OF MY BAND YOU CB-ER!!!!!!!!!

Mike, you've got to learn to quit bottling up your feelings. [:-)

Truth be known, however, I'm also disturbed by the CW diehards who WANT the new no-code Tech license to fail and/or produce the end of civlization as we know it just so they can say, "See, I told you not having your ears attacked by a whistling woodpecker would be bad!"

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4388. 11 meter id with ham call?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 05:11:09 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <782.276F4DF3@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5298

> From: perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley)
> Date: 18 Dec 90 15:11:24 GMT
> Organization: GE Corp. R & D, Schenectady, NY 12345
> Message-ID: <14975@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <19267@unix.SRI.COM>, larson@snmp (Alan Larson) writes:
> >
> >p.s. Ever have the urge to ID at the end of a phone call? :-)
>
> No, but I have seen someone answer a phone and just say "QRZed?"

I quit Air Force MARS when I caught myself ending my bedtime prayers with
"Nothing further. Out."

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4389. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 05:27:26 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.052726.28100@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5299

Here are some reasons why I'm glad that the FCC isn't making a new set of distinct call signs for the no code techs:

-there are enough classes of call signs already.
-he wouldn't have to give up his old call when he passed the code.
-anti no-coders might be rude, refuse to communicate with them, or even jam them.
-he's got full technician priviledges above HF, so what's wrong with his technician call?

Don't separate them from the experienced hams; bring them in, teach them what it is to be a good ham; let them teach you what they have to bring to this fine hobby-service.
Somehow I think that many of our parents and spouses are going to become licensed, now. I also think that they will do so in order to communicate with *us*. If we practice the good operating that we preach, they will be the very best of hams since we will be their elmers.
With these people, we can afford to fill the ranks of Amateur Radio.
We may not win back all of 220, but it sure is going to boost Amateur Radio's support in the government and in the eyes of the general public.
It will also boost our ability to respond in an emergency, since there will be more Hams available to turn out.

If you are worried about Amateur Radio becoming another CB band, why not become an Official Observer? These are the people, as well as every Amateur who operates according to the code of Amateur etiquette, are the ones who prevent Amateur Radio from becoming like CB.
If CB were administered like Amateur Radio, instead of like a free-for-all, maybe it would still be a pleasant place to chat.
If we work together to train the newcomers and curb those established bad apples, Amateur Radio will always be a pleasure to use.

* * * * * * * ========================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ========================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ========================== N2JPG

4390. Re: New Code-free Technician class license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 05:52:34 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080044@col.hp.com>
Source record: 5300

>/ col:rec.ham-radio / Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo / 6:51 am Dec 17, 1990 /
>I suspect that the FCC's recent creation of a code-free entry class
>license will be the cause of much debate in this newsgroup over the
>next few months (years?). In any case, the deed has been done and
>it's up to us experienced hams to welcome the new licensees
>into our hobby graciously. I was glad to see that the FCC granted all
>Tech privileges above 30 Mhz to the new class, thus allowing them to
>make use of the popular 2-meter band (in spite of the ARRL request
>that they only be allowed to use 220 and above). This
>seems to indicate that the FCC wants us to absorb the new licensees
>into the mainstream of VHF and UHF ham radio and to avoid treating
>them as "second rate" hams. Whether or not we agree with what the
>FCC has done, we should not "take it out" on these newcomers to our
>hobby.
>================================
>Peter Simpson, KA1AXY
>Data General Corp M/S E132
>Westboro, MA 01580
>(508) 870-9837
>Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM
>----------
What the heck you trying to do, Pete? Interject a little sanity
into the rec.hr flailing and wailing about the merits of code-free
technicians?

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"I absolutely hate people who are intolerant."

4391. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 05:52:55 UTC
From: luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <C^K^&2$@rpi.edu>
Source record: 5301

In article <LZmeu2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
> The test will have 55 questions. To upgrade, you would take a test of
>55 questions. To walk in cold (no license), you would take a test of 55
>questions. If you walk in and take the Novice test and decide that it
>was horribly easy, and then take the Tech test, you will take the Novice
>test, and then the full 55 question Tech test. You do not need to take
>the Novice written test to be a Tech. You do not need to take the Tech
>test to be a General. You need only 55 questions.
>
> If you want the current Tech <30MHz privileges, you will need to take
>a 5 wpm code test.
>
Where did you get this one? The information I was given indicated
that all the FCC did in their meeting of 13Dec90 was drop the requirement
of element 1a for Technicians, meaning that the Tech 'test' would be
Element 2(the Novice element) and Element 3a(the Tech element), sorta the
first amateur exam to have two theory test, if you went in 'cold'. If you
went in with a novice, or had just passed the Novice (credit for 1a and 2)
that all you would do for Tech is take 3a...the same exam upgrade path
as always. But then again...misinformation is the word of the week.

Luigi Giasi, KA1UTU
President W2SZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute ARC
luigi@rpi.edu
--... ...-- -.. . -.- .- .---- ..- - ..-

4392. Re: Codeless question pool?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 05:57:15 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <692@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 5302

In article <9012182135.AA25642@hls.com>, trop@hls.com (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>
> I probably missed this answer, but here goes anyway. Are the 55 questions
> for the codeless tech going to be based on the current Novice/Tech
> question pool????
Advice received today from our VEC: the new codeless tech test is the current
element 2 (Novice) + element 3A (Tech.) Nothing different. Let's hope they
sound a little better than the cb'ers investing 10 USB these days. QSL QSL
QSL QSL and isn't that a big roger.

4393. Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 06:09:00 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <690@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5303

In article <1250311@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
> In rec.ham-radio, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
> >... Yet, I have had sucessful
> >AMTOR contacts where I couldn't reliably tell by ear that a signal was
> >present. I could see it on the TU's scope though. I believe that a good
> >AMTOR setup will get through when 90% of CW operators would throw up their
> >hands. And the radio equipment does not need to be any more complex than a
>
> I have used an ST-6 for old-fashioned RTTY years ago. The TTY machine
> would be down to essentially zero copy with a signal that would still be
> nearly 100% copy by ear on CW. Of course, AMTOR has error-correction,
> but it still has to have a mostly-correct signal for the error-correction
> to work.

Ah, you haven't used AMTOR then. I have dredged intelligence out of
the noise with AMTOR that I could not do with any other mode. I'm not
knocking CW....I like it a lot. But AMTOR is VERY robust on HF. Once
the ARQ link is established, if it can copy just an ocasional chirp,
the message will get through with no errors.

On CW or phone, the sending station keeps sending, even though you
may copy only 10% of the intelligence error free. ARQ AMTOR requests
repeats when it gets a bad chirp. Of course packet does this, but not
too well on HF in its present form.

Their wierd thing with AMTOR is that when the path is deteriorating,
I can still copy flawlessly (although slowly) when there seems to
be little if any audible signal there.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4394. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 06:14:35 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <691@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5304

In article <1990Dec18.050336.1415@athena.cs.uga.edu>, mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
> Who is closer to the intended purpose of Amateur Radio...
> the CW antiquarians or the VHF experimenters?
>

WHAT VHF experimenters? Most of what I hear on VHF is folks yakking on repeaters. I hardly even hear FM simplex anymore.

Oh, excuse me....thats right....none of the new folks with the new tech license will be yakking on 2 mtr repeaters. They will all be showing us how antiquated our other modes are if we aren't using DSP....

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4395. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 07:05:19 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530035@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 5305

>> This is because amateur radio operators are not licensed to service
>> CB transmitters. You must have a general radiotelephone license to do this,
>> as CB requires that operators use type accepted equipment (as does other
>> land mobile services). Amateur radio equipment is not type accepted, so
>> it can not be used on CB frequencies.
>
>The Commercial General license is a piece of wallpaper only. Used to be you
>needed a 2nd phone license to work on anything, and a first phone for broadcast
>but that was changed to where you need nothing to work on anything. Almost.

Oh, this is news to me (I am not doubting you -honest!). I actually had
a 3rd class radiotelephone at one point (missed getting the 2nd by 1 questions,
and got out of EE into CS and never bothered to retake it :^>). When did this
change?

--Dave Ritchie N4DJS
ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com

4396. Re: Radar guns... reprise

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 07:14:21 UTC
From: jgd@Dixie.Com
Message-ID: <5318@rsiatl.Dixie.Com>
Source record: 5306

dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:

>bob%50781.decnet@P2.AMS.WPAFB.AF.MIL ("50781::BOB) asks:

>> OK, so what kinda license would I need to (legally) operate a radar gun?

>Go ask your local high school baseball coach. I think most of them now
>use them to guage the speed of their pitchers' fastball.

If you are not a ham, you must license the transmitter in the fixed radiolocation service. This requires filing an application with the FCC AND having your choice of frequency coordinated (expensive). I recently contacted the local FCC field office and requested all forms that would be necesary to license a radar gun. I received a form that contained about 10 pages of fill-in-the-blank (forget the form number) plus a thick guidebook for filling out the form (!) plus a list of frequency coordinators.

Normally this licenseing is handled by the radar gun vendor as part of the gun sale. You as a citizen don't really want to go through the hassles. Just tune the gun to the ham segment of 10 ghz (or pretend you have) or just operate the K-band unit under your license since we share that band. Be sure and check the rules regarding operating beacons and rangefinding equipment. I believe you used to have to afix a printed callsign to the transmitter in lieu of other ID methods. BS true, but vital if you get hassled for "shooting" the local fuzz.

(BTW, you outta see a duty chief sputter when you walk in to a police station and ask to file a speeding charge against a cop and present radar evidence to back it up. :-) What's good for the goose.....

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | "Purveyors of speed to the Trade" (tm)
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | Home of the Nidgets (tm)
Marietta, Ga |
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd | "Vote early, Vote often"

4397. There is no 'CW-only' segment!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 10:23:52 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <19.Dec.90.10
Source record: 5307

Someone (i forget who, it was repeated several times) recently said:
>
>This assumes that 30 meters is a CW only band. It is NOT!
>
>There are only TWO band segments in ALL of the Amateur Radio spectrum that
>are truly CW only:
>
> 50.0 - 50.1 MHz
> 144.0 - 144.1 MHz
>
This is *NOT TRUE*!
Most of the World has *NO* 'CW Only', 'Phone-only' sub-bands. It is only
a result of the FCC licensing policy that the USA has these restrictions.
There is *NOTHING* in ITU regs. to give foundation to the US restrictions;
the restrictions are there through the whims of the FCC.

In most of 'the rest of the world', bandplans are by voluntary agreement.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

4398. Code-free Tech. license.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 10:31:39 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <19.Dec.90.10
Source record: 5308

To all those who have said they will try for a Tech license now the code requirement has been lifted, ***WELCOME ABOARD***!
********** Ham radio needs you! Come on down!! **********
I guess i will have to work at building a radio for six meters to talk/packet to you all.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

4399. Need FT-101E noise blanker unit type (PB1292)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 11:21:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <90Dec19.103935est.57351@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 5309

I am looking for a Yaesu FT101-E noise blanker unit (PB1292). This particular noise blanker features an adjustable level control. Unfortunately, it is no longer made by Yaesu and hence is unavailable from Yaesu USA.

Y.N. Miles,
<MULTI@TRIUMFcl.bitnet>

4400. Re: Homebrew - help wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 14:06:15 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec19090615@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5310

Our club in Texas a few years back built our entire 220 repeater from kit boards from HAMTronics. It worked OK, but after a lightning strike, we obtained a Midland, and split it in two for the repeater. All the interface and control was custom built and Z80 based.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

4401. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 14:12:29 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4482@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5311

In article <1990Dec19.012824.15145@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>(1) There is no longer a national need for fast CW operators. A 5 wpm
>code exam is enough to make a ham "code-literate." After that, we
>improve our speed if and when we need to for on-the-air usage.

Tell that to KA5ZCK, who's sometimes addressed as Lieutenant Robert M. Craig, USNR-R. He's told me a couple of times that he's always looking for people to copy code, and was prepared to offer E-6 or E-7 enlistments (I think...don't hold me to that, but it was in that range) to people who could come in with demonstrated code proficiency in the 17-25 WPM range.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4402. Subscription Request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 14:26:38 UTC
From: hpeach@adc01c.ca.UKY.EDU
Message-ID: <23708@adc01c.ca.uky.edu>
Source record: 5312

```
---cut here---

SUBSCRIBE
HELP
---
Harold G. Peach, Jr. Internet: hgpeach@ca.uky.edu
252 Ag. Engineering Bldg., U.K.
Lexington, KY 40546-0276 Phone: (606) 257-3335
"Jesus is the reason for the season! Merry Christmas!"
```

4403. Re: Name of new TECHNICIAN LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 14:42:11 UTC
From: kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <41632@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 5313

Ok; I've got to get my two cent's worth in on this issue. One of the stated purposes of the Amateur Radio Service (and the one that seems to make the most sense from in the "big" picture) is to maintain a pool of individuals skilled in communications technology. In years gone by, if we found ourselves in a war, the military needed good CW operators and needed them FAST. Hence the CW requirement for ham licenses; it was completely correct and totally proper BECAUSE IT SERVED THE NATIONAL INTEREST. Hams offered this resource to the nation, and in return got to use valuable spectrum space.

So the CW question is easy to dispense with. Does a significant amount of military communication still use CW? Could a crisis arise today that would be more severe if no CW operators existed? If it could, if we still need CW operators, then the license structure should encourage CW training.

On the other hand, there are new technologies (satellite, packet, computer communications, spread spectrum, and so on) that I know for a fact are very important to the military these days. Therefore, the license structure should encourage skill in these areas.

I happen to think that the new codeless license gives too much for too little. The new Tech test, which is a combination of the old Novice and Tech tests, is a joke at best (I know; I just took the Novice and Tech). I have no objection to an "easy" entry into the hobby, but the privs you get for taking that route should be quite limited. New privs should be earned by becoming more competent in some branch of communications technology.

Sorry about rambling. To sum up, the procedure for developing a license structure should be the following:

1. Identify the nation's communications personell needs

2. Develop an entry-level exam that gives the licensee a basic overview of each of these crucial communications areas. This exam should be quite easy and would serve mainly to make hams aware of the broad field and ensure that they were cognizant of the rules and regs applying to them and of the penalties for failure to comply.

3. Provide a multi-ladder advancement program, whereby hams can gain more privs by training themselves in one of the specific areas identified in step 1. Each successive step should require more and more expertise in the area. Reaching the top of a ladder should indicate a profound technical knowledge of the area involved.

It is important to note that achieving high levels on one "ladder" should not entitle a ham to high privs in another area. He should have to go back and learn the new area from the bottom up. In this manner there will be an incentive for hams to become highly expert in many areas of communication theory. The privs associated with a particular area should be comensurate with the value the FCC attaches to that particular area of technology. For instance, if the government still needs CW, but not much, the CW ladder might lead to relatively modest privs. On the other hand, the reward for mastering an area that is extremely valuable would be very great (lots of spectrum space, high power privs, etc). Whatever works. Also, there is no reason that the value of various areas should remain static. From time to time the FCC should review the privs awarded for various skills and make suitable modifications. In this manner they will continually guide hams into the most important areas of technology.

In short, ham radio is a program for building the nation's technical resource base, not a freebie rag-chewing program. Let's keep things in perspective.

BTW, I zipped up the asbestos suit BEFORE I EVEN STARTED THIS MESSAGE, because I'm sure I've irritated somebody. I like code. I like computers. I passed the code test. Give me a break.

Kip

4404. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 15:44:44 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <216@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5314

In article <1990Dec18.234732@envy.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
{In article <4471@lib.tmc.edu>, jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay
{ Maynard) writes:
{|> I wish you were right...but the canonical comment of those who
{operate between
{|> 27.405 and 28 MHz is, "I'd get a ham license if it weren't for that
{#$%@#$^
{|> code." Those people will rush to get no-code licenses. That's what
{frightens
{|> me about no-code, and _nobody_ has yet shown me that that fear is
{unfounded.
{
{Why should it frighten you? I've listened to those guys too, and to
{tell you the truth, I would have a hard time telling them apart from
{"real" hams. The lingo is the same, the conversation topics are the
{same, the equipment is even the same. :-)
{
{About the only thing that gives them away is a) the inability to
{standardize on either USB or LSB, and b) the absence of callsigns.

I agree with Phil. In fact any of that type who wanted to have "bought"
licenses or cheated on the test in some other way long ago.

Locks (tests) don't deter criminals, locks (tests) merely keep honest
people honest!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4405. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 15:46:23 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.154623.21314@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5315

If I had a Uniden 2510, I think I would want to enable the CB frequencies,
but NOT in order to engage in outlaw CBing. Instead, my purpose would be...

(1) To LISTEN to Channel 19 in traffic jams and the like;

(2) To have one more place I could transmit in a real emergency.

But then I'm one in a zillion.

73 de N4TMI

4406. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 15:49:00 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <217@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5316

In article <7500069@hpfcso.HP.COM> ron@hpfcso.HP.COM (Ron Miller) writes:
{> VP-RF now that the code barrier has fallen, up at W2SZ.
{
{Don't get too excited. The code "barrier" hasn't "fallen" it's only
{been moved back a significant amount.

Very true. A step, but ONLY a step. CW is STILL legal just like it always
was!

{Welcome no-code hams!
{
{(Just don't complain about "those funny beeps" on the repeater too often :-)

Actually I like "stand by for the breaker on CW" :-)

It is suprising how many G/A/E hams fall for it too!

Of course I keep my IDer at 25+ wpm which DOES help :-)

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4407. Re: W.W.II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 15:56:06 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <218@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5317

In article <779.276E7E75@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

{
{"Rah-rah"??? Do I detect a little cynicism here? As a kid, I collected
{milkweed pods for fliers' life jackets, collected rubber and scrap metal, and
{bought War bonds and savings stamps.
{
{I also watched my church's service flag stars turn from blue to gold one by
{one and wondering if the 3rd star in the fourth row (my brother's) was
{someday going to be one of them. My brother's star stayed blue, but 8 out of
{34 didn't.
{
{So, my friend, be careful how you speak of a time when people still cared
{about more than their own amusement. "Rah-rah", indeed. [:-(

I suspect that seeing your freinds die for no purpose in Vietnam has had a little to do with that attitude. Add in a dash of cynical exploitation from government circles ("Read my lips") and a few like Jim Bakker, Falwell and Oral Roberts and I can well see where one gets just a tad cynical about such bandwagons.

Back to hand wringing about no-code ...

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4408. Re: Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 16:00:15 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130007@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 5318

Matter of fact how do you know I can legally talk in the Extra class bands? My call is WA6SDM, not one of the fancy 2x1's or 2x2's. Guess you could pull out the call book and look it up, but then he might have upgraded since the last call book. Problems, Problems. Good God!!
Jim, WA6SDM
jholly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

4409. Foreign exchange (was Re: UK-->US ham license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 16:04:10 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <219@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5319

In article <1990Dec18.185724.3518@wam.umd.edu> rustyh@wam.umd.edu (Rusty Haddock) writes:
{The 12 pounds is not that bad (about the same as my Aussie licence) and
{with a UK licence you can operate throughout Europe (CEPT countries) when
{you visit. What kills me is that I end up paying about twice that rate
{because the banks charge so much for the international bank draft!
{When I was in Oz the bank charged about $3, here in the US its more than $20!
{Does anyone know a better way to do it? Is it possible to do GIRO transfers
{from a US Bank? Is it cheaper?

You might try opening an account in a foreign bank, U.S. banks tend to try
to "soak" you in any foreign currency transaction in my experience.
I used to have an account with Bank of Montreal (Canada) who would charge
$1 (CDN) for a foreign currency transaction such as a money order. The nice
thing is that the Canadian banks are almost all national banks so you can
open an account ANYWHERE in Canada and many U.S. cities! B of M also does a
lot of "bank by mail" too.

You DO have to declare the account on your income tax form and there are
regulations for large amounts of money (>$3K or so), but so long as you
aren't using the account for anything the government doesn't like there is
no hassle.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4410. The next step!?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 16:11:55 UTC
From: enders@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <7233@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 5320

Ok, the codeless license has been approved. We should hopefully be on the way to the new 'Golden Age' of Amateur radio. But we are still burdened with the wonderfully complex license structure (even moreso now, with perpetual CSCE's, etc.) dictated by some well-meaning folks in the early '60's.

I think the FCC could colapse the current 5 amateur license classes into 3, plus eliminate the need for perpetual CSCE's and two classes of 'grandfathered' technician class licensees by doing the following (preferably, before the new tech licensing takes effect):

1. Eliminate element 1B from General and Advanced class license requirements. Replace it with 1A, to conform to ITU regs.

2. Make all Technician class licenses issued between 4/1/87 (or whatever date Novice Enhancement took effect) and 2/15/91 non-renewable, with a 2 year licensing period.

3. Suspend the issuance of new General class licenses, making them likewise non-renewable, with a 5 year term.

Now for the explanation. (1) instantly upgrades 'Old' Techs to General since they would have passed 1A, 2, and 3 (now 3A and 3B), and are on an equal footing with generals. (2) phases out the remaining Techs that have passed 1A, 2, and 3A. They either have to take 3B and become Generals, or revert to no-code Techs or Novice. When the new Tech test comes on-line, it should be element 3 (i.e. combine 3A and 3B again). (3) phases out Generals over a 5 year term. Either they upgrade by taking 4A to advanced, or they revert back to no-code Tech or Novice. We would then have the following license structure:

Novice: 1A, 2
Tech 2, 3
Advanced 1A, 2, 3, 4A
Extra 1C, 2, 3, 4A, 4B

Actually, at this point the novice ticket becomes a bit redundant, so it could then be phased out, leaving us with:

Tech 2, 3
Advanced 1A, 2, 3, 4A
Extra 1C, 2, 3, 4A, 4B

Although Advanced should probably be renamed to reflect it's status as the primary HF amateur license. You will note that this scheme keeps Extra. This is *not* an error! The Extra has always been a 'wallhanger' in relation to the privleges you get for the effort you expend. I feel it should be preserved as a status symbol, if nothing else. With less paperwork, the FCC

might even resume issuing the wall certificate type of Extra license.

The current Tech, General, and Advanced licenses have the most in common, and are the most likely candidates for 'telescoping' into one class. The upgrade route is simple, with most folks probably only opting to upgrade from no-code to the primary license. Them that want's Extra can go the route and get it, too.

73,

==========

Todd Enders - WD0BCI ARPA: enders@plains.nodak.edu
Computer Center UUCP: ...!uunet!plains!enders
Minot State University or: ...!hplabs!hp-lsd!plains!enders
Minot, ND 58701 Bitnet: enders@plains

"The present would be full of all possible futures,
if the past had not already projected a pattern upon it" - Andre' Gide

==========

4411. Re: W.W.II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 16:28:55 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <SAAF.90Dec19112855@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 5321

In article <779.276E7E75@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> >
> > The advertising section in the back had a lot of war-effort rah-rah,
> > ususally depicting a pennant with an "E", referred to as the Army/Navy
> > E. I assume that was a citation for contributing to the war effeort,
> > right?
>
> "Rah-rah"??? Do I detect a little cynicism here?
>
> So, my friend, be careful how you speak of a time when people still cared
> about more than their own amusement. "Rah-rah", indeed. [:-(
>

What the hell's wrong with rah-rah? Do I detect a little hyper-sensitivity here? I call it rah-rah because it was an emotional appeal to pride of serving your country in time of war. That war effort was worth supporting in the opinion of a vast majority of Americans, myself included. And if you think that people today care only about their own amusement, you should talk to some of the kids over in HZ-land and their families.

So how about "Common Carrier Communication?" Did anyone on the net ever do it?

Len, NV2Z
--

| Len Saaf, The Institute of Optics, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY |
| Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu Bitnet: SAAF@UOROPT |

4412. Re: HC901204.ZIP - HamComm: Transmit/receive RTTY with PC/XT/AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 16:44:58 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.164458.8746@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 5322

I would love to try the HamComm software that has been discussed on the net. Has anyone else had trouble logging in to wsmr-simtel20.army.mil ? Every time I connect (for a week) it says "too many anonymous useras at this time - try again later". Could someone post it here or load it to another more accessible system?
Ken - WB0QNA

4413. Help needed with Yaesu FT-101B

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 17:03:29 UTC
From: d_muller@suisse.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.114535@suisse.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 5323

--
I recently got on the air for the first time with a Yaesu FT-101B - what a thrill! But I'm having a slight problem with tuning up the transmitter for SSB operation. With the meter switch on ALC, the needle won't budge from the full-scale position, no matter how hard I yell into the microphone (while connected to a dummy load, of course :-)

I followed all the transmitter tune-up directions meticulously, paying special attention to the adjustment of the ALC pot under the hood. Setting this correctly was a bit tricky - usually I'd transmit to test, the needle would pin-out to the right, I'd back the pot off to get full-scale, and then try again. Then the needle would be below full scale. It took a while to get a feel for how to set it so it would come up to full scale correctly when transmitting started. The fact that the pot setting seemed _real_ touchy right around there didn't help matters - perhaps the potentiometer is worn out in this spot?

In any case, my first (and, thus far, only) QSO didn't evoke any complaints about my signal quality, so I don't really know if there's a problem with the ALC circuitry, or just with the meter. I have some understanding of electronics but not much practical experience. The schematics seem to indicate that the ALC circuitry is very simple.

Has anyone out there had any similar experiences with this xcver? Any suggestions on what might be wrong or what I should check? I've got a good multimeter and a lousy oscilloscope, but no other test equipment.

| Dan Muller (KA1UXL) | d_muller@took.enet.dec.com
| Digital Equipment Corporation | 508 486-7614
| 550 King St., LKG2-2/BB9 | "So THAT's what an invisible barrier
| Littleton, MA 01460 | looks like!" - the movie "Time Bandits"

4414. Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 17:11:13 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500070@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5324

In article <19267@unix.SRI.COM> larson@snmp.sri.com (Alan Larson) writes:
>p.s. Ever have the urge to ID at the end of a phone call? :-)
> I once watched a guy id on a test of a cassette tape recorder.

How about on a scrambled military secure voice circuit? (Didn't quite :-)

Ham radio is a great cure for mic fright.

Ron
NW0U
(Fastest CW operator aboard ship was me- a $!!&# OFFICER :-)

4415. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 17:22:36 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500071@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5325

>
> I wish you were right...but the canonical comment of those who operate between
> 27.405 and 28 MHz is, "I'd get a ham license if it weren't for that #$%@#$^
> code." Those people will rush to get no-code licenses. That's what frightens
> me about no-code, and _nobody_ has yet shown me that that fear is unfounded.
>
> --
> Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can

I think they're just breaking wind. The *next* excuse will be that
the theory is too hard.

After all, the gang that doesn't know an "omenmeter" from a "joltmeter,"
and are known to carry saltwater in jugs in their car trunks to
improve their signals, aren't going to pass the test. :-)

Ron
NW0U

4416. Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 17:27:54 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <785.276F70E6@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5326

> From: kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen)
> Date: 18 Dec 90 18:30:07 GMT
> Organization: Apple Computer Inc., Cupertino, CA
> Message-ID: <47468@apple.Apple.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
> >How many of your friends who are interested in DSP, networking,
> >etc (NOT just in yakking on 2 FM) are planning to get their Tech
> >come February 15?
>
>
> You will be surprised, Tad, at how much latent interest there is
> in Ham radio around the hi-tech spots, with Morse code being the
> main hinderance up till now.
>
> A colleague who was studying Morse has now stopped and is simply
> waiting for February to roll around. A friend in another company
> who tried hard and gave up on Morse about a year ago has asked me
> to wake him as soon as an exam session is available. These are EEs
> who are as likely to homebrew as they are to yakking on 2m with a
> storebought HT. Hey, these guys think the written tests are at
> best a joke :-) It was situations like these that made me get off
> my buns and write in to the FCC earlier (never lobbied any govermental
> organization, for any cause, *ever,* before that).
>
> There are also those who are more likely to just yak on 2m. A
> tech in my group now wants a license (and he had to do Morse in the
> Navy - but swore never to touch the key again). A project manager
> whose XYL is a Ham now wants his license.
>
> A portion of these folks will eventually learn Morse for the fun
> of it or to be able to get on HF. Both the EEs have confessed that
> to me. Technical folks who work with multi-megabit-per-second data
> links in their daily work activity are sometimes too proud to *have*
> to learn a mode of communications where you manually micro-manage the
> makes and breaks of electrical contacts.

I have been thinking about all of the reports similar to this that I have heard, and it suddenly dawned on me that perhaps part of the opposition to no-code was the desire of some to keep ham radio down at the slow, lotech level they can keep up with.

Any thoughts on this?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4417. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 17:35:49 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.173549.22547@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5227

In article <217@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters%darla@dover.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
>In article <7500069@hpfcso.HP.COM> ron@hpfcso.HP.COM (Ron Miller) writes:
>
>Of course I keep my IDer at 25+ wpm which DOES help :-)
>
Doesn't Part 97 (revised 1989) require all automatically generated code IDs to be 20 wpm or slower?

4418. FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 17:36:36 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <786.276F70EE@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5228

> From: john@qip.UUCP (John Moore)
> Date: 18 Dec 90 06:12:50 GMT
> Organization: Anasazi, Inc. Phoenix, Az
> Message-ID: <5843@qip.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <748.2767FFE5@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
>]
>] > From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
>] > Date: 13 Dec 90 19:28:37 GMT
>] > Organization: The University of Hartford
>] > Message-ID: <409@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
>] > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>] >
>] >
>] > December 13, 1990
>] >
>] > FCC ESTABLISHES NEW CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE
>] > (PR DOCKET 90-55)
>]
>]I take back part of what I have said about them in the past. Sometimes
> the FCC
>]does indeed do something right!!!
>]
>
> I'm pleased, but not all that surprised. I had previously speculated
> that Ralph Haller (who was a reasonable, if slightly devious, person
> when I knew him) put out the original proposal as a straw-man.
>
> I do wish that they would have a different call sequence for codeless
> (or is the PC term "lesser abled"?) tech licenses - it would make
> enforcement work a little bit easier.

It would also make it easier for the mindless anti-no-code bigots. I think no callsign distinction is the better approach. This way people will get to know and like one another before an Old Fart finds out, "Oh, no, he's one of THEM!"

One thing about this bemuses me. Why do the OF's assume that THEM have any interest in talking to Buffalo Bill Code-y? We may very well have a situation now like in Jean Auel's "Clan of the Cave Bear", in which the "Others" are replacing the "Flatheads" as the dominant anthropoid species.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4419. new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 17:45:44 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <787.276F70F5@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5229

In article <116@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>]And, if we are supposed to be self policing, and I hear a technician
> talking
>]on 10 meters, how do I know if he is legal or not ???

Well, for starters, let's give "Innocent until proven guilty" a good try. In the absence of evidence to te contrary, assume he's legal. After all, he's asuming YOU are legal, isn't he?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4420. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 17:55:41 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <19117@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 5230

In article <4471@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>I wish you were right...but the canonical comment of those who operate between
>27.405 and 28 MHz is, "I'd get a ham license if it weren't for that #$%@#$^
>code." Those people will rush to get no-code licenses. That's what frightens
>me about no-code, and _nobody_ has yet shown me that that fear is unfounded.
>
Yes, they will. CBers will rush to get ham licenses in droves, at least I
think so.

BUT NOTHING SAYS THAT THEY WILL BE JACKASSES WHEN THEY GET HERE!

--
Ed Greenberg WB2GOH/6
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA

4421. Re: Reciprocal operating in France?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 17:57:49 UTC
From: beams@norvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <518@norvax.UUCP>
Source record: 5231

> In article <1250290@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
> >In rec.ham-radio, john@anasaz.uucp (John Moore) writes:
> >
> >>I expect to spend considerable time in France early next year.
> >>...
> >>We don't speak ANY French - is that a problem?
> >
> >You really only need to know one phrase:
> >
> >"Ou est le lavabo?" = Where is the toilet?
> >

No it isn't! Not unless you have no inhibition about relieving yourself
into the lavatory!

Ask directions for "la toilette" or even "le W.C." (this latter Anglicism
has crossed the Channel and is apparently widely recognized in France).

And be careful in taking a French hotel room. If you get "une chambre avec
salle de bain," you get a room with a bath--but not a toilet. Look for
"une chambre avec salle de bain et toilette" if you don't want to share
a W.C. with strangers.

France is a *beautiful* country; be certain to get *away* from Paris to
get to know the charms of its villages and farms. I found France to be a
wonderful mixture of the modern and the ancient, and the only rude French
I encountered were Parisians (or is it "Parisites?" :-) :-) :-))

73, Dave KK9Y ex-F0IMG

--
UUCP: ...seismo!uwvax!astroatc!norvax!beams
US Mail: David Beams / Norland Corporation / Fort Atkinson, WI 53538-8999
"Let's stop this finger-pointing and get down to some serious name-calling!"

4422. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 18:11:01 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <120@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 5232

For those of us who are not the military type, what is an E-7 or E-7 level ??
General, Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, Corporal, Private ??

4423. Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 18:43:50 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <RJwFu1w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5233

alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer) writes:

> In article <VyL9T5w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
> >alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer) writes:
> >> I guess your license says ham on it? Hmmm, funny mine doesn't, it says
> >> Amateur.
> > Mine says neither rec.ham-radio nor rec.radio.amateur. It does use the
> >word "license". If what the license says is what we should use, then the
> >group name should be amateur.radio.license.
> ^^^^^^^
> I was merely pointing out that the license says AMATEUR not ham.

And I was pointing out it says a lot more than just Amateur. Don't trot
out the license as support for changing the name and then ignore the rest
of it.

> > The name is not broken. Don't fix it. The structure is broken. Fix that.
> > Changing the name is not chaging the structure.
>
> I'm not saying the name is broken here...
> It's just not as descriptive as it should be.

Look up the words. Ham is better than amateur at describing the hobby.

> As part of the structure enhancement rec.radio.amateur.satellite might do
> some good towards the end of distributing some of the traffic.

But there has been NO suggestion of r.r.a.s. You are right --
changing the structure will distribute the traffic. The ONLY structure
change is adding the .legal subgroup, which is NOT dependent on changing
anything else. Adding r.h.l will have the same effect as changing the
name and adding r.r.a.l, with less work for all.

> > There is still no evidence that renaming the group will make it better.
>
> There is no evidence it WON'T make it better either.

If there is no evidence either way, why bother to do it at all?

P.S. Alan - your system is mis-configured. It is delivering mail to the
wrong places and abusing net resources. Fortunately, I was able to stop
mine from automatically correcting your error and resending it. You
should fix yours, I might not catch it next time.

4424. Re: There is no 'CW-only' segment!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 18:48:45 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3067@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 5234

In article <19.Dec.90.10:27:13.GMT.#3387@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>>There are only TWO band segments in ALL of the Amateur Radio spectrum that
>This is *NOT TRUE*!
>Most of the World has *NO* 'CW Only', 'Phone-only' sub-bands. It is only
>
> Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

Slight correction on terminology....There is certainly some "CW-Only" portions of amateur spectrum as set up by US regs, but there is no such thing as "Phone-Only", i.e. I can use CW anywhere in the amateur spectrum. There is only custom saying I won't do that.

73's de Steve KA6S

4425. Re: Homebrew - help wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 18:51:47 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.185147.19531@xanadu.com>
Source record: 5235

In article <1679@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1792JKOSS00@RICEVM1> JKOSS00@RICEVM1.BITNET (Jordan Kossack) writes:
>>
>>Howdy
>>
>>I was wondering if anyone knew where I might find a ckt diagram
>>or plans for a homebrew 2m FM rig. I mainly would like to build
>>something to use a local repeater, so it should be able to do a
>>rcv/xmt shift and put out at least 5W running off 12V.
[Stuff deleted...]
>> ---
>
>Yep, I think this one is more interesting than the pizza wars. :-)
>I'd like to hear some comments on scratch built VHF+ radios. Personally,
>I would take a look at the kits put out by Hamtronics and Ramsey. They

The ~146 mhzf receiver that Ramsey puts out (NE602 based, I think) doesn't
seem to be too sensitive without a preamp. I find a modified radio shack
weather cube to be more sensitive.

>are inexpensive and at least the new Hamtronics stuff works really well.
>I haven't actually seen one of the new Ramsey 2 meter symthesized tranceiver
>kits, but it sounds good in the ad. Circuit layout is not trivial at VHF+
>and having a proven circuit board as a starting point is a big help.
>
>If you really want to scratch build a proven design, check out "VHF-UHF
>Manual" by Evans and Jessop. This is an RSGB publication that has detailed
>designs for 2 meter transmit and receive strips that look fairly easy to
>build. The "Manual" is available from the Ham Radio Bookstore. This book
>is highly recomended for the bookshelf of any RF hacker.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

I heard that RF Parts sells some VHF RF amplifier modules. Apparently
all you need is a heat sink, DC supply, and a transmit receive switch.

Jeff

4426. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 19:03:27 UTC
From: IO60370@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <90353.140327IO60370@MAINE.BITNET>
Source record: 5236

From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
> I'd better write to the FCC and see if amateur radio still
> exists or not. :-(

It does not. Not in any sense of the original meaning. Perhaps there are a few actual hams left, but their number is so small as to be in the noise. What we have today is something approaching what was called 'CB' circa 1970. 'CB' has deteriorated since then. So has amateur radio.

4427. Re: QSL Path to HC8A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 19:06:36 UTC
From: buettneb@lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de
Message-ID: <6129@tuminfo1.lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de>
Source record: 5237

> In my log, I have HC8A's QSL instructions as QSL direct to
>
> P.O. Box DX
> Cuenca, Ecuador
>
> I either got this info during the contest or a few days before
> when HC8A was on the air. Either way, I think it came from HC8A.
> I did QSL direct, but haven't seen the card yet.

This is the same address that was used by HD8EX some years ago.
Some of my friends are still waiting for the QSL... Good Luck!

Ben, DL6RAI

4428. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 19:11:19 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <kTXFu4w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5238

luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu (John L Luigi Giasi) writes:

> In article <LZmeu2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
> > The test will have 55 questions. To upgrade, you would take a test of
> Where did you get this one? The information I was given indicated

I got it off THIS newsgroup.

4429. Re: Ham licenses without Morse code -- News item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 19:21:14 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250312@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5239

In rec.ham-radio, look@s30.csrd.uiuc.edu (Stephen Look) writes:

>In article <1250308@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>
> [lots deleted]
>>
>>A complete packet station requires 1) 2-meter (etc.) radio, 2) TNC and
>>3) computer or terminal. For a garden-variety AT, new synthesized radio
>>and packet-only TNC, we're talking, what $1500-$2000? With a dumb terminal
>>and used radio, it's still in the $300-$500 range. You can get a
>>good-condition Johnson Viking and Heath Mohawk receiver for way (WAY)
>>under $100! :-)
>>
>-OR-
>you can get a used rock-bound HR-2B for $30, a HD4040 for $30 and use that
>VIC20 with a homemade terminal program that you just had laying around!
>Looks like about $60 to me.
>You don't NEED to spend money on new stuff for packet or any other mode.
>>
-OR-
you can use the Heath DX-20 and Hallicrafters SX-38 you had lying around.
Looks like $0 to me! :-)

C'mon, clearly if you compare apples to apples CW is cheaper.

AL N1AL

4430. Re: 11 meter id with ham call?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 19:21:26 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec19142126@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5240

i
> In article <19267@unix.SRI.COM>, larson@snmp (Alan Larson) writes:
> >
> >p.s. Ever have the urge to ID at the end of a phone call? :-)
>
> No, but I have seen someone answer a phone and just say "QRZed?"

I've caught myself giving my call as I end my message to an answering machine.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

4431. Re: FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 19:29:34 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec19142934@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5241

That was bottled up. What you saw was just what leaked out!

This is getting ridiculous. The deed is done, and regardless how people feel, they'd better make it positive.

Just the other night on a local repeater this was discussed, and this one .....INDIVIDUAL..... (I'm bottled up again!!) started talking about no-code in HF ruining the hobby and about international treaty. I TRIED to be polite, but after about 4 exchanges he INSISTED about moaning about how it was protected by treaty. I signed. You gotta remember about arguing with a rock. Teaching a pig to sing just annoys a pig, and he still won't sing. The rock won't even get annoyed.

But what got me was the attitude that HF was 'protected' and his attitude of CW is HAM radio.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

4432. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 19:30:57 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <628@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5242

In article <205@platypus.uofs.edu> bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>
>I personally think the FCC should allow automatic packet from 26.5 to 28.0
>Mhz. It should give the computer hobbyist (both ham and non-ham) somewhere
>to run that USENET feed or FIDONET link. It should clear up the whole CB
>business in no time.
>And no, there is no smiley after the above.
>
Unfortunately this will drive the CBers up to 28.000 and above destroying the
CW portion of the band. They are already transmitting there now and making
portions of the CW band unusable.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

4433. Re: Advice sought on UK to Japan communication

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 19:34:15 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250313@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5243

In rec.ham-radio, aiml@cs.strath.ac.uk (Alan Laird) writes:

>I wonder if someone could advise me on the feasability of
>using shortwave to communicate with a friend of mine whilst
>he is working at sea.

>He will probably be sailing out of Japan to Brueni (sp?).
>Is it possible to reach that part of the world from the UK ?
>At all ? Regularly ? If so, what sort of kit would be best
>(which band, output power etc.).

>I am new to the world of shortwave broadcasting so please
>keep the TLA's to a minimum.
>Many thanks.

My impression is that it is very difficult to get permission to
operate an Amateur Radio station from a commercial vessel. You
can't just use the ship's radio on the ham bands, because by law
(at least for US-flag vessels) the Amateur and Commercial
apparatus must be completely separate.

You can always send a message by commercial ship-to-shore
radio. Don't know what it costs. If it's a small ship it
likely will be sent by M**** c***. :-)

AL N1AL

4434. Re: Additional TH-75 mods.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 19:36:00 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.193600.12429@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5244

In article <18230051@hpfcdj.HP.COM> myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
>>II. I was disappointed Kenwood didn't have a trickle charge feature for
>>the battery pack when you plug the radio into an external DC source.
>>This is easily modified, and the result works well keeping a 50ma.
>>charging current to the battery.
>
>This is probably not all that good an idea if you use the rig a lot on external
>DC. A simple charging system like this has no provision for ending the charge
>if the battery starts to overcharge, and it's voltage depression due to over-
>charging that really causes the NiCd problem that most think is "memory."
>(NiCd cells really don't have a true "memory" problem, at least not one
>which will normally be seen in the vast majority of applications. Details
>and references available on request.)
>
>
>
>Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
> Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
>myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

I wouldn't add trickle charging to my HT.
The ability to run the HT directly on DC without charging the battery is one
of the big reasons why I chose the TH-75A over other models!

When you say that "NiCd cells don't have a memory problem" do you mean that it
is not damaging to discharge them somewhat and then recharge them?
(recharging them when they have not been discharged to their rated discharged
voltage, but not OVERcharging them)
Also, is it really that damaging to leave NiCds on TRICKLE charge, let's say
6 ma for a 600 ma/H battery?

* * * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ====================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ====================== N2JPG

4435. Chebychev Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 20:04:19 UTC
From: kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <41662@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 5245

Hi. A quick question about Chebychev low pass filters. The ARRL Handbook says that the passband SWR depends on the passband ripple (bigger ripple, bigger SWR). My intuition tells me that that would only become a problem if you actually used the filter all over the passband; SOMEWHERE in the passband the high SWR would occur. If I'm running at a single, crystal defined frequency, can't I tune my antenna for good SWR regardless of my filter?

Also, a more theoretical question on filters. A low pass filter prevents high frequency energy from reaching the load. However, the filter is comprised only of inductors and capacitors, so it can't dissipate that energy. Furthermore, the filter components can't store it either, since that would result in a long term uptrend in stored energy which would violate the assumption that everything is steady state. The only place left for the energy to go is back to the source. So apparently a filter really functions as a reflector in its stopband, sending energy back to the source rather than allowing it to reach the load.

Of course, this means that the source must absorb all of the stopband energy. I'm building a QRP transmitter that filters a square wave to get a suitably pure sine wave. That's no problem. But if I add a power amp stage to get more power later, I think this means I should amplify the sine wave rather than the square wave. Because if I amplify the square wave and then filter it, the amplifier output stage will have to absorb the now amplified harmonic energy. Right?

Any feedback will be appreciated!

Thanks,
Kip Ingram
----------->>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
A Tech is a Tech is a Tech; welcome, all who will operate with common sense and consideration of others!
----------->>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

4436. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 20:11:34 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.201134.14623@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 5246

In article <4482@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
> edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
> >(1) There is no longer a national need for fast CW operators. A 5 wpm
> >code exam is enough to make a ham "code-literate." After that, we
> >improve our speed if and when we need to for on-the-air usage.
>
> Tell that to KA5ZCK, who's sometimes addressed as Lieutenant Robert M.
> Craig, USNR-R. He's told me a couple of times that he's always looking
> for people to copy code, and was prepared to offer E-6 or E-7 enlistments
> (I think...don't hold me to that, but it was in that range) to people who
> could come in with demonstrated code proficiency in the 17-25 WPM range.
>

Sorry, but I don't understand your point. Are you suggesting that we should continue to require this code speed in amateur radio so Navy recruiters will have an easier job? If THEY need 17-25 wpm, let them provide the training; we are not their farm team.

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

4437. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 20:23:51 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.202351.14952@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 5247

In article <47468@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
>
> A colleague who was studying Morse has now stopped and is simply
> waiting for February to roll around.

As far as I know, there is no reason to wait until February. Have him take the exams now, collect the Certificates of Sucessful Completion, and on February 15 he can walk into the VE session and have them dispatch a form 610 for him.

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

4438. Wanted: APLINK FTP site.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 20:25:05 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <524@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 5248

Does anyone out there know of a site that offers APLINK for anonymous
ftp? Thanks.

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Packet: ve6bbm@ve6mc [.ab.can.na]
The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

4439. Re: Herbie

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 20:27:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <E9319B51A23FE06747@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 5249

There was a query several issues back from Kip Ingram concerning Herbie. I have not been able to reach Kip at any reasonable e-mail address so will ask here. He wrote:

> I almost hate to ask about this, but would someone please e-mail me a rundown
> of the "Herbie" situation? I listened in yesterday on 14.313. I heard Herb
> loud and clear; he seems to have a magnificent station. However, what I heard

> was a rational, reasonable man trying to enjoying chatting with other hams.
> He and his buddies were polite about letting other people join in.
>
> [portion deleted]
>
> Please, I'm terribly curious. Obviously there are a lot of hams out there
> that ABSOLUTELY DESPISE Herb. I heard them myself. What is Herb supposed to
> have done to P.O. these people so much? I didn't hear anything bad. ...

I didn't see any replies to this, but I, too, would like to know. I listened to 14.313 last night for the first time and, although there was a lot of lecturing on foreign affairs, I didn't hear any real objectionable material or operating practices. What's going on here?

steve - W3GRG

4440. Re: Name of new TECHNICIAN LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 20:47:26 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <R02Fu10w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5250

ker@cbnewsj.att.com (kenneth.roser) writes:

> The intent of the posting was to simplify the inevitable. People WILL
> ask what type of Technician you are just as they do today to differentiate
> between the 3A/3B Technicians and the 3A Technicians. I'm just proposing
> a shorthand name to use when one wants to differentiate amongst the
> different types of Technicians.
>
In perusing my copy of Part 97, I find paragraph 97.119(e), which says,
in part, that operators who are using privileges based on a CSCE must add
an indicator of this following the call sign. The Technician indicator is
KT.

I used to hear this all the time. "KA1XYZ interim KT." "N0ABC temporary
AG."

Has this part been rescinded, or is it just being ignored?

4441. Help: Optimal Coil Geometry for Metal Detector (+ideas)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 20:55:08 UTC
From: G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.205508.13947@massey.ac.nz>
Source record: 5251
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Hi
I'm making a metal detector for my son's birthday - you know the sort of thing that it's obvious how it works and you just whip one up in an evening :-) Well I did that and I have a few questions ...

I'm using the two oscillators at about 300KHz mixed together and listening for the beat note. One of the oscillators is fixed and the other has the search coil as its inductance, so that its frequency will vary when metal is bought close to it.

I've prototyped it last night and it seems to work but it's not as sensitive as I'd like. When the oscillators are about zero beat (or close) you can detect (" denote INCHES):

(The round coil has about the same inductance as the oblong one - I didn't count its turns)
COIL Shape and Turns

OBJECT 15Turns 4" x 6" 4"diameter
3"*3" PC bare PC board 5" 4"
Bean Tin 5" diameter 7" 5"
Coin 1.5" diameter 2" 1"

The coil shape obviously has a marked difference on the sensitivity - what is the optimal shape and screening (ie should the coil be round, square, oblong, a spiral to encompass a lot of area, shielded)?

I'm aiming to be able to detect objects at greater distances that the above. Obviously the type of metal has an effect but there must be some general guidelines. Do you need different shaped coils for maximum sensitivity with different sized object? One magazine article suggested that the sensitivity was related to the ratio of the object size to the coil size, but didn't give any further guidelines :-(

The frequency I'm using is sort of mid-range, I didn't want to go too high in case the metals are too lossy - I know this sounds sort of vague, but I know for example that you don't use a nail as core for RF coils :-) Would a higher frequency be better?

The other sort of metal detector I know of has two coils are right angles to minimize the coupling between them, until some metal comes along. Is this type notably more sensitive?

A friend has just come in and suggested using a phase comparator as in 4046 VCO chip instead of listening to the beat note - Seems as though this might be too sensitive ???

Gian, my son is only seven and would be happy with the current
version, but _I_ don't like not understanding the things I build :-)

Any suggestions would be welcome.

Thanks
Giovanni ZL2BOI

--

Giovanni Moretti, Consultant | G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz, Pkt-ZL2BOI@ZL2BFJ
Computer Centre, Massey University| Ph 64 63 69099 x8398, FAX 64 63 505607
Palmerston North, New Zealand | QUITTERS NEVER WIN, WINNERS NEVER QUIT

4442. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 20:55:16 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.205516.15882@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 5252

In article <LZmeu2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley)
writes:
> The test will have 55 questions. To upgrade, you would take a test of
> 55 questions. To walk in cold (no license), you would take a test of 55
> questions. If you walk in and take the Novice test and decide that it
> was horribly easy, and then take the Tech test, you will take the Novice
> test, and then the full 55 question Tech test. You do not need to take
> the Novice written test to be a Tech.

Sorry, but I and the local VEC disagree with you on this. The
55 questions represent a two-part exam comprised of the existing
Novice exam (30 questions) and the exisiting Tech exam (25 questions).
If you have credit already for element 2 (the Novice written)
you only have to take the Tech written.

The exam structure has not changed. Its just that elements 2 and 3
will get you a Tech license in mid-February.

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

4443. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 21:16:41 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500072@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5253

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) / 10:25 am Dec 18, 1990 /

I wonder with all of the recent changes (technician and disability
waiver) if the FCC has really gone far enough ?

No. They should remove all voice privileges from 20 meters and make it a
digital only band (for the U.S.) like 30 meters.

That would solve lots of problems.

Bill - WA7NWP

p.s. :-)

4444. Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 21:28:00 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9012192128.AA05068@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5254

CPO. :-)

4445. And the war rages on!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 21:32:15 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <208@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 5255

You know, I thought now that the FCC had finally acted and created a class of license that did not require CW, the endless debate would finally come to an end.

I was wrong. :-(

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

4446. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 21:33:33 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <19131@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 5256

In article <LZmeu2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
> Why not just get on the air, use a fake call, give out your name and
>address, and interfere with as many commercial broadcasters as you can.
>They will call you. ;-)

That was tasteless and un-called-for. The individual posting is
interested in ham radio, not smartass remarks. Your information regarding
the upgrade process is not in accordance with what's been previously
posted. Please lighten up.
--
Ed Greenberg WB2GOH/6
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA

4447. Shortwave radios illegal?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 21:38:40 UTC
From: wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM
Message-ID: <9158@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM>
Source record: 5257
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Every Saturday afternoon National Public Radio brings you
Car Talk starring the click and clack brothers Maliacci (sp?).
Each week they give a stumper question the answer to be
reveiled the following week. Most of the questions are about
cars but last weeks went somthing like:

A woman brings in something electrical to a repair shop.
The repairman says: I haven't seen one of these for awhile.
they used to be illegal.

A group of us brainstormed that one for awhile but didn't get
close to the answer, even though one of us is a SWL.

The 1990 Passport to world band radio has an article concerning
forbidden listening in various countries. It says that during
WWII German and Italian nationals (not citizens) in the US
possessing SW radios were required to surrender or render the
SW bands inoperative.

But did this apply to US citizenry at large?

4448. Re: No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 22:05:03 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <25077@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 5258

In article <9012181514.AA21309@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>So, now comes Brian, who says that it doesn't matter which set of privileges
>have been earned by the operator. What's your call sign and class of license,
>Brian? Do you feel that there should be no class distinction? If so, why not
>just say it. Form a protest to change the current system to a classless
>system.

My primary station callsign is WB6CYT; it's a Technician operator class
and has been since I first became a ham 20 years ago.

Yes, I believe in a classless amateur radio service.

I've sent you a copy of my filing with the FCC under a separate cover;
those paying attention have seen it posted here before so I won't
inflict it on them again. Briefly, it maintains that there should only
be two classes of license - one with code to satisfy international
requirements for operation below 30 MHz, and the other without code.
Both would have a simple exam sufficient for the applicant to prove
that he knows enough to operate a ham station without causing
interference to others hams and services - NOTHING MORE IS NEEDED. I
propose that the ARRL issue technical certificates of achievement (just
as they do now for code proficiency) to appease those who need paper to
document their achievements.

As you requested, a copy of the appropriate Usenet RFCs are also on the
way to you; you'll find in there the requirement to include a subject
in the posting of a message, which your broken news software isn't doing.

Brian Kantor WB6CYT UC San Diego brian@ucsd.edu

4449. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 22:09:49 UTC
From: cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.220949.12753@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5259

In article <785.276F70E6@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>I have been thinking about all of the reports similar to this that I have
>heard, and it suddenly dawned on me that perhaps part of the opposition to
>no-code was the desire of some to keep ham radio down at the slow, lotech
>level they can keep up with.

I must disagree. IMHO, much of the opposition is due to the "because I went through this shit, you must go through this shit" syndrome. This phenomena is most clearly observed in the treatment of medical interns/residents but can be discerned here also.

To put in my $0.02, I am not in favor of dropping or lowering code requirements. The only reason why I got my Tech license was because of the challenge of learning code. IMHO, the fun would be lost in upgrading if the code requirements were eliminated. Most of the sense of accomplishment is from the code. The theory is bullshit. How could it be otherwise when the FCC gives us both the questions and the answers?

Of course, this is only in my case. Others may (and probably don't) find satisfaction in the challenges of learning code. Oh well. Hopefully, I will have the time to work on my code speed and take the General exams.

Conway Yee, N2JWQ
yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu (preferred) 231 S. Melville St.
cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above) Philadelphia, Pa 19139
yee@bnlx26.nsls.bnl.gov (rarely checked) (215) 386-1312

4450. Re: New Code-free Technician class license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 22:17:19 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <629@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5260

In article <5306@rsiatl.Dixie.Com> jgd@Dixie.Com (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes:
>
>We have some more to do before we achieve the ultimate goal - the
>total elimination of CW as a licensing requirement but this is a start.

Keep dreamin' me bucko.....

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

4451. Re: Major E.H. Armstrong 100th Anniversary Special Event

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 22:26:43 UTC
From: jdm@cadence.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.222643.24570@cadence.com>
Source record: 5261

In article <12211@bsu-cs.bsu.edu> skyrider@bsu-cs.bsu.edu (Bill Morris) writes:
>In article <721@ghp.UUCP>, jim@ghp.UUCP (Jim Stewart) writes:
>> >Major Edwin Howard Armstrong, famed radio pioneer was born on Dec 18, 1890,
>> >and fell to his death on Feb 1, 1954.
>>
>> How did he fall??
>
>easy. Committed suicide by literally walking out of a window ten stories
>up. Seems he just wanted to give up fighting for the rights to own FM.
>
>Too bad. If he lived, he could've seen that he won in the end, and see
>the rise of FM in this country.

If I remember correctly, he had lost his patent battle with none other
than the mega-conglomorate RCA (with whom I was employed when I read
Armstrong's biography). His widow won back those rights in the '60s
(if I remember --- can someone with the book handy correct me?).

At the time, the late great RCA had a team of stratospherically priced
lawyers who were very good at proving RCA engineers had invented everything
RCA felt it wanted. Armstrong was one of many victims.

However, on the positive (or humourous) side -- I remember having a
conversation with one of RCA's chief scientists before the demise of the
company at the hands of neutron Jack. Our conversation took place in
1981 if my memory serves me. The scientist said that RCA had just discovered
in its archives that it had "the" patent on video text. That is, any textual
display on a cathode-ray tube. It seems it was invented by an RCA radar
engineer during WWII to help mark data on a radar screen. RCA had never
sought to enforce the patent, and even though it had been renewed through
the standard procedures the statute of limitations on that sort ofthing
had run out. RCA had 3 months with which to bring its case against all
manufactures of computer peripheral and display equipment to try to collect.
He had been brought in as the "technical expert" to testify.

Naturally, RCA didn't stand a chance. However, some of the companies
threatned by RCA's suit decided to settle anyway..to the tune of several
hundred million American Samoleans.

Then, of course, GE came in and tore RCA to shreads in good old American
Entrepeneurial style and left only scorched earth. So, much for good old
General Sarnoff and a lot of people involved in the beginning of radio.

It was kind of a neat place to work, for a while.

Joe

4452. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 22:34:31 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012192234.AA28592@tilde>
Source record: 5262

From k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller):

(Subject: Re: A New Problem)

>How about goint to a VE session and becoming a General or better.
>
>***How many reading this know the real origin of the *fancy* setup of callsigns
>the USA is blessed with? ^^^^
>
>And *puzzle* I went into the FCC office and took the 13 wpm code test. I did
>not pass. I left that same day with my General license. (Back then the 30
>day wait rule was inviolate. And the FCC examiner did NOT make any mistake.)

No puzzle! The General Radiotelephone license requires a heckuva lot more
technical knowledge than the General class Ham license, but no CW or oper-
ating practices knowledge. But then it doesn't convey the Amateur privileges.
Always wondered why it was that the G.R.T. holder can work on all sorts of
transmitting equipment, yet couldn't even use Novice privileges. Certified
technical prowess apparently isn't the only requirement for being a Ham.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

4453. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 22:40:58 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4485@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5263

In article <1990Dec19.201134.14623@midway.uchicago.edu> pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>Sorry, but I don't understand your point. Are you suggesting that we should
>continue to require this code speed in amateur radio so Navy recruiters
>will have an easier job? If THEY need 17-25 wpm, let them provide the
>training; we are not their farm team.

My comment was in direct response to the statement that "there is no national need for fast CW operators." The Navy officially disagrees...else they wouldn't offer comparatively high-grade enlistments to CW operators.

Further, I'll point out that ham radio has historically been the military's farm team. Why do you think they're so high on ham radio? It's not just because of the frequencies we could make available to them...

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4454. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 22:58:45 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012192258.AA00358@tilde>
Source record: 5264

In <mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington)> Michael says:

(Re: Re: A New Problem)

>The first wave of new Techs will be families of hams, and people who
>have been on the periphery of ham radio for some time (e.g., serious
>SWLs), and I expect these people to be very well behaved and to respect
>what's valuable in the traditions of ham radio.
>
>The next wave will be serious electronics enthusiasts and the like.
>
>I think that CBification will not happen, because people who just want
>to talk on the air will be rather put off by the theory exam.
>You have to remember that to someone with no electronics background,
>the Technician theory exam is not trivial.
>
While the material itself is not trivial, the exams are. There is
living proof right here on this net that you can get a tech and above
without any real technical knowledge. All you need is the ability to
memorize. Check it out. Round up 25 ticket-holders and give 'em a
no-notice exam for their class of license. See how many pass.

>And most of all, the process of studying for the theory exam will create
>a sense of commitment the same way that learning the code does.

I'm still skeptical. Suppose there is a big hue and cry to eliminate the
theory exams? (to get more people into Amateur Radio, of course)
CB-ification will have been achieved. Can't happen, you say? Well, they
said a No-Code Ham license would never happen several years ago. Never say
Never.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

4455. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 23:13:44 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <L29Fu2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5265

pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:

> Sorry, but I don't understand your point. Are you suggesting that we should
> continue to require this code speed in amateur radio so Navy recruiters
> will have an easier job? If THEY need 17-25 wpm, let them provide the
> training; we are not their farm team.

97.1(d) Expansion of the existing reservoir within the amateur radio
service of trained operators, technicians, and electronics
experts.

4456. Re: FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 23:24:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.232400.18544@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5266

john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:

>I do wish that they would have a different call sequence for codeless
>(or is the PC term "lesser abled"?) tech licenses - it would make
>enforcement work a little bit easier.

...until all the technocodes who upgraded started keeping their calls.

I really don't see much of a need.

4457. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 23:30:20 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <0s0Fu4w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5267

edg@netcom.UUCP (Edward Greenberg) writes:

> That was tasteless and un-called-for. The individual posting is
> interested in ham radio, not smartass remarks. Your information regarding
> the upgrade process is not in accordance with what's been previously
> posted. Please lighten up.

Oh, lighten up yourself. Geeze, Louise. What I posted is a rehash of
what's already been posted here. If that is wrong, go after the original
incorrect poster. If I really had wanted to be smartass, I would have told
the questioner to read the traffic that had already been on the net. I.e
RTFN.

4458. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 23:31:49 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.233149.19114@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5268

stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:

>> 2. Does anyone have a phone number to the FCC for general info regarding
>> Amateur radio?

> Not off hand. Isn't it in the rulebook you keep by your rig?

> Why not just get on the air, use a fake call, give out your name and
>address, and interfere with as many commercial broadcasters as you can.
>They will call you. ;-)

Better yet, they will pay you a personal visit, and bring along some
of their associates. And they won't even be squeemish about not waiting
until 8 AM should they happen to arrive at 2 AM.

4459. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 23:32:22 UTC
From: jgk@osc.COM
Message-ID: <4101@osc.COM>
Source record: 5269
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

The proposal looks pretty good overall. It definitely makes sense to unify things under a `rec.radio' category.

I don't know about replacing `ham' with `amateur'. I think most people would call themselves `hams' and not `amateurs'. Besides, `ham' is easier to type. Basically, it doesn't seem to me like there's a good enough reason to change it from what it was. But i don't think it makes a big difference either way.

I think that it'd be useful to have a separate `tech' group. Questions like ``What sort of cut-off slope can i get with so-and-so filter?'' don't really belong in a general group. Regarding flames, the `legal' group is supposed to take care of that, so i don't see why that should stop us from creating another group. And regarding gatewaying, i don't see why both groups couldn't be gatewayed together. The mailing list members need never know there are two separate groups.

Finally, i'd recommend that the left-over group be specifically called `misc'. I think this encourages people to classify their discussion into the right group, rather than just dumping it all in a parent group. There's already at least three subgroups, and most likely more will be added in the future. So we might as well do it right to start.

Therefore my proposal is the following:

rec.radio.ham.legal
rec.radio.ham.misc (from rec.ham-radio)
rec.radio.ham.packet (from rec.ham-radio.packet)
rec.radio.ham.swap (from rec.ham-radio.swap)
rec.radio.ham.tech

4460. TH-27a AM mode info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 23:32:45 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <21115@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 5270

TH-27A AM mode info, obtained from N5OFF, who got it from Kenwood:

When the TH-27a is placed in the AM mode, the microprocessor sends control information to IC1 on the RF board. The microprocessor also turns on Q210 on the IF board. IC1 tunes the receiver front end band pass filter circuits and turns on Q4. Q4 passes the 5 volts supplied from Q210 to the AM circuit on the IF board.

The AM circuit board (x58-3750-00) contains IC51, Q51, Q52, and Q53. The AM detector, IC51, receives the khz IF signal from the IF filter CF201. The AM detector passes the recovered audio to amplifier Q53. This transistor passes the amplified audio to the transceiver's squelch and audio circuits. Amplifier Q51 provides agc to IF amplifier Q41. Transistor Q52 is used to turn off the FM detector circuits when the transceiver is in the AM mode.

The radio is placed in the AM mode by holding the f key for 1 second, and then pressing the mhz key. The AM range is restricted to 118-135.995 mhz, retaining step and squelch functions. The AM actually sounds quite good for such a small speaker, and sensitivity appears to be as good as an airband scanner on a comparable antenna.

--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

4461. TH-27a & TH-77a sensitivity measurements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 23:40:33 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <21116@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 5271

Tom, N5OFF, and I made some sensitivity measurements on the Kenwood
TH-27a and TH-77a handhelds. Results follow:

SENSITIVITY MEASUREMENTS
TH-27A 12/18/90
USING AN IFR MOD 1000S SERVICE MONITOR
REFERENCE IS 1 LED SEGMENT LIT
1000 HZ TONE

FREQ. SIGNAL
MHZ MICROVOLTS

118 1.7 AM
120 1.5
122 0.9
124 0.9
126 0.9
128 0.9
130 0.8
132 0.8
134 0.8
136 0.8
136 0.5 FM
138 0.4
140 0.4
142 0.3
144 0.3
146 0.3
148 0.4
150 0.4
152 0.4
154 0.4
156 0.5
158 0.5
160 0.5
162 0.6
164 0.8
166 0.8
168 0.8
170 1.0
172 1.3
174 1.5
200-400 NO RX

SENSITVITY MEASUREMENTS
TH-77A
SAME MEASUREMENT AS FOR TH-27A
REFERENCE IS 2 LCD SEGMENTS LIT

FREQ. SIGNAL
MHZ MICROVOLTS

118 1.6 AM
123 0.5
128 0.5
133 0.7
136 0.8
136 0.3 FM
141 0.3
146 0.4
151 0.4
156 0.4
161 0.5
166 1.0
171 2.0
174 2.5

FREQ. SIGNAL SIGNAL
MHZ uV. uV.
VHF VFO UHF VFO

400 8.0 NO RX
410 3.0 20.0
420 2.0 5.0
430 0.8 1.0
440 0.5 0.3
450 0.7 0.3
460 1.0 NO RX (birdie?)
470 1.7 3.5
480 3.0 20.0
490 5.0 40.0
500 7.0 50.0
512 NO RX 80.0
800 30.0
810 15.0
820 5.0
830 3.0
840 2.0
850 1.7
860 NO RX
870 3.5
880 4.5
890 5.0
900 6.0
910 8.0
920 11.0

930 15.0
940 15.0
950 15.0

--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

4462. Re: Not a new problem - A new Challenge

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 23:46:42 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880392@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5272

>Uh oh. Here comes another big bad issue for everyone to kick around. I
>actually heard most of the participants on BOTH SIDES of the "Herbie" thing
>agree on something: on 2 meters, no one, and they meant NO ONE, was to talk
>to those "d#%$ no-code Technicians."

So what's the problem ? As long as the lids on 14.313 don't infect the
new Techs with their liddishness, that's just fine with me.

Perry / KF0CA

4463. CB-fication of ham radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 23:57:22 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.235722.20482@informix.com>
Source record: 5273

In article <4471@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>I wish you were right...but the canonical comment of those who operate between
>27.405 and 28 MHz is, "I'd get a ham license if it weren't for that #$%@#$^
>code." Those people will rush to get no-code licenses. That's what frightens
>me about no-code, and _nobody_ has yet shown me that that fear is unfounded.

I hear what you are saying ... that all those screwball CBers will jump up
to 2 meters now that we have no-code. You may be right, but I disagree.
The same argument was made against the ARRL's pre-WARC-79 recruitment
effort, which concentrated on CBers because of the 70's CB craze.
Ham radio did not shrivel and die, and very rarely was the word "breaker"
heard on any band but 11 meters.

I just don't think the mentality of some of those folks is right for ham
radio, so they won't be interested. They're happy where they are. They
don't need or want a stricter environment. Can you imagine a conversation
like this on CB:

HIGH STEPPER: (whistle into the mike) Ahhhhhhhdeeeeeooooohhhhh ah break
breaker, breaker, breaker, good buddy, this be the one duck-pluckin'
high-stepper, wall to wall and treetop tall. Rubber duck, ya got yer
ears on?

RUBBER DUCK: Dat be fo' duck-puckin' sho', high-stepper. Ya hear dat
ders a new license for ham radio where ya don't need to know dat morse
code stuff?

H.S.: Dat's a big 10-4, good buddy. Say, lez say we go down to da
Ham Radio Outlet and buy us an Icom, so's we can work dat 2 meter band.
I'll bet we'd be able to find more Smokeys with dat 2 meters. And we
probably be able to talk more skip too.

R.D.: Dat be for duck-pluckin' sho! Will my black box (linear amp)
work on dat 2 meters?

Something tells me that such conversations are NOT gracing the CB band
today.

--

=-=-=-

4464. Doing Crossword Puzzles in Ink

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-19 23:57:58 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880393@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5274

My wife (yes, she does crossword puzzles with a pen), upon hearing about the no-code Tech license, said "But I don't want to talk on the radio, I just want to learn Morse Code !". After achieving Tetris level 9 height 4, she's looking for a new game. I gave her the "Tune in the World" tapes. I'm curious to see how far she goes.

The other funny part is that she feels less confident about learning the technical stuff (which was trivial for me). It takes all kinds, I guess.

Perry / KF0CA

4465. Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 01:44:58 UTC
From: Jeepster@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <37097@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 5275

In article <116@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>]And, if we are supposed to be self policing, and I hear a technician
> talking
>]on 10 meters, how do I know if he is legal or not ???

My call - KB0HBX - is a general call. How does someone not mistake it for a novice call? (actually, I'm getting a new one since I made advanced - my own incentive as it were).

Jeepster@cup.portal.com Who, me?

John

4466. Re: There is no 'CW-only' segment!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 02:31:57 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.023157.26091@informix.com>
Source record: 5276

In article <19.Dec.90.10:27:13.GMT.#3387@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>This is *NOT TRUE*!
>Most of the World has *NO* 'CW Only', 'Phone-only' sub-bands. It is only
>a result of the FCC licensing policy that the USA has these restrictions.
>There is *NOTHING* in ITU regs. to give foundation to the US restrictions;
>the restrictions are there through the whims of the FCC.

Correct. Take Canada for example. You sometimes hear Canadians
on "CW-only" frequencies in the U.S.
--

=-=-=-

4467. Re: There is no 'CW-only' segment!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 03:34:30 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <4457.277054C6@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5077

```
** Quoting "Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook Hous to All **
>>There are only TWO band segments in ALL of the Amateur Radio
>spectrum that
>>are truly CW only:
>>
>> 50.0 - 50.1 MHz
>> 144.0 - 144.1 MHz
>>
>This is *NOT TRUE*!
>Most of the World has *NO* 'CW Only', 'Phone-only' sub-bands.
>It is only
>a result of the FCC licensing policy that the USA has these
>restrictions.
>There is *NOTHING* in ITU regs. to give foundation to the US
>restrictions;
>the restrictions are there through the whims of the FCC.
>
** End of Quote **
Restrictions or not they are CW only subbands as per Part 97....Your answer
seemed to imply that the originator of the subject was incorrect in stating
that 50-50.1 and 144-144.1 is CW ONLY (which they are! I didnt realize that
until I looked in the rules...hmmph..guess you do learn something everyday..
CW at 6 and 2??? Guess the Gonsets have a strong lobby!)
73
WB5ITT
```

4468. Re: New Sony Logging/Monitoring tape recorder?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 03:47:52 UTC
From: bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2700018@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 5078

I have seen one, but have not yet purchased. They have a model
that takes standard cassettes and appear to have a model that
is similar that takes mini-cassettes. The model I looked at
(standard cassettes), does not have a line input, does not
include a AC adapter and sells for about 90.00 (list is higher).
The place I saw it could not find the manual and was too busy
for demoing, so there is much about the unit I don't yet know.

I don't know where the time stamps are stored. I hope they put
a digital burst on the other track of a stereo pair, but
I am just guessing on that.

Brian Perkin
N6RSW

4469. FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 04:02:26 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <792.276FFEE7@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5079

> From: john@qip.UUCP (John Moore)
> Date: 18 Dec 90 06:12:50 GMT
> Organization: Anasazi, Inc. Phoenix, Az
> Message-ID: <5843@qip.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I do wish that they would have a different call sequence for codeless
> (or is the PC term "lesser abled"?) tech licenses - it would make
> enforcement work a little bit easier.

The thing that has me bemused and amused is the tacit assumption in many ham circles that new no-code hams will be of lower caliber than existing hams. All the talk I've heard is that the 'new' techs may be better and conceivably turn out to be the ones who look down their noses.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4470. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 04:05:18 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.040518.28528@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5080

In article <785.276F70E6@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>I have been thinking about all of the reports similar to this that I have
>heard, and it suddenly dawned on me that perhaps part of the opposition to
>no-code was the desire of some to keep ham radio down at the slow, lotech
>level they can keep up with.
>
>Any thoughts on this?
>

It just dawned on you now? I've been picking up those vibes since the debate started. Plenty of hams are _afraid_ of an influx of more sophisticated technical people. They're afraid that this would raise the standards of ham radio to the point that people who don't know how a radio works might find themselves out of place no matter how fast they can send code.

4471. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 04:15:06 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.041506.28696@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5081

In article <9012192258.AA00358@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>
>I'm still skeptical. Suppose there is a big hue and cry to eliminate the
>theory exams? (to get more people into Amateur Radio, of course)
>CB-ification will have been achieved. Can't happen, you say? Well, they
>said a No-Code Ham license would never happen several years ago. Never say
>Never.
>
You have to remember that the no-code license was the FCC's idea and the
FCC was definitely not catering to outlaw CBers or slackers. The FCC
was trying to deal with the fact that nowadays, our best electronics talent
is not being attracted into ham radio.

People forget where the no-code proposal came from. The FCC has been
talking about it since 1940 and, until now, had been shouted down by
the ham community every time.

4472. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 04:15:52 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <696@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 5082

In article <kTXFu4w163w@phoenix.com>, stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
> luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu (John L Luigi Giasi) writes:
>
> > In article <LZmeu2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
> > > The test will have 55 questions. To upgrade, you would take a test of
> > Where did you get this one? The information I was given indicated
>
> I got it off THIS newsgroup.

Absolutely correct. The new setup-to-be:

Novice: elements 1A (5 wpm) + 2 (30 q. Novice)

Tech: elements 2 (30 q. Nov) + 3A (25 q. Tech.)

Tech + 1A = (current Tech) Novice & Tech privileges

Novice + 3A = --- same thing ---

My only complaint is that the Novices still aren't in the V.E. program.
Too many Novice tests have been bought or given away.
Even the V.E. sessions are a bit lax at times - some groups more than others.
One, remains unidentified here, regularly passes those who fail miserably at
other local sessions. If anyone wants more info, post a request.
There are plenty of Extras what shouldn't be.

:wq

4473. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 04:24:00 UTC
From: tod@parsely.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.042400.9949@parsely.uucp>
Source record: 5083

In article <18314@shlump.nac.dec.com> magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
>
> I think we will see people conform to the norms of the hobby
> the good the bad and the indifferent. The norms more than the
> exams will put the pressure on to conform. Also remember that
> once someone earns something they have a tendancy to value it.
>
> Remember a license still must be obtained by taking a written
> exam. The exam still must be studied for ..... there is some
> pride in passing and as such ..... I'll bet the fear of the
> CB'er passes without many issues.

Sounds good to me.
This got me thinking of some differences between CB & HAM and that help make HAM operation well behaved. Certainly the pride and value of having earned the privelidge to be a HAM radio operator as mentioned above is a difference. Even the words "HAM radio operator" seem special to me. Another difference is having a authentic callsign and being required to ID, as opposed to picking a CB handle.
I never did decide on a handle for myself when I was trying out CB. I was dismayed by the number of people who weren't practicing good CB operation, and I felt intimated by them. Plus I couldn't really think of anything to say.....not a really good environment for someone who's trying to overcome shyness. Anyway...I don't want to put CB down. I'm just thinking of why the VHF & UHF HAM activity I've heard seems well behaved to me, and why the chances of hearing well behaved CB activity is a rough _maybe_. The combination of pride, rules, and interest in radio seems to make quite a difference.

I took the Novice & Tech. tests at the end of November, so I'm anxiously awaiting you know what in the mail. I hope I enjoy being a HAM, and I sure hope I think of something to say for phone activity! :-)
I'm going to get involved in packet, and I'm also interested in trying out CW.

I hope the new codeless Tech. class does good things for the popularity of HAM radio....seems like it will. And hopefully it won't cause the problems some people are worried about. I think the codeless class makes sense because there are so many worthy things to do in HAM radio that take time and energy to learn, and if someone wants to spend time & energy (& money! :-) on phone, packet, etc. instead of on CW, well hey, that's fine with me. It could make for all the better non-CW type operator. Just don't judge for other people the value of CW or any other mode. If someone likes CW and you don't, well then that person values CW and you don't. That's all.

Me, well I'd like to try a little of everything.
73s... -Tod
--
Tod Oace (tod@parsely.UUCP) ...!tektronix.TEK.COM!percy!parsely!tod

4474. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 04:37:03 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <698@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 5084

In article <9012192234.AA28592@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
> From k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller):
>
> (Subject: Re: A New Problem)
>
> >***How many reading this know the real origin of the *fancy* setup of callsigns
> >the USA is blessed with? ^^^^
> >And *puzzle* I went into the FCC office and took the 13 wpm code test. I did
> >not pass. I left that same day with my General license. (Back then the 30
> >day wait rule was inviolate. And the FCC examiner did NOT make any mistake.)
> No puzzle! The General Radiotelephone license requires a heckuva lot more
> technical knowledge than the General class Ham license, but no CW or oper-
> ating practices knowledge. But then it doesn't convey the Amateur privileges.
>
The General (Comm'l) license is just wallpaper as someone else put it. No
license at all required to work on domestic radios other than amateur.
And in my posting I referred to the Amateur General license. I don't think
the General phone was even in existance when the FCC still gave ham tests.
And even so, if memory is correct, they never tested for General, but only
gave that insignificant certificate to those who wanted it and whose 2nd or
1st phones were up for renewal.

So guess again.

73

4475. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 05:23:57 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5877@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5085

In article <39359@nigel.ee.udel.edu> masters@freezer.it.udel.edu (paul masters) writes:
]I would be verry interested in efforts to get the FCC to do the job that we pay
]them to do, and enforce the laws. There is absolutely no excuse for the fedderal
]negligence in handleing this matter. It's gotten to the point where someone is
]going to get hurt, or killed, all because the FCC refuses to get off their lazy
]buts and end to this 14.313 problem.
]
The problem is NOT the FCC. It is the congress, which does not allocate the
FCC enough money to fund any significant enforcement. All you have to do
to confirm this is listen to the "sidebanders" between 10 and 11 meters.
They are blatant as hell, but few get caught.

Another thing to consider is that a lot of this stuff is not, in a
larger sense, very important. Is it more important to catch and
punish a robber or a jammer? This is, after all, a hobby. Jammers and
other turkeys (KV4FZ, K1MAN, BARF, etc) are
annoying as hell, but except when one is handling traffic, they are
not much of a hazard to society. I consider them to be more like
vandals - they destroy something we value, for no good reason, but
are not particularly dangerous. We'd all like to make them pay, but
how much are WE willing to pay to do this?

There are exceptions where jammers are dangerous. When I have operated
as net control on the Hurricane Watch Net, I have been badly jammed,
and it has hampered net efficiency - which could cost lives. I am also
aware of 3 incidents here in AZ in which potentially life saving calls were
prevented by a jammer (now deceased, himself) - all of these incidents
ending in the deaths of the victims. This sort of jamming is more dangerous
and more deserving of prompt and serious FC action.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

4476. Re: Communications Quarterly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 07:11:26 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.071126.24431@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5086

tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>I just got the first issue of CQ's quarterly answer to Ham Radio
>magazine, Communications Quarterly.
>
>If they keep up this level of quality, they will have a great
>magazine! It is very attractively laid out, and has many interesting
>articles:

My only objection is that the paper was too slick. The ink comes off
too easily. I have to be careful to avoid touching the ink.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4477. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 09:54:31 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1689@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5087
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1916@Terra.cc.brunel.ac.uk> ccopjss@cc.brunel.ac.uk (John Smith) writes:
>
>There is a point no-one seems to mention, the concept of "filtering
>out the noisy".
>
>Unfortunately it is not one hundred percent successful but it does
>make a lot of difference.
>
>Anyone who has listened to the quality of the conversations on both
>amature radio bands and the so called "citizen" radio bands have
>noticed the difference in the mentalities involved.
>
>As long as the difficulties of learning Morse code in order to
>get a licence, continues to keep to a minimum the number of the
>ignorant and foul mouthed types allowed to use certain frequencies
>I have no doubt it will be used.
>
>So let us hope that "the powers that be" keep obstacles such as
>the technical exam and the morse code test, for the benefit of those
>who can use radio sensibly.
>
>I do not have an amature radio licence, but I know people who do
>and on the whole they are better than the CB types who dont.
>

The average age of amateur radio operators is 50. The average age of CB operators is between 20 and 30 (no one knows for sure since licensing for CB is now nonexistant). The number of CB operators is at least 10 times the number of amateur operators and they are all crowded into 40 channels. The classic generation gap between the more mannerly oldsters and the young rowdies is a reflection of social change not differing licensing requirements. The huge numbers and the extreme crowding make the problems heard on CB seem much worse than they are. If you confined your amateur operations to 14.313 Mhz and certain portions of the 75 meter band and certain 2 meter repeaters, you would think that amateur radio was as bad as CB.

We must wake up to the fact that amateur radio inevitably will face the effects of social change as the older generation dies off and new blood trickles in whether there is a code test or not. Now that there is not a code test for one class of license, this trickle may accelerate a bit. We must prepare to deal with these changes. Fortunately, we still have a bit of room so the intense crowding that CB suffers won't be a big factor in making things worse. Also we have the advantage that we out-

number the newcomers and will for some years to come. CB's problems started with an explosion of new operators who overwhelmed the few early users. There was no chance to introduce the newcomers to established operating practices. We have that chance, if we don't blow it. Things will change as the demographics and size of the operator pool changes. We have the opportunity to guide the changes that will inevitably come to amateur radio, if we are willing to get out and work to do so. Not all of the changes will be bad. We will either learn new ways ourselves, or be relegated to the old fossil's corner. Times of change are times of opportunity if you have an open mind. Only dead things don't change.

As a positive example of what you can do. In your licensing classes, spend the time you would have taken teaching Morse to prospective Techs, teaching good operating practice. On the air, welcome the newcomers and demonstrate by example good operating practice. At your club meetings, seek out newcomers and welcome them. Invite newcomers to participate in your activities.

To handle the inevitable troublemakers found in any new barrel of apples, dust off that DF equipment. Organize a group of turkey hunters. Bring social pressure to bear against the bad guys. As a last resort, work through the ARRL monitoring system to aid the FCC in shutting them down. Become a part of the ARRL monitoring system yourself, make it work.

We have the power to make amateur radio better than it is, if we are willing to work at it. Sitting on the sidelines gripping and whining won't do the job.

Gary KE4ZV

4478. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 13:24:45 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4488@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5088

In article <1990Dec20.040518.28528@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>In article <785.276F70E6@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>>I have been thinking about all of the reports similar to this that I have
>>heard, and it suddenly dawned on me that perhaps part of the opposition to
>>no-code was the desire of some to keep ham radio down at the slow, lotech
>>level they can keep up with.

I don't agree with this one at all, at least as applied to myself. I have no problems with more technical people in ham radio; my apprehension about the no-code license is that we will be inundated by the antithesis of those - the unruly CB-outlaw types.

>It just dawned on you now? I've been picking up those vibes since the
>debate started. Plenty of hams are _afraid_ of an influx of
>more sophisticated technical people. They're afraid that this would
>raise the standards of ham radio to the point that people who don't
>know how a radio works might find themselves out of place no matter
>how fast they can send code.

I _do_ have a problem with this, though: there should _always_ be a place in ham radio for people who can contribute in non-technical ways.

This group is _extremely_ atypical of the general amateur population. Usenetters are, by and large, technical people. That's _not_ true of the amateur population as a whole. There are many folks who contribute to the fulfillment of the basis and purpose of the amateur radio service without ever picking up a soldering iron or firing up a compiler. The posters to rec.ham-radio.* keep forgetting that.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4479. Re: Shortwave radios illegal?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 13:28:37 UTC
From: jack@swlabs.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.132837.1786@swlabs.uucp>
Source record: 5089
Cross-posted to: sci.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <9158@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM> wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM (Bruce Watson) writes:
>The 1990 Passport to world band radio has an article concerning
>forbidden listening in various countries. It says that during
>WWII German and Italian nationals (not citizens) in the US
>possessing SW radios were required to surrender or render the
>SW bands inoperative.
>
>But did this apply to US citizenry at large?

Just to foreign nationals, the way I understand it. My father's father,
although of Italian decent, held Canadian citizenship during WWII. Upon
being faced with giving up his SWR, he decided to bring it to my mother's
mother's house. This way he abided by the law, but presumably was able
to listen to his radio when he wanted.

War is a strange thing indeed.

-Jack
--
Jack Bonn, KC1UH, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP)
jack@kc1uh (TCP/IP)
kc1uh@wb1cqo (AX.25)

4480. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 13:47:35 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4489@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 5090
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <4101@osc.COM> jgk@osc.COM (Joe Keane) writes:
>The proposal looks pretty good overall. It definitely makes sense to unify
>things under a `rec.radio' category.

I agree...that's why Paul proposed it and I adopted it.

>I don't know about replacing `ham' with `amateur'. I think most people would
>call themselves `hams' and not `amateurs'. Besides, `ham' is easier to type.
>Basically, it doesn't seem to me like there's a good enough reason to change
>it from what it was. But i don't think it makes a big difference either way.

Who types newsgroup names?

"Amateur" is the official name of the service, and is internationally
recognized. "Ham" is an American colloquialism. Which is better suited to
an international network?

>I think that it'd be useful to have a separate `tech' group. Questions like
>``What sort of cut-off slope can i get with so-and-so filter?'' don't really
>belong in a general group. Regarding flames, the `legal' group is supposed to
>take care of that, so i don't see why that should stop us from creating
>another group. And regarding gatewaying, i don't see why both groups couldn't
>be gatewayed together. The mailing list members need never know there are two
>separate groups.

The problem there comes when mailing list readers reply to messages in the
group. Naturally, they reply to the mailing list. Where should the list post
those replies? Posting to just one of the groups breaks discussion chains,
while posting to both will result to non-technical postings to the technical
group and technical postings to the general group - which defeats the purpose
of splitting the technical postings out in the first place.

[about naming the general discussion group .misc]
>I think this encourages people to classify their discussion into the right
>group, rather than just dumping it all in a parent group. There's already at
>least three subgroups, and most likely more will be added in the future. So
>we might as well do it right to start.

I'm leaning in this direction now. The precedent set by the other
reorganizations in the recent past is persuasive.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

4481. Re: And the war rages on!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 14:39:37 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.143937.5254@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 5091

In article <208@platypus.uofs.edu> bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>
>You know, I thought now that the FCC had finally acted and created a
>class of license that did not require CW, the endless debate would finally
>come to an end.
>
>I was wrong. :-(
>
>bill KB3YV
>
For the first time in 18 months, I've put kill files in my newsreader.
Sigh...
Could it be that the Rush Limbaugh-ARF-14.313 mentality has cloned itself
here?

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK skaggs@nssl.gcn.uoknor.edu DOC/NOAA/ERL/NSSL

"I don't wanna shoot you, and you don't wanna be dead."
Malachi Johnson (Danny Glover), Silverado.

4482. Re: Printer Info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 14:41:46 UTC
From: lapp@hppad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3330003@hppad.HP.COM>
Source record: 5092

I have a Roland printer which is the same as your Panasonic.
Roland advertises the memory upgrade as a 'chip' and I have talked
to a service tech. who said that it is just a memory IC.
I took a look at my printer trying figure out how to open the case
and couldn't see how. I decided before I tried being too forceful
I'd wait for the warantee to expire :-). If you figure out
to open the case please let me know the details.

BTW I've had this printer almost a year (guess that warantee must be
almost done :-) and have found it to be very good.

Dave Lapp
lapp@waterloo.hp.com Standard Disclaimer etc...

4483. Re: Name of new TECHNICIAN LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 14:46:54 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1269@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 5093

In article <58130005@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
-This is a most 'wonderful' way of welcoming the new-commers to ham radio.
-Perhaps we should insist that they sit in the back at club meetings, that
-is if we let them in the meeting in the first place. Pray tell what is
-wrong with the name TECHNICIAN? What is so great about element 1A that
-makes the person that passed it better than one that did not? It is
-stupid, bigoted atitudes like this that turn people off on the hobby.

I totally agree that the newcomers shouldn't be oustracized in any way -
I certainly won't seeing as most of my friends are now chomping at the
bit to get one. However, if the FCC has no other way of discerning which
brand of tech class license has been issued, then I think it would be
OK to differentiate by calling the current techs (with the 5wpm code
privs) technicians, and the new techs Communicators (or whatever).
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

4484. 10 codes for police radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 14:48:50 UTC
From: RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9012201714.AA19062@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5094

Could someone post to net or email to me the 10 codes used on police radio frequencies? Thanks.

4485. Re: There is no 'CW-only' segment!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 14:50:18 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1270@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 5095

In article <19.Dec.90.10:27:13.GMT.#3387@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:

-Most of the World has *NO* 'CW Only', 'Phone-only' sub-bands. It is only
-a result of the FCC licensing policy that the USA has these restrictions.
-There is *NOTHING* in ITU regs. to give foundation to the US restrictions;
-the restrictions are there through the whims of the FCC.
-In most of 'the rest of the world', bandplans are by voluntary agreement.

In most of the rest of the world voluntary bandplans work. Only in the
US do we need to resort to laws. Sigh :-(
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

4486. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 14:51:48 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec20095148@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5096

Hey, I build, and experiment! I have only ONE piece of HAM gear that is 'stock', my HTX-100. Everything else is modified, or has homebrew attachments. A hombrew/kit based 10M-2M-SSB transverter. A Radio Shack TRC-457 converted to 1MHz wide on 10M (well, almost!). Scan mods in my Kenwood TR-2400. Homebuilt base charger, and home design 10W amp for my 3AT. I could go on, but when I commute in the car, all you hear is my 'yak' on 2M.

But you're right, there are appliance operators, and they make 2M just a marginal step from a party line phone. But those that I know like that are extras. But to be fair, they are experimentors on HF. One guy I THOUGHT was pretty sharp, and I still think he has immense practical knowledge on HF, thinks disabeling the PLL lock feature will 'fix' his PLL problem on his 2M setup. He's sure it's just to keep him from going out of band. Well, the guy may be totally wrong, but at least he went into the schematic and looked, although he doesn't understand PLL at all.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

4487. Re: Name of new TECHNICIAN LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 15:10:35 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500073@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 5097

> So the CW question is easy to dispense with. Does a significant amount of
> military communication still use CW? Could a crisis arise today that would
> be more severe if no CW operators existed? If it could, if we still need
> CW operators, then the license structure should encourage CW training.
>
>
> Kip

As a former naval officer on submarines (out in '83), I can only speak a little about that area. ..... certain foreign countries of interest use manually sent CW for their standard fleet communications. Intelligence specialists, gathering info on these guys, needed the ability to copy CW as if they were the other side's fleet operators (coded groups in a non-English language). It was also painfully obvious that the operator's shifts had changed when the 'fist' changed.....

Our own comms, of course, were not manual CW. However, CW came in handy :

a. For UQC (underwater telephone) when voice reverb or s/n was too poor. The manual CW button on the box was good for the occasional 'R' or 'C'. (But the other station needed to know morse too. Send slow so they can read the table off the side of the box!)

b. Close aboard surface ship maneuvering uses flashing light CW for passing messages. Having the ability to read audio CW at 5 wpm transfers to reading light sigs to standard speed also. (You'd also be surprised at all the lights from docked vessels flashing out to the departing ship. And how many of them are just personal conversations between the signalmen :-)

I understand that the POWs in N. VN communicated in morse. Part of pilot training in the '50's was a Morse class. (My father did this)

Most of the civil aircraft navigational aids identify themselves in CW, though that's changing because reading the dots and dashes off the charts was too unreliable.....

But as a reason for keeping CW a requirement? I don't think it'll fly anymore. We don't have mandatory ROTC either.

Ron (CW has been berry berry good to me) Miller
NW0U

4488. Re: Chebychev Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 15:28:57 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.152857.11248@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5098

Actually a low pass filter, for instance, becomes a lower and lower impedance as the frequency approaches resonance, at which time it becomes a "short" to ground. The energy is dissipated in the output resistance of the driving device. There will be "reflection" only is there is a "long" transmission line between thefilter and the driver and the input impedance of the filter is substantially
different than the transmission line. K9ALD

4489. No-code tech..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 16:11:05 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <793.2770B748@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5099

> From: v127p9xg@ubvmsd.cc.buffalo.edu (Robert J Miskines)
> Date: 19 Dec 90 04:23:40 GMT
> Organization: University at Buffalo
> Message-ID: <52293@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
>
> Although many reasons have been given by many people for a long time, I
> figured
> I might as well throw my 2 cents in as well....
>
>
> First off, I am not a liscensed ham (yet), however I do plan to be very
> soon.
>
> I completely disagree with the no-code "tech" liscense. The major reason
> being
> what the bands are likely to become in a few years.. As i am told, CB

Why do you assume that the amateur service, by changing the makeup of its testing process, will become like a service which has no testing at all? This is not a logical assumption.

I think what we have here is a case where some amateurs of limited knowledge of communications technology assume that if ham radio changes it can only change into the only other form of two-way radio they have personal experience with - CB. Well, I have news for them - there is far more to radio communications than ham radio and CB.

Since there is still theory, rules and practices testing, the no-code amateurs are more likely to be from the non-CB area. In this case, I think ham radio will benefit from their expertise in other areas. Indeed, we "old timers" may be put to the test to keep up.

There is a sad element here. The bitter oposition to no-code in some circles is likely due to the fact that code is the only thing singular and out of the ordinary that they can do. By dropping the code requirement, we take away the only thing they have to make themselves feel good about themselves. Such people, I fear, would rather see the no-code tech license fail and destroy ham radio than to lose their delusions of specialness.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4490. Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 16:19:33 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <794.2770B751@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5100

> From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
> Date: 19 Dec 90 14:12:29 GMT
> Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
> Message-ID: <4482@lib.tmc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1990Dec19.012824.15145@athena.cs.uga.edu>
> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
> >(1) There is no longer a national need for fast CW operators. A 5 wpm
> >code exam is enough to make a ham "code-literate." After that, we
> >improve our speed if and when we need to for on-the-air usage.
>
> Tell that to KA5ZCK, who's sometimes addressed as Lieutenant Robert M.
> Craig, USNR-R. He's told me a couple of times that he's always looking
> for people to copy code, and was prepared to offer E-6 or E-7
> enlistments

Lieutenants are rather well removed from the policy making end of the chain of command in the Navy. Particularly the USNR (as opposed to USN) types. [:-)

Actually, recruiters will promise anything to anyone who is at 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit and can bend over during the physical without falling flat on his face. As often as not, the service after receiving the recruits' complaints about not getting what they were promised, shrug it off.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4491. ELMER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 16:23:44 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <795.2770B75A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5101

> From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
> Date: 19 Dec 90 01:26:15 GMT
> Organization: North Coast Computer Resources (ncoast)
> Message-ID: <1990Dec19.012615.5960@NCoast.ORG>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
>
> As quoted from <766.276A62DD@w8grt.fidonet.org> by
> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs):
> +---------------
> | After only two days since the FCC no-code Technician Class
> | announcement, I have already started to receive requests from
> | people intersted in getting me to revive the ELMER echo. What
> | about it, all you Elmers, think we can make it go this time?
> +---------------
>
> Ncoast used to run a usenet-fido gateway before "ohionet" went away.
> We're
> still willing and able, and have at least two hams resident to help out
> (N8HSP
> Terry Bell and myself). And Terry's working on a packet gateway that
> could
> conceivably be integrated into it. (Now all I need is a spare computer
> and HF
> rig so I can add APLINK ;-)

I can do the Usenet <> Fidonet link. I cannot now do any links to packet. I wonder how useful that would be? We're dealing predominantly with beginners who aren't on the air yet?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4492. Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 16:39:25 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <796.2770B763@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5102

> From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits)
> Date: 19 Dec 90 18:11:01 GMT
> Organization: Salomon Brothers - NJ
> Message-ID: <120@canada.sbi.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
>
> For those of us who are not the military type, what is an E-7 or E-7
> level ??

In the Navy, it's a Chief Petty Officer. An E-6 would be Petty Officer 1st
class.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4493. And the war rages on!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 16:48:12 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <797.2770B76B@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5103

> From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
> Date: 19 Dec 90 21:32:15 GMT
> Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
> Message-ID: <208@platypus.uofs.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> You know, I thought now that the FCC had finally acted and created a
> class of license that did not require CW, the endless debate would
> finally
> come to an end.

It's like a wake or funeral.It helps the grieving come to grips with their bereavement. [:-)

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4494. Re: Name of new TECHNICIAN LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 17:01:42 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <630@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5104

In article <58130006@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>As many people have pointed out and
>it is quite true, 98% of this hobby can be enjoyed WITHOUT knowledge of
>CW, so why adopt a better-than-thou attitude because someone did not
>demonstrate a barely literate ability of CW? And that is about it.

Unfortunately this is not true. If you don't operate CW, build CW rigs, talk to DX OPs that run CW you can't know what is going on out there. You don't know what you are missing because you don't speak the language. The percentage of activity that envolves CW is much greater than 2%. Ask anyone who runs all modes..digital, phone, SSTV, CW etc. what the true volume of activity is. you might be surprised.

As to this "elitist" charge, I know many many CW OPs and I have never met one who did not do his best to encourage other hams, both new and old, to take up the practice. You will find CW OPs to be friendly, patient, and enthusiastic about bringing others into the fold.The only people I know who think CW OP's are elitist are those who don't work CW. How can they know whats going on if they don't speak the language. When you get tired of the nasty hamming you will find on the phone bands, talk to some CW OPs and you may find that the ham radio that you really wanted to engage in does exist.

AA6PN
--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

4495. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 17:06:54 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <631@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5105

In article <7500069@hpfcso.HP.COM> ron@hpfcso.HP.COM (Ron Miller) writes:
>It's somewhat ironic that the "self-policing" ham community
>which has never had enforcement power will now be dealing with changes of
>a large scale when the FCC has no police power either due to budget
>limitations.

Gives you pause for thought does it?

> Maybe there won't be any problems. Hope not. If there
>are, it might be the excuse required to eliminate the ham bands and turn
>over the frequencies to cellular services.
>

Hmmmmm.......

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

4496. Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 17:12:06 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <798.2770B774@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5106

> From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
> Date: 19 Dec 90 22:40:58 GMT
> Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
> Message-ID: <4485@lib.tmc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1990Dec19.201134.14623@midway.uchicago.edu>
> pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
> >Sorry, but I don't understand your point. Are you suggesting that we should
> >continue to require this code speed in amateur radio so Navy recruiters
> >will have an easier job? If THEY need 17-25 wpm, let them provide the
> >training; we are not their farm team.
>
> My comment was in direct response to the statement that "there is no
> national
> need for fast CW operators." The Navy officially disagrees...else they
> wouldn't offer comparatively high-grade enlistments to CW operators.

No, ONE recruiter trying to fill his quota disagrees.

> farm team. Why do you think they're so high on ham radio? It's not just
> because of the frequencies we could make available to them...

Don't count on it. Who else could be displaced in wartime with no serious
consequences? Police, fire, aviation, commercial fishermen, offshore oil
drillers, ????

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4497. FCC ACTS ON CODELESS LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 17:14:45 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <799.2770B77D@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5107

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 19 Dec 90 23:24:00 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1990Dec19.232400.18544@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>
> >I do wish that they would have a different call sequence for codeless
> >(or is the PC term "lesser abled"?) tech licenses - it would make
> >enforcement work a little bit easier.
>
> ...until all the technocodes who upgraded started keeping their calls.
>
> I really don't see much of a need.

And I don't see much of a need for ARRL OO's to be more hyper about enforcement than the FCC is. I am sure that the FCC's decision not to have distinctive callsigns was deliberate, considering it would have been so easy to do.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4498. There is *NO* 'Phone-only' segment....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 17:52:53 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <20.Dec.90.18
Source record: 5108

Christopher.Boone@ucsd.edu says:

>>
>>Restrictions or not they are CW only subbands as per Part 97....Your answer
>>seemed to imply that the originator of the subject was incorrect in stating
>>that 50-50.1 and 144-144.1 is CW ONLY (which they are! I didnt realize that
>>until I looked in the rules...hmmph..guess you do learn something everyday..
>>CW at 6 and 2??? Guess the Gonsets have a strong lobby!)
>>73
>>WB5ITT
>
^Remember^!! part 97 is USA FCC rules; they do not apply to us in Europe. We
have our own rules. Vive la Difference! I looked in my copy of ITU Radio regs,
and there was no mention of 'CW Only' or 'Phone only' subbands to be seen....
I then looked at my licence; no restriction on modes/frequencies there
either (except on Pulse-modes which are verboten anywhere below 1GHz).
As I said before, 'CW only', 'Phone only', 'Data only' restrictions do not
apply to most of the World. The FCC has *no* jurisdiction outside the USA..

Thats the nice thing about 'Rules'; if you dont like one set, you can always
find another set!

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

4499. Re: 10 codes for police radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 18:35:37 UTC
From: sbbrown@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.183537.8723@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 5109

In article <9012201714.AA19062@ucsd.edu> RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL (Larry Carr) writes:
>Could someone post to net or email to me the 10 codes used on police radio
>frequencies? Thanks.

10-codes vary a great deal from department to department, so you need to know who you are listening to. For instance, 10-4 is:

'Acknowledgement' to APCO (? I don't know what it stands for)
'Auto Accident (P.I.)' to Richland County sheriff & Mansfield police
'Auto Accident (P.D.)' to Columbus, OH, police

Also, many PDs and sheriffs don't use 10-codes, but just numerical codes. There is a BSSA (Buckeye State Sheriffs Assoc) standard list widely, but not universally, used in Ohio. The state highway patrol and the state department of natural resources (park rangers) have a different list. Many ambulance, fire, and EMS companies have their own codes.

My reference is "Scanner Radio Listings: Columbus & Southeastern Ohio". I recommend you get something similar for your region. I got mine from Universal Shortwave Radio, or try: Mr. Scanner\ 1107 Sharewood Ct.\ Kettering, OH 45429. Or check a local ham or SWL dealer.

Steve Brown, N8HFI
--
Steve Brown sbbrown@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu

4500. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 18:52:49 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.185249.3231@xanadu.com>
Source record: 5110

In article <1990Dec19.202351.14952@midway.uchicago.edu> pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>In article <47468@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
>>
>> A colleague who was studying Morse has now stopped and is simply
>> waiting for February to roll around.
>
>As far as I know, there is no reason to wait until February. Have him take
>the exams now, collect the Certificates of Sucessful Completion, and on
>February 15 he can walk into the VE session and have them dispatch a
>form 610 for him.
>
>---------------------------
>Peter B. Hayward WX9T
>University of Chicago Computing Organizations

Better to take the tests now. The VECs will probably be overun by technicians-to-be on 2/15/91. Expect long lines.

(Lots of smileys here)

Jeff

4501. Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 19:16:51 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250314@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5111

In rec.ham-radio, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>But my point is how can it be illegal to have a reverse autopatch (just
>because a non-ham might ring the phone causing the repeater to transmit)
>if it is LEGAL to have a possibly non-ham burglar cause the repeater to
>transmit when he sets off the burglar alarm?

I'm not sure the burglar alarm IS legal, but the justification for it is
that this is an emergency (immediate danger to life/property) situation.
Clearly the reverse autopatch for non-hams is illegal, despite the
fact that some repeater groups have it.

AL N1AL

4502. RTTY DX Notes 12/14/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 19:18:02 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1945@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5112

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================
n8emr note: This is a bit late due to our local news hub being
down. my bulletin postings should return.. -gary n8emr 73

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1214
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 12/14/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 14th December 1990
BID: $RTDX1214
Part 1 of 3.

Due to the amount of interest in the DX Notes, there will be no break
over the Christmas period. There will be a change in editor from
January 25th for a period of three weeks until February 12th while DX1
has a small trip away. The notes will be edited by I5FLN for that
period with the assistance of OD5NG, so for those three weeks, please
send your DX information to I5FLN via VK2AGE, TG9VT, OD5NG, or any
other path that will get them to Luciano in time for the next week's
news.

In the mean time, thank you all for your help and interest over the
past years. We hope to continue in the same vein in the forthcoming
years.

And now for the bad news. The bands have been lousy, terrible and at
times nonexistent for the past week.

Our thanks this week go to: I5FLN, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG, W2JGR and the
Tristate VHF DX Packet Cluster Network, as well as several other
packet clusters. Thank you for your assistance with the information.

Bandpass:

Friday 7:
TY1PS 21074 at 0001Z ARQ
HC5K 14089 at 0043Z
UW0LZ 21088 at 0046Z QSL
ZP6XDW 18102 at 0206Z ARQ
EA8HZ 14091 at 2110Z

Saturday 8:
9Y4VU 14087 at 0016Z
TU2OP 14088 at 0540Z
UC2OF 14082 at 0825Z
```

EA9MY 14087 at 0950Z
KV4JC 21074 at 1614Z ARQ
9Q5UN 21085 at 2002Z QSL
EA6ZP 14086 at 2150Z
TY1PS 21074 at 2224Z ARQ
V73BN 21086 at 2255Z QSL

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1214A
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 12/14/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 14th December 1990
BID: $RTDX1214A
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 9:
TY1PS 21089 at 0003Z
JX7DFA 14090 at 0235Z
FR5ZD 14068 at 0355Z ARQ
UL7LR 14084 at 0430Z
EA6OK 14088 at 0457Z
WP2AUU 14074 at 1250Z ARQ
PJ2MI 14074 at 1326Z ARQ
TA2DE 21087 at 1359Z
9H1ED 21088 at 1421Z
6Y5EW 21074 at 1805Z ARQ
KV4JC 14068 at 1907Z

Monday 10:
OX3EW 14086 at 0103Z
NP2CT 14068 at 0155Z ARQ
5B4PW 14075 at 0420Z ARQ
UC2OF 14083 at 1100Z
KV4JC 14076 at 1314Z ARQ
UV3DR 21089 at 1317Z
TA3D 14090 at 1545Z
TY1PS 21074 at 2142Z
V73BN 21087 at 2347Z

Tuesday 11:
VU2SJV 14088 at 0233Z QSL
VE8RCS 14083 at 0332Z QSL/Note
ZF1GC 14071 at 1511Z ARQ
LX2YD 21089 at 1705Z
KV4JC 14069 at 1847Z ARQ
RB5TF 14087 at 1923Z
EI3EK 14085 at 2143Z
V73BN 21087 at 2354Z

Wednesday 12:
VU2SJV 14086 at 0137Z

OX3EW 14083 at 0154Z
KV4JC 14068 at 0209Z ARQ
VE8RCS 14096 at 0220Z
UP1ML 14089 at 0254Z
V51NH 21074 at 1842Z
ZP3XDW 18102 at 1947Z ARQ

Thursday 13:
TU2BB 14076 at 0235Z ARQ
5B4XA 14095 at 1850Z Note
9X5LJ 14074 at 2130Z

QSL Information:

UW0LZ requests his cards be sent to Box 75, Vladivostok 690090 USSR.

9Q5UN has a QSL manager of OH3GZ.

V73BN asks for his cards via KX6DC.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1214B
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 12/14/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 14th December 1990
BID: $RTDX1214B
Part 3 of 3.

VU2SJV nominates N2HOS as his QSL manager.

VE8RCS requests their cards via the Callbook address. Also see notes.

Notes of Interest:

Please note that cards for the HK0TU operation should go to HK3DDD only. Do not send them to the operator or anyone else.

Kure Island (KH7) should show up at any time and will be there until 21 December, but so far no reports.

PA3DUU will operate from Morokulien (on the Swedish/Finnish border) with the call of LG5LG December 22 to 29th, QSL to LA5DFA. at the moment it has no DXCC status.

3W3RR is still on track for Afghanistan late December, donations to NT2X. The Spratly operation has been delayed until next year.

HA9RE and HA8XX will be touring the South Pacific for the next 6 or 8 weeks. They will include Chatham Island, Rarotonga and Niue Island in their itinerary. QSL to DJ1ND.

VE8RCS, Polar Amateur Radio Club, are presently operating from Ellesmere Island, about 40km from the North Pole.

5B4XA reports that he suffered no damage from the recent earthquake.

But if you are missing some of your 'G' friends, they are possibly
sitting in their fridges keeping warm.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG).

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX

4503. Re: Name of new TECHNICIAN LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 19:18:46 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec20141847@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 5113

This is taking another turn...

No one will argue that if you don't know CW, you don't know what you are missing. CW is it's own language, and the people IN CW usually are very courteous and friendly. The unfriendly people are usually (IMHO) the people OUTSIDE CW, but who learned it and AREN'T using it. I'm not saying that if you learn CW your a jerk if you use phone.

Where and when people become imature and assine is beside the point.
Whether people enjoy CW or not is beside the point.
The point is should people be FORCED to become CW proficient!

There is a big difference here in the arguments. Here is a small aspect of HAM radio that is forced on people, regardless of their desires and wants. I think CW would be more successful if it was offered as INCENTIVE, not as a requirement, or 'paying dues' to join the club.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

4504. IRDXA 12/90 Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 19:20:32 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1946@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5114

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTY @ ALLBBS $IRDX1290
IRDXA 12/90 Bulletin

BID: $IRDX1290

IRDXA Project Status Report 12/90

The International RTTY DX Assoc (IRDXA) provides RTTY equipment to
DXpeditions and resident amateurs willing to provide contacts from
rare DXCC countries.

Thailand - RTTY is still not authorized. IRDXA PK-232 will be active
at HS1AC (Science Museum) when RTTY is legal.

Tristan de Cunha - ANDY, ZD9BV and his bride ZD9CO are both active.
Listen to his Wed/Sun sked with W4FRU on 28466 at 1700.

Rodriguez - 3B9FR made a few contacts in late Nov. His IRDXA RTTY gear
but has been very scarce on any mode. Please encourage him.

Papau New Guinea - P29BT was QRV for a few weeks with his IRDXA gear
very low power after blowing his transmitter. He will be in the U.S.
for a month. He hopes to return to P2 in January with a new TS-440.

Malpelo - HK0TU (Raul) and the Malpelo crew did a spectacular job.
Best run expedition and pileups in several years.

Malawi - IRDXA sending equipment to 7Q7LA in early December. Thanks
to all who send donations. This potential new one negotiated by
W8SEY.

Juan Fernandez - CE0ZZZ another well run DXpedtion. Congrads guys.
Bangladesh - Vince Thompson K5VT plans to return as S2VT in late
February with IRDXA RTTY gear. X ur fingers.

Spratley - Romeo, 3W3RR is making a return trip. IRDXA is trying to
get new RTTY gear into his hands for the trip.

Thanks to all who came to the rescue of IRDXA in our time of need.
We are now solvent (at least for the moment) and shipments are going
out. Please don't hesitate to help if you enjoy working the new ones.

IRDXA, 356 Hillcrest St, El Segundo, CA 90245 USA.
Phone (213) 322-7112 or fax 213-322-7114.
```

GOOD DX DE IRDXA AND W6PQS = WA6PJR

Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
/EX

4505. Re: Re: PD Morse Code Program Runnable on 386 Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 19:27:18 UTC
From: jblake@hprnd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <15780011@hprnd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 5115

In rec.ham-radio, danr@ais.org (Daniel Romanchik) writes:

> In article <18242@netcom.UUCP> feustel@netcom.UUCP (David Feustel) writes:
> >I need a (PD) morse code program that will run on a 386. I dusted off
> >a morse code program I bought for my xt in 85 and found it running in
> >the neighborhood of 120 wpm on my 386sx - a little too fast for me to
> >follow.
> >--
>
> Try getting the program ATSLOW from a local BBS. This program is supposed
> to slow down the AT to XT speeds so programs like the Morse code practice
> progam run correctly.
>
> 73, Dan KB6NU (danr@ais.org)

This is not necessary, as programs such as SuperMorse have user adjustable timing parameters. I used SuperMorse 3.15 to prepare for my Novice exam last summer, and found it extremely friendly and helpful. I've seen it run on 8088, 80286, and 80386 without any problems (clock speeds ranged from 4.77 to 25 MHz). I don't have the info handy on where to get it (it's shareware and I got it from a BBS), but if you want it and can't find it anywhere, send me email and I'll try to work something out.

****
John Blake, KC6ORN Email: jblake@hprnd.rose.hp.com
Hewlett Packard Co., M.S. R3SI
8000 Foothills Blvd. Phone: (916) 755-4337
Roseville, CA 95678
****

4506. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 19:38:59 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <44@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 5116
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

In article <9012192258.AA00358@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>I'm still skeptical. Suppose there is a big hue and cry to eliminate the
>theory exams? (to get more people into Amateur Radio, of course)

Quick poll: How many people would not object to dropping the theory exams?

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

4507. Re: Chebychev Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 19:42:18 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250315@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5117

In rec.ham-radio, kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:

>Hi. A quick question about Chebychev low pass filters. The ARRL Handbook
>says that the passband SWR depends on the passband ripple (bigger ripple,
>bigger SWR). My intuition tells me that that would only become a problem
>if you actually used the filter all over the passband; SOMEWHERE in the
>passband the high SWR would occur. If I'm running at a single, crystal
>defined frequency, can't I tune my antenna for good SWR regardless of my
>filter?

If you have a narrowband signal, a Chebyshev filter is the wrong thing to
use. Align all the poles (tuned circuits) up to the same frequency for
a single-peaked response. You get a lot better attenuation of the
undesired signal this way.

>Also, a more theoretical question on filters. A low pass filter prevents
>high frequency energy from reaching the load. However, the filter is
>comprised only of inductors and capacitors, so it can't dissipate that
>energy. Furthermore, the filter components can't store it either, since
>that would result in a long term uptrend in stored energy which would
>violate the assumption that everything is steady state. The only place
>left for the energy to go is back to the source. So apparently a filter
>really functions as a reflector in its stopband, sending energy back to
>the source rather than allowing it to reach the load.

Correct. Although if there's a direct connection between source and
filter (no transmission line), it is more useful just to think of the
filter as a reactive load (inductive or capacitive) in the stop band.

>Of course, this means that the source must absorb all of the stopband
>energy. I'm building a QRP transmitter that filters a square wave to
>get a suitably pure sine wave. That's no problem. But if I add a
>power amp stage to get more power later, I think this means I should
>amplify the sine wave rather than the square wave. Because if I
>amplify the square wave and then filter it, the amplifier output stage will
>have to absorb the now amplified harmonic energy. Right?

If you feed the square wave directly into the amplifier, you will
essentially have a "class D" amp. This is more efficient than a class
C amplifier, but has higher output harmonics. In theory, a class D
amplifier is 100% efficient. When the output stage is "ON" (zero ohms),
there is no voltage across it, and thus no power dissipation (P=EI).
When the output stage is "OFF", there is no current through it, so again
P=EI=0. In reality, of course, the "ON" resistance is never zero,
and the switching time is never instantaneous, so the efficiency is
not 100%. I believe actual efficiency is a strong function of the

topology of the output filter network.

AL N1AL

4508. 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 19:48:38 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <801.2770D286@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5118

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 19 Dec 90 05:42:43 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <686@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <19267@unix.SRI.COM>, larson@snmp.sri.com (Alan Larson)
> writes:
> > In article <672@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >
> > -Actually, using your ham call on 11 meters is LEGAL! The FCC doesn't
> > -care if or how you ID your CB station.
> >
> > It would logically seem so, however I have heard numerous reports
> > that the FCC has some rule that prohibits it. This from articles of
> > the activities of the LOFERS running on the 160-190 kHz range.
> >
>
> I haven't looked at the rules governing the lowfers, but I am sure it
> is legal to use any call you want on CB.
>
> I don't have a copy of the rules for either service...just amateur.
> What rule is this?

Lowfer ops come under Part 15, doesn't it? I don't remember diddly in Part 15
about ID - good, bad, or indifferent.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4509. Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 19:50:43 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <802.2770D28E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5119

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 19 Dec 90 05:57:11 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <689@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> But my point is how can it be illegal to have a reverse autopatch (just
> because a non-ham might ring the phone causing the repeater to transmit)
> if it is LEGAL to have a possibly non-ham burglar cause the repeater to
> transmit when he sets off the burglar alarm?

Because the burglar didn't set it off - he doesn't even know it's there. The
control operator set it off when he established the conditions which would
produce telemetry to notify him about perturbations in the repeater environment.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4510. Re: Confirmed SAREX QSO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 20:20:36 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47524@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5120

In article <1990Dec11.163014.1785@lescsse.uucp> gamorris@lescsse.uucp (Gary A. Morris) writes:
>
>A new number is assigned for each connect, but it doesn't go into the
>"confirmed" log if it is a dupe. And if you don't ack the QSL and
>disconnect packets it is not counted as confirmed.

Actually, the disconnect packet did not have to be ACKed by the ground station. (Gary has verified this.)

But the QSO-number packet did have to be ACKed, which presumably kept a lot of people out of the log. :-(

Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

4511. Omenmeters and Joltmeters (was Re: A New Problem)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 20:23:52 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <46@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 5121

In article <7500071@hpfcso.HP.COM> ron@hpfcso.HP.COM (Ron Miller [NW0U]) writes:
...
>After all, the gang that doesn't know an "omenmeter" from a "joltmeter,"
>and are known to carry saltwater in jugs in their car trunks to
>improve their signals, aren't going to pass the test. :-)

I'd have to assume that an omenmeter measures Omens, which must be
the reciprocal of Nemos, the unit of salt water signal strength
improvement. 1 Nemo is equal to 12 gallons 3x10^3 ppm NaCl H2O
per trunkmount meter watt. This makes Omens a terribly inconvenient
unit to use, although, due to physical constraints, it is much
easier to build an Omenmeter than a Nemometer.

Joltmeters measure caffein.

:-) :-) :-) :-) :-) (and, for those who know more "CW" than "usenet",
HI HI HI HI HI).

-Eric

--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

4512. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 20:36:11 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012202036.AA09127@tilde>
Source record: 5122

In <davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU)> Dave says:

]In article 28281 of rec.ham-radio Dube writes:
]
]>It is not illegal to MODIFY equipment.
]See below.
]>It is not illegal to BUILD equipment.
]For just about any other service, yes it is.
]>It is not illegal to OWN a receiver.
]For cellular phone without a service contract? Yes it is!
]For 10.525/24 GHz in Ct, Va, and Dc, yes it is!
]>It is not illegal to OWN a transmitter.
]>It is not illegal to TEAR UP equipment (presuming it's yours).
]>
]>It doesn't take a lawyer to figure this out; all it takes is the ability to read
]>and apply common sense.

]Perhaps you should apply a bit of your own wisdom to yourself.

OK, I'll try.

]Regarding the CB service and modifying radios:
]
]Title 47, Part 95
]
]95.425 (CB Rule 25) May I make any changes to my CB station transmitter?
]
](a) You must not make or have any one else make any internal modification
] to your CB transmitter.

If the "you" in this rule happens to be me, I can do this if I am a person
certified as technically qualified as stated in 95.424 (b) below. However,
I agree that this is beside the point.

Applied common sense:
Once modifications have been made, the type-acceptance has been voided and
the transmitter is no longer a CB transmitter. You can no longer use it in
CB service (nor any other service that requires type-acceptance); but you
may use it in the Amateur service since that service does not require type-
accepted equipment.

]further:
]
]95.424 (CB rule 24) How do I have my CB station transmitter serviced?
]
](b) ... internal repairs or internal adjustments should be performed by

] or under the immediate supervision and responsibility of a person
] certified as technically qualified to perform transmitter maintenance
] and repair duties in the private land mobile services and fixed services
] by an organization or committee representative of users in those services.
]
I might meet these requirements, but this does not mean that I can modify any
type-accepted equipment to operate outside the conditions of its type-
acceptance. On the other hand, I might modify it anyway, and I could lose my
license by so doing.
]
]For the Private land mobile radio services:
]
]90.427 Precautions against unauthorized operation.
]
](b) ... no person shall program into a transmitter frequencies for which
the licensee using the transmitter is not authorized.

Applied common sense tells me that this is tantamount to modifying type-
accepted equipment (see my point above).

]For the Aviation services:
]
]87.73 Transmitter adjustments and tests.
] A general radiotelephone operator must directly supervise and be
] responsible for all transmitter adjustments or tests during install-
] ation, servicing, or maintenance of a radio station. A general radio-
] telephone operator must be responsible for the proper functioning of the
] station equipment.

ibid.

]I have read parts 0-19 and 80-97 exhaustively. I don't claim to remember
]everything I've read, but I sure remember that your above generalizations
]are not always true. The above references were gleaned from the regs by
]quickly glancing at the indexes of the individual parts. Please read the
]regs for other services before you arrogantly generalize and patronize other
]readers of rec.ham-radio.

Well, I happen to think they are true; otherwise there are lots of Hams who are
in real deep crap by operating equipment taken from type-acceptance services
and placed into operation in the Amateur services.

I don't believe in gunbarrel vision when it comes to regulations. One needs to
think about the intent of the regulations.

73,
Dube N5PDK

4513. SAREX QRZ list as of 12/16/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 20:36:16 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47526@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5123

I received this note from Tom Clark of the SAREX project the other day. It lists the callsigns that have been verified so far as having been heard by the SAREX packet robot. As he mentions, the list of stations actually worked by the robot will be released later.

Subject: SAREX "QRZ" Lists

Only a few of the SAREX "QRZ" Heard logs as monitored around the world have been received here so far. Folks are reminded that we really do need the data from the QRZ beacon. The plea for this data went out before each of the earlier abortive launch attempts. Unfortunately I had to be away at a professional meeting during the flight and it seemed that none of the SAREX news reiterated the request.

What we need is the text of the "QRZ" beacon, complete with the beacon serial number and some sort of indication of the date/time (UTC preferred). Such information can be sent on packet to

SAREX@W3IWI.MD.USA

or via internet smtp mail to

sarex@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

So far about a dozen people have sent in logs covering only 20 of the 1300+ "QRZ" beacons and with big time gaps in the coverage. This means that we have a total of about 700 lines of log with 376 unique calls in the list as having had at least one packet frame heard by the shuttle. About 30 countries are included in the list. A couple of bogey calls (like TEST and KJ9) as well as some folks' typos (note both WQzeroP and WQohP) are seen.

If you aren't in the list that follows it means one of two things:
1. The shuttle did not hear you
2. Nobody has submitted a "QRZ" beacon for the time you were active

There is the hope that Ron captured some of the QRZ beacon data to the disk on the Grid laptop during the flight but I haven't seen those logs yet. There was not enough memory in the SAREX TNC to save all the calls heard, so the list of the 35 most recently heard calls in the QRZ beacon may be the only record of your having been heard! It really is important to have the QRZ beacon data sent in ASAP.

The "QSL" worked list was saved in both the TNC's RAM and in the Grid, so the complete list of stations with completed QSOs will be distributed as soon as we analyze the flight logs.

STS-35 SAREX ROBOT "QRZ" LOGS DE W3IWI -- December 16, 1990

3B8FP JJ6AGL KG6DX N7LQM VK2PA WA5QGD Z21FB
4X4LF JJ6AGM KH6GDR N7LQO VK2YUK WA6AKQ Z21GH
5B4ZI JJ6AGN KH6JJX N8DEZ VK3DTO WA6AZP Z21GO
7J7AAL JK3RLO KI5AV NA5C VK3DUG WA6DTH Z21U
AD1S JN1BWP KI5BD ND1V VK3EEE WA6EMV ZR1L
AH6GR JN1GKZ KJ6MD NH6UY VK3FRS WA6EQU ZR4AAO
AH6IX JP3QJJ KJ9 NJ5N VK3JT WA6OEC ZR5EE
CE3AFC JP3QJK KJ9S NW6U VK3XL WA6PGW ZR5TT
CX7BY JR1EDE KK4UZ NW7N VK3YJM WA6TVN ZR6AGA
EA8BRV JR1RBR KP4ECL OA4AGM VK3ZUG WA6ZDO ZR6AIB
FM5AB JR3YEO KP4EKG OA4CK VK4AJB WA??? ZR6ARH
FO5LQ JR4BRS KP4YD OA4HV VK4AOR WB3ELA ZR6YAP
FR4FM JR5EBL KU5J PDT VK4BCK WB4ZOJ ZS1CA
FR5DL JR5RTL LU1BOR PP5IA VK4BKW WB5DGR ZS1JY
HC5AH JR8XPV LU1EKS PT2AR VK4SJA WB5HJV ZS1SAT
HC5K JS1ANG LU1JDU PT2KC VK4ZGF WB5IPM ZS4BU
HC8VB K0IQA LU1VIP PT2ON VK5AGR WB5MPU ZS5AH
HK3HUC K0RZ LU1WKJ PT2SC VK5QR WB5NLY ZS5AV
HK4BHA K1HTV LU6HDV PT2TD VK5XD WB6BDY ZS5J
HK4DUM K1MYL LU7DSU PT2TP VK5ZFM WB6KGB ZS6AJS
HK4FZ K4OSM LU8DLH PT2WWV VK5ZTY WB6LLO ZS6AKV
HK4KIE K5ARH LU8DYF PU2KXH VK6ABY WB6OVH ZS6AQ
HK4LLH K5JHP LU8DYF PU2NPQ VK6BBG WB7ESQ ZS6ARY
HK5BVD K5KNE LU9DO PU2YVZ VK6BX WD4AHZ ZS6AWK
JA1ESP K5SAF LW1DU PY2ALT VK6CC WD4ECK ZS6AZG
JA1OGZ K5VRF N0KSC PY2ANA VK6CW WD6DRI ZS6BKO
JA1YZM K6KTS N2FAM PY2BJO VK6DM WD6GFF ZS6BNT
JA2BGX K6OYY N4HY PY2BLA VK6LI WH6AMX ZS6BTD
JA2UGV K6PGT N4MW PY2BV VK6MJ WI5A ZS6BZE
JA3XCZ K6SPK N4PLY PY2EBZ VK6UU WP4G ZS6BZM
JA3ZDJ K6THR N4WKQ PY2EML VK6VX WP4UD ZS6BZN
JA4BLC K7YSP N5BF PY2EXD VK6YJS WQ0P ZS6CA
JA4OPF K9ES N5FHF PY2FE VK6ZZ WQOP ZS6HQ
JA5NYJ KA1IOR N5ITU PY2GN VS6BZ WR7A ZS6HS
JA6FTL KA2RJA N5KNX PY2MSG VS6XQF WS5C ZS6IT
JA9DRP KA6NEI N5LCO PY2NPP VU2ZAP WW7B ZS6KQ
JA9IHI KA6UCD N5LKJ PY2QE W1YK WX0U ZS6SM
JA9TQK KA8SNG N5MGU PY5AAT W2DTC WX0U ZS6XL
JA9VLF KB1FD N5NUU PY5ACP W3IP WY0H ZS6XU
JE1PLJ KB4SYV N5PTO PY6ASV W5DID WY0H ZY5AAT
JF2ZYN KB4YJF N5QWC TEST W5RRR XE1IX
JF4WQK KB5CNG N5TD TG9AKE W5XH XE1LCE
JG3ZSC KB5JRA N6BHG TR8CA W6GO XE1LM
JH1LVN KB6BZZ N6DBK VK1BF W6LDF XE1LSR
JH1OMA KC5FP N6DGK VK1ZZT W6PIO XE1PM
JH2AYB KC6LHA N6IXX VK2AAB W6YEP XE1RAH
JH2GEC KD6FW N6KBM VK2AIT W7IO XE1RK
JH2NIT KD7XR N6KK VK2AS W7US XE2M
JH2TQK KE0SC N6NJI VK2BXQ WA0QII XE2PH

JH2ZBS KE2FB N6PSU VK2DFY WA3LKW XE3RY
JH3EXG KE7NR N6RW VK2DOM WA4AIT XF3OZ
JH3FDA KG3N N6TU VK2DPG WA4SFQ XF3RGS
JH5YKM KG4TM N6UEA VK2EFA WA4SIR YV4AL
JJ1WTK KG5ND N6WJP VK2EYI WA4VUT YV4AS

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

4514. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 20:53:55 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1947@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5124

From n8emr!KB8NW Thu Dec 20 15:34:54 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0imW8G-0000OhC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 20 Dec 90 14:48 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901218/0721z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15151 Z:43232
R:901218/0634z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:8041 Z:43229
R:901217/2258 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:15383 Z:44223
R:901217/2218 @:WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA Kirtland, OH #:24736 Z:44026

ARRL AMATEUR RADIO NEWS RELEASE #30
PART 1 OF 2
BID: ARNR001 DEC. 13, 1990

FCC CREATES CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE
For the first time ever, starting in February it will be
possible to obtain an Amateur Radio license in the United States
without passing a Morse code test. The Federal Communications
Commission (FCC) has eliminated the need for new Technician class
Amateur Radio license applicants to demonstrate proficiency in
Morse code in order to have all amateur privileges above 30 MHz,
The implementation date may be as early as February 1991.
Technicians who obtain their licenses prior to that date will be
grandfathered, meaning their existing HF privileges will continue.

The codeless Technician written examination will have 55 questions.
New Technicians wishing to gain access to the HF privileges below 30
MHz now enjoyed by Novices and Technicians will be required to pass a
5 WPM Morse code test before three Volinteer Examiners accredited by
Volunteer Examiner Coordinators, and will be given a Certificate of
Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) to serve as evidence of
their qualifications. There will be no call sign designator to
indicate Technicians who have or have not passed a code test.

The FCC took this action in response to numerous petitions
and public comments. By offering a codeless class of license
with privileges exclusively abova 30 MHz, an entry level license
will become available to those who find the Morse code a barrier
to becoming an amateur radio licensee. The FCC decided to retain
the current Novice Class operator license as an alternate entry
level license for those persons able to pass the 5 WPM Morse code
test instead of the more comprehensive written exam required for
the Technician Class license. No changes in Novice examinations
or privileges were announced.

At a press briefing held just after the Commission's meeting, FCC Private Radio Bureau Chief Ralph Hallar said, "The Amateur Service is not growing as it should relative to what it has to offer." He said that the Amateur Service is where our nation's technical expertise comes from--that the changes should attract people who are interested in computers and digital communications, and should help the U.S. to be more competitive.

February 1991 QST will carry more details.

Relayed by KB8NW/OBS and BARF-80 BBS online
at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300

4515. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 20:54:14 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1948@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5125

Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0imW1R-0000tIC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 20 Dec 90 14:49 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901218/0723z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15152 Z:43232
R:901218/0639z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:8042 Z:43229
R:901217/2256 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:15382 Z:44223
R:901217/2221 @:WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA Kirtland, OH #:24737 Z:44026

ARRL AMATEUR RADIO NEWS RELEASE #30
PART 2 OF 2
BID: ARNR002
DEC. 14, 1990

ARRL APPLAUDS FCC RETENTION OF NOVICE LICENSE, SEEKS INPUT ON
PRIVILEGES FOR CODELESS TECHNICIANS

Responding to the Federal Communications Commission action in PR
Docket 90-55 creating a codeless class of Amateur Radio license, the
President of the American Radio Relay League, Larry Price, W4RA,
noted with pleasure that the Commission had decided to retain the
Novice license as a means of entry into Amateur Radio and to adopt a
codeless license with a meaningful written examination requirement.
Our members were very strong on both of these points, because they
Couldn't imagine how we could maintain the character of the Amateur
Radio Service without them." Mr. Price said.

However, President Price sounded a note of caution with regard to the
privileges the Commission plans to grant to Codeless licensees, "The
formula developed by the ARRL Board, which called for privileges above
220 MHz, was based on extensive membership input. It was carefully
balanced to offer attractive privileges while protecting existing
patterns of amateur activity." While it will take sometime to gauge
the reaction to the Commission's action. Mr. Price observed that the
FCC formula is likely to be less acceptable to many amateurs than the
League's. He asked that League members share their views with their
elected Directors, who collectively determine League policy.

"Before we can decide whether to request that the Commission partially
reconsider its action, we'll have to see the Report and Order," said
Mr. Price. Usually it takes the FCC from several days to several weeks
after a Commission action to release an item after editorial review.
There is a 30-day window of opportunity following release in which
petitions for reconsideration can be filed. Mr. Price noted that the
ARRL Board was holding its regular meeting on January 18-19, 1991.
"The timing looks good for a careful review of the Commission's

action at that meetlng." he said.

Relayed by KB8NW/OBS and BARF-80 BBS online
at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

4516. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 21:03:14 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530036@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 5126

>And even so, if memory is correct, they never tested for General, but only
>gave that insignificant certificate to those who wanted it and whose 2nd or
>1st phones were up for renewal.
>

Since I have a General Radiotelephone study guide (as published by Sams)
on my bookshelf, I suspect that they did test for the General at one time or
another (if they do know, I don't know. Brian Kantor probably knows (and
may even still read this group) and could possibly tell us).

Of course, it could just be all my overheated imagination...

-- Dave Ritchie N4DJS
ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com

4517. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 21:06:27 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <47@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 5127

In recent article cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (Conway Yee [N2JWQ]) writes:
>I must disagree. IMHO, much of the opposition is due to the "because I
>went through this shit, you must go through this shit" syndrome. This
>phenomena is most clearly observed in the treatment of medical interns/
>residents but can be discerned here also.

This is also the justification for fraternity hazing, parental
discipline tactics, etc. It's basically saying "its that way because
its always been that way." It's a common societal tendancy.

Personally, after seeing that the no-code license is going to be available,
I decided I should go ahead and do it (if only to get some use out of
all the radio gear I seem to be accumulating :-). But after looking
at about 5 books on Amateur Radio (including the ARRL Handbook and,
my personal favorite so far, "How to be a Ham", by W. Edmund Hood W2FEZ), I've
decided that most of the aspects of Ham Radio that I find "charming" (like
climbing trees to put up huge dipoles, buying an archaic tranceiver at
a flea market for $25 and getting it running, and DXing) are related to <30MHz
operation. On the other hand, the aspects of Ham Radio that I find most
"powerful" (like Packet Radio and ATV [fast-scan]) are available to the
new codeless tech.

I mean, if I point at my HT and say to my friend, "Look at my Amateur Packet
Radio Station!", I think I'll get chuckled at a bit. It doesn't look
very impressive. On the other hand, I could always use the description
I used for the original (classic) Macintosh: it only looks small when it's
off!

Anyway, I've pretty much decided that 5WPM is trivial, and once I've
got equipment tempting me to operate <30MHz I'll probably _upgrade_
to Novice (so to speak). I will probably never operate CW without the
aid of a computer to en/decode; it just doesn't interest me. (OK,
maybe occasionally trying to understand random morse I hear somewhere...
but it's not something I would try to get _good_ at!)

Please note: Code/NoCode is a heated issue. Please don't flame me,
and if you must, please do it on email.

Cheers!

-Eric

P.S. Is the salutation '73' from the median impedance of a dipole?

--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
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72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

4518. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 21:15:38 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <404@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5128

In article <1990Dec19.010339.5704@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
{As quoted from <619@chiton.ucsd.edu> by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):
{+---------------
{| A message to all who want to be able to enjoy the hobby in the future:
{|
{| FIGHT LIKE HELL TO KEEP THE 30 METER BAND AND DIE IF NECESSARY TO KEEP IT CW
{| ONLY.
{|
{| A message to the more virulent no-coders out there:
{|
{| IF WE GIVE YOU ALL OF THE REST OF THE SPECTRUM FOR NOTHING...WILL YOU LEAVE US
{| ALONE ON 30 METERS?
{+---------------
{
{Gee, I thought I had an amateur radio license. I guess I accidentally got a
{CW radio license. I'd better write to the FCC and see if amateur radio still
{exists or not. :-(

Last time I looked at the regulations, CW was legal on ALL amateur
frequencies, and only has a few EXCLUSIVE CW freqs.

As a one time Canadian, I would point out that Canadian phone bands have
ALWAYS coexisted with US CW!

CW is even legal through repeaters even if there IS a speed limit :-)
(Got to check on that one BTW)

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4519. Re: Re: No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 21:28:59 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130008@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 5129

I always find it interesting that it is the long-term Technicians that propose the two level or classes license structure. I wonder want the real motivation is to propose the present Techs should be grandfathered to full HF priviledges. I feel it more they want the full HF priviledges and don't want to learn the code. Actually there is more to learning the code on upgrading. It also is learning the answers to more theroy questions. Otherwise there would be few if any General class license holders.

Most countries that have fewer classes than the US still have some minimal requirement for minimal priviledges, and a full priviledge class for a more difficult exam along with a no-code license. This is a more reasonable proposal.

Jim, WA6SDM
jholly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

4520. Re: Additional TH-75 mods.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 21:30:48 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <48@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 5130

In recent article mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir [N2JPG]) writes:
>In article <18230051@hpfcdj.HP.COM> myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers [KC0EW]) writes:
>>>II. I was disappointed Kenwood didn't have a trickle charge feature for
>>>the battery pack when you plug the radio into an external DC source.
>>>This is easily modified, and the result works well keeping a 50ma.
>>>charging current to the battery.
>>
>>This is probably not all that good an idea if you use the rig a lot on external
>>DC. A simple charging system like this has no provision for ending the charge
>>...
>
>I wouldn't add trickle charging to my HT.
>...
>Also, is it really that damaging to leave NiCds on TRICKLE charge, let's say
>6 ma for a 600 ma/H battery?

What are the implications of charging at less than the rated current?
I've been charging a 10V 450 mAh at 40ma overnight. The pack says to
charge at 45 mA for 14 hrs. The pack never seems to get above 9.6 V
(on the other hand, the radio receives fine. I haven't transmitted because
it's an as-yet unmodified commercially licensed radio, and I don't have
a license yet even if it _were_ modified!). The charger is just a 12VDC
supply an a resistor (and a block of wood and two screws!).

Thanks!

-Eric

--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
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(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

4521. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 21:41:35 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012202141.AA11261@tilde>
Source record: 5131

<vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall)> says:

]> / hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com / 1:23 pm Dec 17, 1990 /
]> In <vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall)> Bill asks:
]>
]> (Re: Re: 10 meter rig recommendation?)
]>
]> >Is it illegal to modify a rig to RECEIVE CB?
]> >
]> >Is it really illegal to modify a rig to make it capable of transmitting on the
]> >CB band? There's no question that it's against the rules to transmit with
]> >it. Is the mere ownership of a non-type accepted CB rig illegal?
]>
]> It is not illegal to MODIFY equipment.
]>
]> It is not illegal to BUILD equipment.
]>
]> It is not illegal to OWN a receiver.
]>
]> It is not illegal to OWN a transmitter.
]>
]> It is not illegal to TEAR UP equipment (presuming it's yours).
]>
(some deleted)
]
]
]Probably the biggest incentive for my posting was the bold printed, red
]warning sign that came with my Uniden 2510 10meter rig. They threatened
]that if I ever modified my rig (added the jumper that enables CB) and returned
]it for repair, not only would they not repair the radio but they would also
]notify the FCC.
]
]This bothers me. It's assumed that since I can use the radio on CB, I'm using
]the radio as a transmitter and have done something wrong.

It bothers me too. I can understand their not wanting to work on the radio,
but I can't understand their threat to notify the FCC. And even so, what if
they did?

It is very likely that they feel that they are being put under the gun if they
send the radio to you with this mod. I wouldn't be surprised to find that they
have had to certify in some way that they will not ship radios that are capable
of operating in the CB band without being type-accepted for that service. This
being the case, they could get in trouble by sending it back to you, even
though they *did not* do the mod themselves. After all, how could they prove

it was you, and not they, who did it.

Some people (and probably you) can do such neat work that it might look like it came from the factory that way! Might it not be that their "notification to the FCC" would take the form of letting them know that they received it that way, so as not to take the chance of losing their rights to sell the radio in the US? Might it not just be a case of CYA, rather than a threat to "tell on you?"

Just musing....

73,
Dube N5PDK

4522. rec.ham-radio.tech!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 21:41:49 UTC
From: wdh@oversteer.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <4931@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 5132

Let's keep it simple and adopt one new group:
rec.ham-radio.tech.

We don't need '.legal' unless someone brings up the pizza-autopatch
endless debate.

Either that our make a rule: one can only restate the same opinion once
per week on any given subject.

...I'm sick of the endless CW debate
..Dennis Henderson, N6TTW

4523. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 22:07:52 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <407@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5133

In article <kTXFu4w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
{
{luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu (John L Luigi Giasi) writes:
{
{> Where did you get this one? The information I was given indicated
{
{ I got it off THIS newsgroup.

A suspect source if EVER there was one :-)

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4524. Re: Codeless question pool?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 22:09:54 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <49@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 5134

I'm confused. Forgive me if this is a dumb question.

The question list I have has elements 2A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I;
3A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I; etc. I see references to Novice being
element 2, and the codeless tech being 3A, or 3A and 3B.

What about 3C thru 3I?
My book lists these as pertaining to Wave Propagation, Amateur
Radio Practice, Circuit Components, Practical Ciruits, and Signals
and Emissions.

Am I looking at a really old list? The book's from 1986.
("How to be a Ham", W. Edmund Hood, W2FEZ, Tab Books).

Some of this material is covered in a cursory manner
in element 2 (and I presume that the Novice exam consists
of all the subelements A-I of element 2). Does the tech. exam
really only require more knowledge of Rules (3A) and Operating
Procedures (3B), no additional theory?

If so, I've been studying _way_ too much. :-)

P.S. My father has study guides and stuff from the 40s and
50s-- things have changed a lot! (He never became a Ham, but
is considering it now...)

Thanks! (and sorry if this is too stupid)

-Eric
--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
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4525. The best FM antenna in the world!?!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 22:14:12 UTC
From: sulak@ge-dab.ge.com
Message-ID: <8435@ge-dab.ge.com>
Source record: 5135
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.noncomm,rec.music.misc,rec.ham-radio,rec.audio

REASON FOR POSTING HERE

For all readers that like to DX FM, for all that like to listen to that distant or weak non-commercial FM station, or listen to that commercial station with the rare format, this information is for you.

I have just found what I believe is the best FM antenna in the world! I am not at all associated with this manufacturer, or distributor and will not profit in any way from any effect on sales that this posting may cause. My motivation is that I have sought long and hard for an antenna like this and never found one. In fact, write-ups in various club publications mention the best FM antennas and never mention this one; I think few people know of it, and am soliciting opinions of readers with any experience with it. I do not own one yet, and would like to hear from someone who does.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF ANTENNA

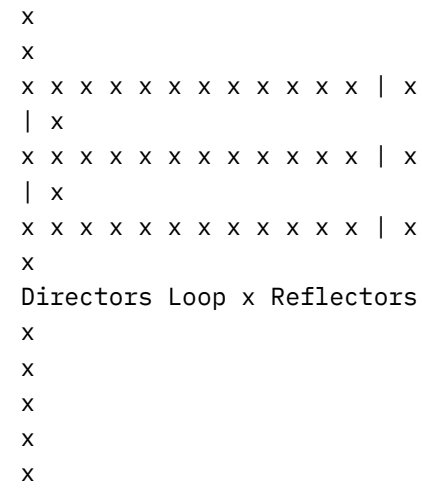
Imagine the loop antenna found on the back of most television sets for UHF reception. Then imagine that a loop antenna is used for FM [in North America, 88-108 MHz] reception. The FM loop is much bigger due to wavelength, with the diameter of a standard FM dipole antenna. This loop adds in front to back ratio since signal from one direction of a circularly polarized station will be increased [horizontal plus vertical] while in signal from the other will be decreased [horizontal plus vertical, but 180 degrees out of phase]. This loop is the antenna feed.

In front of the loop are a long series of directors, similar to a standard fringe area VHF or FM antenna. The difference here is that they are not on a single plane as in most fringe or yagi antennas, they are on three planes: one is at the center of the loop, one at the top of the loop, and one at the bottom of the loop.

Behind the loop are reflectors, but these too are not in a single plane. In fact, they are similar to UHF corner reflector antennas, but with much larger physical dimensions.

In short, a side view of the antenna looks like this where 'x' signifies an antenna element perpendicular to the page [display?].

x
x
x
x
x



PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

Model Galaxie "23"
Gain [in decibels] 19.2
Front to Back Ration [in decibels] 38.6
Acceptance Angle [in Degrees] 15.0
Windload [in Lbs at 100 mph] 72
Length [in inches] 134.
Height [in inches] 33
Center frequency [in MHz] 93.

[Note that a 102. center frequency is also available with just slightly different specifications.]

AVAILABLE FROM

R. Smith Aerials
98 Ash Road
Luton, Beds.
England
Phone: LUTON 36561
Approx price in UK pounds [inc. 15% VAT] is 120. pounds for the 93 MHz model and 130 pounds for the 102 MHz model.

NORTH AMERICAN DISTRIBUTOR

Naim Audio North America Inc.
1748 North Sedgewick Street
Chicago, IL 60614
USA
Phone: 312-944-0217

Approx US price in USD: 450. [Note is might be cheaper to import directly; postage will be steep, but a 15% VAT discount will help reduce the 130 pound price. Naim's price is probably for the 102 MHz version, rather than the 93 MHz version.]

^^
^ "Manifest Destiny" allowed the United States to expand westward, ^
^ through Mid-America and to the western edge of North America. ^
^ "War on Drugs" will allow the United States to expand southward, ^
^ through Central America, to the southern tip of South America. ^
^^
Standard Disclaimer: These may not be my opinions, my employer's opinions,
a devil's advocate's opinions, or anyone else's opinions. Are they opinions?

4526. Re: Chebychev Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 22:24:08 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <408@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5136

In article <41662@ut-emx.uucp> kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:

Gad! TWO technical questions in a SINGLE day! Must be the new no-code
license :-)

{Hi. A quick question about Chebychev low pass filters. The ARRL Handbook
{says that the passband SWR depends on the passband ripple (bigger ripple,
{bigger SWR). My intuition tells me that that would only become a problem
{if you actually used the filter all over the passband; SOMEWHERE in the
{passband the high SWR would occur. If I'm running at a single, crystal
{defined frequency, can't I tune my antenna for good SWR regardless of my
{filter?

You would probably get better results tuning your filter slightly, but in
principle you are correct. The nature of the so called "ripple" though is
to introduce a (hopefully) small reflected power even in the passband. This
is probably at a theoretical zero at certain discrete frequencies (no
modulation either!), but for ham radio that really isn't a concern.

Fixed frequency services such as broadcast and commercial fixed
communications though often use some very exotic tuning techniques to get
better efficiency/lower spurious radiation.

{Also, a more theoretical question on filters. A low pass filter prevents
{high frequency energy from reaching the load. However, the filter is
{comprised only of inductors and capacitors, so it can't dissipate that
{energy. Furthermore, the filter components can't store it either, since
{that would result in a long term uptrend in stored energy which would
{violate the assumption that everything is steady state. The only place
{left for the energy to go is back to the source. So apparently a filter
{really functions as a reflector in its stopband, sending energy back to
{the source rather than allowing it to reach the load.

Neglecting losses in the filter etc., that is true.

{Of course, this means that the source must absorb all of the stopband
{energy. I'm building a QRP transmitter that filters a square wave to
{get a suitably pure sine wave. That's no problem. But if I add a
{power amp stage to get more power later, I think this means I should
{amplify the sine wave rather than the square wave. Because if I
{amplify the square wave and then filter it, the amplifier output stage will
{have to absorb the now amplified harmonic energy. Right?

If you simply use a nonresonant low pass filter that is true. If you use
some form of resonance you can get a "flywheel" effect which is the
principle of class B, C and D RF amplifiers - the conducting element (dare
I say vacuum tube?) only conducts over a small portion of the RF cycle,

depending on the tuning of the output "tank" circuit to restore a good sine wave.

This is one reason why the broadbanded RF amplifiers are generally designed to be linear. (Meaning DC to 1Ghz BTW, as opposed to all of 2M).

In practice this is mostly a matter of how close you run things to burnout. Harmonics are just about always a lower amlitude than the fundamental, so absorbing them in the power amplifier simply increases its dissipation slightly.

{A Tech is a Tech is a Tech; welcome, all who will operate with common {sense and consideration of others!

No matter WHAT their class of license!
--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4527. Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 22:27:03 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <409@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5137

In article <37097@cup.portal.com> Jeepster@cup.portal.com (John L Ferguson) writes:
{In article <116@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits)
{writes:
{ >]And, if we are supposed to be self policing, and I hear a technician
{ > talking
{ >]on 10 meters, how do I know if he is legal or not ???
{
{My call - KB0HBX - is a general call. How does someone not mistake it
{for a novice call? (actually, I'm getting a new one since I made
{advanced - my own incentive as it were).

And how many people know what class "AA4MW" is? You would be suprised at
the number of people who have gotten it wrong!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4528. Re: Re: Amateur Radio Callsign on 11M; was: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 22:34:38 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230053@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 5138

>Ron
>NW0U
>(Fastest CW operator aboard ship was me- a $!!&# OFFICER :-)

Gee, Ron, I've heard of a lot of different officers - OOD, morale officer, medical officer, engineering, etc......what's a $!!&# officer in charge of? :-)

Bob Myers KC0EW | "Man will occasionally stumble over the truth, but myers@fc.hp.com | most of the time he will pick himself up and continue." | - Winston Churchill

4529. Re: Class D AM Phone (was Re: morse code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 22:37:33 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <410@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5139

In article <7880389@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
{Re: Urban Legend - CBer uses CW when mic is fubar
{
{>What are the odds of a microphone element failing while the push-to-talk
{>button stays in working order?
{
{By using a piece(s) of wire, you wouldn't even need the PTT.

So long as you still have a battery, you can build a "spark" CW only transmitter! Try THAT on phone! Marconi got accross the Atlantic with spark BTW.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4530. Re: reorganize - do it all now [:-)]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 22:47:24 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5886@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5140

In article <1990Dec17.175948.9441@dcdwest.uucp> plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais) writes:
>In article <1990Dec12.221550.13435@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>>If we are going to make changes, we better do it all now. So I have
>>prepared a list of possible newsgroups. Please add to it if you like
>>and the name "amateur" can be changed to "ham" if you really want.
>>
>>:-) [enjoy]
>>
>>rec.radio.amateur
>>rec.radio.amateur.alt
...really WONDERFUL list!---

Phil! I'm CRUSHED!!! How could you? You forgot two of the absolutely
MOST important groups ever:

rec.radio.un-net (or is that rec.radio.net.un? rec.radio.un.net?
rec.radio.nets.saturday.unnet? Yeah, thats the ticket!)
rec.radio.callsign.project or rec.radio.projects.callsign.database
or maybe rec.radio.databases.callsign-project

However could you forget this? I'm really hurt!

(come on, you REALLY need this? ok:

:-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-)

And, no, I'm not really hurt at all, I had too much fun laughing
to be hurt.
--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

4531. Code/No-code Tech Call Formats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 23:00:50 UTC
From: bfc@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2190005@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM>
Source record: 5141

One question about the new no-code tech license: I thought I read somewhere that no-code techs would get 2x3 calls. Will a person with element 1A added still be able to get a 1x3 call? My wife is interested in getting her license, and I am wondering if I should try to speed up the process in order to get her an old-style tech license (and therefore a shorter call) before Feb. 15.

4532. Re: Codeless question pool?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-20 23:46:35 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <701@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5142

In article <9012182135.AA25642@hls.com>, trop@hls.com (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>
> I probably missed this answer, but here goes anyway. Are the 55 questions
> for the codeless tech going to be based on the current Novice/Tech
> question pool????

Another related question. Will a certificate for one or more of the
current written tests be acceptable for the codeless Tech?

markz@ssc.uucp

4533. Re: W.W.II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 00:34:52 UTC
From: pierson@ggone.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18419@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5143

In article <779.276E7E75@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes...
>
> > From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu (Lennart Saaf)
> > Date: 17 Dec 90 15:04:21 GMT
> > Organization: The Institute of Optics, University of Rochester
> > Message-ID: <SAAF.90Dec17100421@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
> > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> >
> > In article <18215@shlump.nac.dec.com> pierson@ggone.enet.dec.com (Dave
> > Pierson) writes:
> >
> > The advertising section in the back had a lot of war-effort rah-rah,
> > ususally depicting a pennant with an "E", referred to as the Army/Navy
> > E. I assume that was a citation for contributing to the war effeort,
> > right?
>
>It was an award for "Excellence" in contributing to the war-effort.
>
>"Rah-rah"??? Do I detect a little cynicism here? As a kid, I collected
>milkweed pods for fliers' life jackets, collected rubber and scrap metal, and
>bought War bonds and savings stamps.
>
>I also watched my church's service flag stars turn from blue to gold one by
>one and wondering if the 3rd star in the fourth row (my brother's) was
>someday going to be one of them. My brother's star stayed blue, but 8 out of
>34 didn't.
>
>So, my friend, be careful how you speak of a time when people still cared
>about more than their own amusement. "Rah-rah", indeed. [:-(
hmmmm attribution on that is confusing.
Accidentally i will assume. I made no
comment in my posting (line filler mode kicks in...)
about the "E" flags, though i recall them,
so it could easily have been the same
edition. The "E" was originally a US Navy
Award, much coveted to the most excellent
(or was it efficient) ship in fleet/squadron
or formation. It was prewar. During WWII
it was used with the vendors to symbolize the
same thing, excellnec above and beyond the
expected. Eventually, during the war, it
became the "joint army/navy E".

(My apologies, sort of, for the NET.BANDWIDTH
and particularly, the group.bandwidth usage.
BUT. I happen, in fact, to share Jim's views
on those who served in the military in WWII,
and at any time, and the values of patriotism.
I hold high respect for those who served, and
will not allow any misunderstanding on that.)
thanks
dave pierson |the facts, as accurately as i can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |the opinions, my own.
600 Nickerson Rd
Marlboro, Mass
01752 pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com

"He has read everything, and, to his credit, written nothing." A J Raffles

4534. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 00:44:49 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <702@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5144

In article <18314@shlump.nac.dec.com>, magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
>
> In article <4471@lib.tmc.edu>, jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes...
> >Those people will rush to get no-code licenses. That's what frightens
> >me about no-code, and _nobody_ has yet shown me that that fear is unfounded.
> >
> Also remember that
> once someone earns something they have a tendancy to value it.

CB'ers will also lose something if they shift to the ham bands.
Anonymity. They can't hide behind some stupid "handle", and
they'll be in the database.

markz@ssc.uucp

4535. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 00:51:34 UTC
From: dubner@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <4630022@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 5145

paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU writes:

> Quick poll: How many people would not object to dropping the theory exams?

I would not object to dropping the whole topic. Boring ... :-(

4536. Re: Does CW build character?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 00:58:36 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec21.005836.9287@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5146

I've noticed that slow-scan TV operators are particularly patient and courteous. Maybe we should require everyone to operate slow-scan TV.

(Said with tongue firmly in cheek!)

4537. License needed to modify CB radio???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 01:03:39 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec21.010339.9390@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5147

Somebody has misunderstood somebody.

It is legal to modify any kind of equipment for use in the ham bands,
and to build ham gear from scratch.

It is *not* legal to build CB equipment from scratch or to make CB
equipment by modifying equipment intended for other radio services.

In CB, you can only use equipment that is FCC type-approved for CB.

4538. Re: rec.ham-radio.tech!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 03:00:06 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1990Dec21.030006.21801@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 5148

wdh@oversteer.Eng.Sun.COM (Dennis Henderson) writes:

>Let's keep it simple and adopt one new group:
>rec.ham-radio.tech.

I'm with you! I was just flipping through the articles in here and I was struck by the amazing lack of technical discussions. I'm interested in radio, not codes, licenses and laws.

Surely, the topics currently active in this group are important to amateurs everywhere, so I think they're appropriate. I just don't happen to be interested... so rec.ham-radio.tech would be nice. I'd hang out there.

Actually, though, sci.electronics might do just fine.

little david
soldering up a storm
--
Twice five syllables...
Plus seven can't say much but
That's Haiku for you.

4539. Re: Class D AM Phone (was Re: morse code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 03:03:31 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.220331@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5149

In article <7880390@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
|> I must be missing something here, Paul. Maybe you need to explain the
|> difference between "(en)coding" vs "modulation".

I can explain this. Encoding is the representation of symbols (e.g., the letters of the Latin alphabet that we use to form words in the English language) in a different form that is more amenable to transmission over a (usually binary) communications channel. Encoding examples include ASCII, Baudot, EBCDIC and Morse Code.

The term "coding" can also apply to the reversible transformation of groups of bits for the purposes of improving on the raw error characteristics of the channel. In this case you have several distinct coding/decoding operations in series, e.g., the coding of keystrokes into ASCII and then the coding of ASCII-encoded characters into a forward-error-corrected code (Golay, Reed-Solomon, etc). (Some people also use "coding" to refer to the reversible transformation of groups of bits for the purposes of obscuring the meaning of the message to unauthorized interceptors, but this is more properly called "encryption").

Modulation is the process of varying the characteristics of a carrier signal to carry information over a channel. The carrier signal may be audio (e.g., on a telephone line), RF (for radio transmission) or light (for optical links). The carrier itself may or may not be sent as well.

Even in a CW station, the coding and modulation steps are distinct. If it's a manual station, the operator does the coding (and decoding) while the transmitter and receiver do the modulation and demodulation.

|> I always thought a CW
|> transmitter was either ON or OFF, which also sounds distinctly digital.

Yes, a CW transmitter is a digital modulator.

|> I also observe that most digital demodulators (which are usually FM in
|> one form or another) employ analog technniques (such as slope detectors)
|> in the early stage of the decoding process. Like I've said, I don't
|> understand your distinction between decoding and demodulation.

All modems are hybrid analog/digital devices; that's their function. Remember the origins of the term: MOdulator/DEModulator.

|> As for CW being an AM mode, that's a bit of a stretch. While CW takes
|> on two amplitudes there is no information in the amplitude itself.
|> Also, the sidebands are zero-width.

CW as hams know it *is* most definitely an AM mode. The modulating waveform is binary digital, slow speed and almost "square" (i.e., its rise and fall times are short with respect to the on/off durations). The modulation factor is 100%. *ALL* of the properties of more conventional AM systems are present in an on-off keyed CW system, including the production of sidebands. It is *impossible* to send information over a channel of zero bandwidth. Remember the Shannon formula:

C = B log2(1+ S/N)

where C is the channel capacity in bits/sec and B is the channel bandwidth in Hz. If B = 0, then C = 0, no matter how large the S/N ratio is.

If you look at it in the time domain, there certainly is information in the amplitude of a CW signal - there are two possible values, "on" and "off". If you look a typical CW signal in the frequency domain, you will see that, as with AM phone, quite a bit of transmitter power goes into the (informationless) carrier, and relatively little energy lies in the (information-bearing) sidebands.

Suppressed-carrier AM schemes such as BPSK (which is nothing more than suppressed carrier DSB-AM with a digital modulating signal) is much more efficient since all of the transmitter power goes into the sidebands. Unfortunately, I don't know of anyone who can copy BPSK signals by ear, although they are readily copyable with simple hardware.

Phil

4540. Re: New Sony Logging/Monitoring tape recorder?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 03:17:35 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <236@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 5150
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1861@atlas.tegra.COM> vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>
>I saw an ad for a tape recorder from sony that would record and later
>display the time and date of the recording. It was listed for about
>$100 and appeared to be about the size of a walkman, with a LCD
>display.
>
I have no information on this recorder, but I do use a home brew
set up that gives me a similar result.

Use a -stereo- cassette deck and pump WWV in one channel and the other
audio channel can be used to record what you want (need). This does
require 2 radios, but that 2nd radio can be a cheap one since it only
sits on a time station.

This works not only for those times when your going away, but makes
reception reports a lot easier ;-)

Now if I could only find a cheap dual component cassette deck.....
--

|\/\/\/| +---------------------+--------------------------+ _____
| | | US Mail Address | E-Mail Address | / \
| (o)(o) +---------------------+--------------------------+ | \/\/
(_) | Sneakers Computing | dan%heimat@commodore.com | (o)(o) |
| ,___| | 2455 McKinley Ave. | -or- | (_---.)
| / | West Lawn, PA 19609 | uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan | |___.| |
/ \ +---------------------+--------------------------+ __/ |
/______\ /_____\

4541. Program to analyze satellite footprints?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 03:19:07 UTC
From: dhp1@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <10278@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 5151
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space

I'm in search of a software package that will give satellite footprint information (i.e., maps) given information about the satellite antenna (e.g., boresight, pattern, gain, etc.) system. If the program can provide satellite ground tracks that would be a plus, though I already have something that will do that.

I'm not necessarily looking for something that will run on a PC....I can put software on most any platform (Sun, VAX, others) so I'm leaving that open right now.

The application is not ham radio per se, and yes, I am aware of the ham (i.e., AMSAT, etc.) satellite tracking programs.

Please e-mail any replies and I will post a summary if anyone shows interest in this.

73 es thanks in advance,
--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: dhp1@gte.com
|
KM3T | UUCP: ...!{harvard}!gte.com!dhp1

4542. Licensing for DL-land?

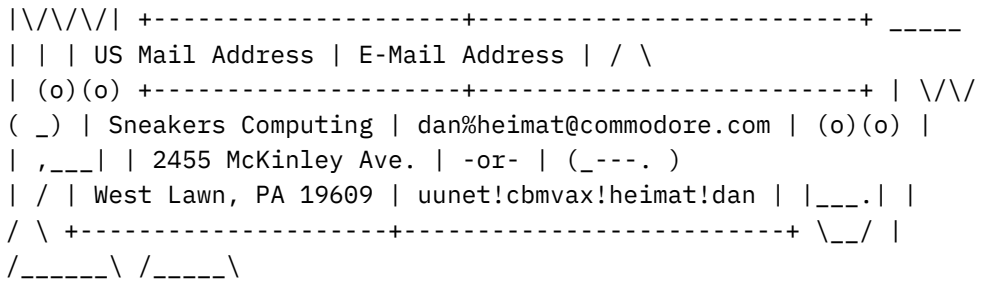
Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 03:23:25 UTC
From: dhp1@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <10279@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 5152

How long does it take to get reciprocol operating privs in West Germany?
Please e-mail replies.

73
--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: dhp1@gte.com
|
KM3T | UUCP: ...!{harvard}!gte.com!dhp1

4543. Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 03:23:53 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <237@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 5153

In article <205@platypus.uofs.edu> bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>In article <4ea8a25f.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM>, hays@apollo.HP.COM (John Hays) writes:
>> I have felt that we should have automatic packet running at the low end of 10
>> Meters --- kinda discouraging to CB'ers and others to hear a constant BRAP
>> BRAP BRAP.
>
>I personally think the FCC should allow automatic packet from 26.5 to 28.0
>Mhz. It should give the computer hobbyist (both ham and non-ham) somewhere
>to run that USENET feed or FIDONET link. It should clear up the whole CB
>business in no time.
>
Well since the CB band doesn't require a license and it sure seems like the
FCC has lost all control over it, why not start tommorow? And no, there is
no smiley after the above.
--


4544. No-code: Cease Fire

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 04:16:35 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080045@col.hp.com>
Source record: 5154

The FCC has acted and depending on who you believe, the bands will soon be overrun with undisciplined axe murderers or the average IQ of the radio amateur population will double overnight as the pent-up hoards of technical geniuses swarm into the amateur ranks.

Why don't we wait and see? In the mean time, let's see if we can't agree to a cease-fire here on the net.

Here are the proposed terms of the cease fire:

1. No-code proponents promise to refrain from using the term "old phart" when referring to CW enthusiests.

2. In return, proponents of Morse code will agree that given infinite dollars, digital signal processing system can approach the performance of a trained CW operator. The only exception is emergency conditions on a deserted island where only a single transistor, a battery and a 20 ft length of wire is available.

3. Both sides agree to welcome all newcomers to the hobby whether they enter with or without code credentials.

4. Both sides agree to stop blaming the mess on [insert whatever band you think is most messed up] on the existence or lack of any licensing requirement.

5. Both sides agree to spend more time enjoying the hobby of amateur radio and less time flaming on the net.

6. Both sides agree that neither side has a monopoly on their ability to fullfill the stated FCC goals for the amateur radio service: : public service, advancing the radio art, advancing communication and technical skills, expanding the reservoir of trained operators/technicians/electronics experts and enhancing international goodwill.

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"I absolutely hate people who are intolerant."

P.S. :=)

4545. Renewal of expired General Class ticket

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 05:35:09 UTC
From: mac@pangea.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1990Dec21.053509.19993@morrow.stanford.edu>
Source record: 5155

Please forgive this elementary question folks; its been a long time. I held a General Class ticket from about 1963 to 1975 when I left the US for Australia.

Simple question: Can I get the license re-instated simply, or must I take the written and code tests again?

Reply by e-mail; thanks.

Mike McWilliams
Stanford University

4546. More Comments in the CW Debate

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 05:37:00 UTC
From: ps67@UMAIL.UMD.EDU
Message-ID: <9012210540.AA10635@umail.UMD.EDU>
Source record: 5156

Well, as long as its 5 to 1 against your position, I may as well add mine. I tend to feel that ham radio already has several self filtering and self policing mechanisms that keep it pretty much in line. Most individuals who go after ham licenses are going to be technically oriented, or at least have a mind tuned to understanding logical left-brained concepts. While it may be true that you could have absorbed the tech material in one sitting (I did it in one evening :) there are many people out there who cannot, either by ignorance or sheer stupidity. Those are the people that get filtered out.

Amateur radio also has a proud tradition of Elmering and self-policing. Implicit in hamming is the statement "this is serious radio, behave accordingly." Let's face it, you didn't REALLY learn how to become a ham until after considerable "on the job training" and guidance by other hams. I think this far overshadows any influence a "sincerity" test would have. The sincerity test is when a new licensee gets on the air and "pays his dues" by operating and honing his skills.

CB is not a very good example. Since there were NO filters, the service was not respected. If you want people to respect something, they need to work for it. Also, there was no clearcut purpose to the service, it was overloaded by unscrupulous equipment manufacturers, there was no guidance or elmering by other CBers, and the FCC saw it as a way of allocating an unwanted band and filling the Treasury coffer with mail-in licenses.

I am in favor of no-code above 30 Mhz, not because it would increase the number of hams, but because there is no compelling need to know code for VHF operation. Other Western countries have successfully implemented such a license, why do we remain behind the times?

A written exam given by an HONEST VE system (which it is, mostly) would encourage respect for the hobby. The tradition of self-training and policing would make these new licencees model hams. I think it would be a severe violation of the amateur fraternity to engage in childish stunts like appending your call with a /C. I will certainly welcome these new licencees to the hobby enthusiastically.

Just my opinion....

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

4547. Re: Class D AM Phone (was Re: morse code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 08:59:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1695@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5157

In article <7880389@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>Re: Urban Legend - CBer uses CW when mic is fubar
>
>>What are the odds of a microphone element failing while the push-to-talk
>>button stays in working order?
>
>By using a piece(s) of wire, you wouldn't even need the PTT.
>
>Perry "chewing gum and baling wire"
>KF0CA

1. Disconnect external speaker.
2. Connect wires (twist) where mic element connected.
2. Talk into speaker.

It's worked for me. Sounds a little boomy, but what the hey.

Gary KE4ZV

4548. Information encoding (was Re: Class D AM Phone (was Re: morse code))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 09:58:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1696@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5158

In article <7880390@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>Branding CW as a "digital mode" is sort of like calling a bicycle an
>>automobile because it has wheels. While the symbols take on discrete levels,
>>both the encoding process and the decoding process are very analog in
>>nature.
>
>>>If you are branding morse as obsolete because of the modulation techniques
>>>then HF packet, AMTOR, and RTTY are also obsolete.
>>
>>The problem here is that you're confusing coding with modulation. HF packet
>>et al are all FM in nature, which is somewhat superior to AM modes like CW
>>when it comes to decoding (orthogonality).
>>
>>-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX
>
>
>I must be missing something here, Paul. Maybe you need to explain the
>difference between "(en)coding" vs "modulation". I know that I could
>implement a CW demodulator (or decoder ?) as a state machine that
>follows a b-tree. Sounds pretty digital to me. I always thought a CW
>transmitter was either ON or OFF, which also sounds distinctly digital.

Encoding: The translation of intelligence into a form suitable to be
transmited. Here the encoding of words formed from the English
Alphabet into Morse Code bi-state timings.

Modulation: The method of impressing an encoding onto the medium. Here
the use of variable length on-off keying, a form of AM pulse
modulation. Morse could be sent using FSK modulation with the
marks corresponding to an "on" state and spaces corresponding to
the "off" state, it would work better under selective fading due
to the extra redundancy.

>As for CW being an AM mode, that's a bit of a stretch. While CW takes
>on two amplitudes there is no information in the amplitude itself.
>Also, the sidebands are zero-width.

Not true. The two amplitudes (on and off) along with the duration of the
pulses *are* the modulation that, after demodulation, can be decoded back
into the original intelligence through the use of a Morse Decoder. The
decoder can be organo-chemical or silicon-electrical.

The sidebands of on-off keyed signals are not zero. From the ARRL
Handbook 1982 page 11-1, "On-off keying is a form of amplitude modulation
and, as such, generates sidebands whose spacing from the carrier is
proportional to the keying speed. A keying speed of 12 wpm corresponds to an

information rate of 5 Hz, which theoretically requires 10 Hz bandwidth.
A keying waveform, however, approaches square-wave modulation, consisting
of the keying frequency plus all of the odd harmonics." This is why filters
narrower than a couple hundred hertz can't successfully be used to copy
CW. The bit edges become smeared (ringing) when all the odd harmonics
are stripped off.

Remember that Morse Code is not the beeps that you hear, it is the duration
and spacing of the waveform envelopes that carry the encoding.

Gary KE4ZV

4549. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 10:15:37 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1697@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5159
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <4101@osc.COM> jgk@osc.COM (Joe Keane) writes:
>
>Therefore my proposal is the following:
>
>rec.radio.ham.legal
>rec.radio.ham.misc (from rec.ham-radio)
>rec.radio.ham.packet (from rec.ham-radio.packet)
>rec.radio.ham.swap (from rec.ham-radio.swap)
>rec.radio.ham.tech

I strongly support this alignment, especially changing rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.ham.misc as this should cut down on inappropriate cross-posts. I am also strongly in favor of a tech group where less heat and more light can be thrown on such subjects as modulation methods and encodings. I seriously doubt that legal will be widely read or posted to, but maybe that's just as well.

Gary KE4ZV

4550. Equipment costs...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 10:21:25 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <21.Dec.90.10
Source record: 5166

paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | says::
>
>>A used TNC can be had for about $50. A used rockbound VHF radio can
>>be had for $30. A used terminal can be found for $20.
""
Sheesh! *PAY* for a terminal....? Where is your ingenuity?
If you loiter about the skips and trashcans behind most computer or electronics departments, you can pick one up for free. Just be prepared to put up with odd looks from the people who see you..... I got most of an IBM-PC from my employer's skip, and a working VT52 (remember them..?) from a University junk-hill. And yes, ambulance-despatcher radios recrystalled, make great packet boxes; i got a 25-watt-output radio, a 1/2-wave antenna, and 10 yards of coax all for less than 5 pounds sterling (about 10 dollars for the lot).
The pair of crystals cost more than the radio!
I must confess though, i *did* buy a *NEW* DRSI card..... We must all have our moments of folly.

"In 2020, aircraft will be manned by a pilot and a dog. The pilot's job will be to feed the dog, and the dog's job will be to bite the pilot if he touches anything" - Geoff Hamer.

++++++++++ Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU ++++++++++

4551. U2MIR DE N1HZH

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 13:19:00 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18431@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 5173

I finally made the contact with U2MIR, signal was a 57 to 58 and
lasted about 45 seconds. Contact time was 1330 UTC. I was in the
car and almost froze upon hearing the comeback. He gave me a 57
as a signal report.

I was using a Kenwood TM731A (45 watts) to a Larson 5/8 dual bander

Here is the data available on the pass

E Mass Lat= 42.153 Long= 71.283 Ht= 60.m Window Limit= 0.0 deg
Element Set 28: MIR (OBJ 16609 Set: 132)
Doppler shift calculated for 145.550 mhz

Current Arg Perigee R.A.A.N. Period S.M.A.
27.1633 111.9652 92.3103 6765.881

Eqx Time = 1304:38 Eqx Long = 173.0

U.T.C. AZ EL DOPPLER RANGE HEIGHT LAT LONG PHASE
HHMM:SS deg deg hz km km N+S- W+E- <256>
12/20/90 THU -----DAY # 354----ORBIT # 27720----
1326:00 306 -1.0 3093 2380 379 51.2 98.4 40
1327:00 311 2.6 2983 2006 380 51.5 92.4 43
1328:00 318 6.7 2779 1652 381 51.6 86.3 46
1329:00 329 11 2390 1337 382 51.3 80.3 48
1330:00 347 17 1641 1097 383 50.6 74.5 51
1331:00 12 20 341 989 384 49.7 68.8 54
1332:00 38 18 -1235 1055 385 48.5 63.4 57
1333:00 57 13 -2314 1267 386 47.0 58.3 60
1334:00 70 8.0 -2782 1567 387 45.2 53.5 62
1335:00 78 3.7 -2985 1913 388 43.3 49.0 65
1336:00 83 0.1 -3090 2283 389 41.2 44.8 68

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

4552. Re: Re: No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 14:34:53 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <25212@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 5167

In article <58130008@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>I always find it interesting that it is the long-term Technicians that
>propose the two level or classes license structure. I wonder want the
>real motivation is to propose the present Techs should be grandfathered
>to full HF priviledges. I feel it more they want the full HF priviledges
>and don't want to learn the code. Actually there is more to learning
>the code on upgrading. It also is learning the answers to more theroy
>questions. Otherwise there would be few if any General class license
>holders.

Assuming I've interpreted your broken English correctly, you're attempting to explain away my (and others) position on the classless amateur radio license as an attempt to gain privileges without being qualified for them, specifically lacking "the answers to more theory".

While it undoubtedly makes you feel warm inside to have discovered the base and ulterior motives behind this attempt at reform, let me caution you not to feel too good about it - because you're wrong.

Let me remind you that when I and many others took the Technician license exam, the only difference between the Tech and General license WAS the code speed. The "theory" (and regs) part of the exam was exactly the same, which completely negates your argument about "few if any General" licensees.

And while I can't speak to the qualifications of other long-time Technician licensees (I don't know, and unlike you, I'm unwilling to condemn them without facts), it's not the theory that made the difference. If you require proof, I'll wave my 1st phone (with radar) license under your nose. I earned it a year or so after I got my Tech ham license - just after I graduated from high school. The jobs I held in industrial and broadcast radio required it.

Except for packet radio on two meters, you'll rarely find me below 420 MHz. I've little use for HF; the telephone works better and cheaper.

Brian Kantor WB6CYT UC San Diego brian@ucsd.edu

4553. Codeless News from ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 14:54:53 UTC
From: BUSH@S51.PRIME.COM
Message-ID: <9012211454.AA17816@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5168

ARRL/VEC NEWS RELEASE December 14, 1990

To: All ARRL VE Team Liaisons

From: Bart J. Jahnke. KB9NM. ARRL/VEC Manager

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FCC CREATES CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE

For the first time ever, starting in February it will be possible to obtain an Amateur Radio license in the United States without passing a Morse code test. This was announced by the FCC at its open meeting yesterday, December 13th. The Federal Communications Commissions (FCC) has eliminated the need for new Technician class Amateur Radio license applicants to demonstrate proficiency in Morse code in order to have all amateur privileges above 30 MHz. The implementation date may be as early as February 1991. Technicians who obtain their licenses prior to that date will be grandfathered, meaning their existing HF privileges will continue.

The codeless Technician written examination will have 55 questions (existing Elements 2 and 3A). New Technicians wishing to gain access to the HF privileges below 30 MHz will be required to pass the Element 1A (5 WPM) Morse code test before three Volunteer Examiners accredited by Volunteer Examiner Coordinators, and will be given a Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) to serve as evidence of their qualifications. That CSCE must be retained by them in perpetuity to prove they have met the requirement to gain access to the Novice HF bands. Novices wishing to upgrade to Technician must pass Element 3A to gain the VHF privileges of the Technician class. Novices will need to retain a copy (preferably the original) of their Novice license in order to show that they have met the 5 WPM requirment for HF band access. This is because there will be no call sign designator to indicate Technicians who have or have not passed a code test. VECs will supply the FCC with a list of those codeless Technicians who passed element 1A.

There has been no change to the Novice license in any way, nor has there been any change made above the Technician class. Novice examinations will continue to be available both by two Novice examiners (no test fee), or by three accredited VEs (no test fee if only elements 1A and 2 are involved). The FCC decided to retain the current Novice Class operator license as an alternate entry level license for those persons able to pass the 5 WPM Morse code test instead of the more comprehensive written exam required for the

Technician Class license.

At a press briefing held just after the Commission's meeting, FCC Private Radio Bureau Chief Ralph Haller said "The Amateur Service is not growing as it should relative to what it has to offer." He said that the Amateur Service is where our nation's technical expertise comes from--that the changes should attract people who are interested in computers and digital communications, and should help the US to become more competitive.

In a news release today, ARRL President Larry Price, W4RA noted with pleasure that the Commission had decided to retain the Novice license as a means of entry into Amateur Radio and to adopt a codeless license with a meaningful written examination requirement. "Our members were very strong on both of these points, because they couldn't imagine how we could maintain the character of the Amateuer Radio Service without them," Mr. Price said.

Presiden Price sounded a note of caution with the privileges the Commission plans to grant codeless licesees. He indicated that the formula developed by the ARRL Board, which called for privileges above 220 MHz, was based upon extensive membership input. It was carefully balanced to offer attractive privileges while protecting existing patterns of amateur activity. While it will take some time to gauge the reaction to the Commission's action, Mr. Price observed that the FCC formula is likely to be less acceptable to many amateurs than the League's. He asks that League members share their views with their elected Directors, who will collectivly determine League policy.

"Before we can decide whether to request that the Commisson partially reconsider its action, we'll have to see the Report and Order," said Mr. Price. Usually it takes the FCC from several days to several weeks after a Commisson action to release an itemn after editorial review. There is a 30 day window of opportunity following release in which petitions for recondsideration can be filed. Mr. Price noted that ARRL Board was holding its regular meeting on January 18-19 1991. "The timing looks good for a careful review of the Commission's action at that meeting," he said.

MORSE CODE EXEMPTIONS FOR HANDICAPPED OR DISABLED AMATEURS

FCC also announced yesterday that it has amended its rules to make the Amateur Service more accessible to the handicapped or disabled licensees who are unable to pass a higher speed Morse code examination.

The FCC decide to declined to provide a list of disabilities; instead, the judgment of a qualified physician will be relied on to detrmine that a person cannot pass a Morse code examination due to a severe handicap.

In response to concerns about the integrity of the process, FCC staff said anyone abusing the process would be dealt with harshly.

The FCC afirmed that because of international requirements, no examptions would be granted for the 5 WPM Morse code requirement.

As we understand it, Element 1C credit will be given by VEs to applicants presenting a correctly completed DOCTOR's CERTIFICATION. The FCC indicated that the physician will be relied upon to make the appropriate certification and that the certification will include permission for release of mediacal information to the FCC. Ralf Haller. or the FCC, said that the 610 form may be modified to require the certifying physician's signature on the form near the US Code Title 18 Reference which states. "Willful false statements made on this form or attachments are punishable by fine and imprisonment."

More specific information will be provided to you though the next VE EXPRESS newsletter upon receipt of the Report and Order documents on both of the above news items.

-30-

4554. synopsis of the news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 15:20:00 UTC
From: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec21.152000.24058@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 5160

For the benefit of anyone who doesn't have time to read all the traffic on this conference, here's the Emily Liteller condensation:

It will be legal for a codeless technician to modify a rig to receive CW.

4555. Re: Class D AM Phone (was Re: morse code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 16:05:57 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1272@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 5171

In article <7880390@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>The problem here is that you're confusing coding with modulation. HF packet
>>et al are all FM in nature, which is somewhat superior to AM modes like CW
>>when it comes to decoding (orthogonality).
>>-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX
>
>I must be missing something here, Paul. Maybe you need to explain the
>difference between "(en)coding" vs "modulation".
>I always thought a CW transmitter was either ON or OFF, which also sounds
>distinctly digital.
>
>As for CW being an AM mode, that's a bit of a stretch. While CW takes
>on two amplitudes there is no information in the amplitude itself.
>Also, the sidebands are zero-width.

I'd like to give this issue a stab. The modulation of RF refers to what
you do to the base RF signal. For instance, start with a constant amplitude
RF signal and chop it on/off (a la CW). This is an AM mode, since any info-
rmation is being conveyed via amplitude changes. The modulating signal is
digital in nature, since it consists of on/off pulses. (one could claim CW
is a combination of pulse-position/pulse width modulation, but I digress).
If you take the same digital on/off signal and apply it to a tone generator
and feed this into an FM transmitter, you get an FM style mode. In this
case the carrier is on all the time, and the information is contained in
the FM sidebands. A real-life example of a complex waveform is the APT
format sent by wx satellites. The RF transmission is medium width FM, but
the modulating signal is an amplitude modulated 2400Hz tone that represents
image data. The confusion arises in that for HF packet you use two tones
to encode your HDLC data, but feed them into a SSB transmitter. What you
get it still a SSB signal, but the encoding of the data is indeed frequency
modulation (also known as frequency shift keying, FSK). If I were to choose
a single tone with two distinct amplitude levels as my input to the SSB trans-
mitter, I'd still have a SSB signal on the air, but the encoding of your HDLC
data would now be AM in nature. I hope this helps clear things up.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

4556. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 16:19:02 UTC
From: woods@eci386.uucp
Message-ID: <1990Dec21.161902.759@eci386.uucp>
Source record: 5161
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

In article <4101@osc.COM> jgk@osc.COM (Joe Keane) writes:
> I don't know about replacing `ham' with `amateur'. I think most people would
> call themselves `hams' and not `amateurs'. Besides, `ham' is easier to type.
> Basically, it doesn't seem to me like there's a good enough reason to change
> it from what it was. But i don't think it makes a big difference either way.

EXCUSE ME?!?!? What do you think computers and fancy user interfaces
are for? Even if I did have to type some long drawn-out newsgroup
name, I'd probably just cut-and-paste it on my DMD with the mouse!

My Canadian Radio License says "AMATEUR". In my own eyes I am not a
"ham". Period. I don't use the term (unless it slips out when I'm in
conversation with others using it), and I don't like it. It grates on
my nerves. I know many others who feel the same. In the real world
it is just as easy to type, write, and say "amateur". It is more
correct and proper to do so, and it doesn't convey nearly so many
negative connotations. As you can probably tell it does make a big
difference to me, and I'll guarantee it'll make a big difference to
many potential amateur's in the USENET communitee.

I'm not advocating a ban of the term "ham", though, by any stretch of
the imagination. I only want to be extra careful about not using it
in prominent places like newsgroup names. It's a slang term
(definition #4 in Webster's), and I've no objection to it being used
as such in everyday speech. In my opinion anyone using it in written
form, especially in more formal writing, is debasing themselves.

I do, however, agree with the .misc subgroup, and I've given up even
thinking about .legal vs. .regs.

I still *strongly* prefer .digital over .packet. Packet is only one
of the digital modes. In actual fact .net might be better for the
future if we are to encourage proper networking.

Again my (slightly modified) proposal is the following:

rec.radio.amateur.legal
rec.radio.amateur.misc (from rec.ham-radio)
rec.radio.amateur.digital (from rec.ham-radio.packet)
rec.radio.amateur.swap (from rec.ham-radio.swap)
rec.radio.amateur.tech
--
Greg A. Woods
woods@{eci386,gate,robohack,ontmoh,tmsoft}.UUCP ECI and UniForum Canada
+1-416-443-1734 [h] +1-416-595-5425 [w] VE3TCP Toronto, Ontario CANADA

Political speech and writing are largely the defense of the indefensible-ORWELL

4557. DL5YEC -- HC901204.ZIP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 16:25:47 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9012211625.AA06765@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 5169

Django - DL5YEC,
I did not know how to reach you other then via this list.
I have a few question to ask about the program? I am not
able to access com1. Was that designed that way? I would
like to know how the program works. Thank you for your
help.
73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

4558. DXing lists

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 16:26:25 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9012211626.AA06787@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 5170

Does anyone know of other list that are more directed to dxing??
If such lists exist I would like to be added to them.
thank you
73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

4559. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 16:35:16 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1273@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 5172

In article <9012202036.AA09127@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
-In <davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU)> Dave says:

Lotsa stuff deleted - mine and Dube's.

-
-I don't believe in gunbarrel vision when it comes to regulations. One needs to
-think about the intent of the regulations.
-

I agree with this wholeheartedly, but we must sometimes beware of the letter
of the law, too. As long as the regs aren't being stretched too far (like
in another thread about reverse patches and burglar alarms being legal), I
feel safe wallowing in the spirit of the law. Have a happy holiday, Dube!
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

4560. Re: Name of new TECHNICIAN LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 17:04:33 UTC
From: datwyler@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <2263@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 5162

in article <R02Fu10w163w@phoenix.com>, stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) says:
>
> Has this part been rescinded, or is it just being ignored?

Not rescinded, merely forgotten after people get used to hearing
the interim calls. If upgraded and not changing the callsign, the
interim call is no longer required.

--
Douglas L. Datwyler, WR7O
Evans and Sutherland
600 Komas Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84108 (801)582-5847

4561. An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 17:10:35 UTC
From: ROBERTT@UKCC.UKY.EDU
Message-ID: <9012211713.AA00940@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5174

I am but a *voyeur* of these conversations about ham radio, and only occasionally that. As an *old-timer* (W4DHK since '54) the passions aren't what they used to be; and they are spread over a lot of other areas of interest, activity, and concern. I am still somewhat involved - having sat for my Advanced and Extra class tickets last Spring, gone to a couple of *Hamfests* (why is that always so depressing?), and bought myself a new HF rig and keyer. Whoops.....hope that doesn't tip my fist....er....hand....as to what my position might be IF I were to join the debate about no-code licensing.

Actually, I really don't have a position on no-code. I see the passionate exchanges and find myself on both sides of the issue from time to time. There have been basic changes over the years which DID upset me, and which DID, I believe, have a detrimental impact on the service. But not this one. No-code was inevitable. No-theory tickets are not that far fetched, nor are they, IMHO, that far away. It really doesn't matter what you or I think is appropriate, or what is happening with the service and/or technology. The process has much more to do with economics, and with evolutionary trends in our society. You know what happened in commercial radio, and on the Citizen's Band. Take a look at some of the other federal agency certification processes; see what the FAA is doing, for instance, with the *pilots* license.

Telegraphy, I think everyone agrees, is an integral part of the history and tradition of ham radio. I have always enjoyed that aspect of the hobby a lot, and I feel that I always will. I have less fun with, and less need for, circuit design principles and formulas, and advanced electronic theory - having designed my first and last rig in 1954. But that is also an important aspect - more challenging and dynamic for sure; and I want to be competent in that area too. I don't *need* the electronic theory to be an amateur radio communicator - at least in the way that I enjoy it. And I can appreciate that others do not NEED code for what they want to do. But....come on....it is all so incredibly EASY! Why would anybody let any of it keep them out of this hobby?

I am an Academic Computing consultant at the University of Ky. My life has nothing to do with telegraphy OR electronics. And I was able, with modest effort, to pass the novice, general, advanced, and extra class exams - all on the first try; the latter two with perfect scores. Many of you, I know, have done the same. Any person with normal intelligence, a current ARRL study guide, and a low-end pocket calculator can prepare for and pass any FCC written exam. Throw in a little commitment and positive attitude and the code is just as easy. I have taught enough of it to know; anybody who wants to can learn it. Any-

one with the right attitude, a little commitment, and no particular learning disability, can become proficient. *Hazing* seems such a strange way to perceive such a trivial prerequisite. I remember when people used to talk about how stupid and unfair it was to have to learn about *radios* and navigation equipment and all that other dumb technical stuff - just to get a license to fly an airplane. They didn't want to study and practice (be hazed); they wanted to get out there and FLY! Well.....guess what folks; Now they can! Don't worry though. The special rules they operate under SHOULD keep them out of your airspace, and off of your approach paths - in most cases.

I say *welcome aboard* no-coders. Hope you enjoy our hobby and our fraternity, and that you continue to explore and discover and broaden your horizons.

4562. Packet on CB ; was: Re: No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 18:43:19 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec21.184319.17019@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5175

I, too, think packet on CB radio would be an excellent idea. For several reasons...

(1) The ban on business communications in ham radio is somewhat awkward. Amateur *computing* usually mixes business and hobby together. It's hard to separate them cleanly enough to satisfy ham requirements. (Such things as not sending shareware through the air.)

(2) Packet rigs have enough patience to out-wait even the most determined jammer or ratchetjaw.

But I'd rather get FCC approval first. And I'd like to use FM; perhaps we should petition the FCC to allow FM packet on CB?

4563. Re: For sale: Kenwood TH-45AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 18:44:13 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250316@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5186

In rec.ham-radio, strang@mudshark.sgi.com (Bill Strangman) writes:

> Kenwood TH-45AT (440 MHz handheld) For Sale

This should be in rec.ham-radio.swap

AL N1AL

(Tired of reading the same posting 3 times)

4564. Re: Renewal of expired General Class ticket

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 18:56:27 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250317@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 5187

In rec.ham-radio, mac@pangea.Stanford.EDU (Mike McWilliams) writes:

>Please forgive this elementary question folks; its been a long time. I held
>a General Class ticket from about 1963 to 1975 when I left the US for
>Australia.

>Simple question: Can I get the license re-instated simply, or must I take
>the written and code tests again?

I'll reply on the net as there may be others who are interested.

You have to start over. There is only a 1-year grace period after your
license expires.

AL N1AL

4565. Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 19:05:57 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <19248@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 5178

Mike Waters AA4MW writes:
>And how many people know what class "AA4MW" is? You would be suprised at
>the number of people who have gotten it wrong!

Let's see. 2x2. Must be an ADVANCED call!

Have you considered changing to a 7 call? I hand picked AA4KB back in '78
(AA4 Kick Butt -- it's a contester slogan) and I've been really loathe to
change for a local Extra call. Now I'd get AB6xx. Bleh. But, damn, I
do get tired of people asking me how long I'm going to be visiting California,
and in the Sweepstakes, I simply _had_ to sign AA4KB/6 so they would copy
SCV and not SC.

But naaaaaah! I'll stick with it. I held another great call: N6DE. When
I moved home to Memphis, and thought it would be permanent, I traded it in
for AA4KB (second choice to AA4TN). I would operate in the contests as
N6DE/4 ... and NOBODY could copy it!

"AA4MW DE N6DE/4 AR" "/4?"

Now that I'm home in California (since 1980), I'd DEARLY love to get N6DE
back. <sigh>

Mojo AA4KB
netcom!mojo@apple.com

--
mojo@netcom.UUCP Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER ... 408-423-2212
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

4566. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 19:19:06 UTC
From: hammock@mars.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1990Dec21.191906.9290@jato.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 5177

In article <620@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>In article <1990Dec17.161526.5276@ni.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos) writes:
>>See how CW hazing has made sure that only "worthy"
>>folks have had licenses?
>>
>CW "operating" has made sure that new Amateurs learned good operating practices
>along with the fundamental traditions of friendliness and civility.

I don't think the code has helped me "learn good operating practices." In fact, beyond taking the code test to get my Novice, I have not used the code at all. I was communications officer for my CAP squadron years before I got my first Novice ticket (20 yeares ago). I was sent to the Air Force Communications School at Keesler AFB were I learned all about conducting Nets and procedures for point-to-point ground communications. All using SSB and no code.

>>I for one hope that the infusion of new blood will turn the topic of
>>QSOs from the latest round of medical problems and treatments to more
>>interesting topics.
>>
>I hope that the "new blood" will have some compassion for the many senior and
>disabled Hams whose only human contact with friends is on the air.
>
I always enjoy making new friends over the air. Since one of my favorite modes is packet, I have spent hours sitting at the keyboard chatting with folks I'll probably never meet any other way. Perhaps I may even have the opportunity to chat with you, too. There are so many aspect to ham radio, find the ones you like and excell in those areas. I don't care for CW, but that is my personal choice. If someone else likes CW but not packet, that is fine too. I don't condem anyones choice of operating mode nor do I expect them to condem mine.>

Randy Hammock
AMIGA /// | hammock@mars.jpl.nasa.gov Telos - Jet Propulsion Laboratory - NASA
/// | KC6HUR >>> SPACE, reseved for future use. <<<
\\\/// |----------
\XX/ C= | "When I want your opinions, I'll give them to you!" - Mock

4567. Re: U2MIR DE N1HZH

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 19:28:03 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47542@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5176

In article <18431@shlump.nac.dec.com> magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
>
> I finally made the contact with U2MIR, signal was a 57 to 58 and
> lasted about 45 seconds. Contact time was 1330 UTC. I was in the
> car and almost froze upon hearing the comeback. He gave me a 57
> as a signal report.

Well, *tell* us, Joel: what did you talk about for 45 seconds???!
Do you speak Russian, or is Musa fluent in English?

I'm envious. When I worked U4MIR, I'd been practicing saying "Mna
zavoot Patty" for two days, but I got drowned out by someone else when
I said it! Granted, exchanging callsigns was enough to get me a MIR
QSL card, but I would've liked a little more.

Patty

p.s. Is their frequency 145.550 or 145.555? I can never remember.
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

4568. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 20:02:56 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <493@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5180

In article <47@bootsie.UUCP> olson@endor.harvard.edu (Eric Olson) writes:
{In recent article cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (Conway Yee [N2JWQ]) writes:
{>I must disagree. IMHO, much of the opposition is due to the "because I
{>went through this shit, you must go through this shit" syndrome. This
{>phenomena is most clearly observed in the treatment of medical interns/
{>residents but can be discerned here also.
{
{This is also the justification for fraternity hazing, parental
{discipline tactics, etc. It's basically saying "its that way because
{its always been that way." It's a common societal tendancy.

True, my grandfather spent much of his childhood learning penmanship in a
"good round hand". We don't seem to be as fussy about that now for some
reaason ...

{Anyway, I've pretty much decided that 5WPM is trivial, and once I've

True, 5wpm really IS trivial. That is part of the argument for deleting the
requirement on VHF in fact.

{got equipment tempting me to operate <30MHz I'll probably _upgrade_
{to Novice (so to speak). I will probably never operate CW without the
{aid of a computer to en/decode; it just doesn't interest me. (OK,
{maybe occasionally trying to understand random morse I hear somewhere...
{but it's not something I would try to get _good_ at!)

I hope you will take a closer look at manually copied CW though, it really
IS a good mode and a lot of fun. Not quite as wonderful as some on this net
would have you believe, but still fun. (The word LID was contrived for CW!)

{Please note: Code/NoCode is a heated issue. Please don't flame me,
{and if you must, please do it on email.

Not intended as a flame, just a comment.

{P.S. Is the salutation '73' from the median impedance of a dipole?

No, in fact the term predates "72" ohm dipoles by about a century. The
actual origin is unknown as far as I am aware, but has been the subject of
some very entertaining speculation.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4569. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 20:04:51 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <494@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 5181

In article <1990Dec21.031124.24643@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
{olson@bootsie.UUCP (Eric Olson) writes:
{
{>This is also the justification for fraternity hazing, parental
{>discipline tactics, etc. It's basically saying "its that way because
{>its always been that way." It's a common societal tendancy.
{
{Just to show how much people fall for such b.s., consider a frequent
{advertising quote on many a product: "over one million people have and
{enjoy the foobar widget, so get yours today".

To which one has to observe:

"Millions of flys do it, so you should too! Eat SH*T!"

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

4570. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 20:45:13 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <635@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5179

In article <1990Dec21.191906.9290@jato.jpl.nasa.gov> hammock@mars.UUCP (Randy Hammock) writes:
>
>I don't think the code has helped me "learn good operating practices." In fact,
>beyond taking the code test to get my Novice, I have not used the code at all.

That's why it has had no effect....

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

4571. Re: Foreign exchange (was Re: UK-->US ham license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 20:53:45 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22132@mvis1.com>
Source record: 5163

In article <219@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters%darla@dover.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
>
>You might try opening an account in a foreign bank, U.S. banks tend to try
>to "soak" you in any foreign currency transaction in my experience.

I don't know about elsewhere, but there's a money exchange company called "Deak International" that has a kiosk at San Francisco International Airport. Last time I checked, they charged about $5 for a "sterling draft" for me to send to a british company that didn't do credit cards. Maybe other airports host similar businesses?

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

4572. Re: Does CW build character?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 21:23:19 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec21.212319.19693@xanadu.com>
Source record: 5182

In article <1990Dec21.005836.9287@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>I've noticed that slow-scan TV operators are particularly patient and
>courteous. Maybe we should require everyone to operate slow-scan TV.
>
> (Said with tongue firmly in cheek!)

They sure are courteous. One evening I was listening to the SSTV guys on 20 meters (I don't have SSTV capability) and one of them said, "Now if anyone watching is offended by nudy pictures, then just turn off your monitor now." And then he transmitted a picture.

They sure are courteous. #|^>

Jeff

4573. Re: No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 21:35:03 UTC
From: jgd@Dixie.Com
Message-ID: <5411@rsiatl.Dixie.Com>
Source record: 5184

brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>And while I can't speak to the qualifications of other long-time
>Technician licensees (I don't know, and unlike you, I'm unwilling to
>condemn them without facts), it's not the theory that made the
>difference.

As another "tech lifer", I'll throw another voice into this one.

>If you require proof, I'll wave my 1st phone (with radar)
>license under your nose.

Same here. I've always looked down upon hams that did not prove their
merit by also earning a 1st commercial. (not really, but that statement
kinda shows how ignorant the code booster sound.)

>I earned it a year or so after I got my Tech
>ham license

I took my Technician test, my 3rd, 2nd, and 1st tests all in the same
day. I considered my ham ticket just a license to talk; I considered
my 1st an achievement.

>Except for packet radio on two meters, you'll rarely find me below
>420 MHz. I've little use for HF; the telephone works better and cheaper.

Same here. At least at UHF, you don't have too many bARFbags floating
about.

I guess the best part about all this noise about no-code licenses is that
it does not matter. WE won, you lost and I'm going to savor the victory
for some time to come. That is until I get motivated to start working
for the total elimination of CW as a license requirement.

A toast to all those who worked so hard to make it happen!!! Let's do it
again.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | "Purveyors of speed to the Trade" (tm)
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | Home of the Nidgets (tm)
Marietta, Ga |
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd | "Vote early, Vote often"

4574. Re: Codeless News from ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 21:53:36 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47547@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5183

>ARRL/VEC NEWS RELEASE December 14, 1990
>From: Bart J. Jahnke. KB9NM. ARRL/VEC Manager
>...
> FCC CREATES CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE
>
>..., FCC
>Private Radio Bureau Chief Ralph Haller said "The Amateur Service is
>not growing as it should relative to what it has to offer." He said
>that the Amateur Service is where our nation's technical expertise
>comes from--that the changes should attract people who are
>interested in computers and digital communications, and should help
>the US to become more competitive.

Wow. An FCC that is more enlightened than the League that
represents us! Do you really mean that us folks who still see
Ham radio as a technical hobby do have a friend in Washington?

>In a news release today, ARRL President Larry Price, W4RA noted
>...
>"Before we can decide whether to request that the Commisson
>partially reconsider its action, we'll have to see the Report and
>Order," said Mr. Price.

Looks like letter-writing time again, all you who are still a
member of the Luddit... oops, I mean the ARRL.

73 and Bah Humbug to "Scrooge" Price,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

4575. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-21 22:01:11 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22133@mvis1.com>
Source record: 5164

In article <698@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
>>
>The General (Comm'l) license is just wallpaper as someone else put it. No

Tell that to avionics technicians! They still need it. When I took the test a year or so ago, the test-waiting-area was heavily populated by people who wanted to work for United Airlines, which has a large repair depot in this area. As for difficulty, I would put it at about the level of the Advanced. As people in the testing room finished their tests, they went up and were graded on the spot. Passes seemed to be running about 50%...

Of course, the General Radiotelephone isn't needed for a lot of things the FCC used to license, like repairing CBs, being a broadcast station engineer, etc. The general principle seems to be that the FCC doesn't want to license anyone that they're not REQUIRED to license by INTERNATIONAL TREATY. Hence they still issue ham licenses and Marine radio licenses. Its too bad, in a way. Now, if you want to work at a radio station, you have to prove your proficiency some other way, like a degree, or prior experience...

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

4576. Re: PD Morse Code Program Runnable on 386 Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 00:12:56 UTC
From: feustel@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <19257@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 5185

I got a copy of SuperMorse 3.15 and it works real well on a 386sx. My problem is solved. Thanks.

--

David Feustel, 1930 Curdes Ave, Fort Wayne, IN 46805, (219) 482-9631
EMAIL: netcom.uucp

4577. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 00:54:47 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5903@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5192

In article <4482@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
]
]Tell that to KA5ZCK, who's sometimes addressed as Lieutenant Robert M.
]Craig, USNR-R. He's told me a couple of times that he's always looking
]for people to copy code, and was prepared to offer E-6 or E-7 enlistments
](I think...don't hold me to that, but it was in that range) to people who
]could come in with demonstrated code proficiency in the 17-25 WPM range.

Gee... where was he when I enlisted in the Navy. I was an airborne
radio instructor and drawing flight pay for it while only an E-2.
E6 or E7 would have been real nice!

Oh yeah - if I hadn't been a ham, I would never have gotten that fun
air crew position without any rank or military scholling.
I would have been cleaning pots in the galley 14 hours a day. See... there's
an advantage for ham radio (or at least, it was one 23 years ago)!
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

4578. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 00:57:16 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5904@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5191

In article <120@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
]For those of us who are not the military type, what is an E-7 or E-7 level ??
]General, Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, Corporal, Private ??

It is an enlisted rank. In the Navy, E-6 is First Class Petty Officer,
and E-7 is Chief Petty Officer.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

4579. Re: 10 codes for police radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 01:05:05 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec22.010505.24801@informix.com>
Source record: 5165

In article <9012201714.AA19062@ucsd.edu> RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL (Larry Carr) writes:
>Could someone post to net or email to me the 10 codes used on police radio
>frequencies? Thanks.

Different police departments use different codes. There is a "common 10-code list" in the Radio Shack "Police Call" book, but it will be somewhat different from whatever police department you monitor.

And that's a big ten-four.
--

=-=-=-

4580. Re: Confirmed SAREX QSO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 01:53:15 UTC
From: ftpam1@acad3.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec22.015315.24141@ims.alaska.edu>
Source record: 5188

In article <47524@apple.Apple.COM>, winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes...
>In article <1990Dec11.163014.1785@lescsse.uucp> gamorris@lescsse.uucp (Gary A. Morris) writes:
>>
>>A new number is assigned for each connect, but it doesn't go into the
>>"confirmed" log if it is a dupe. And if you don't ack the QSL and
>>disconnect packets it is not counted as confirmed.
>
>Actually, the disconnect packet did not have to be ACKed by the ground
>station. (Gary has verified this.)
>
>But the QSO-number packet did have to be ACKed, which presumably kept
>a lot of people out of the log. :-(

Just out of morbid curiosity, what was the highest latitude that the
SAREX was worked from?

Philip Munts N7AHL
NRA Extremist, etc,
University of Alaska (About 64 degress north)

4581. Comments on YEASU FT-757 GX II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 02:12:53 UTC
From: IANR003@UNLVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <9012220219.AA29048@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5189

I am interested in purchasing a YEASU FT-757 GX II radio. I like its small size, General coverage receive, and the fact that it comes with AM & FM built in. In addition, I like very much that the SQUELCH control is active in all modes, not just FM.

If anyone is interested in sending me comments concerning this radio, I would appreciate it. In addition, anyone with comments concerning other brand radios with basically the same features in the same price range (about $850) are certainly welcome to voice their opinions.

Thanks in Advance

Michael Ruhrdanz N0FER
IANR003@UNLVM (BITNET) or IANR003@UNLVM.UNL.EDU

4582. Class D/E PA's (was Re: Chebychev Filters)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 02:30:15 UTC
From: ftpam1@acad3.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec22.023015.25178@ims.alaska.edu>
Source record: 5190

In article <1250315@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes...
>In rec.ham-radio, kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:
>>Of course, this means that the source must absorb all of the stopband
>>energy. I'm building a QRP transmitter that filters a square wave to
>>get a suitably pure sine wave. That's no problem. But if I add a
>>power amp stage to get more power later, I think this means I should
>>amplify the sine wave rather than the square wave. Because if I
>>amplify the square wave and then filter it, the amplifier output stage will
>>have to absorb the now amplified harmonic energy. Right?
>
>If you feed the square wave directly into the amplifier, you will
>essentially have a "class D" amp. This is more efficient than a class
>C amplifier, but has higher output harmonics. In theory, a class D
>amplifier is 100% efficient. When the output stage is "ON" (zero ohms),
>there is no voltage across it, and thus no power dissipation (P=EI).
>When the output stage is "OFF", there is no current through it, so again
>P=EI=0. In reality, of course, the "ON" resistance is never zero,
>and the switching time is never instantaneous, so the efficiency is
>not 100%. I believe actual efficiency is a strong function of the
>topology of the output filter network.

Class D power amps use push pull or complementary transistor pairs
and require only a simple series resonant output filter. A CMOS digital line
driver ought to make a nifty Class D QRP final. (I have some drivers on
order; if anything interesting comes out of it I will post and maybe write up
a magazine article.)

Class E power amps are single ended and require a C-L-C output network
with very particular reactance values. I found information on these in a book
called "Solid State Radio Engineering". I have played with these using power
MOSFET's at 184 kHz and measured 90+ percent efficiency. It is really tough
to get fast enough transitions for good efficency at HF.

Consider a AM transmitter that has a Class D or E final and a switching
mode modulator. About half the DC in comes out as energy in the sidebands.
Now consider a SSB transmitter with a 50 percent efficent linear final. Half
its DC in comes out as power in the 1 sideband. The received signal to noise
ratio (neglecting QRM) will be the same for any given amount of DC power in.
The AM system wins because the transmitter doesn't get hot and the receiver
can be simpler. Fidelity is better, too. (This is all at the expense of
twice the transmission bandwidth, of course.)

Philip Munts N7AHL
NRA Extremist, etc.
University of Alaska, Fairbanks

4583. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 03:06:20 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec22.030620.12198@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5194

As quoted from <9012192258.AA00358@tilde> by dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com:
+---------------
| memorize. Check it out. Round up 25 ticket-holders and give 'em a
| no-notice exam for their class of license. See how many pass.
+---------------

I would.

+---------------
| CB-ification will have been achieved. Can't happen, you say? Well, they
| said a No-Code Ham license would never happen several years ago. Never say
| Never.
+---------------

The theory is still relevant. Show me that Morse code is absolutely essential knowledge in order to be able to operate *all* amateur modes and I will concede the point.

The theory should not only be retained --- it should be enhanced. Updated to reflect the "leading-edge" we're SUPPOSED to be on. Made even more relevant. And the ancient CW requirement should really become a series of endorsements for *all* amateur modes: the existing CW exams, low-speed HF/VHF packet, high-speed packet, SSB, FM, SSTV, ATV, RTTY, AMTOR, SS, ... License upgrades would be based on earning a certain number of endorsements, e.g. Novice requires one endorsement, Tech two, General four, Advanced six, Extra eight. (Example only, the actual endorsements and requirements should be set by the FCC and ARRL or etc. working together.) Frequency privileges would be based on band plans and endorsements: someone with HF/VHF packet would be permitted to operate packet in the frequency ranges usually used for such, etc. Such frequency privileges and other limitations would also be based on the theory exam, so that e.g. you still need Tech theory to use high power on VHF and General theory to use it on HF, etc.

I *still* don't expect to see it happen. But I can hope. It's time amateur radio came out of the 1920s or thereabouts, don't you think?

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4584. Re: Name of new TECHNICIAN LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 03:17:35 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec22.031735.12308@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5195

Another "Amateur radio is CW and vice versa" posting by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):

```
+---------------
| Unfortunately this is not true. If you don't operate CW, build CW rigs, talk
| to DX OPs that run CW you can't know what is going on out there. You don't know
+---------------
```

If you don't operate SSTV, build SSTV rigs, talk to DX OPs that run SSTV you can't know what's going on out there. You don't know what you are missing....

C'mon, already. Your so-called argument is equally applicable to all other amateur modes, so it doesn't prove that CW is the GOD MODE.

And yes, I *have* heard liddishness on CW. Less than I've heard on HF SSB, but more than I've heard on packet. I should thereby conclude that packet is the best mode?

Would you please stop kidding yourself and recognize that CW is *one* mode of many, not the Lord Highest God Of All Radio Modes Now And Forever, Amen?

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4585. Re: There is *NO* 'Phone-only' segment....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 03:38:36 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec22.033836.12930@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5196

As quoted from <20.Dec.90.18:00:27.GMT.#4319@UK.AC.NWL.IA> by
PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon"):

> Christopher.Boone@ucsd.edu says:
> >>Restrictions or not they are CW only subbands as per Part 97....Your answer
> ^Remember^!! part 97 is USA FCC rules; they do not apply to us in Europe. We

We know it quite well; why are you bringing this up? Perhaps what you're
really trying to say is that these articles should be restricted to
distribution "usa"; don't assume that we're all deliberately snubbing the rest
of the world. There's quite enough *real* liddishness in this newsgroup at
present without adding *imaginary* liddishness to the total....

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4586. Re: Codeless question pool?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 03:56:44 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec22.035644.13870@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5197

As quoted from <49@bootsie.UUCP> by olson@bootsie.UUCP (Eric Olson):
+---------------
| I'm confused. Forgive me if this is a dumb question.
|
| The question list I have has elements 2A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I;
| 3A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I; etc. I see references to Novice being
| element 2, and the codeless tech being 3A, or 3A and 3B.
+---------------

The tests themselves are Elements 2 (Novice), 3A (Tech), 3B (General), 4A (Advanced), 4B (Extra). Each test has a specific number of questions drawn from each section of the appropriate Question Pool.

The Question Pools' sections are *also* labeled; it is those labels you are looking at. A given question is identified by the test, question pool section and subsection, and question number within the subsection. Thus, we have question labels like "4AD-6.1", indicating test 4A (Advanced theory), section D, subsection 6, question 1. By and large, the questions in a given subsection are all rephrasings/reverse presentations/etc. of the same basic point of theory or law.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4587. RTTY DX Notes 12/21/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 04:53:33 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1949@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5200

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1221
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 12/21/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 21st December 1990
BID: $RTDX1221
Part 1 of 3.

WITH CHRISTMAS JUST I A FEW DAYS AWAY
THERE ARE MANY THINGS XXX WE WOULD LIKE TO SAY
LIKE A MERRY CHRISTMAS XXXXX AND ALL THAT STUFF
AND LOTS OF TURKEY XXXXXXX AND PLUM DUFF
ALSO THE BEST DX XXXXXXXXX THAT IS REALLY RARE
SO THAT EVEN YOUR XXXXXXXXXXX FRIENDS WILL STOP AND STARE
BUT AS YOU ARE A DXER XXXXXXXXXXXXX FROM DAYS OF YORE
YOU WONT SHOW THEM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX THE LINEAR BEHIND THE DOOR
A MERRY CHRISTMAS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TO YOU ALL
AND HOPE THAT IN XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 91 YOU HAVE A BALL
XXX
XXX
---------
I I
I I
WHO WRITES THIS STUFF I I FOR DX1, ITS NOT SHELLY
--------- OR BYRON THATS FOR SURE.

After all that, all I can say that the bands were not good this past
week.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the Saar-Pfalz-DX-Club Packet
Cluster, G3XTL, I5FLN, I5ICY, I5IGQ, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT, VE3OCX,
VK2EG, W2JGR and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster Network and W2UP.
Thank you all for your news and a Merry XMAS to one and all.

Bandpass:

Friday 14:
VU2SJV 14088 at 0148Z
NH7/KD7P 14091 at 0153Z QSL
RH8AX 14080 at 0621Z QSL
V73BN 14087 at 1025Z
KV4JC 14089 at 2046Z ARQ
```

VE8RCS 14084 at 2304Z Note

Saturday 15:
V73BN 28079 at 0024Z
FO5EM 21090 at 0031Z
VE8RCS 14088 at 0231Z
V51P 21084 at 0616Z
NP2CT 21074 at 1218Z ARQ
UL7LR 14088 at 1224Z
RA3AL 14086 at 1237Z
EA8AVV 21086 at 1249Z
UW3QW 21084 at 1316Z
NH7/KD7P 28080 at 2139Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1221A
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 12/21/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 21st December 1990
BID: $RTDX1221A
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 16:
VE8RCS 14087 at 0010Z
N4WFN/C6A 14078 at 0112Z QSL
HP1XZD 14068 at 0400Z ARQ/QSL
UW1ZU 14090 at 0535Z
FO5ED 21082 at 0752Z QSL
KP4ANG 14088 at 1011Z
UC2OCJ 28087 at 1358Z
J73WA 28082 at 1407Z
UO5OC 28084 at 1409Z QSL
UZ3AXJ 28086 at 1439Z
ZS9Z 28090 at 1800Z
TU2OP 21090 at 2250Z
V73BN 28086 at 2325Z

Monday 17:
UW3AT 28086 at 1415Z
RB5QV 28085 at 1444Z
ZS9Z 28090 at 2222Z
NH7/KD7P 21085 at 2323Z

Tuesday 18:
VE8RCS 14091 at 0248Z
NP2DI 14068 at 0340Z ARQ
RH8AX 14092 at 0536Z
UI9ABV 14090 at 0537Z
UA9KG 14086 at 0541Z
UL8LC 14087 at 1245Z
TU2OP 28090 at 1350Z

4X6UO 28090 at 1355Z Note
KL7FIR 21077 at 2341Z

Wednesday 19:
UW0LZ 21089 at 0053Z
VE8RCS 14090 at 0215Z
UL7LR 14084 at 0610Z
UH8ABM 14082 at 0618Z
FW1FM 14078 at 0745Z
UC2OCJ 28088 at 1427Z
VP2EHF 14085 at 1921Z

Thursday 20:
VP2EE 14081 at 0217Z QSL
NH7/KD7P 14084 at 0340Z
UM8NG 14090 at 0411Z
UL7LR 14086 at 0413Z

QSL Information:

NH7/KD7P says to QSL via KA2XX.

RH8AX is A.R. Yagmurd, Box 414, Ashkhabad 8, 744008 USSR.

UO5OC is at Box 45, Kishinev, 277012, Moldavia.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1221B
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 12/21/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 21st December 1990
BID: $RTDX1221B
Part 3 of 3.

HP1XZD receives his cards via Panatronics S.A., Attn Bill Draper, Box 2016, Balboa, Panama.

N4WFM/C6A says to QSL to Jeanie Duff, P.o. Box 40842, Reno, NV 89504-4942 USA.

FO5ED lives in Box 1746, Papeete, Tahiti.

VP2EE will QSL via KA3DBN, John L. Rouse, 2703 Bartlett Lane, Bowie, MD 20715-3911 USA.

Notes of Interest:

PA3DUU will operate from Morokulien signing LG5LG (on the Swedish/Norway border. Yes we have put him back where he belongs. Thanks, Jules) from December 22nd until 29th. QSL to LA5DFA. There is no DXCC status for this place.

3W3RR will sign YA0RR from January 1st for a three week period. He will operate RTTY for 10 of those days and will QSL via DIMA,

UT5RP. Romeo says that Spratley has been delayed until later due to the Afghanastan operation. Send any donations to NT2X, Edward Kritsky, P.O. Box 300715, Brooklyn, NY 11230-0010.

HA9RE and HA8XX will tour the South Pacific for the next 6 or 8 weeks and will call at Chatham Island, Raratonga and Nuie Islands during their itinerary. QSL via DJ1ND.

4X6UO says that from 30th December for 2 months 4Z80TA will celebrate the 80th anniversary of the municipality of Tel Aviv.

We might as well put VE8RCS back in their right place on Ellismere Island, which is more than 40km from the North Pole (geographically or magnetic). But at least VE8XU is in Zone 1 (Thanks again Jules, I do try to be perfect, but don't always succeed).

A Merry XMAS to you all. Don't eat too much.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG).

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU.
/EX

4588. ARRL Letter 29-Nov-90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 04:55:51 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1950@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5193

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================
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MEMBERS CHOOSE NEW DIRECTORS

ARRL members in the Northwestern and West Gulf Divisions have voted to send new representatives to the ARRL Board, and in the Hudson Division have returned the incumbent to office for another term. Ballots in these and two other contested elections for 1991-1992 terms of office were counted by the Committee of Tellers November 20 at League Headquarters.

The Northwestern Division race was between Mary Lewis, W7QGP, the present ARRL Section Manager of Western Washington and a past Director of the Divison, and incumbent Bill Shrader, W7QMU. Shrader advanced from the position of Vice Director to Director a year ago following the resignation of Rush Drake, W7RM, for health reasons. Lewis was elected by a margin of 110 votes, 2,382 to 2,272. The incumbent Vice Director, Mary Lou Brown, NM7N, was unopposed for reelection.

In the West Gulf Division, the incumbent Director, Sam Sitton, KV5X, had moved up to that position from Vice Director in January following the election of Jim Haynie, WB5JBP, as an ARRL Vice President. Tom Comstock, N5TC, a past Vice Director, had been appointed to fill the Vice Director vacancy. For the new term, however, Sitton decided to run for Vice Director and was elected without opposition. Comstock ran for Director and was elected over Rik Albury, W5SOQ, by a margin of 2,641 to 1,234.

In the Hudson Division, Director Steve Mendelsohn, WA2DHF, was returned for a third term. In a replay of the 1988 election, Mendelsohn bested Vincent Biancomano, WB2EZG, 2,898 to 1,235. Vice Director Paul Vydareny, WB2VUK, was unopposed for reelection.

The other contests this year were for the Vice Director positions in the Rocky Mountain and Central Divisions.

In the Rocky Mountain Vice Director contest, where the incumbent was not seeking reelection, Bob Scupp, WB5YYX, defeated past Director Lys Carey, K0PGM, by the narrowest margin of the year: 948 to 925. Director Marshall Quiat, AG0X, was reelected without opposition.

In the Central Division, in the only three-way race of the year, incumbent Vice Director Howie Huntington, K9KM, defeated challengers Mike Hoshiko, W9CJW, and Ken Ebneter, K9EN. The three received 2,231, 1,065, and 928 votes respectively. Director Ed Metzger, W9PRN, previously had been declared reelected as the only eligible candidate.

The newly elected League officials take office at noon January 1, 1991, along with the Directors and Vice Directors previously declared elected without opposition in the New England, Roanoke, and Southwestern Divisions.

W1AW TO SHIFT 15 AND 10 M CW FREQUENCIES

Effective January 2, 1991, W1AW will transmit its code practice and CW bulletins on new frequencies in the 15 and 10 meter bands. The change is being made to avoid interference between W1AW and AMTOR operations, which have become very popular near the old frequencies that had been used by W1AW for many years.

The new frequencies will be 21.0675 and 28.0675 MHz, 10 kHz lower than the old frequencies.

HAMS HELP TRACK ANOTHER ALLEGED JAMMER

Another alleged radio jammer has been silenced due in part to the efforts of Amateur Radio operators. On November 6 U.S. marshals and engineers from the FCC's Langhorne, PA field office seized radio equipment, belonging to Ernest Woods, 30, of Norristown, believed to have been used to interfere with Philadelphia-area 2-meter Amateur repeaters, as well as frequencies of the Pennsylvania State Police, the Norristown fire department, and other public service agencies.

Woods could face serious civil and criminal charges as a result. Woods was issued Novice class amateur license KA3WHZ in May 1990 and a Technician license in August.

In late June users of the Telford (PA) Area Repeater Association (TARA) began to experience "persistent and purposeful interference" to their 145.190 MHz repeater. In early August the TARA executive committee and TARA's control operators met to discuss the situation, after the jammer had gotten access, apparently through trial and error, to the repeater's phone patch and speed dial codes.

Concerned for the integrity of the repeater's emergency service codes, TARA on August 8 changed these services to "controlled access," and at the same time began efforts to pinpoint the source of the interfering signal. Standard Amateur fox-hunting techniques soon narrowed the source of the signal to a neighborhood of Norristown, about 20 miles from downtown Philadelphia.

On August 27 a preliminary formal complaint--with tape recordings--was filed by TARA's president with the Engineer in Charge of the FCC field office in Langhorne, PA. Area ARRL and repeater officials were at that

time notified of the situation.

On September 2, a team once again tracked "Barney," as they called the jammer, and concluded that additional equipment would be needed to positively identify the specific house from which the signal was being transmitted.

On September 6 a TARA official and one from the Fairview Village 2-meter repeater joined forces, using a Doppler Systems direction finding unit to localize the source of the signal to the same area.

Four days later, a station wss copied interfering with several Pennsylvania State Police channels in the 159-MHz range. A TARA official monitored the police frequencies long enough to confirm to his satisfaction that the interfering operator probably was the TARA repeater jammer.

TARA informed the Pennsylvania State Police of their on- going search for their repeater jammer, and were told the cops had been forced to move to alternate frequencies because of the jammer.

As word spread through various agencies, interference to the state police continued, with Barney telling the troopers to "drop dead" and at one point making a false report of an accident.

By Sept. 12 the FCC had stepped in, to act on complaints both from TARA and from the state police. Engineer-in-Charge John Rahtes asked for TARA's assistance: Rahtes needed a safe house in the immediate neighborhood where his agency could set up equipment to monitor the jammer, identify him, and gather legal evidence.

A vacant third floor apartment was located a half-block from the suspected source of the signal and the FCC installed its equipment, including gear capable of identifying transmitters by their signal signatures. TARA personnel assisted the FCC in monitoring over the next few weeks.
. . . . Continued next part

HAMS HELP TRACK ANOTHER ALLEGED JAMMER - (Continued)

"Barney" feels the heat

Barney at this point apparently became suspicious and for several days curtailed his transmitting.

Additional transmissions were noted on the TARA repeater, and on state police, county radio, and the Norristown Fire Department frequencies, as Barney gradually resumed operations beginning the weekend of Sept. 15-16. FCC engineers meanwhile narrowed the source down to a particular house in the congested area.

For the next two weeks monitoring increased, as efforts began to identify the occupants of the house, which appeared to be divided into apartments. Any search warrant issued would have to be for a specific

apartment rather than for the whole building.

At the end of September the U.S. Attorney was presented with evidence gathered up to that time. Montgomery County Communications Chief Dennis Parker and Norristown Fire Department Chief Joe DeDominic were asked to provide evidence they had gathered about interference to their operations and to file formal complaints.

In early October the jamming increased, and included harrassment of the Norristown F.D. on Oct 20, 23, and 26. In one transmission Barney tried to recall several trucks from a fire call. By that time the fire department had filed a formal complaint with the FCC.

On Oct. 19, U.S. marshals and FCC personnel, acting on a search warrant issued by the U.S. Attorney, entered the suspect house. But no radio equipment was found.

Although the raid was a disappointment, the FCC continued its probe. The landlord of the row house next to the house that had been searched told Rahtes that one of his tenants was known to have several radios and antennas in his room at the front of the building. The landlord supplied additional information, such as the tenant's work hours, which seemed to confirm that this individual was indeed the likely suspect.

From the landlord's first floor apartment Rahtes took field strength measurements, and was able to hear Barney operating his equipment through the thin walls of the building.

On Nov 1, the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service repeater in Eagleville, PA, reported unauthorized access to its 911 emergency system. RACES net members were being beeped day and night, adding to the FCC's case for securing another search warrant, which soon was issued.

TARA president E.C. "Gene" Pressler, W3ZXV, joined FCC personnel and U.S. marshals to enter the suspect premises. Several pieces of radio equipment were discovered, along with a directional antenna suspended from the ceiling, and other evidence.

Pressler then operated the suspect's equipment as FCC engineers Barry Peahota and Frank Hurst made recordings of the signal, for later signal and voice print analysis comparison with taped jamming transmissions.

Included among the equipment confiscated were two hand-held transceivers, as well as several scanners, most of which were in operation at the time of the search.

At presstime, no charges had yet been filed against Woods.

FCC TWEAKS AMATEUR RULES

The Federal Communications Commission has addressed a number of proposals for changes to its Part 97 Rules for the Amateur Service, in response to petitions by the ARRL as well as several individuals. The Commission's Notice of Proposed Rule Making in Docket 90-561 was released Nov. 16. Here are the highlights:

* The ARRL asked that the terms "telecommand," telemetry," and "space telemetry" be defined in the Rules; FCC agreed. The terms "tactical call sign" and "digipeater" will not be codified.

* ARRL sought an increase in the minimum number of club members necessary to apply for a club station license, from two to four. But the Commission noted that no new club station licenses have been issued for some 13 years and "we do not foresee that we will resume doing so," so the point was moot. The League continues to urge the Commission to resume the issuance of new club station licenses.

* FCC declined a request to amend its Rule that states an Amateur station must be independent of all other radio apparatus installed on a ship or aircraft. The League's argument in this case was that a regulation already is in place prohibiting an Amateur signal from interfering with other apparatus aboard.

* In the matter of prohibition of automatic control of Amateur stations when third party traffic is being handled, the League sought a rules revision to put the responsibility for the content of such traffic on the originating Amateur station. The Commission, however, maintained that traffic content is the responsibility of every station, including those who retransmit communications, and proposed no change.

In a related matter, ARRL sought a clarification of Section 97.109(d), to emphasize that a Commission representative may order an automatically controlled station to shut down because of improper operation or harmful interference only after the alleged offending station has been given the opportunity for a hearing.

FCC denied this, saying that "the control operator must cease automatic control of the station upon notification by an Engineer in Charge that the station is transmitting improperly or causing interference to other stations, and the licensee is not entitled to a hearing before such notification."

* The FCC declined to amend its Rules to permit retransmissions of other services--NOAA weather and DOC propagation broadcasts--saying such transmissions are "routinely available over the air with inexpensive receivers."

* The FCC agreed to amend its Rule regarding compensation of club station operators, lowering the number of simultaneous bands on which bulletins and code practice must be transmitted from ten to six.

* A request to ease the FCC Rules regarding third party communications on behalf of someone holding an Amateur Radio license but not

eligible to be a control operator of an FCC- licensed station was denied. The Commission said this had already been considered (in the most recent Rules rewrite) and denied at that time.

* A request by an individual Amateur to require stations to identify at the beginning of communications through a repeater was not included in the proposals, but FCC asked for comments in the matter.

* FCC declined to entertain a change in its Rules to incorporate due-process procedures in cases involving "quiet hours," saying that it was unnecessary.

* In the area of Special Operations, FCC agreed to:

1. Amend its Rules to delete the condition that an auxiliary station can be automatically controlled only when it is part of a repeater system, so that Amateur operators can experiment with new system configurations that use auxiliary links;

2. Expand the permissible types of space telemetry transmissions as requested by the ARRL;

3. Make minor changes in wording, including changing "remote control" to "telecommand."

* The FCC once again refused to change its Rules banning 10-meter power amplifiers, saying the ban "makes our enforcement procedures more efficient and effective."

* A request that persons whose Amateur station or operator license has been revoked or suspended be allowed to qualify as a volunteer examiner after a 10-year period was turned down.

Interested parties may file comments on or before Jan. 31, 1991; reply comments are due by March 4, 1991. Extensions of time are not contemplated, according to the FCC.

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NEWS FROM CANADA

* The Canadian Radio Relay League and the Canadian Amateur Radio Federation met Oct. 14 to discuss a merger of the two groups. A draft constitution for a new, single Canadian organization was updated based on comments from boards of directors of the two bodies. The merger committee plans another meeting early in December, and tentative plans were made for the CRRL board and the CARF annual general meeting to be held "in a common location" in June, 1991.

* It may take a massive letter-writing campaign to Canada's Department of Commerce to get the new "Client Procedures Circular" rescinded, according to CRRL. The CPC, which will be published in its entirety in the December issue of QST Canada, is subtitled "Municipal Consultation on Non- Broadcasting Antennas," and is characterized by

CRRL as "so poorly crafted that it lends itself to all kinds of interpretations and arbitrary decisions."

* Regarding new (as of Oct. 1) Canadian regulations based on the bandwidth of transmitted signals, that 1200-baud packet operation falls within the 6-kHz maximum bandwidth allowed on 160-12 meters (except 30 meters). CRRL and CARF ask that Amateurs NOT use 1200-baud packet on the HF bands "until the CRRL and CARF form a band planning committee and the matter has been studied."

CONFERENCE HONORS ARMSTRONG

Edwin Howard Armstrong, "the Major," would have been 100 years old this year. The centennial of his birth has spawned a number of projects and retrospectives, the latest of which was a conference held Nov. 16 at Columbia University, his alma mater and where for many years he was a faculty member.

Attending the conference, held at the Columbia Center for Telecommunications and Information Studies in New York City, was ARRL Executive Vice President David Sumner, K1ZZ. Sumner participated in discussions of papers presented at the conference, particularly those concerned with the commercial development of FM (which Armstrong invented) in the U.S.

Maj. Armstrong was widely regarded as having strong roots in Amateur Radio. Although his experimentation as a "ham" predated licensing, Armstrong helped build and operate the Radio Club of America station 1BCG that was the first to be heard by the League's Paul Godley at Ardrossan, Scotland, in 1921.

It was just this sort of unstructured, "amateur" experimentation that Armstrong carried over into his many technical breakthroughs, which included invention of the regenerative circuit (1912); the superheterodyne (1917); and wide band FM (1933).

Also present at the conference was Thomas Lewis of Skidmore College, who is helping produce the film "Empire of the Air," a PBS documentary about the early days of broadcasting that is scheduled for airing next fall. Lewis is pictured with Bruce Kelley, W2ICE, in the Oct. 19 issue of The ARRL Letter.

PLEASE GO AWAY

Here is the latest list of intruders in our HF bands which the ARRL has asked FCC's Treaty Branch to pursue with other countries as well as our own:

* 1813-1820 kHz, A2A (beacon transmitters);
* 7008, F1 (TTY idling and traffic);
* 14221, R7B/F1B (250/500 Hz shift TTY and Mux);
* 14312, F1 (high speed digital keying, 1 kHz shift);
* 18090, F1 (140 baud encrypted, 500 Hz shift);

* 18095.5, F1 (idling signal, 2 kHz shift);
* 18125, F1 (50 baud, 400 Hz shift, some encryption);
* 18138.5, F1 (140 baud, encrypted).

BRIEFS

* The League's latest move against the reallocation of part of the 220 MHz band to commercial interests was played out in court Nov. 16, when oral arguments were presented by the ARRL as plaintiff and the FCC as defendant, to the U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. circuit. A panel of three judges heard the arguments and questioned both sides in the request for judicial review. The Court's decision is expected in a few weeks.

* The preliminary position on the 40-meter band contained in the FCC's Second Notice of Inquiry in Docket 89-554 generally was supported at the final 1990 meeting of the FCC WARC-92 Advisory Committee's Informal Working Group No. 1, held in Washington Nov. 8, according to EVP K1ZZ, who attended as a member of the working group. Background on this can be found in the Oct. 5 issue of The ARRL Letter and in Nov. QST.

4589. Re: No-code: Cease Fire

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 14:08:12 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec22.140812.24792@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5198

I wish it were possible to end the debate now, but the president of the ARRL is talking about petitioning the FCC to reconsider, and reduce the privileges of the no-code Technicians. (Apparently, there is a 30-day period after any decision during which petitions for reconsideration can be submitted.)

Write to the ARRL (don't just flame here!) if you object to this.

4590. Re: Code/No-code Tech Call Formats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 14:09:46 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec22.140946.24871@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5199

The FCC has not announced any change in callsign format. The new license will be a Technician license and will have the same kind of callsign that Technician does now.

Two other things may cause confusion:

(1) The original proposal was for a new class called Communicator with 2x3 calls.

(2) In areas 4 and 6, all the 1x3 calls are used up and even Generals (as well as Technicians) now get 2x3 calls.

4591. Re: Codeless News from ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 16:00:18 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5906@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5216

In article <47547@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
]Wow. An FCC that is more enlightened than the League that
]represents us! Do you really mean that us folks who still see
]Ham radio as a technical hobby do have a friend in Washington?

The ARRL represents its members. Since people who like to bash the
ARRL for old fashioned views don't seem to interested in joining
it and working from the inside, their views may be underrepresented.

The people on ARRL staff that I have worked with, and our Southwest
Division Director (Fried Hein) certainly don't fit your description.

I get really tired of ARRL bashing. At least they actually do something
to try to improve the hobby - within the limits set by their voting
members.

This as compared to Wayne Green, et. al., who are constantly carping
and harping and blowing their own horns.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

4592. Re: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 16:08:28 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <Tc0ku3w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5201
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

woods@eci386.uucp (Greg A. Woods) writes:

> In article <4101@osc.COM> jgk@osc.COM (Joe Keane) writes:
> > I don't know about replacing `ham' with `amateur'. I think most people wou
> > call themselves `hams' and not `amateurs'. Besides, `ham' is easier to typ
> > Basically, it doesn't seem to me like there's a good enough reason to chang
> > it from what it was. But i don't think it makes a big difference either wa
>
> EXCUSE ME?!?!? What do you think computers and fancy user interfaces
> are for? Even if I did have to type some long drawn-out newsgroup
> name, I'd probably just cut-and-paste it on my DMD with the mouse!

Fancy user interfaces are for those who want to spend the extra money
to buy the extra CPU power to run them. Some of us want our CPU's working
on the problem at hand and not figuring out how to shade that button to make
it look 3-d. Some of us understand the DELETE command, and don't need cute
little pictures of wastebaskets. Some of those cute little pictures are so
cute they don't convey any information at all, until you know what they are.
If you have to learn what the picture means, why not just learn the command?

> My Canadian Radio License says "AMATEUR".

My U.S. one says Amateur, too. So what?

> I don't use the term (unless it slips out when I'm in
> conversation with others using it),

I don't use the term unless I use the term, either.

> and I don't like it.

I don't like the generic classification as amateur. When I do things, I
don't try to do them in less than a professional manner.

> In the real world
> it is just as easy to type, write, and say "amateur".

Three letters are easier to type than 6 (different ones). Three letters
are easier to write than 7. "Ham" is written as it is pronounced. "Amateur"
has one of those odd spellings you need to memorize. Lessee -- amature?
Amatur? Amatchur? Ham. Ham. Ham.

> It's a slang term
> (definition #4 in Webster's), and I've no objection to it being used
> as such in everyday speech.

At least "ham" HAS a radio definition, instead of the negative definition
of the word "amateur" which completely ignores the radio usage.

> In my opinion anyone using it in written
> form, especially in more formal writing, is debasing themselves.

Is this another guideline for USEnet? USEnet is formal writing? Do you
complain about the usage of "rec" for "recreation", and "biz" for "business"?

4593. Re: Chebychev Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 16:21:56 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1702@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5211

In article <408@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters%darla@dover.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
>In article <41662@ut-emx.uucp> kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:
>
>{Of course, this means that the source must absorb all of the stopband
>{energy. I'm building a QRP transmitter that filters a square wave to
>{get a suitably pure sine wave. That's no problem. But if I add a
>{power amp stage to get more power later, I think this means I should
>{amplify the sine wave rather than the square wave. Because if I
>{amplify the square wave and then filter it, the amplifier output stage will
>{have to absorb the now amplified harmonic energy. Right?
>
>If you simply use a nonresonant low pass filter that is true. If you use
>some form of resonance you can get a "flywheel" effect which is the
>principle of class B, C and D RF amplifiers - the conducting element (dare
>I say vacuum tube?) only conducts over a small portion of the RF cycle,
>depending on the tuning of the output "tank" circuit to restore a good sine
>wave.

A gross generalization, a transmitter with "tuning knob thingies" will
be more efficient than a no tune design. The obvious exception is a
fixed frequency unit with a well characterized load. Since we rarely
have that in amateur service, put the knobs back on. Especially for
battery powered QRP, every little bit of efficiency counts.

Isn't it funny that we generally didn't need antenna tuners until the advent
of "no tune" radios. Now we have to have another box to do what the knobs
used to do on the radio, *and* often suffer more inefficiency in the process.
It's not cheap to get a loaded Q of 10 when the driving impedance is
0.02 ohm, but it's usually worth it in terms of efficiency. The tough
part is the inital stepup transform to an impedance where reasonably
sized components can be used.

In my opinion the commercially made rigs went to no tune so they could push
the price of the matching network into another box and make the radios appear
cheaper and smaller while removing a design headache and producing a little
marketing hype. We don't have to do that in our own designs.

Gary KE4ZV

4594. Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 16:59:57 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1703@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5212

In article <9012211713.AA00940@ucsd.edu> ROBERTT@UKCC.UKY.EDU ("Williamson, Robert") writes:
> cator - at least in the way that I enjoy it. And I can appreciate
> that others do not NEED code for what they want to do. But....come
> on....it is all so incredibly EASY! Why would anybody let any of it
> keep them out of this hobby?

Ah, but current licensees are a self selected sample of the population who found the code EASY, or beat their heads against the barrier for month after month because they were too stubborn to let it keep them out of amateur radio. We don't have good evidence that a large segment of the population doesn't find the code HARD to learn. We are now embarking on an experiment that will let us find out for sure. If our ranks don't swell with the new no code techs, then, at least we'll know for sure that they weren't being kept out by the code being hard for them to learn. Then we'd have to take a very hard look at our hobby and try to figure out what makes it so unpopular with the public other than the code requirement. I have some ideas about what's wrong with the hobby other than presumed archaic licensing requirements, but let's wait and see before starting another crusade.

Gary KE4ZV

4595. Re: Advice sought on UK to Japan communication

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 17:17:10 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1704@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5214

In article <1250313@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.ham-radio, aiml@cs.strath.ac.uk (Alan Laird) writes:
>
>>I wonder if someone could advise me on the feasability of
>>using shortwave to communicate with a friend of mine whilst
>>he is working at sea.
>
>>He will probably be sailing out of Japan to Brueni (sp?).
>>Is it possible to reach that part of the world from the UK ?
>>At all ? Regularly ? If so, what sort of kit would be best
>>(which band, output power etc.).
>
>>I am new to the world of shortwave broadcasting so please
>>keep the TLA's to a minimum.
>>Many thanks.
>
>My impression is that it is very difficult to get permission to
>operate an Amateur Radio station from a commercial vessel. You
>can't just use the ship's radio on the ham bands, because by law
>(at least for US-flag vessels) the Amateur and Commercial
>apparatus must be completely separate.

Well Al, lots of my Vietnam era buddies ran ham patches with the duty
radios on US ships. Course lots of those ships had guns on them. :-)
I have a friend who is currently radio officer on a US flag ship and
he says that getting permission to run ham radio is as simple as asking
the captain's permission. At least in his case, the captain said, "Sure,
as long as you don't interfere with the normal navs and comms." Since
my friend is responsible for making sure the navs and comms work as
his primary duty, this was not a problem.

Now to answer the original poster's question. Your best bet will be
20 or 15 meters with at least 100 watts output. It won't work every
day, but should be usable quite often.

Gary KE4ZV

4596. Quaint VHF practices (was Re: No-code license)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 18:06:08 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1705@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5213

In article <691@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <1990Dec18.050336.1415@athena.cs.uga.edu>, mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (
Michael A. Covington) writes:
>> Who is closer to the intended purpose of Amateur Radio...
>> the CW antiquarians or the VHF experimenters?
>>
>
>WHAT VHF experimenters? Most of what I hear on VHF is folks yakking on
>repeaters. I hardly even hear FM simplex anymore.

Simplex, how quaint.

>Oh, excuse me....thats right....none of the new folks with the new tech
>license will be yakking on 2 mtr repeaters. They will all be showing
>us how antiquated our other modes are if we aren't using DSP....

Some of the real experimental work going on around here is with full duplex repeaters with such rudimentary digital processing as digital AGC, digital adaptive squelch, digital filtering, digital links and digital voters, digital generation and detection of DTMF tones, and fully digital voice mail. Few folks bother with simplex anymore for the very good reason that it limits the number of stations that can be worked without access to good sites and high power and because it *is* old hat. They want to try building *systems* that have more power and flexibility than single user simplex offers. So if you pass through and happen to work someone on one of these *systems*, be impressed at the high level of experimental work going on.

And if you want to pass a few megabytes of data while you're here, try out the GRAPES 56 kilobaud packet network.

And it should be noted that neither of the two systems described would have been possible without the help of some dedicated and talented NON-amateurs. Thankfully those people are now going to get licensed through the new tech license and finally be able to *use* the systems they helped create. You see, they're some of the ones who find manual Morse Code impossible to learn.

Gary KE4ZV

4597. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 18:45:14 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012221845.AA16769@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 5202

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #788 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90352.80331432 .00000264 00000-0 30536-3 0 3775
2 00424 80.4619 104.0608 0022994 156.1277 204.0945 13.67430378407922
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90352.10687973 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 4840
2 03029 13.4163 19.5648 0021501 268.8319 90.9266 1.00272537 84633
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90355.51066788 .00089167 18809-4 43410-3 0 3050
2 04966 51.5079 118.2277 2147585 148.4718 226.4971 11.33527152612669
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90350.85556824 .00000026 00000-0 68097-4 0 1800
2 07646 49.8187 157.7075 0206179 74.7736 287.5852 13.82148254801041
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90346.30956614 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 1759
2 08820 109.8596 56.1451 0044578 200.6667 159.2315 6.38664405 85310
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 90351.09889602 -.00000258 00000-0 99999-4 0 5333
2 10061 8.4948 61.4706 0003644 19.7082 340.1776 1.00262251 50845
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 90350.23726702 -.00000184 00000-0 99999-4 0 1839
2 10637 32.5925 116.0102 1420818 358.2053 1.1859 1.00250513 8285
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90349.43162609 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 5824
2 10684 63.8075 83.9537 0123869 198.1233 161.4348 2.00554936 79480
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90351.41660139 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2881
2 10893 64.3049 324.7324 0168491 23.7331 337.0538 2.00538695 92347
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90351.42284194 .00000114 00000-0 99999-4 0 191
2 10953 7.3479 64.5010 0007705 113.9928 245.7487 1.00282507 6758
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 90350.01580360 .00001404 00000-0 52417-3 0 4398
2 10967 108.0205 335.5345 0002705 266.8997 93.1838 14.36080363652559
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90350.18223514 -.00000022 00000-0 00000 0 0 3348
```

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2 11054 63.8278 320.9631 0060351 119.7723 240.8197 2.00570328 89337
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90346.22308104 .00000123 00000-0 14122-3 0 7250
2 11080 99.1791 246.9712 0008969 332.1845 27.8873 13.83481953612657
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90348.30102877 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 905
2 11141 63.8367 83.8647 0059980 313.1700 46.1798 2.00549254 87994
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90345.44968574 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 801
2 11690 64.2799 86.1534 0120552 202.2812 157.1890 2.00553594 93797
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 90349.24303083 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 3056
2 11783 63.6250 320.5179 0149019 60.4811 300.9719 2.00561628 77952
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 90351.30939582 .00000068 00000-0 99999-4 0 214
2 12472 3.9307 73.4350 0001352 233.8209 125.7972 1.00213780 34068
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 90353.65368636 .00109803 00000-0 76578-3 0 98
2 12887 97.6028 54.6544 0003589 14.2139 345.8870 15.73992987510183
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 90354.84629727 .00165397 00000-0 45852-3 0 6870
2 13138 51.5956 64.1476 0002759 343.9839 16.0718 15.92826863494267
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90353.97354722 .00000115 00000-0 12442-3 0 6797
2 13301 82.9315 164.6154 0028569 11.5223 348.6581 13.67867005423073
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90354.01385666 .00000868 00000-0 20252-3 0 6134
2 13367 98.1430 52.6535 0002545 285.8629 74.2289 14.57163070448360
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 90354.53724543 .00000111 00000-0 10121-3 0 8826
2 13777 99.0126 188.3736 0012385 229.7150 130.3008 13.98850273 72993
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90351.69625389 .00000139 00000-0 13591-3 0 7735
2 13916 82.9445 236.3824 0038864 350.9205 9.1236 13.74085289387876
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90350.41693733 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 2094
2 13969 4.9008 64.3221 0002754 194.8116 164.9084 1.00275751 1176
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90353.89999998 .00000120 00000-0 99999-4 0 3408
2 14050 2.7120 75.5070 0001040 337.1900 223.2830 1.00269141 00
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 90350.69129562 -.00000017 00000-0 00000 0 0 6285
2 14129 25.9345 170.0542 5965026 201.0448 117.0955 2.05880593 28499
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90350.67128587 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 8806
2 14189 63.4541 82.1513 0145136 222.5675 136.3128 2.00569341 54426
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90354.25041481 -.00000722 00000-0 -15529-3 0 4646
2 14780 98.2632 51.5021 0000249 257.3420 102.7762 14.57077585361817
UoSat 2
```

```
1 14781U 84 21 B 90351.59321560 .00001964 00000-0 36644-3 0 8912
2 14781 97.9277 37.9697 0013407 29.9465 330.2512 14.65985292362834
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 90350.34465744 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 1364
2 15039 63.1949 81.2965 0025833 224.1480 135.6585 2.00567005 47699
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90352.30799074 .00000149 00000-0 14824-3 0 126
2 15055 82.9560 286.5700 0027140 167.5217 192.6615 13.73397766325348
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90350.78645800 -.00000022 00000-0 00000 0 0 9825
2 15271 63.1228 319.9429 0110796 329.2812 30.0599 2.00561815 44819
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90353.57444277 .00002902 00000-0 38799-3 0 4437
2 15331 82.5383 188.9833 0024565 84.0128 276.3804 14.79012669335487
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90354.25666700 .00000450 00000-0 26360-3 0 6851
2 15427 99.1715 358.4840 0014640 203.8599 156.1892 14.12760160310257
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 90355.15994800 .00184645 00000-0 50718-3 0 8650
2 16095 51.5899 62.4902 0003576 341.8064 18.0647 15.92948925494311
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 90350.50621675 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 6927
2 16129 63.9654 82.4112 0125317 148.2321 212.5498 2.00563866 38011
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 90355.37401159 .00027111 00000-0 32112-3 0 1554
2 16609 51.6100 107.7470 0024600 30.8908 329.1368 15.60672807277339
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 90351.62331914 .00000642 00000-0 32009-3 0 1988
2 16613 98.7170 63.5257 0001621 52.6675 307.4750 14.20019644 89969
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 90354.71639607 .00003849 00000-0 52156-3 0 2548
2 16881 82.5197 246.7418 0021688 90.5758 269.7699 14.78569913236708
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90350.39529066 -.00000063 00000-0 -17230-3 0 3285
2 16908 50.0115 55.8411 0011175 299.5346 60.4374 12.44390206197546
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 90352.26332426 .00000547 00000-0 25562-3 0 5313
2 16969 98.5835 15.9585 0014428 93.9700 266.3130 14.23831739220805
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 90345.24446846 .00000103 00000-0 90146-4 0 7272
2 17527 99.0934 55.3746 0000730 66.5388 293.5849 13.94876781193944
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 90352.05896444 -.00000046 00000-0 99999-4 0 6951
2 17561 0.0221 136.7646 0001866 258.7755 324.5254 1.00273451 7410
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 90354.92577994 .00055960 00000-0 65387-3 0 4190
2 17845 51.6112 109.9999 0025191 27.9488 332.0582 15.60650587211993
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90354.20626543 .00000173 00000-0 99999-4 0 8042
2 18123 98.8112 182.3036 0014424 210.5166 149.5173 14.14256972180690
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RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 90354.91882127 .00000180 00000-0 18611-3 0 4662
2 18129 82.9243 190.5624 0011124 327.3477 32.6984 13.72131538175054
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 90353.44524949 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 5885
2 18312 82.5551 143.4683 0013684 92.4604 267.8122 13.83708636168603
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 90346.64529578 .00000180 00000-0 15126-3 0 4372
2 18820 82.5437 208.5845 0015938 179.5016 180.6164 13.84402040144873
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90354.22963124 .00000197 00000-0 10665-3 0 7483
2 18822 98.6178 229.1574 0007650 92.7955 267.4095 14.21674821149257
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90351.62661883 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1107
2 19163 64.9161 152.9928 0007257 180.8304 179.1606 2.13102433 20056
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90352.15288354 .00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 1140
2 19165 64.9008 152.9775 0003530 351.9876 7.9976 2.13102744 20067
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 90350.40377437 -.00000209 00000-0 99999-4 0 2267
2 19216 56.8563 120.5684 7087146 242.6692 30.6150 2.09704934 19221
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90350.05124154 .00002584 00000-0 35572-3 0 152
2 19274 82.5153 349.7960 0019936 246.5961 113.3982 14.77797002131778
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 90353.87553819 .00000024 00000-0 47898-4 0 6896
2 19336 82.5405 146.0640 0016120 208.2132 151.8117 13.16907133115394
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 90352.64186981 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 257
2 19503 65.3986 32.3859 0006493 199.9077 160.1416 2.13103565 17565
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90355.27668776 .00000640 00000-0 37094-3 0 4387
2 19531 99.0076 304.0223 0012957 115.5476 244.7046 14.11835366115360
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90349.25208042 .00000114 00000-0 99999-4 0 2247
2 19548 0.5730 82.2116 0002296 184.5850 93.2087 1.00276387 2076
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90352.21360434 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8114
2 19749 64.8599 152.6452 0004785 271.6414 88.2933 2.13102113 15088
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 90352.74107939 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8663
2 19750 64.8794 152.6462 0004606 242.3982 117.5293 2.13102194 15090
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90350.38029847 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2281
2 19802 55.0450 190.2251 0052192 161.1231 199.1398 2.00553388 13407
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 90352.51779980 .00022737 00000-0 16332-2 0 8651
2 19822 75.0751 147.9475 4127758 103.3638 304.8372 7.19324534 13014
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90353.74857257 .00000191 00000-0 16196-3 0 3895
```

```
2 19851 82.5208 80.6270 0013756 199.3401 160.7250 13.84038205 91233
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 90342.78692450 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1723
2 19876 0.1143 342.7313 0003904 227.1900 150.0622 1.00272933 2412
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90347.88420365 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 2238
2 19883 0.5799 80.7080 0003535 181.4568 97.8074 1.00267910 76692
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90343.73124429 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2311
2 20061 54.8388 8.7128 0089319 181.9510 178.0573 2.00566968 11014
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90352.89874863 .00000129 00000-0 12632-3 0 2868
2 20103 82.9618 148.8512 0036273 244.6374 115.1027 13.73632524 73072
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 90350.05472694 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1726
2 20185 54.9002 191.0630 0021894 161.1624 198.9908 2.00573506 9712
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 90304.15728615 -.00000046 -68427+2 0 1700
2 20302 54.5417 311.5245 0033626 314.8971 44.9144 2.00365710 7590
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 90353.66936902 .00000289 00000-0 74688-3 0 2899
2 20305 82.5540 87.1994 0015240 223.6433 136.3442 13.15872604 55346
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90354.00327509 .00000332 00000-0 23668-3 0 2359
2 20322 99.0215 2.5171 0008498 209.2957 150.7726 14.02936691 55544
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 90354.92575821 .00093120 00000-0 10779-2 0 5191
2 20335 51.6132 109.9945 0025987 29.5619 330.3168 15.60654789 60925
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90350.59711931 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 1231
2 20361 55.0071 133.1209 0064560 57.5897 302.9975 2.00584011 7387
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 90350.95412003 -.00001783 00000-0 -83010-3 0 4407
2 20436 98.7185 62.9394 0001044 122.2631 237.7945 14.20014615 46689
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 90354.74257452 .00000548 00000-0 23332-3 0 2847
2 20437 98.6880 70.1793 0011736 333.4314 26.6262 14.28824107 47500
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90350.25085406 .00000368 00000-0 16297-3 0 1782
2 20438 98.6896 65.6488 0010519 346.7995 13.2922 14.28500605 46854
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 90353.38867939 .00000545 00000-0 23183-3 0 1823
2 20439 98.6908 69.0461 0011267 338.6830 21.3866 14.28920517 47314
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 90350.64728474 .00000591 00000-0 24966-3 0 1811
2 20440 98.6894 66.3379 0011497 347.4225 12.6667 14.28976305 46923
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 90354.12586965 .00000510 00000-0 21720-3 0 1823
2 20441 98.6909 69.8453 0011997 336.9378 23.1263 14.29058221 47423
LO-19
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1 20442U 90 5 G 90349.97899473 .00000520 00000-0 22088-3 0 1821
2 20442 98.6915 65.7509 0012420 348.5551 11.5368 14.29126182 46835
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 90344.99822085 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 1425
2 20452 54.4611 248.7769 0054127 53.8409 306.7061 2.00659598 6392
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90345.63441926 .00001015 00000-0 78171-3 0 4775
2 20478 99.1726 54.9448 0000370 84.6917 275.4290 13.94854600 42876
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 90352.95563960 .00000011 00000-0 52874-4 0 1777
2 20479 99.0203 4.4150 0541102 350.0209 9.0471 12.83166031 40447
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90349.60777664 .00000054 00000-0 17104-3 0 1745
2 20480 99.0212 1.7035 0541433 357.6633 2.1957 12.83159737 40013
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90352.52633576 .00000503 00000-0 99446-3 0 1833
2 20491 99.0168 12.9069 0470342 319.3159 37.3700 13.02764912 40402
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90353.46555853 .00006109 00000-0 34974-3 0 3694
2 20496 43.0966 23.0154 0015618 69.1777 291.0577 15.13186669 46641
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 90353.99240575 .00015286 00000-0 36548-3 0 4208
2 20497 43.1087 312.4765 0017554 123.4752 236.7676 15.41131682 47450
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90350.31108855 .00000078 00000-0 77725-4 0 2361
2 20508 82.9563 285.6127 0043715 197.5380 162.4249 13.73253082 40000
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90349.91698653 .00003301 00000-0 49906-3 0 3888
2 20510 82.5254 290.2753 0021298 48.5276 311.8992 14.73862248 42833
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 90353.77408681 -.00001759 00000-0 -13341-3 0 4168
2 20523 28.3380 126.9903 0014695 8.4039 351.6655 15.03146436 42399
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90294.05687607 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 630
2 20533 55.1450 10.8449 0034235 102.6965 257.7562 2.00556242 4124
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 90355.30673568 .00012111 00000-0 69675-3 0 3701
2 20546 94.1359 314.7457 0143863 18.9924 341.6561 15.04032147 38171
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 90353.79457131 .00002296 00000-0 24249-3 0 3684
2 20580 28.4690 147.7261 0005643 253.5584 106.4305 14.85754481 35592
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90353.52264897 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 3171
2 20619 64.9918 32.5936 0024195 216.2934 143.6227 2.13103188 4571
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90353.17125278 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 3207
2 20620 64.9953 32.6099 0005470 25.0594 335.0396 2.13102891 4570
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90353.22985408 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2729
2 20621 65.0123 32.6159 0014700 209.0438 150.9482 2.13102646 4574
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Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90353.83720104 .00055829 00000-0 65387-3 0 3166
2 20635 51.6129 115.4879 0024466 22.7561 337.2974 15.60614165 31635
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 90355.03154690 .00004124 00000-0 35695-3 0 1513
2 20638 52.9897 300.7248 0015767 172.6251 187.4839 14.99059029 30297
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90346.52237027 .00000126 00000-0 10458-3 0 1369
2 20670 82.5429 147.1101 0015584 142.7369 217.4868 13.83882803 23181
CRRES
1 20712U 90353.04941429 .00001555 00000-0 14955-2 0 820
2 20712 18.2700 347.3922 7125572 310.9781 6.2510 2.43654977 3587
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90350.74362104 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 742
2 20724 54.7117 188.9765 0096409 119.5566 241.5139 2.00563598 2709
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 90345.60060508 .00000364 00000-0 26824-3 0 785
2 20788 98.9357 18.0668 0010604 349.3881 10.7061 14.00596213 13947
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 90349.27714617 .00000336 00000-0 29684-3 0 873
2 20826 82.5265 84.1586 0014383 39.8701 320.3509 13.83249439 10781
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 90333.82972091 .00000013 00000-0 99999-4 0 752
2 20830 54.9069 131.9933 0078576 117.2021 243.6176 2.00565842 1444
SATCOM I
1 20945U 90100 A 90346.15716145 .00000124 00000-0 99999-4 0 146
2 20945 0.1079 253.0320 0000898 41.2478 65.7238 1.00269997 65
GSTAR IV
1 20946U 90100 B 90346.12374931 .00000065 00000-0 99999-4 0 107
2 20946 0.0232 142.7486 0001149 335.0688 242.2632 1.00267950 67
1990 100C
1 20947U 90100 C 90351.11625523 .00008437 00000-0 36631-2 0 146
2 20947 7.1668 209.6156 7280954 199.8632 101.3684 2.26996070 581
1990 100D
1 20948U 90100 D 90342.75344821 .00233140 00000-0 37640-1 0 103
2 20948 6.8847 214.1662 7220670 192.3174 129.2310 2.36969550 408
Molniya1-79
1 20949U 90101 A 90351.25665408 -.00000001 00000-0 52568-3 0 339
2 20949 62.8793 65.7362 7373309 288.1588 9.4429 2.00624188 494
1990 101B
1 20950U 90101 B 90353.15063942 .01357980 39057-4 10670-2 0 423
2 20950 62.7936 331.4679 0139587 123.4431 238.1309 15.96759979 4080
1990 101D
1 20952U 90101 D 90348.52792349 -.00000415 00000-0 89221-3 0 137
2 20952 62.8861 66.0919 7403493 288.1100 9.3320 1.97049518 429
Gorizont 22
1 20953U 90102 A 90352.41021888 .00000177 00000-0 99999-4 0 122
2 20953 1.3935 273.1412 0005588 207.4323 153.5768 1.00275996 261
1990 102E
1 20957U 90102 E 90352.37414283 .00001941 00000-0 19146-2 0 142
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2 20957 47.2302 265.4212 7300200 6.4407 359.5654 2.22145411 524
1990 102F
1 20958U 90102 F 90352.32356754 .00007010 00000-0 28791-2 0 189
2 20958 47.1798 265.3260 7317128 6.5452 359.3013 2.22700286 549
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 90348.69553329 .00000016 00000-0 00000 0 0 148
2 20959 54.9062 190.6357 0041464 213.2620 146.5485 2.00557634 330
1990 103B
1 20960U 90103 B 90352.49471814 .00007407 00000-0 61603-3 0 175
2 20960 21.4243 36.5725 0154819 78.5422 283.2378 14.86523398 3217
1990 103C
1 20961U 90103 C 90351.64444369 .00116634 32421-5 19615-2 0 330
2 20961 34.5350 169.4285 6031071 214.3842 84.9469 4.08839868 854
Cosmos 2106
1 20966U 90104 A 90353.84314598 .00006964 00000-0 39016-3 0 278
2 20966 82.5080 321.8322 0013738 220.1714 139.8198 15.13171879 3205
1990 104B
1 20967U 90104 B 90351.39531846 .00005747 00000-0 32200-3 0 269
2 20967 82.5056 324.2336 0012732 234.5787 125.4217 15.13152818 2836
1990 104C
1 20975U 90104 C 90351.89018819 .00156938 00000-0 62826-2 0 178
2 20975 82.5275 323.6165 0013043 312.7155 47.2274 15.24307380 2916
1990 104D
1 20976U 90104 D 90350.39104126 .00215185 00000-0 88842-2 0 198
2 20976 82.4733 324.9403 0014498 315.2326 44.9067 15.22986222 2681
1990 104E
1 20977U 90104 E 90352.35551343 .00115081 00000-0 55547-2 0 240
2 20977 82.4730 323.1166 0007138 136.9276 223.2121 15.18134125 2978
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 90354.03663460 .00000911 00000-0 35452-3 0 219
2 20978 98.8581 22.6926 0080587 303.5275 55.8228 14.30440608 2638
1990 105B
1 20979U 90105 B 90350.99682542 .00017083 00000-0 58611-2 0 76
2 20979 98.8463 19.6410 0094510 314.4733 44.8410 14.33668254 2209
Soyuz TM-11
1 20981U 90107 A 90353.83721452 .00047336 00000-0 55562-3 0 258
2 20981 51.6093 115.4918 0025281 23.8569 336.2565 15.60602447 2744
1990 105C
1 20983U 90105 C 90353.06494526 .00170666 00000-0 25928-1 0 65
2 20983 98.8654 22.5417 0187090 303.0227 55.1924 14.62011387 309
1990 105D
1 20984U 90105 D 90353.03899665 .00025169 00000-0 36471-2 0 193
2 20984 98.9489 22.7587 0216812 304.6505 53.4399 14.61246893 2544
Cosmos 2107
1 20985U 90108 A 90353.74773865 .00004921 00000-0 83052-4 0 279
2 20985 65.0137 66.5093 0009749 272.9674 86.9425 15.52100083 2442
1990 105E
1 20987U 90105 E 90353.55596754 .00178799 00000-0 28434-1 0 205
2 20987 98.8282 22.9762 0171173 305.9695 50.1873 14.61758092 2627
1990 105F
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1 20988U 90105 F 90345.68631685 .00071356 00000-0 13006-1 0 46
2 20988 98.8335 14.5684 0187417 330.5795 28.5801 14.54896885 1477
1990 105G
1 20989U 90105 G 90351.65656099 .00433076 00000-0 69705-1 0 214
2 20989 98.8432 20.9297 0154608 315.8097 42.8416 14.61472869 2342
1990 105H
1 20990U 90105 H 90353.65028127 .00599777 00000-0 62241-1 0 313
2 20990 98.9239 23.5293 0174449 302.3457 51.1531 14.76568836 2652
1990 105J
1 20991U 90105 J 90353.04756663 .00056683 00000-0 50436-2 0 194
2 20991 98.9278 23.0687 0265318 309.2302 48.5359 14.72620167 2569
1990 105K
1 20992U 90105 K 90353.53404001 .00111851 00000-0 16392-1 0 51
2 20992 98.8742 23.1077 0207095 307.6090 48.4380 14.61481202 1355
1990 105L
1 20993U 90105 L 90351.02204264 .00074474 00000-0 15290-1 0 171
2 20993 98.8620 20.1573 0168077 316.8098 42.2339 14.51701457 2246
1990 098J
1 20996U 90 98 J 90338.59461859 .00452654 42071-4 10450-3 0 24
2 20996 62.7906 181.9816 0010908 40.0310 331.3245 16.29425726 2881
1990 105L
1 20997U 90105 L 90351.64252913 .01004412 00000-0 86852-1 0 210
2 20997 98.7884 21.2196 0162278 317.5424 41.1606 14.83045850 2363
1990 105M
1 20998U 90105 M 90350.01461042 .00392130 00000-0 50845-1 0 136
2 20998 98.8805 19.4109 0194556 317.8710 40.7102 14.66508829 2116
1990 105N
1 20999U 90105 N 90353.03327606 .00248797 00000-0 34536-1 0 238
2 20999 98.7962 22.4762 0173676 308.8948 49.5406 14.66754446 2552
Cosmos 2108
1 21000U 90109 A 90354.20935781 .00904579 40794-4 24510-3 0 389
2 21000 62.7917 239.2901 0086167 79.6186 281.5731 16.18249052 2498
Cosmos 2109
1 21006U 90110 A 90353.73824638 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 241
2 21006 64.8273 152.0193 0062401 184.5222 175.4064 2.13116949 260
Cosmos 2110
1 21007U 90110 B 90353.41722322 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 222
2 21007 64.8435 152.0196 0093684 89.8256 271.2336 2.09896660 251
Cosmos 2111
1 21008U 90110 C 90353.32752181 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 207
2 21008 64.8304 152.0362 0008014 294.4103 65.4915 2.13104188 258
1990 110F
1 21011U 90110 F 90350.50472762 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 88
2 21011 64.8370 152.1304 0008307 326.1724 33.7888 2.13257938 180
1990 110G
1 21012U 90110 G 90350.91561684 .00001056 00000-0 10559-2 0 168
2 21012 64.9046 149.1533 5798380 349.0414 2.3645 4.22966455 405
1990 110H
1 21013U 90110 H 90351.86155654 .00001260 00000-0 12777-2 0 60
2 21013 64.7926 148.8109 5797567 349.0284 2.2877 4.22956297 440
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Cosmos 2112
1 21014U 90111 A 90353.06312506 .00000443 00000-0 18001-3 0 101
2 21014 74.0472 189.9189 0029837 320.5365 39.3616 14.30066591 1253
1990 111B
1 21015U 90111 B 90352.56480772 .00001122 00000-0 42845-3 0 127
2 21015 74.0537 190.7948 0027564 340.6142 19.3943 14.31577306 1185
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

4598. Is it citable to interfere with a unlicensed station?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 19:11:01 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <807.27735616@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5203

> From: frank@nbc1.ge.com (Frank Garofalo)
> Date: 21 Dec 90 20:47:36 GMT
> Organization: National Broadcasting Company, Inc., New York
> Message-ID: <1990Dec21.204736.27977@nbc1.ge.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> I was wondering..If I hear an unlicensed taxi cab operating, say, on
> 10 meters (cw portion) can I be cited for calling CQ on the same
> frequency...Just wondering...Do not try this at home...

It would be a great place to transmit several hours of all 1990 W1AW bulletins, DX notes, and propagation forecasts to date, followed by 20 wpm code practice for Extras.

When you finish, turn the AMTOR loose chirping for a contact.

Jon Bloom would probably disagree. He thinks that the FCC should nitpick at us for trivial violations whilst the taxicabs merrily ply their trade. However, if you ARE cited, threaten the FCC with an appeal to the U.S. District Court, charging the FCC is discriminating by enforcing the Communications Act selectively and unequally.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4599. Re: New Code-free Technician class license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 20:20:25 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <707@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5217

In article <5306@rsiatl.Dixie.Com>, jgd@Dixie.Com (John G. DeArmond) writes:
We've made that first important step.
> We have some more to do before we achieve the ultimate goal - the
> total elimination of CW as a licensing requirement but this is a start.

Gee, some of the real anti-nocode folks warned that this was the ultimate
hidden agenda, but I scarcely believed it. Since I got involved in ham
radio, all aspects of the exams have gotten easier and easier. I suppose
some folks wont be happy until there is no exam at all.
>
> I think we'll be pleasantly surprised with the results of this change.
> I can hardly wait to see what happens.
>
Me too!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4600. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 20:23:01 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <708@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 5218

In article <18323@shlump.nac.dec.com>, magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
>
> I wonder with all of the recent changes (technician and disability
> waiver) if the FCC has really gone far enough ?
>
> 1. Wouldn't it have been nice to see the FCC change the requirements
> for elements 1B and 1C to something like the following:
>
> 1A code @ 5WPM
> 1B computer operations (basic understanding)
> 1C computer " and theory (advanced)
>

I thought this was the Amateur RADIO Service!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4601. signoff

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 21:00:13 UTC
From: lapayn@CATICSUF.CSUFRESNO.EDU
Message-ID: <9012222100.AA01155@caticsuf.cati.CSUFresno.EDU>
Source record: 5204

```
signoff info-hams Larry Payne
```

4602. unsug

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 21:01:03 UTC
From: lapayn@CATICSUF.CSUFRESNO.EDU
Message-ID: <9012222101.AA01170@caticsuf.cati.CSUFresno.EDU>
Source record: 5205

singoff Larry Payne

4603. Amateur Radio Callsign on 11M; was: 10 meter rig recommendation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 21:11:04 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <810.27737DB3@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5206

> From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers)
> Date: 20 Dec 90 22:34:38 GMT
> Organization: Hewlett Packard -- Fort Collins, CO
> Message-ID: <18230053@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> >Ron
> >NW0U
> >(Fastest CW operator aboard ship was me- a $!!&# OFFICER :-)
>
> Gee, Ron, I've heard of a lot of different officers - OOD, morale
> officer, medical officer, engineering, etc......what's a
> $!!&# officer in charge of? :-)

Fires in the paint locker...

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4604. No-code: Cease Fire

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 21:11:18 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <811.27737DB9@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5207

> From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington)
> Date: 22 Dec 90 14:08:12 GMT
> Organization: University of Georgia, Athens
> Message-ID: <1990Dec22.140812.24792@athena.cs.uga.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I wish it were possible to end the debate now, but the president of the
> ARRL is talking about petitioning the FCC to reconsider, and reduce the
> privileges of the no-code Technicians. (Apparently, there is a 30-day
> period after any decision during which petitions for reconsideration can
> be submitted.)
>
> Write to the ARRL (don't just flame here!) if you object to this.

Grrrr! I always wondered if te ARRL's support for no-code was a sham. Anyway,
I'm sending e-mail to HQ with CC: to Wayne and Fred.

> Forward "arrl" mcimail.com!0002155052
> Forward "73 magazine" mcimail.com!2184001
> Forward "w5yi" mcimail.com!3511297

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4605. Re: No-code: Cease Fire

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 21:30:15 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47565@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 5208

mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:

>I wish it were possible to end the debate now, but the president of the
>ARRL is talking about petitioning the FCC to reconsider, and reduce the
>privileges of the no-code Technicians. (Apparently, there is a 30-day
>period after any decision during which petitions for reconsideration can
>be submitted.)
>
>Write to the ARRL (don't just flame here!) if you object to this.

I did. I wrote a letter to Larry Price and copied it to my
Division Director and Section Manager (yeah, yeah, I know Steve
is on the net :-). And I encourage everyone else, even those
who are not Hams yet, to write. Since non-Hams may not read
QST yet, the address to send your "Christmas cards" to is

Larry E. Price, W4RA
President, ARRL
P. O. Box 2067
Statesboro, GA 30458

I believe mail from potential Hams can be even more powerful
than those who already are members of the ARRL. Get off your buns
and write!

I told Price, in terms that bureaucrats may understand, that any
reduction in the privileges for the newcomers would leave them
with less that a favourable impression of the ARRL once these
new folks get their licenses. What I didn't tell him was he
would be lucky if any of these folks would even consider joining
the ARRL if they had been screwed by the League.

I am particularly p*ssed because what the FCC did was probably the
most intellegent thing I have seen a government agency do. And
petty ARRL is going to muck it up. In my short one page comment
to the FCC in August regarding Docket 90-55 (probably on record
somewhere in the dungeons of Washington; and I posted it on the
net, too), I wrote

Specifically, if the codeless class were to be
administered examinations on theory and rules and
regulations commensurate to that administered
to the Technician Class operators, then there is
little just reason why they should not be accorded
the same right and privileges as a Technician Class
licensee in the Radio spectrum above 30 MHz.

Except for a spelling mistake that I later caught (hey, what do you expect from us furriners :-), those were the precise words I used. The FCC went one better. They *called* this new class of license "Technicians!" See why I am mad at the ARRL?

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

4606. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-22 21:56:04 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec22.215604.13560@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5209

As quoted from <635@chiton.ucsd.edu> by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):
+---------------
| In article <1990Dec21.191906.9290@jato.jpl.nasa.gov> hammock@mars.UUCP (Randy Hammock)
writes:
| >
| >I don't think the code has helped me "learn good operating practices." In fact,
| >beyond taking the code test to get my Novice, I have not used the code at all.
|
| That's why it has had no effect....
| AA6PN
+---------------

Yes. You must understand that the Code is God, and you must Worship the Lord
God Code or It will ignore you....

AA6PN, will you please get a life? You've been trying to convert the whole
newsgroup to Holy Worship Of The All-Highest God Code for over a week, and
it's getting annoying.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4607. Wanted: List of Weather Satellites and Freqs on 136/137 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 00:55:58 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM
Message-ID: <1548@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM>
Source record: 5210
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Hello Netters,

I have been looking around for a semi-current list of *active* low-orbitting weather satellites that transmit FAX (AM) on the 136/137 MHz band. I bought a copy of the _Satellite Experimenter's Handbook_ at the ARRL table at Dayton last spring, but the most current ones it had listed were *1984*! Well, of course, the book is (c)1985 so that is not to out of the ordinary. I am sure there is a list somewhere, but I was hoping someone on the net might have a current one in an electronic form as I would like to redistribute it to our local group of satellite experimenters.

If anyone one can help out by emailing to me, posting to the group, and/or pointing me to an FTP site or a printed version, I would be most grateful. I have been using TRAKSAT from Paul Traufler (latest version 2.55 from the RPV Astro BBS [213/541-7299] - shareware) along with the Keplerian elements posted here and have had a great deal of success. I would like to get a "complete" list to program more channels into my PRO-2004.

Speaking of the PRO-2004 - does anyone have any recommendations for some sort of low noise pre-amp to improve the sensitivity of the unit? I know that it is not the most sensitive in the world, but I had read that a pre-amp could really help out. I am concerned about the introduction of images and spurs that pre-amps sometimes create. Anyone got any favorites?

Thanks in advance and Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

73's,

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX _______/====X11====_______
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 | JobSoft |
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | Design & Development Co.|
UUCP: ...!uunet!mjbtn!mjb, ...!raider!mjbtn!mjb | Murfreesboro, TN USA |
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM CIS: 76314,160 ----------

<KA9Q-UNIX-USERS Mailing List-Subscribe: ka9q-unix-requests@mjbtn.jobsoft.com>

4608. Re: Is it citable to interfere with a unlicensed station?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 01:50:26 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <37172@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 5215

This is a wonderful question for discussion. Certainly one could make a great argument both ways. Here is my personal opinion:
DO NOT INTERFERE WITH ANY SIGNAL, LEGITIMATE OR OTHERWISE. The reason? Well, your signal may interfere with direction finding policing being done by someone else. I remember well how difficult it was to catch a local pirate a few years back because a couple of legitimate local hams thought the best strategy was to "jam" him on the air. Result: the legitimate "jammers" were making fools of themselves (again, my opinion), and it took much longer to try to catch the real pirate. We finally did catch him, after begging the locals to shut up. :-) Randy Padawer, WA4FJF

4609. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 04:42:44 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec23.044244.897@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5219

In article <708@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <18323@shlump.nac.dec.com>, magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
>> 1A code @ 5WPM
>> 1B computer operations (basic understanding)
>> 1C computer " and theory (advanced)
>
>I thought this was the Amateur RADIO Service!

Haven't you noticed how PROFESSIONAL radio communication is done these days? How many of us come anywhere close to understanding the innards of a cellular phone?

4610. Re: PD Morse Code Program Runnable on 386 Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 06:04:43 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM
Message-ID: <1551@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM>
Source record: 5223

In <15780011@hprnd.rose.hp.com> jblake@hprnd.rose.hp.com (John Blake) writes:

>In rec.ham-radio, danr@ais.org (Daniel Romanchik) writes:

>> In article <18242@netcom.UUCP> feustel@netcom.UUCP (David Feustel) writes:
>> >I need a (PD) morse code program that will run on a 386. I dusted off
>> >a morse code program I bought for my xt in 85 and found it running in
>> >the neighborhood of 120 wpm on my 386sx - a little too fast for me to
>> >follow.
>> >--
>>
>> Try getting the program ATSLOW from a local BBS. This program is supposed
>> to slow down the AT to XT speeds so programs like the Morse code practice
>> progam run correctly.
>>
>> 73, Dan KB6NU (danr@ais.org)

>This is not necessary, as programs such as SuperMorse have user adjustable
>timing parameters. I used SuperMorse 3.15 to prepare for my Novice exam last
>summer, and found it extremely friendly and helpful. I've seen it run on
>8088, 80286, and 80386 without any problems (clock speeds ranged from 4.77 to
>25 MHz). I don't have the info handy on where to get it (it's shareware and
>I got it from a BBS), but if you want it and can't find it anywhere, send me
>email and I'll try to work something out.

You can:

A) ftp/mailserv it from SIMTEL20 (PD2:<MSDOS2.HAMRADIO>SM316.ZIP)

B) get it from the CompuServe HAMNET forum (the author hangs out there)

C) try either WB3FFV's or N8EMR's bbses (numbers in their signatures)

D) your on your own at this point.... :-)

Hope this helps.

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX _______/====X11====_______
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 | JobSoft |
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | Design & Development Co.|
UUCP: ...!uunet!mjbtn!mjb, ...!raider!mjbtn!mjb | Murfreesboro, TN USA |
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM CIS: 76314,160 ----------
<KA9Q-UNIX-USERS Mailing List-Subscribe: ka9q-unix-requests@mjbtn.jobsoft.com>
--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX _______/====X11====_______

USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 | JobSoft |
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | Design & Development Co.|
UUCP: ...!uunet!mjbtn!mjb, ...!raider!mjbtn!mjb | Murfreesboro, TN USA |
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM CIS: 76314,160 ----------
<KA9Q-UNIX-USERS Mailing List-Subscribe: ka9q-unix-requests@mjbtn.jobsoft.com>

4611. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 07:40:32 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901223004032.23801ff7@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5220

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

DECEMBER 22, 1990

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Forecast

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A major solar flare occurred at 22:46 UT on 22 December. The flare, rated a class M5.3/2B occurred from Region 6420 at a position of S25E63. This flare was not accompanied by any strong radio sweeps, but was associated with minor discrete radio emissions. The duration of the flare was 59 minutes. It began at 22:12 UT, peaked at 22:46 UT and ended at 23:11 UT.

Region 6420 is the second largest region on the sun at the present time. It is 1,380 million square kilometers in area and encompasses a total of 25 spots. The trailer spot complex of this region appears have some magnetic complexity associated with it, although this region is still classified as a magnetic Beta configuration.

Region 6412 (N17W68) is the largest region currently visible. This region has maintained a size of near 3,600 million square kilometers in area throughout its transit of the solar disk. It has increased in magnetic complexity from a Beta-type configuration to a Beta-Gamma configuration as of 22 December. It has not, however, spawned any significant solar flares.

Region 6415 has been very energetic this past week, producing numerous M-class flares. It was responsible for a class M4.3/1N flare at 23:21 UT on 22 December, which was associated with a Type II sweep. This region, however, is now rotating off the western limb and will not be visible on 23 December.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

Region 6420 may produce at least another major flare (and perhaps several more) as it transits the solar disk. Magnetic complexity in the trailer spot complex of this group will likely remain sufficient to spawn numerous M-class flares throughout the coming week. Expect numerous periods of radio distortion, SWF's and SID's on the sunlit hemisphere this week due to solar activity. As the active longitudes return between 26 and 28 December, expect M-class flaring to increase in frequency during the days with an accompanying increase in SID's and SWF's.

No significant terrestrial impacts are expected from today's major solar flare. However, if Region 6420 continues to produce significant flare

activity, the risk for terrestrial impacts will become likely within the next two to three days, particularly after 27 December.

Regions 6412 and 6415 (this weeks major spot groups) will rotate beyond the western limb by 24 December. However, by 26-28 December some potential major activity centers (aside from Region 6420) may reappear on the eastern limb. Models currently suggest that the activity associated with these returning solar longitudes should remain generally intact, although the associated regions will obviously have evolved since their disappearance two weeks ago. Judging by recent trends, it appears as though some potentially major activity may be witnessed with the return of the active regions to the eastern limb between 26 and 28 December. More will be known as these regions begin to return.

** End of Report **

4612. Re: Class D/E PA's (was Re: Chebychev Filters)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 16:04:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1706@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5222

In article <1990Dec22.023015.25178@ims.alaska.edu> ftpam1@acad3.alaska.edu writes:
>
> Consider a AM transmitter that has a Class D or E final and a switching
>mode modulator. About half the DC in comes out as energy in the sidebands.
>Now consider a SSB transmitter with a 50 percent efficent linear final. Half
>its DC in comes out as power in the 1 sideband. The received signal to noise
>ratio (neglecting QRM) will be the same for any given amount of DC power in.
>The AM system wins because the transmitter doesn't get hot and the receiver
>can be simpler. Fidelity is better, too. (This is all at the expense of
>twice the transmission bandwidth, of course.)

Conventional AM puts a minimum of 50% of the transmitted power in the nearly useless carrier and a maximum of 25% of the radiated power in a sideband with an equal amount in the redundant other sideband. During the frequent silent periods in speech the transmitter wastes 100% power in the unnecessary carrier. This is a very inefficient use of power even if the DC to RF conversion were 100% efficient. The IHF says that average speech only has a 12.5% duty cycle so an AM transmitter is automatically throwing away 87.5% of it's radiated power. Suppressed carrier modulation doesn't transmit any power during the silent periods. That's why the old Drake transmitters could claim 200 watts PEP with a pair of sweep tubes, each of which had 12.5 watts of plate dissipation.

The AM signal will suffer a 3 db penalty due to the wider receiver bandwidth allowing in twice as much noise energy. This doesn't even consider the fact that an AM envelope detector throws away another 3 db compared to the product detector used for SSB. However, if you use a coherent synchronous dectector and DSB suppressed carrier, you get a big win in signal to noise ratio. Noise is non-coherent and is strongly rejected by a coherent detector. As much as 12 db improvement over an equal power SSB signal is possible. About the only disadvantages of using DSB suppressed carrier with coherent detection are an increased susceptibility to selective fading and, of course, the consumption of twice the spectrum of SSB. With today's ICs it's relatively easy to build a top notch coherent DSB system.

Gary KE4ZV

4613. Thanks for the traffic...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 17:07:31 UTC
From: mo@messy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec23.170731.8586@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 5221

I know the folks at UUNET must have been quaking in their boots worrying that once the FCC made their announcment, things on rec.ham-radio would calm down and they'd loose all that revenue shipping no-code flamage around the world. Well, I suppose they got a great Christmas present - as far as I can see, the traffic has gone UP!!! Well, maybe they should have guessed, but *I'm* surprised, naively so, I guess.

Well, maybe it's better than reading inane ideas for reorganizing the groups!!

(Pull the pin - roll it in the door, slam door closed, and run like hell down the hall!!)

-Mike

4614. European Tone Burst for IC-24AT??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 17:28:39 UTC
From: john@anasaz.uucp
Message-ID: <5908@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 5028

Is it possible to convert an IC-24AT to European repeater tone burst
by a diode programming change, or does it take a different board?

Please reply by email - news during the holidays here is unreliable.

Thanks.

4615. Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 17:53:03 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec23.175303.8294@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5224

As quoted from <1703@ke4zv.UUCP> by gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman):
+---------------
| I have some ideas about what's wrong with the hobby other than presumed
| archaic licensing requirements, but let's wait and see before starting
| another crusade.
+---------------

I have some opinions as to why most people aren't interested in ham radio as well --- I wouldn't call it problems with our hobby, though.

The simple fact is that it's "in" to hold and defend uninformed opinions while belittling those who *are* informed. Anti-intellectualism is still alive and well in the U.S. And ham radio is a *technical* hobby, public service notwithstanding. After all, the basis of our public service ability is that we are supposed to know enough to know how to assemble and/or manage working communications setups. This *does* include integrating non-amateur services like cellular, Part 15 radios on 49 MHz, and even CB when they're appropriate... it's the *know-how* that is our most important asset, regardless of where or how we apply it. Know-how that ranges from pure technical to organization and integration of communications to produce effective and efficient communications. I still count the latter as technical, because you have to have at least *some* understanding of the possibilities before you can make rational decisions on how to integrate it into a working communications system. This is especially important in emergencies, when the local hams might be the *only* ones who know how to take a hodge-podge of radio equipment and devise a working emergency communications network out of it.

The simple solve-it-from-within solution is to drop the theory as well as the code. THIS IS THE WRONG SOLUTION! It destroys our most important asset.

The problem, and therefore the solution, are *outside* amateur radio. It's the same problem faced by the technical industries in the U.S. right now and looming large over their futures: the general public needs to be made aware of the importance of technical skills and knowledge, to the point where the general public will push for improvements in education and for more college students to major in technical areas.

This is the *biggest* threat to amateur radio. Not code/nocode, not a sudden inrush of unruly "CBers", not the encroachment of commercial services on our bands. HAM RADIO IS UNPOPULAR BECAUSE UNDERSTANDING TECHNOLOGY IS UNPOPULAR. After all, how much do you need to know to operate a cellular phone or a Nintendo?

If there is one area that I would recommend be addressed by all radio amateurs as quickly as possible, it is this one. Because it's not just ham radio that

will go down the tubes if we don't....

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4616. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 19:47:59 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec23.194759.21773@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 5225

In article <1990Dec23.170731.8586@bellcore.bellcore.com> mo@bellcore.com (Michael O'Dell) writes:
>I know the folks at UUNET must have been quaking in their boots...

>would calm down and they'd loose all that revenue shipping no-code
^
lose

This is a minor nit to pick, and in no way as important as code vs. nocode wars... In the last year, I have noticed that there are gobs of people on usenet that don't know the difference between "loose" and "lose". For the last time:

loose - (loos) as in not tight.
lose - (looz) as in can't find anymore, or lost.

That done, please disregard, and return to the inane code vs nocode wars.

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

4617. 14313 kHz had indeed gone to the dogs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 22:06:04 UTC
From: 0003829147@mcimail.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec23.220604.2333@terminator.cc.umich.edu>
Source record: 5027

Intermingled with the messages pertaining to the continuing code/
no-code debate have been repeated references to what is going on
at 14313 kHz. At least two messages on Usenet expressed curiousity
about 14313, and I've been wondering about that frequency myself,
so I tuned it in today on my Sony ICF-2010.

I realize that many hams have listened to this first-hand. For the
benefit of those who haven't, however, this is what I found when I
turned on the radio today on 23 December 1990, beginning at 2045 UTC:

Time: Description:

2045* "You are a <homosexual epithet>" (no call sign, repeated
several times)
2050* "Is this frequency in use, pleeeeeeeez?" (no call sign,
repeated several times)
2057 "Bearcat 1 to Bearcat 2" (again, no call sign)
2058 DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO JAM A LEGITIMATE QSO IN PROGRESS:
"Get off the air, <actual callsign>. Who the h*** do
you think you are?"
2059 "<Actual callsign> dog****, get off the frequency."
2101 Anti-semetic epithets heard at this time
2102 Morse code (jamming?). Also, someone is whistling into the
microphone.
2106 More epithets heard.
2108 Deliberate interference by moving microphone or breathing
into it.
2116 Deliberate jamming by chanting/singing into the
microphone.
2124 "Who gives a ****" (no call sign, regular intervals)
2128 Computer tones (AMTOR?) heard
2129 First reference to Herbie heard. More epithets heard.
2135 Best wishes and a Happy New Year (from someone who had
previously given his callsign). 8-)

(* Approximate time.)

As I type this, I've been looking at my copy of "Tune in the World",
and I may yet learn the code and get licensed in the traditional way.
But having said that, let me add this:

1) I have no problem with someone coming into Ham Radio through the
most recently developed route (i.e., the no-code Tech). I wish these
people the best of luck.

2) In no way does 14313 represent typical ham behavior. I have yet to hear another frequency that sounds even remotely like the one I had described above.

3) The presence or absence of the knowledge of morse code is not a prerequisite for acting like an idiot on the air. Given the behavior on 14313, I don't think we have any right to claim that the no-code license holders will contribute to the deterioration of ham radio. For as far as I can tell, at least as far as 14313 is concerned, that's happening already.

Best wishes for the holiday season.

Sander J. Rabinowitz | sjr@mcimail.com -or- | ARRL Associate Member
Farmington Hills, Mich. | !sander@attmail.com | 8-)

P.S. IMHO, only two or three stations were responsible for the mess I described above.

4618. sat. tracking program needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 22:10:10 UTC
From: ephillip@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.661990210.ephillip@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 5226

Would anyone happen to have a satellite tracking
program, preferrably in basic, that prompts for
my lat,long and keplerian data, and outputs the
time, altitude of a given satelite? Any responses
appreciated!

```
**************************************************************
* | ====@==== ///////// *
* ephillip@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu| ``________// *
* | `------' *
* -JR- | Space;........the final *
* | frontier.............. *
**************************************************************
```

4619. AMSAT NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 22:46:47 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1952@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5034
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

```
============================================================

This file available from N8EMR's Ham BBS,

614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5

============================================================

Posted: Sun, Dec 16, 1990 7:54 AM GMT Msg: IGJA-4516-8553
From: CDUNCAN
To: is
CC: w1aw, bpasternak, ans
Subj: ANS$349

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-349.01
SAREX RELATED QRM INQUIRY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 349.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Information Needed On SAREX QRMing Of Terrestrial Operations on 144.950 MHz

After a highly successful Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX) on the
recent STS-35 ASTRO-1 mission, AMSAT-NA officials would like to assess the
effect this SAREX mission had on the users of packet radio DX clusters and
other services which use 144.950 MHz. During the flight of STS-35, WA4SIR's
packet station was set up to operate on the 2M split-frequency combination
of 145.550/144.950 MHz. This frequency arrangement was choosen so that
those with simple 2 meter FM packet stations with only 600 KHz split option
would still have a chance to make a contact and receive a QSL card from
WA4SIR. At the final "tally," this strategy seemed to have worked
well as over 1800 stations had made packet contact with WA4SIR.

But before the flight of STS-35 began, AMSAT-NA and ARRL officials became
aware of numerous protests in the amateur radio community to the use of
144.950 MHz for the uplink to SAREX. Subsequently, a set of guidelines and
suggested operating procedures were drawn up and published in the AMSAT News
Service (ANS) bulletins to help reduce the QRM on 144.950 MHz when STS-35 was
overhead. Now Doug Loughmiller (KO5I), AMSAT-NA President and General Manager
would like to hear from the "Sys Ops," users of packet DX clusters, and
other 144.950 occupants about any QRM problems they faced during the nine day
SAREX mission and how well the AMSAT guidelines were followed. Please send
your comments and observations to:
```

Doug Loughmiller, KO5I
AMSAT-NA President & GM
P.O. Box 247
Brookston, TX
75421

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-349.02
MIR OPERATIONS UPDATE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 349.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Off to a Slow Start, but Expectations are High

Amateur Radio Operation from the Soviet Space Station MIR has been erratic since Musa, U2MIR, has been extremely busy tending to his duties aboard MIR. During a QSO with Hans, ZS6AKV, Musa apologized that he was very busy and didn't have much time for Amateur Radio right now. Musa did say that packet operation should commence soon after the launch of the Progress-M6 supply ship which will transport the packet experiment equipment. Progress is due for liftoff on 15 Jan from Baikonur and slated for docking on 17 Jan. Any slip in the launch of Progress will obviously delay the commencement of packet operations. It is expected that it will take a few days for Musa to complete the integration of the packet experiment with the existing 2 meter FM transceiver onboard.

Hopes for an expected QSO between Musa in MIR and Ron Parise in Columbia were dashed when the Shuttle orbiter was brought home a full day earlier than scheduled due to landing strip weather constraints. It is unclear at this time whether Musa will still be on MIR when the STS-37 Mission and its crew of FIVE Amateur Radio operators, who also happen to be astronauts, will be launched. The STS-37 launch is scheduled for the spring of 1991.

[ANS thanks Ed O'Grady, KE2VC, and Hans ZS6AKV for the information for this Bulletin]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-349.03
STS-35 SAREX A MAJOR SUCCESS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 349.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

STS-35 SAREX Mission A Major Success; STS-37 To Carry Five Hams In May '91

Less than a week after the STS-35 SAREX mission AMSAT-NA officials are declaring the SAREX portion of the flight to be a major success. Over 1800 radio amateurs around the world were able to make a packet radio contact with WA4SIR. In addition to the fun generated by a "space-mobile" station, hundreds of elementry school children were thrilled by the chance to talk with Ron Parise and ask questions about life in space through amateur radio relay

stations in Australia and Brazil. For those who made a contact with WA4SIR and would like to receive a beautiful QSL card, send your QSL to ARRL HQ (225 Main Street, Newington, Ct, 06111) along with an S.A.S.E, ATTENTION: Education Activities Dept., and you will have a return QSL card on the way to you soon. Once the log of contacts has been retrieved by Johnson Space Center Amateur Radio Club (JSC ARC), the complete list of calls from the SAREX mission will be re-printed in the AMSAT Journal.

On the next scientific shuttle mission, STS-37, there will be FIVE licensed amateur operators aboard; the ENTIRE shuttle crew for this flight are hams! They are: Ken Cameron (KB5AWP), Jay Apt (N5QWL), Lynda Godwin (N5RAX), Steve Nagel (N5RAW), and Jerry Ross who recently passed his Novice exam but has not yet received his call. This SAREX mission will have an upgraded station which should include fast-scan ATV. ATV enthusiasts can look forward to uplinking their famous "ham-station" pictures to this flying "hamvention." Look for further information from the AMSAT News Service (ANS) as more information becomes available about STS-37.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-349.04
MIICROSAT UPDATE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 349.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Engineering Team issues Microsat Status dated 12/14/90

Not much happened this week, as business commitments (real jobs!) and Christmas shopping cut into the Microsat staff's available work hours. Several microsat controllers were away on trips; the spacecraft were being monitored properly, but the redundancy we like to have when uploading new software was not available.

All four spacecraft are in a stable condition, sending PHT telemetry. LO-19 and AO-16 are available for digipeating, and the WEBERSAT crew continues to experiment with attitude determination methods and iris settings. Several new test images are downlinked each week.

WO-18 seems to have at least two different stable spin modes, although the exact mechanism for changing from one to the other remains unclear. In the last several weeks, it has gone to a much slower spin rate than the rate it was spinning immediately after launch. This has reduced the number of times each day that the geometry between the camera and the earth is optimum for imaging. Part of the problem is in determining how to tell (using the horizon sensor and array currents) when the geometry IS right.

The AO-16 power management problem that cropped up early last week has been resolved, and the spacecraft is happily running its new algorithm.

The problems that took the AO-16 BBS out of service two weeks ago have been identified. Jeff Ward at Surrey has made some fixes and implemented the "last" major feature, UO-14 has been reloaded and is being tested. Harold

Price is fixing a problem with the AX.25 driver, and will reload AO-16 shortly.

Jeff Ward and Harold Price, the BBS developers, ask that users who are writing their own FTL0 interface programs refrain from mass distribution of those programs to others until they certify that the spacecraft software is ready. The easiest way to control access to the flight BBS during this last test phase is to have a small set of beta testers. You should feel free to continue your own testing with the live spacecraft, and report any problems you encounter. You will be able to release your software at the same time we release the spacecraft for general use. The current plan calls for this to occur around Dec 25. Merry Christmas!

[ANS thanks Harold Price, NK6K, for the information for this bulletin]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-349.05
WEBERSAT-OSCAR-18 UPDATE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 349.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WEBERSAT-OSCAR-18 (WO-18) Update From Weber State University: December 7, 1990

In the past week, a few new things have been learned about the performance of WO-18. First and foremost, the present rotation of the spacecraft about its Z-axis is one revolution approximately every 21 minutes. This is a drastically slower rate than what was expected before launch. There is as yet no explanation of why the rotation slowed from its immediate post-launch value of one revolution-per-minute (1 RPM). We are not convinced the present rate will be the final rotation profile of the spacecraft. Evidence is accumulating that a future reversal of rotation direction is not likely, i.e., the rotation rate is not slowing linearly. In fact, there has been little change in the Z-axis rotation rate in the last two weeks.

Despite the decreased rotation and its negative impact on low latitude photo opportunities, we have continued to attempt experiments with varied iris parameters during earth imaging. On a daily basis, we typically attempt about 6 to 7 photos (the number of equator crossings between day and night passes at WSU) of the Earth with different parameter adjustments.

Listeners in the U.S. may often hear transitions from one transmitted photo to the next as we examine the results of each experiment. When interesting photos are obtained, we will notify the user community through the usual media and leave that photo transmitting from WO-18 for several days.

We are continuing to process standard TLM and Whole Orbit Data (WOD) for a complete archive file. Reid Bristor is sending his AMSAT archived data to add to ours. We have added features to our decode program that provides plotting capability. If WO-18 users are interested in this program and other software we are working on in data analysis, we could spend some effort making these tools more user friendly and distribute them to users through the AMSAT-NA Software Exchange.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-349.06
FCC CODELESS LICENSE ACTION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 349.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Morse Code Requirement Removed from FCC Technician Class Amateur License

In an action by the FCC on December 13, 1990, the Morse Code testing requirement for the Technician class amateur license was removed. This change in requirement could take effect as soon as February 1991.

Those obtaining Technician licenses after the rules change will have full amateur privileges above 30 MHz but will not be allowed to use the Novice/Technician allocations below 30 MHz unless they pass the 5 WPM code test now required of both Novices and Technicians. There will be no special callsign groups or other distinction between Technicians licensed for operation below 30 MHz and those "code free" Technicians restricted to VHF and above aside from FCC and VEC records.

The Novice license is unaffected by this action and existing Technician licensees will be "grandfathered" into the new system. The codeless Technician written examination will have 55 questions.

AMSAT, under the leadership of its Board of Directors, has been a supporter of the no-code concept although this ruling is somewhat different from the proposal and comments submitted officially by AMSAT. Many active satellite operators from Europe, Australia, and other countries are holders of no-code licenses similar to the type soon to become available in the U.S. due to this action. It is AMSAT's hope and desire that many new licensees who have previously found the universal Morse code requirement unsuited to their needs and tastes will be brought into the Amateur Radio Service and that many of these will be attracted into the Radio Amateur Satellite Service by the interesting technical and operational challenges inherent in our type of activity.

[ANS thanks W4RI and the ARRL for the information in this bulletin.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-349.07
ZRO TEST SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 349.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Schedule of ZRO Tests, Fall Edition

The following schedule of Mode "B" and "JL" ZRO tests were chosen for convenient operating times and favorable squint angles. The "B" tests can be heard on 145.840 MHz and the "JL" test on 435.945 MHz.:

Saturday December 22, 1990 at 0530 UTC "B"
Saturday December 22, 1990 at 0645 UTC "JL"

Note that the dates and times are noted in "UTC." The tests on December 22nd occur late Friday night for those in North America. Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets as well as ANS. Recently updated ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with two units of postage. The brochure describes test procedures and means for obtaining certificates and gives some historical background about the program.

All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception. Good luck!

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-349.08
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 349.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule Announced

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times.Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950. Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date Phs mode UTC NCS Alt. U.S. day

29 Dec 90 206 B 1500 KA5SMA WB9ANQ Saturday

05 Jan 91 214 B 1900 WD0E WA5ZIB Saturday
13 Jan 91 99 B 0500 WB6LLO N5BF Saturday
19 Jan 91 210 B 1445 WB9ANQ KA5SMA Saturday
26 Jan 91 211 B 1830 WA5ZIB WD0E Saturday

Jim White (WD0E) is scheduled to discuss Pacsat file server ground software operation with the net on 29 December 90. He and others on the pacsat test team will be available on nets through the Pacsat operational release period to assist new users.

John Champa (K8OCL), AMSAT-NA Executive VP will discuss AMSAT participation in advanced projects such as the World Space Foundation Solar Sail, Lunar Polar Prospector, and SEDSAT (supported by the Detroit Oscar User's Group) during the net session on 13 January 91.

Roy Welch (W0SL) will discuss his new job as AMSAT Software Exchange Manager and what this means in terms of improved software user support during the 26 January 91 session.

It is the intention of the Operations Net management to have guest speakers approximately every other week to provide up-to-the-minute information on

topics of interest (such as Microsat ground station software, AMSAT Software Exchange,and WARC 92). As guest speakers and topics are confirmed they will be published in ANS.

Nets are scheduled for North American geographic coverage and time zones although other parts of the world are often within the footprint and check-ins from everywhere are welcome. Those who don't have adequate and convenient coverage from this net are encouraged to schedule their own nets via AO-13. Consider moving some of your HF AMSAT Net sessions to the satellite or retransmitting nets from one to the other! Write to AMSAT Headquarters or send a note to N5BF @ WB6YMH with your schedule to have it included in ANS.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-349.09
FALL AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 349.09 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 15, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to MA 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to MA 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to MA 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to MA 140 <--- QRP on Mode B Please
Mode-B : MA 140 to MA 256
Omnis : MA 232 to MA 040

This schedule is expected to continue through 26 Dec 90.

Magnetorquing operation is expected to take place the week of 24 Dec 90. This operation takes place during the portion of the orbit closest to perigee (MA 000) and is done primarily to reorient the spacecraft for improved solar panel illumination. During magnetorquing, the transponders will be off (typically between MA 220 and MA 60. Once magnetorquing has been completed, a new Transponder Schedule will be published by the AO-13 Command Station Team and it will be published here in ANS.

The command team requests that you make a specific effort to use QRP on Mode B between MA 135 to 140. This is specifically to help those people experimenting with Mode S. (Although you really should always keep checking that your peak signal is never stronger than the beacon (145.813/435.651 MHz)

The spacecraft attitude of AO-13 is calculated to be:

BLON = 179.7 and BLAT = -3.3 for 17 December 90

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears to be receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. The transponder may be used, carefully, at all points of the orbit except MA 254 - 006 when eclipses occur. If beacon or transponder signals show signs of FMing, users should cease all transponder use immediately. An APPROXIMATION of the spacecraft attitude for AO-10 is :

BLON = 4.0 and BLAT = 0.0 for 15 December 90

/EX

Command?

4620. AMSAT NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 22:47:39 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1953@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5036
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

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This file available from N8EMR's Ham BBS,

614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5

============================================================

Posted: Sun, Dec 16, 1990 2:16 PM GMT Msg: NGJA-4517-1556
From: DCAMPBELL
To: is
Subj: ORBS$350

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-350.O
Orbital Elements 350.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 16, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90345.35381236
Element set: 626
Inclination: 25.9958 deg
RA of node: 171.0079 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5963157
Arg of perigee: 199.5305 deg
Mean anomaly: 121.1674 deg
Mean motion: 2.05879379 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.10e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2838

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90345.58678006
Element set: 888
Inclination: 97.9287 deg
RA of node: 32.1728 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013632
Arg of perigee: 48.0180 deg
Mean anomaly: 312.2223 deg
Mean motion: 14.65956645 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.651e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 36195
```

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 90346.02255192
Element set: 457
Inclination: 82.9263 deg
RA of node: 197.1349 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011664
Arg of perigee: 352.9020 deg
Mean anomaly: 7.1991 deg
Mean motion: 13.72130082 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.54e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 17383

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90317.50267394
Element set: 224
Inclination: 56.9436 deg
RA of node: 126.0467 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7064813
Arg of perigee: 240.2087 deg
Mean anomaly: 32.9306 deg
Mean motion: 2.09704510 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.01e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1853

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90342.50812291
Element set: 175
Inclination: 99.0206 deg
RA of node: 355.9596 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0541329
Arg of perigee: 13.6729 deg
Mean anomaly: 347.8397 deg
Mean motion: 12.83164705 rev/day
Decay rate: -4.00e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3910

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-350.D
Orbital Elements 350.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 16, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 90342.69781353
Element set: 280
Inclination: 98.6885 deg
RA of node: 58.1836 deg

Eccentricity: 0.0011966
Arg of perigee: 7.6736 deg
Mean anomaly: 352.4657 deg
Mean motion: 14.28807581 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.15e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4578

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90343.65549854
Element set: 179
Inclination: 98.6920 deg
RA of node: 59.3493 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012163
Arg of perigee: 6.5417 deg
Mean anomaly: 353.5932 deg
Mean motion: 14.28907066 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.20e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4592

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 90345.11570374
Element set: 179
Inclination: 98.6920 deg
RA of node: 60.8292 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012186
Arg of perigee: 2.2871 deg
Mean anomaly: 357.8374 deg
Mean motion: 14.28967318 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.75e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4613

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90343.41340008
Element set: 179
Inclination: 98.6918 deg
RA of node: 59.1701 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012799
Arg of perigee: 7.2749 deg
Mean anomaly: 352.8658 deg
Mean motion: 14.29044469 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.97e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4589

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90343.18776259
Element set: 180
Inclination: 98.6919 deg

RA of node: 58.9820 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013137
Arg of perigee: 7.7771 deg
Mean anomaly: 352.3645 deg
Mean motion: 14.29116875 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.19e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4586

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-350.M
Orbital Elements 350.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 16, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 90345.92936797
Element set: 675
Inclination: 51.5943 deg
RA of node: 111.1683 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0002232
Arg of perigee: 281.1822 deg
Mean anomaly: 78.9555 deg
Mean motion: 15.89855948 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.7607e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 49284

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 90345.63951699
Element set: 141
Inclination: 51.6085 deg
RA of node: 156.7678 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0024390
Arg of perigee: 354.5589 deg
Mean anomaly: 5.5140 deg
Mean motion: 15.60135254 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.9955e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 27581

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 90345.66622568
Element set: 360
Inclination: 28.4705 deg
RA of node: 199.5429 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0006140
Arg of perigee: 172.1439 deg
Mean anomaly: 187.9188 deg
Mean motion: 14.85702744 rev/day

Decay rate: 4.641e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3438

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-350.W
Orbital Elements 350.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 16, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90342.21677634
Element set: 680
Inclination: 99.1720 deg
RA of node: 346.1591 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014402
Arg of perigee: 239.2350 deg
Mean anomaly: 120.7405 deg
Mean motion: 14.12746314 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.83e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 30855

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 90343.97109153
Element set: 529
Inclination: 98.5842 deg
RA of node: 7.8658 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014357
Arg of perigee: 116.8421 deg
Mean anomaly: 243.4245 deg
Mean motion: 14.23819934 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.25e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 21962

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90345.63345692
Element set: 436
Inclination: 82.5437 deg
RA of node: 209.3887 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015873
Arg of perigee: 182.4631 deg
Mean anomaly: 177.6452 deg
Mean motion: 13.84401646 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.78e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 14473

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336

Epoch time: 90345.51822184
Element set: 685
Inclination: 82.5416 deg
RA of node: 151.9792 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015950
Arg of perigee: 231.3061 deg
Mean anomaly: 128.6662 deg
Mean motion: 13.16905954 rev/day
Decay rate: -3.00e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11429

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90345.92192797
Element set: 434
Inclination: 99.0058 deg
RA of node: 294.6305 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012669
Arg of perigee: 140.2733 deg
Mean anomaly: 219.9371 deg
Mean motion: 14.11823818 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.60e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11404

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 90345.36256402
Element set: 386
Inclination: 82.5190 deg
RA of node: 87.3058 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013059
Arg of perigee: 227.1251 deg
Mean anomaly: 132.8814 deg
Mean motion: 13.84032706 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.90e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9007

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90345.68565264
Element set: 282
Inclination: 82.5535 deg
RA of node: 92.8287 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015097
Arg of perigee: 244.7725 deg
Mean anomaly: 115.1837 deg
Mean motion: 13.15863618 rev/day
Decay rate: -4.52e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5429

```
Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90345.51015231
Element set: 135
Inclination: 82.5429 deg
RA of node: 147.9136 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015509
Arg of perigee: 145.5640 deg
Mean anomaly: 214.6521 deg
Mean motion: 13.83882615 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.29e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2304

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 90345.60060508
Element set: 78
Inclination: 98.9357 deg
RA of node: 18.0668 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010604
Arg of perigee: 349.3881 deg
Mean anomaly: 10.7061 deg
Mean motion: 14.00596213 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.64e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1394

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 90345.80510712
Element set: 85
Inclination: 82.5242 deg
RA of node: 86.9164 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014815
Arg of perigee: 47.2945 deg
Mean anomaly: 312.9461 deg
Mean motion: 13.83245529 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.87e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1030

/EX

Command?
```

4621. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-23 23:35:10 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530037@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 5040

```
>another (if they do know, I don't know. Brian Kantor probably knows (and
^^^^ now
>may even still read this group) and could possibly tell us).
>
> Of course, it could just be all my overheated imagination...
>
>-- Dave Ritchie N4DJS
>ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
>----------

Finger dyslexia is a horrible thing....

-- Dave
```

4622. * SpaceNews 24-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 00:31:27 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <388@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 5035
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

```
SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1224
* SpaceNews 24-Dec-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1224

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY DECEMBER 24, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* MIR NEWS *
============
U2MIR has once again become active from the Mir space station complex.
Musa Manarov, the Amateur Radio operator presently on board Mir has been
quite busy with his activities on the space station, so he hasn't had much
time to make many radio contacts. Packet radio operations are expected to
commence soon after Progress-M6 carries a packet radio TNC to Mir. The
launch of Progress-M6 is expected on 15-Jan-91, and docking will occur with
Mir on 17-Jan-91.

* DOVE NEWS *
=============
DOVE-1/OSCAR-17 still has not been reloaded with new software. After the
holidays, it is hoped that DOVE will be reset and reloaded with new operating
software that will allow the spacecraft to transmit messages consisting of
digitized speech.

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

KA1ULT: Justin Hughes, Harvard, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
KC2DU : John Spoonhower, Webster, New York, U.S.A.
N2FTR : Andy Schmidt, Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A.
W2DTC : Ken Barber, Red Bank, New Jersey, U.S.A.
K3ITH : Dick Stewart, Audubon, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
VE3BRO: Dennis Eason, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada
WA6FUH: Ward Hill, Ridgecrest, California, U.S.A.

...and e-mail messages:

DG1JL, HB9OAB, KZ1Z, KJ6FY, KK6ML, KC8UR, ON1GD, PI8DAZ, WB9LOZ
```

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
=====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...uunet!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< Merry Christmas and Happy New Year Everyone!! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

4623. AMSAT NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 01:11:34 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1954@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5037
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

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This file available from N8EMR's Ham BBS,

614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5

============================================================

AMSAT News bulletin (12-23-90)

************************************************************
************************************************************

Posted: Sun, Dec 23, 1990 8:51 AM GMT Msg: FGJA-4524-5034
From: CDUNCAN
To: is
CC: bpasternak, w1aw, ans
Subj: ANS$356

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-356.01
UO-14 UPDATE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 356.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

UoSAT-OSCAR-14 File Server Available for Access

After final testing of groundstation and spacecraft software by the beta
testers, the UO-14 File Server 'PBBS' is been released for general access.
Any suitably equipped stations are welcome to use the system. The UO-14
Engineering Team encourages users to report their early experiences of UO-14
BBS operations. They are particularly interested in hearing how you have
connected 9600 baud FSK modems to various radios.

UO-14 is currently broadcasting a file containing groundstation client software
for IBM-PC compatible computers; users who are already receiving the PACSAT
Broadcast Protocol transmissions can 'bootstrap' themselves simply by receiving
this broadcast. The file, number 791, is a .ZIP file containing PG.EXE and
associated documentation. This file will also be posted on Compuserve and will
migrate to other information sources. If you are not already using the PACSAT
Broadcast Protocol, make sure to get the PACSAT File Header utility programs
PFHADD.EXE and PHS.EXE as well as PG.EXE. The G0/K8KA groundstation software
works on both AO-16 and UO-14. As updated versions of the PACSAT Protocol
Suite are released, they will be carried as files on the satellites themselves
in the same way that file 791 is carried now. The AMSAT Software Exchange
is making copies available of this and other PACSAT related software via
```

AMSAT Headquarters.

You MUST have proper groundstation software before you can access the UO-14 or AO-16 file servers. The PACSAT Protocol Suite has been specified and widely published. At least two software authors (other than G0/K8KA) have used these specifications and written groundstation client software for the IBM; Implementations for other popular computers should follow in the New Year.

[ANS thanks Jeff W Ward, G0/K8KA for the information for this bulletin]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-356.02
MICROSAT UPDATE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 356.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Microsat Engineering Team Status Report as of 12/21/90

SUMMARY:

AO-16 - sending PHT telemetry, file system running for beta test.
DO-17 - sending PHT telemetry, no other changes.
WO-18 - sending PHT telemetry, dark image testing.
LO-19 - sending PHT telemetry, being reloaded.

FILE SYSTEM: We have again loaded what we hope is the final version of the first general release of the file system. UO-14 has also been reloaded. This latest reload was caused by a bug that was added while fixing several other bugs.

Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, has also made some tweaks to the final version of the general release of PG. It is currently on UO-14, and we'll start it broadcasting from AO-16 this weekend. It will be compressed with ZIP. PB, the broadcast receiver, has been available on CIS for several weeks, and is available on several other BBS systems. The first version of PG was released on CIS and via UO-14 on 12/19/90.

UO-14 has already been released for general access. We want to do one more round of beta-tester access on AO-16 before exposing it to the masses. The previous bug was found quickly because each of the beta testers sent in their PG.LOG file which was matched to the post-mortem dump taken from AO-16. The next target for AO-16 release is Dec 24, provided there are no further problems.

If you get a copy of PG, do not try to use it on AO-16 until you see a specific message announcing that AO-16 is available for general use. You will need a special command in the PG.CFG file to access AO-16 and this command will not be documented until AO-16 is available for general use.

TELEMETRY: The diagnostic "wash" status message has been removed in this upload. The edac error counter now appears in the status message, in status[17]. This status cell was previously unused. We have done this to reduce the overhead on the downlink.

AO-16: The AO-16 BBS was restarted on 21 DEC 90 at 19:14 UTC. At this writing, it has survived three passes over the US with a reasonable load. WD0E, WB9ANQ, N4HY, and NK6K generated 290 activity log entries, activities like logon, logoff, directory, upload, and download. We will continue testing with a limited number of beta users, if all goes well, AO-16 should be open for general use in a few days. The more discriminating users will notice that the AO-16 downlink, when broadcasting, is different than it has been in the past. This version of the BBS uses only one buffer for the broadcast output queue, the previous version used three. That meant that, even during slow operations like an upload file close, when the entire file is scanned and the header checksum is computed, there were enough buffers for the DMA to keep the transmitter busy. With only one buffer, there will be occasional gaps for as much as a few seconds. The number of broadcast buffers may be increased in the next version, this version is an experiment to see how much free memory is available in the minimum configuration. Aside from causing the developer's hearts to miss a beat, the pauses are not a problem.

DO-17: Now that the AO-16 BBS software is stabilizing, attention is turning to DOVE. N4HY is to begin preparing a special loader for DOVE shortly.

WO-18: There have been no operational changes to WO-18 this week. The WEBERSAT command station has been downloading various dark side images this week to gather information on minor CCD defects which can be subtracted from normal images. They are also attempting to see if, with sufficient post-processing, stars can be discerned.

LO-19: LUSAT was reset to the ROM and rebooted early on 22 DEC 90 UTC in preparation for loading the BBS. The BBS code will be loaded from the LUSAT command station in Argentina. There is no announced date for general availability of the LO-19 BBS.

The following recommendations for TNC parameters are made for use with the AO-16 BBS.

Set FRACK to 6. Set MAXFRAME to 1.

These settings are compatible with the multi-user 1200 baud downlink.

ACTIVITY LOG: The following request is made by G0/K8KA for UO-14 and by NK6K for AO-16. Please do not download the activity log files (ALyymmdd). They are very large now, primarily for use in debugging, and several downloads per pass is inefficient. The previous day's AL file will be put in the broadcast rotation. A program to display the file will also be broadcast.

[ANS thanks Harold Price, NK6K, for the information for this bulletin]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-356.03
BADR DECAYS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 356.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Pakistani 'Amateur' Satellite Re-enters Earth's Atmosphere.

A Pakistani satellite launched by the People's Republic of China earlier this year re-entered the Earth's Atmosphere either late on 8 December 90 or early on 9 December 90. The satellite, dubbed BADR, had an output frequency of 145.825 MHz, a frequency also used by UO-11 and DO-17. It was never quite understood why the Pakistani Government assigned the 145.825 MHz output frequency when there was no amateur transponder on-board or any published telemetry information which might have been of use to the Amateur Service.

Below is a beginning and ending snapshot of selected orbital paramaters of BADR

1990 PERIGEE APOGEE ECCEN- PERIOD MEAN MOTION
DAY (KM) (KM) TRICITY (MIN) DECAY (ORBITS/DAY)
==========
219.0 203.6 934.8 0.0526 96.05 0.0023 14.99
342.4 126.8 169.8 0.0033 87.45 0.2155 16.47

[ANS thanks Ed O'Grady and Dick Ensign, N8IWJ, for the information for this bulletin]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-356.04
AMSAT BEGINNERS WORKSHOP

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 356.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Tyler, TX ARC To Offer Beginner's Workshop On January 19, 1991

The Tyler, TX Amateur Radio Club will present an all day "hands-on" workshop to help acquaint beginners with the operation of all OSCARs flying today. Included in this workshop will be a discussion about Weather Satellites by Dallas Remote Imaging Group (DRIG) Chairman Jeff Walach (N5ITU). In addition to classroom discussions, there will be several OSCAR stations set up to allow as many attendees as possible the chance of using at least one OSCAR during the day. Stations will be available for use with AO-13, PACSATs, RS-10/11, RS-14/RUDAK-2, and for viewing weather satellite pictures.

After the workshop, there will be a dinner banquet with keynote speaker AMSAT-NA President and General Manager, Doug Loughmiller (KO5I). You are invited to join the Tyler ARC on January 19, 1991 at the Tyler, TX Junior College for this excellent event. For more information about registration and lodgings, contact KO5I at (903) 784-3740.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-356.05
TEXAS BALLOON LAUNCH SUCCESS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 356.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Texas Balloon Launch Dubbed a Great Success

The Huntsville Municipal Airport served as the setting for the launch of a hot air balloon carring an amateur radio payload at 10:46 local time on December 8, 1990. The launch team was composed entirely of AMSAT Members. The balloon lifted the payload (a two-meter telemetry beacon) to over 100,000 feet. Analog data (tones) for external temperature and altitude were transmitted using CW with the keying speed being set by internal temperature. The 200 mW beacon was placed on 147.435 MHz using the callsign WB5HLZ. External temperatures reached -70 degrees F. Internal temperatures never fell below 34 degrees F. The package transmitted flawlessly for the duration of the flight and was still transmitting 30 hours after launch.

Recovery was at 3:10 PM on December 9th when the package was found at the 70' level of a pine tree in a private game preserve in thick woods near Magnolia, TX. The cord above the package was parted "Texas style" by a .22 caliber bullet just above the swivel joint holding the package in the tree. The parachute was not recovered and the tree could not be climbed. Total ground distance traveled was 37 miles.

The group is contemplating either an ATV, a digipeater or a Mode J FM transponder payload for another launch sometime in the Spring of 1991.

[ANS thanks Andy MacAlister,WA5ZIB, for the information for this bulletin]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-356.06
AMSAT QSL BUREAU INFO

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 356.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT QSL BUREAU ALIVE & WELL; NEEDS YOUR QSL CARD & S.A.S.E.

WB8OTH wishes to remind all OSCAR satellite users that as Manager of the AMSAT QSL Bureau, he needs your SASE! Perry says that he has many QSL cards waiting for hams to receive but he can't forward them because of the lack of a envelopes from addresees. Perry adds that everyone who uses OSCARs, especially with the increase in DX activity seen on AO-13, should send him their outbound cards along with several SASEs so he can quickly turn around that rare DX QSL. Send your QSL cards and SASEs to following address:

AMSAT QSL BUREAU
1850 Lise Avenue
Obetz, OH
43207-4443

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-356.07
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 356.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule Announced

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times.Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950. Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date Phs mode UTC NCS Alt. U.S. day

29 Dec 90 206 B 1500 KA5SMA WB9ANQ Saturday

05 Jan 91 214 B 1900 WD0E WA5ZIB Saturday
13 Jan 91 99 B 0500 WB6LLO N5BF Saturday
19 Jan 91 210 B 1445 WB9ANQ KA5SMA Saturday
26 Jan 91 211 B 1830 WA5ZIB WD0E Saturday

Jim White (WD0E) is scheduled to discuss Pacsat file server ground software operation with the net on 29 December 90. He and others on the pacsat test team will be available on nets through the Pacsat operational release period to assist new users.

John Champa (K8OCL), AMSAT-NA Executive VP will discuss AMSAT participation in advanced projects such as the World Space Foundation Solar Sail, Lunar Polar Prospector, and SEDSAT (supported by the Detroit Oscar User's Group) during the net session on 13 January 91.

Roy Welch (W0SL) will discuss his new job as AMSAT Software Exchange Manager and what this means in terms of improved software user support during the 26 January 91 session.

It is the intention of the Operations Net management to have guest speakers approximately every other week to provide up-to-the-minute information on topics of interest (such as Microsat ground station software, AMSAT Software Exchange,and WARC 92). As guest speakers and topics are confirmed they will be published in ANS.

Nets are scheduled for North American geographic coverage and time zones although other parts of the world are often within the footprint and check-ins from everywhere are welcome. Those who don't have adequate and convenient coverage from this net are encouraged to schedule their own nets via AO-13. Consider moving some of your HF AMSAT Net sessions to the satellite or retransmitting nets from one to the other! Write to AMSAT Headquarters or send a note to N5BF @ WB6YMH with your schedule to have it included in ANS.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-356.08
NEW AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 356.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The new winter transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

```
Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 165 | <= IF eclipses over-drain battery in
Mode-JL: MA 165 to mA 190 | Jan 10 - Feb 06, B-OFFs MA 20-65
Mode-LS: MA 190 to MA 195 |
Mode-S : MA 195 to MA 200 | <= Mode B is OFF; no swishing!
Mode-BS: MA 200 to MA 205 | <= QRP on BS please. High power
Mode-B : MA 205 to MA 256 | wipes out mode S experimenters.
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 30 |
```

This schedule is expected to span from 28 December 90 to 25 March 91

The command team requests that you make a specific effort to use QRP on Mode B between MA 200 to 205. This is specifically to help those people who are experimenting with Mode S.

Magnetorquing operation is expected to take place during the week of 24 Dec 90. This operation takes place during the portion of the orbit closest to perigee (MA 000) and is done primarily to reorient the spacecraft for improved solar panel illumination. During magnetorquing, the transponders will be off (typically between MA 220 and MA 60).

During the Winter, the worst Sun angle (11 March 91) will be -27 deg, resulting in 89% illumination. AO-13 will experience eclipses by the Earth from 11 January 91 to 6 February 91, the longest being 82 minutes (MA 32-53). If battery drain is excessive during this period of time, it may result is Mode B being turned off during MA 20-65 until 6 February 91. AO-13 will experience Lunar eclipses on 16 March 91 (50%) and 14 April 91 (23%).

Once magnetorquing operations have been completed, the spacecraft attitude of AO-13 is expected to be:

BLON = 210.0 and BLAT = 0.0 for 31 December 90
Spin Rate should be brought up to 30 RPM from the present 27.6 RPM

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears to be receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. The transponder may be used, carefully, at all points of the orbit except MA 254 - 006 when eclipses occur. If beacon or transponder signals show signs of FMing, users should cease all transponder use immediately. An APPROXIMATION of the spacecraft attitude for AO-10 is :

BLON = 2.0 and BLAT = 0.0 for 29 December 90

/EX

4624. AMSAT NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 01:13:18 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1955@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5038
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

```
============================================================

This file available from N8EMR's Ham BBS,

614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5

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************************************************************
************************************************************

Posted: Sun, Dec 23, 1990 4:40 AM GMT Msg: FGJA-4524-4642
From: DCAMPBELL
To: is
Subj: ORBS$356

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-356.O
Orbital Elements 356.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS, MERRY CHRISTMAS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90350.69129562
Element set: 628
Inclination: 25.9345 deg
RA of node: 170.0542 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5965026
Arg of perigee: 201.0448 deg
Mean anomaly: 117.0955 deg
Mean motion: 2.05880593 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.70e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2849

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90351.59321560
Element set: 891
Inclination: 97.9277 deg
RA of node: 37.9697 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013407
Arg of perigee: 29.9465 deg
Mean anomaly: 330.2512 deg
Mean motion: 14.65985292 rev/day
```

Decay rate: 1.964e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 36283

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 90354.91882127
Element set: 466
Inclination: 82.9243 deg
RA of node: 190.5624 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011124
Arg of perigee: 327.3477 deg
Mean anomaly: 32.6984 deg
Mean motion: 13.72131538 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.80e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 17505

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90350.40377437
Element set: 226
Inclination: 56.8563 deg
RA of node: 120.5684 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7087146
Arg of perigee: 242.6692 deg
Mean anomaly: 30.6150 deg
Mean motion: 2.09704934 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.09e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1922

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90352.95563960
Element set: 177
Inclination: 99.0203 deg
RA of node: 4.4150 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0541102
Arg of perigee: 350.0209 deg
Mean anomaly: 9.0471 deg
Mean motion: 12.83166031 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.10e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4044

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-356.D
Orbital Elements 356.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS, MERRY CHRISTMAS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437

Epoch time: 90354.74257452
Element set: 284
Inclination: 98.6880 deg
RA of node: 70.1793 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011736
Arg of perigee: 333.4314 deg
Mean anomaly: 26.6262 deg
Mean motion: 14.28824107 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.48e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4750

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90353.38867939
Element set: 182
Inclination: 98.6908 deg
RA of node: 69.0461 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011267
Arg of perigee: 338.6830 deg
Mean anomaly: 21.3866 deg
Mean motion: 14.28920517 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.45e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4731

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 90350.64728474
Element set: 181
Inclination: 98.6894 deg
RA of node: 66.3379 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011497
Arg of perigee: 347.4225 deg
Mean anomaly: 12.6667 deg
Mean motion: 14.28976305 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4692

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90354.12586965
Element set: 182
Inclination: 98.6909 deg
RA of node: 69.8453 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011997
Arg of perigee: 336.9378 deg
Mean anomaly: 23.1263 deg
Mean motion: 14.29058221 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.10e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4742

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90349.97899473
Element set: 182
Inclination: 98.6915 deg
RA of node: 65.7509 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012420
Arg of perigee: 348.5551 deg
Mean anomaly: 11.5368 deg
Mean motion: 14.29126182 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.20e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4683

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-356.M
Orbital Elements 356.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS, MERRY CHRISTMAS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 90354.84629727
Element set: 687
Inclination: 51.5956 deg
RA of node: 64.1476 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0002759
Arg of perigee: 343.9839 deg
Mean anomaly: 16.0718 deg
Mean motion: 15.92826863 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.6540e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 49426

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 90355.37401159
Element set: 155
Inclination: 51.6100 deg
RA of node: 107.7470 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0024600
Arg of perigee: 30.8908 deg
Mean anomaly: 329.1368 deg
Mean motion: 15.60672807 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.7111e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 27733

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 90353.79457131
Element set: 368
Inclination: 28.4690 deg
RA of node: 147.7261 deg

Eccentricity: 0.0005643
Arg of perigee: 253.5584 deg
Mean anomaly: 106.4305 deg
Mean motion: 14.85754481 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.296e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3559

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-356.W
Orbital Elements 356.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX DECEMBER 22, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS, MERRY CHRISTMAS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90354.25666700
Element set: 685
Inclination: 99.1715 deg
RA of node: 358.4840 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014640
Arg of perigee: 203.8599 deg
Mean anomaly: 156.1892 deg
Mean motion: 14.12760160 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.50e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 31025

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 90352.26332426
Element set: 531
Inclination: 98.5835 deg
RA of node: 15.9585 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014428
Arg of perigee: 93.9700 deg
Mean anomaly: 266.3130 deg
Mean motion: 14.23831739 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.47e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 22080

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90346.64529578
Element set: 437
Inclination: 82.5437 deg
RA of node: 208.5845 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015938
Arg of perigee: 179.5016 deg
Mean anomaly: 180.6164 deg
Mean motion: 13.84402040 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.80e-06 rev/day^2

Epoch rev: 14487

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 90353.87553819
Element set: 689
Inclination: 82.5405 deg
RA of node: 146.0640 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016120
Arg of perigee: 208.2132 deg
Mean anomaly: 151.8117 deg
Mean motion: 13.16907133 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.40e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11539

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90355.27668776
Element set: 438
Inclination: 99.0076 deg
RA of node: 304.0223 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012957
Arg of perigee: 115.5476 deg
Mean anomaly: 244.7046 deg
Mean motion: 14.11835366 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.40e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11536

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 90353.74857257
Element set: 389
Inclination: 82.5208 deg
RA of node: 80.6270 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013756
Arg of perigee: 199.3401 deg
Mean anomaly: 160.7250 deg
Mean motion: 13.84038205 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9123

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90353.66936902
Element set: 289
Inclination: 82.5540 deg
RA of node: 87.1994 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015240
Arg of perigee: 223.6433 deg
Mean anomaly: 136.3442 deg
Mean motion: 13.15872604 rev/day

Decay rate: 2.89e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5534

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90346.52237027
Element set: 136
Inclination: 82.5429 deg
RA of node: 147.1101 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015584
Arg of perigee: 142.7369 deg
Mean anomaly: 217.4868 deg
Mean motion: 13.83882803 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.26e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2318

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 90345.60060508
Element set: 78
Inclination: 98.9357 deg
RA of node: 18.0668 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010604
Arg of perigee: 349.3881 deg
Mean anomaly: 10.7061 deg
Mean motion: 14.00596213 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.64e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1394

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 90349.27714617
Element set: 87
Inclination: 82.5265 deg
RA of node: 84.1586 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014383
Arg of perigee: 39.8701 deg
Mean anomaly: 320.3509 deg
Mean motion: 13.83249439 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.36e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1078

/EX

4625. Re: 14313 kHz had indeed gone to the dogs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 01:48:51 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec24.014851.8801@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5030

OK folks, let's make an organized effort to do some direction finding on 14313. If people would compile logs like you just did -- with the beam heading for each signal and the approximate signal strength -- then it would be fairly easy for the Official Observers (chez ARRL) to "reduce the observations" into some quite clean data about who the obnoxious operators are.

I don't have a rotatable antenna, so there's not much I can do, but all the people with directional antennas could accomplish a lot.

This is similar to observational astronomy projects I've been involved with, such as locating meteorites. A large number of relatively unsophisticated observations can be very valuable. Exact times are needed.

4626. Re: Class D/E PA's (was Re: Chebychev Filters)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 02:02:04 UTC
From: ftpam1@acad3.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec24.020204.14986@ims.alaska.edu>
Source record: 5029

In article <1706@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes...
>In article <1990Dec22.023015.25178@ims.alaska.edu> ftpam1@acad3.alaska.edu writes:
>>
>> Consider a AM transmitter that has a Class D or E final and a switching
>>mode modulator. About half the DC in comes out as energy in the sidebands.
>>Now consider a SSB transmitter with a 50 percent efficent linear final. Half
>>its DC in comes out as power in the 1 sideband. The received signal to noise
>>ratio (neglecting QRM) will be the same for any given amount of DC power in.
>>The AM system wins because the transmitter doesn't get hot and the receiver
>>can be simpler. Fidelity is better, too. (This is all at the expense of
>>twice the transmission bandwidth, of course.)
>
>Conventional AM puts a minimum of 50% of the transmitted power in the nearly
>useless carrier and a maximum of 25% of the radiated power in a sideband with
>an equal amount in the redundant other sideband. During the frequent silent
>periods in speech the transmitter wastes 100% power in the unnecessary
>carrier. This is a very inefficient use of power even if the DC to RF
>conversion were 100% efficient. The IHF says that average speech only has
>a 12.5% duty cycle so an AM transmitter is automatically throwing away
>87.5% of it's radiated power. Suppressed carrier modulation doesn't transmit
>any power during the silent periods. That's why the old Drake transmitters could
>claim 200 watts PEP with a pair of sweep tubes, each of which had 12.5 watts
>of plate dissipation.

You can reduce the carrier level during quiet periods to accomplish the
same thing with AM. National Semiconductor used to have a modulator circuit
in their Linear Applications Handbook that worked this way. (I don't
remember whether it was a switching or linear modulator.)

>
>The AM signal will suffer a 3 db penalty due to the wider receiver bandwidth
>allowing in twice as much noise energy. This doesn't even consider

You're right about this...

>the fact that an AM envelope detector throws away another 3 db compared to
>the product detector used for SSB.

...but the final S/N ratio is determined by the front end and IF filters,
pretty much independent of the detection scheme if we are above threshold.

>However, if you use a coherent synchronous
>dectector and DSB suppressed carrier, you get a big win in signal to noise
>ratio. Noise is non-coherent and is strongly rejected by a coherent detector.
>As much as 12 db improvement over an equal power SSB signal is possible.
>About the only disadvantages of using DSB suppressed carrier with coherent

>detection are an increased susceptibility to selective fading and, of course,
>the consumption of twice the spectrum of SSB. With today's ICs it's relatively
>easy to build a top notch coherent DSB system.

Consideration of SNR as a function of DC input is pretty much an obsolete concept unless there are stringent heat dissipation considerations, like for example a "cubic incher" type transmitter. You have the choice of throwing half your power away as heat or throwing half your power away as useless carrier. If we had an 80 or 90 percent efficient SSB transmitter (maybe with some sort of high level modulator) it would be another story. Any ideas?

Philip Munts N7AHL
NRA Extremist, etc.
University of Alaska, Fairbanks

4627. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 02:24:00 UTC
From: rolfe@w3vh.UUCP
Message-ID: <108@w3vh.UUCP>
Source record: 5031

>This is a minor nit to pick, and in no way as important as code vs. nocode
>wars... In the last year, I have noticed that there are gobs of people on
>usenet that don't know the difference between "loose" and "lose". For the
====
>last time:

> loose - (loos) as in not tight.
> lose - (looz) as in can't find anymore, or lost.

>That done, please disregard, and return to the inane code vs nocode wars.

> Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
> chuck@eng.umd.edu

This is a minor nit to pick, but I have noticed that there are gobs of people
on usenet who don't know the difference between "that" and "who". For the
last time:

that - inanimate object
who - person or persons

Now, let's get back to the important issues or the day :-) :-).

--
Rolfe Tessem | Lucky Duck Productions
rolfe@w3vh.UUCP | 17 Saint Luke's Place
{uunet}!w3vh!rolfe | New York, NY 10014
(413) 528-5966 | (212) 463-0029

4628. Open Letter to ARRL Pres. Larry Price

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 04:11:05 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <814.2775364B@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5032

On Decemer 13th, the FCC modified the requirements for the Technician Class license with a code test. This bold move offers great hope to all of us who are deeply concerned with the possibility that amateur radio will one day soon be crushed under the weight of the spectrum needs of other services.

I was disturbed to note, however, that you were reported to be considering asking the FCC to reconsider this action to the extent of confining the new codeless Technicians to 222 mhz and up. I consider this most unwise for the following reasons:

One basic Technician Class license with one written exam + a CW endorsement for those who want to operate on HF would be easier and cheaper for the FCC to administer.

"Ghetto-izing" the codefree Technician Class licensees provides no regulatory or technological benefit. Rather, it serves only to codify social discrimination by preventing the newcomers from coming into contact with the majority of their fellow amateur operators.

Amateur radio constitutes the United States' first National Park of the Mind, and broad, open access to that public resource will provide intellectually stimulating and spiritually refreshing benefits to the nation that narrow, inhibitory access by the privileged few cannot. I believe that that is the basic reason the FCC made its decision.

Amateur radio's greatest contributions to the state of the art occurred during the period of its early history when it was not straight-jacketed by complex regulations and licensing structures not based on compelling need. Preventing or inhibiting the freest possible exploration of the National Park of the Mind consistent with conserving its meaningful existence would tend toward reducing it to the site for historical tableaux similar to those re-enactments of medieval jousting.

There is no compelling need for creating your proposed codefree ghetto. Therefore, any request for reconsideration will doubtlessly be rejected out of hand. The only result of a Petition for Reconsideration will be to make the League look foolish.

Moreover, since the new codefree amateurs are going to revitalize the future of ham radio, resentment against the organization that attempted to cause part of the original promise to be withdrawn would no doubt result in very few of them joining the League, which would very likely become little more than the custodians for its Antique Wireless Museum.

To summarize, it's a dumb idea.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
Copies: Michael Covington, Wayne Green, Fred Maia, Don Stoner, Phil Karn,
Scott Loftesness

---
* Origin: HAM RADIO - The 1st National Park of the Mind! (1:234/1)

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4629. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 04:33:50 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec24.043350.9840@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5033

In article <108@w3vh.UUCP> rolfe@w3vh.UUCP (Rolfe Tessem) writes:
>
>This is a minor nit to pick, but I have noticed that there are gobs of people
>on usenet who don't know the difference between "that" and "who". For the
>last time:
>
> that - inanimate object
> who - person or persons

Er... that's not how it works.
"who" refers to people only;
"which" refers to non-people only;
"that" refers to either kind.

73 de N4TMI
(Michael Covington, Ph.D. [Linguistics])

4630. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 05:49:14 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec24.054914.10341@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5039

The FCC *does* regulate receivers, but only the ones that are marketed commercially. They have two concerns:

(1) Emissions from the local oscillator;

(2) Fair coverage of broadcast bands and other frequency bands. For example, all CBs, even if receive-only, must have (or be able to be crystalled for) all 40 channels. All TV sets must have both VHF and UHF with comparable performance and ease of use on all the channels.

This is to prevent broadcasters on some TV channels from being at a competitive disadvantage. Likewise, AM radios have to cover the whole AM band; FM radios have to cover the whole FM band, and so forth.
:wq

4631. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT (23 DECEMBER)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 09:09:22 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901224020922.23801fb7@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5041

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

DECEMBER 23, 1990

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Forecast

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Another significantly powerful solar flare blasted off the western limb today from Region 6412, which up until now has produced relatively little flare activity despite its magnetic complexity. This flare was rated a class X1.0/2B Tenflare which produced major radio emissions at 245 MHz which peaked at levels of near 18,000 s.f.u.. This flare was associated with a major Type II radio sweep frequency event, but was not apparently associated with a Type IV event. A satellite-level proton enhancement was observed at 10:05 UT on 23 December and reached an unofficial peak of 5 PFU (particle flux units) at 11:40 UT on 23 December. The proton levels have been decaying since that time and are now at near background levels. The flare was located at N11W68 and lasted 40 minutes. It began at 09:33 UT, reached a peak x-ray intensity of X1.0 at 09:52 UT and ended at 10:13 UT on 23 December. It was also associated with a significant SID/SWF whose duration unofficially lasted approximately 50 to 70 minutes over sunlit portions of the earth.

This major flare is the first X-class flare to occur since 27 August of this year, when a short-duration class X3/2B flare erupted near the central meridian and produced a minor to major geomagnetic storm approximately three days later. However, unlike August's event, this flare is not expected to have a serious terrestrial impact (see below).

Region 6420, which produced the major flare of 22 December, has been separated into two separate active regions due to its extensive elongated spot complex. The new region has been numbered 6423. Region 6423 is the less active of the these two parts. Region 6420 is still capable of producing M-class flare activity, although major activity from this region is not currently anticipated. There is, however, a slight risk of a major flare recurring from Region 6420 over the coming days.

Region 6412 is the area being closely watched at the present time. Until it rotates beyond the western limb on 24 December, this region will remain capable of producing another major energetic flare capable of influencing the terrestrial environment. The probability for major flaring will decrease on 25 and 26 December as this region disappears beyond the western limb. This will be the second time Region 6412 has disappeared

beyond the western limb. On it's previous rotation, when the region was numbered 6368, it produced only a single major flare and numerous M-class events. There is a significant possibility that this region will again return to the eastern limb near 7 December. Preliminary analysis of models suggest that if this region persists through to its third appearance on the eastern limb, the potential for major proton flaring will become elevated. These predictions are far from conclusive, however. Yet, it is an interesting side-note. More will be known when models are more extensively consulted over the next week.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

Today's major class X1.0/2B major flare may have a slight terrestrial impact anywhere from about 22:00 UT on 25 December to 24:00 UT on 26 December. Geomagnetic activity may become slightly enhanced between 25 to 27 December due to this flare. However, if any activity does materialize, it is not expected to be too significant. Geomagnetic activity should remain near unsettled levels on these days, except for active periods which may be observed over high latitudes. There is a slight risk that magnetic coupling with a possible shockwave from this flare may produce active to minor storm levels. Although this risk is small, it should be noted incase this scenario proves more accurate than the one presently being relied on. Recurrent coronal-induced activity is expected to increase on 27 December, which may combine with any flare-related effects to produce higher than expected magnetic activity. For the moment, however, flare-effects are expected to be low. Recurrent geomagnetic activity will likely dominate, with only unsettled levels being witnessed over low and middle latitudes, while high latitudes may attain active levels.

** End of Report **

4632. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 09:14:48 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901224021448.23802148@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5042

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
December 23 to January 01, 1990

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 16 DECEMBER TO 22 DECEMBER.

Solar activity this week has been mostly moderate. Regions 6412 and 6415 were predominantly responsible for the activity early in the week. By mid-week, a new active region rotated into view (labelled Region 6420). This region has produced several M-class flares and also spawned one major energetic event. The major flare occurred at 22:46 UT on 22 December. This event reached a class M5.3 x-ray level and was optically classified as a type 2B flare (moderate in size and brilliant). However, it was not accompanied by any significant radio bursts or sweep frequency events.

Another major energetic event of greater significance was the class X1.0/2B major Tenflare which occurred from departing Region 6412. This region was associated with an intense 245 MHz radio burst of 18,000 s.f.u.. It was also accompanied by a major Type II radio sweep. This flare was located at N11W68 and lasted 40 minutes. Terrestrial impacts from this flare included a strong SID/SWF and a satellite-level proton enhancement. Any geophysical activity occurring as a result of this flare will be reported in next weeks STFR report.

The largest region on the disk was Region 6412 (which was the mammoth sized Region 6368 on it's last rotation), which maintained a respectable size of about 3,600 million square kilometers (1,400 million square miles). This region gradually became increasingly complex in it's magnetic and optical characteristics, attaining a type Beta-Gamma magnetic configuration by mid-week. It maintained this configuration and it's size throughout the remainder of the week. It will rotate beyond the west limb on 24 December. Although this region may change configuration rapidly if flaring continues on the far side of the sun, there is still a relatively high probability that this region will return again near 7-8 January.

Region 6415 became quite active early in the week during its growth period. It attained a size of about 1,300 million square kilometers (520 million square miles) and managed to spawn numerous M-class flares. As the week progressed, this region began to decay and flaring decreased. By the end of the week, just prior to its disappearance beyond the west limb, this region spawned a class M4.3/1N flare at 23:21 UT on 22 December which was

associated Type II and Type IV sweep frequency events.

The number of M-class and C-class flares which occurred this week produced a significant number of SID's/SWF's. Distortion, aborption, noise and fading were all quite noticable during the daylight hours, particularly over the low and middle latitudes. Average SID durations were around 40 minutes, with between about 1 and 3 SID's occuring daily throughout this week.

Geomagnetic and auroral activity was dormant this week. No significant periods of auroral or geomagnetic activity were reported. The average planetary magnetic A-index figure this week was 5, which is significantly lower than the "normal" for activity this year. The earth is currently traversing the solar neutral sheet boundary, which is generally more magnetically stable than regions to the north or south of this boundary. Combined with a lack of coronal-induced corpuscular emissions, geomagnetic activity has remained relatively quiet.

Radio propagation conditions this week have been normal to above normal throughout the week, excluding the occasional SID-related SWF's which hampered HF communications. VHF communications were normal this week, with a few instances where SID-enhancements provided brief periods of favorable DX conditions. No auroral backscatter was possible this week.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Recent trends indicate that global solar activity has increased. Moreover, it appears as though two active solar longitudes have redeveloped separated by about 150 to 180 degrees, which is characteristic for the active sun during sunspot maximum. Almost all of the solar indices confirm this. The activity is expected to peak either early in January or February, followed by another decline to more stable conditions in March through to about June, 1991. If the models prove correct, the rotation of the previously active longitudes near 26 to 28 December may herald several weeks of increased major and M-class flaring. There is also an elevated risk for solar-induced geophysical impacts in January and/or February. The coming week will be the deciding factor on whether or not activity levels will peak in January or possibly in February.

This activity seems to conform well with the models which are predicting a surge of activity early next year, perhaps even into February. Activity is expected to increase notably with the return of Region 6397 (as well as all of the other regions which formed within the same longitudinal zone during the last rotation). These regions are expected to begin returning anytime now, but a particular surge in the solar flux is expected between near 26 to 28 December. Combined with Region 6420 (which was split into two separate active regions on 23 December - the new region is numbered 6423), which has produced one major flare already, overall flare activity is expected to increase. Solar activity should remain moderate with at least one M-class flare occurring per day. The risk for major flaring will become elevated as the active longitudes near 26-28 December rotate back into view.

Recurrent geomagnetic activity is expected to increase magnetic indices to quiet to unsettled levels by 24 or 25 December. Activity is not expected to be significant, however, provided flare-related shockwaves do not contribute to the activity. High latitudes may experience periods of active conditions while middle and low latitudes should remain mostly quiet to unsettled, becoming mostly unsettled by 25 December. Conditions throughout most of the coming week should be mostly quiet to unsettled, excluding any flare-related activity. For flare-related activity, consult the flare alerts when they are issued.

Auroral activity will become slightly enhanced at high latitudes this week, but no significant periods of activity are anticipated unless major flaring contributes to the activity, which will be covered in any major flare alerts which are posted. Middle latitudes will be hard-pressed to observe the relatively low auroral activity this week, due to lunar phase.

HF and VHF radio propagation should be normal to above normal this week, with similar levels of noise and daytime absorption occurring over the middle and low latitudes due to solar activity. The solar flux, sunspot number and background x-ray indices are all expected to begin increasing this week. It is presently difficult to predict the solar flux values which might be achieved, although present models suggest that the solar flux might reach levels as high as 260 (or perhaps higher). Sunspot numbers may break 250 by mid to late week. The increased ionizing solar radiation should provide very good opportunities for HF DX this week, provided geomagnetic activity remains at quiet to unsettled levels. VHF communications will experience brief periods of enhanced E-layer ionization due to flare activity that may significantly contribute to the potential for DX. There is a significant possibility for openings on 6 meters this week (particularly later in the week). MUF's will increase this week to levels near or above 50 MHz over many locations, particularly over the mid to low latitudes. Unless flare-related events contribute to terrestrial activity, no significant periods of auroral backscatter are expected this week on the VHF bands.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 23 DECEMBER

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6412	N16W79	017	3480	FKI	17	015	BETA-GAMMA
6418	N19E06	292	0030	BXO	04	009	BETA
6420	S24E46	252	0810	FAO	17	023	BETA
6421	N18W55	353	0030	BXO	03	002	BETA
6422	S18E59	239	1050	DKO	09	006	BETA
6423	S20E40	258	0780	DKO	07	011	BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 23 DECEMBER.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6416 S07W66 004 NONE
6417 N18W66 004

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 24 AND 26 DECEMBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6407 S14 199
6387 S25 189
6390 N35 176
6402 S11 175

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY - BOULDER COLORADO

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Geomagnetic Activity during the past 87 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | * | * | * | * *| NONE |
| UNSETTLED | ****** | *** | * | ** *| NONE |
| QUIET |********|** ****|*** ****| ****| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|*****| NONE |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun.| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hour intervals | Intensity |
|___________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
This graph ONLY depicts geomagnetic conditions observed at Boulder, Colorado for the past 87 hours. Conditions to the north of Boulder will generally have slightly higher activity than Boulder, while conditions to the south of Boulder will likely have lower activity than those depicted here. However, the plots should present a good approximate average of planetary geomagnetic conditions.
For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (23 DECEMBER - 01 JANUARY)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
```

```
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | NONE - LOW |
| ACTIVE | |* *| |** | | | * | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | **|***|***|***|***|***|***| * | | | NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

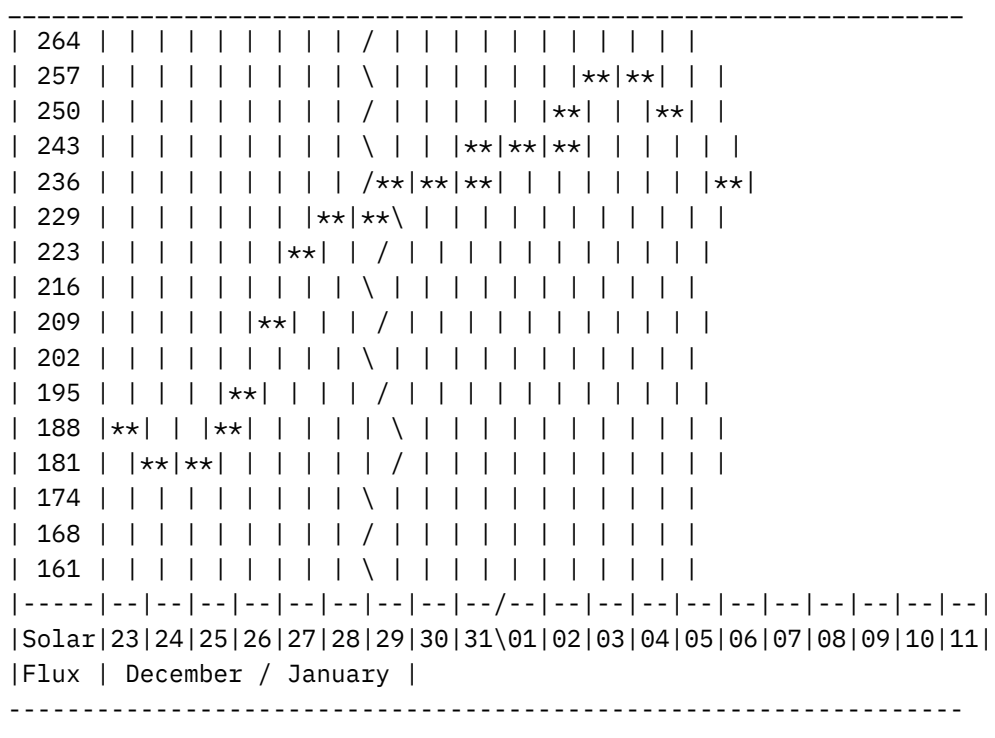
```
_____________________________________________________________
249| | MOD.
241| | MOD.
233| *FFF | MOD.
225| ****FFF | MOD.
217| * *****FFF* | MOD.
209| ** *** *****FFF* | MOD.
201| *** ***** F*****FFF** * | MOD.
193| ******* ****** *F*****FFF*** *** | MOD.
186| *************** *F*****FFF********* F| LOW
178| ***************** **F*****FFF*********FF| LOW
170| ******************** * ****F*****FFF*********FF| LOW
162|* * ********************* ******F*****FFF*********FF| LOW
154|*** ** ***********************F*******F*****FFF*********FF| LOW
146|****** ************************F*******F*****FFF*********FF| LOW
138|*********************************F*******F*****FFF*********FF| LOW
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: October 25, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

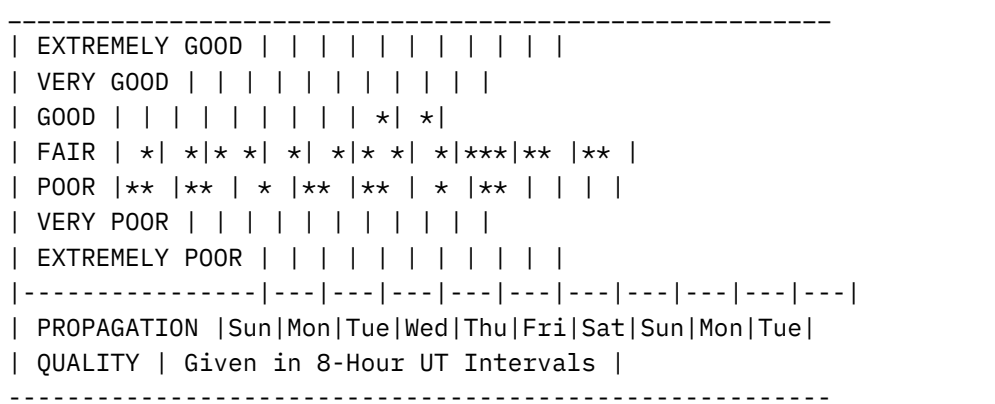
GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

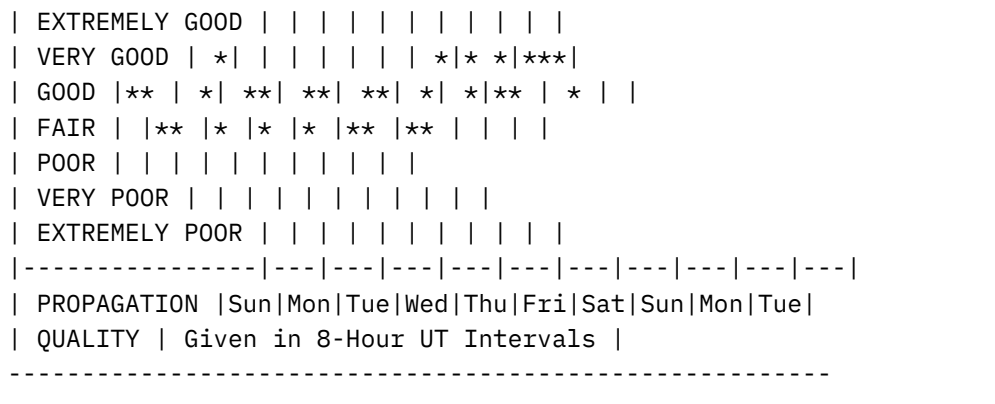


HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (23 DECEMBER - 01 JANUARY)

High Latitude Paths



Middle Latitude Paths



Low Latitude Paths

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | *| *|* *|* *| *| *|* *|***|***|
| GOOD |***|** |** | * | * |** |** | * | | |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

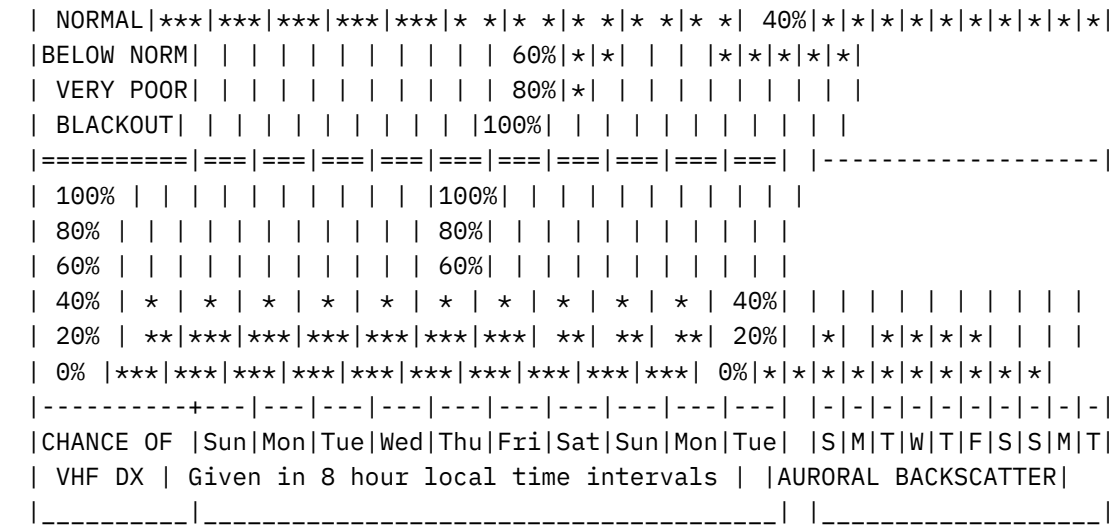
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (23 DECEMBER - 01 JANUARY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

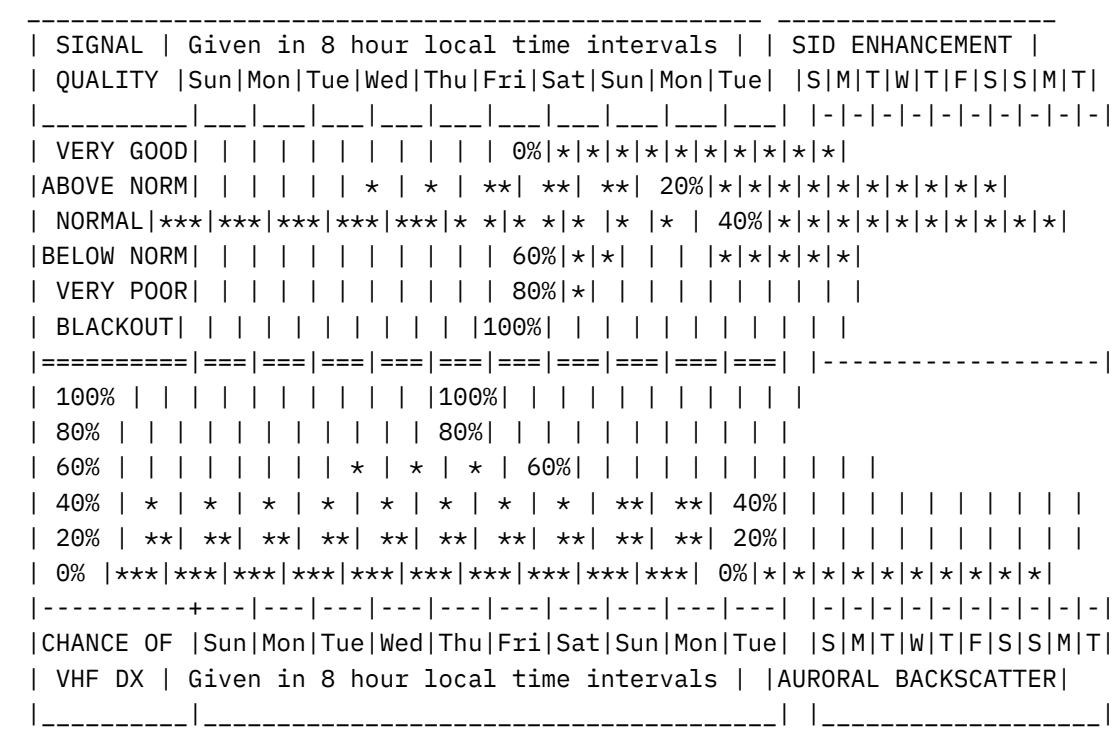
```
------------------------------------------------- --------------------
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | * | * | * | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***| **|***| **|***| **| **|* *|* *|* *| 40%|*|*| | | | |*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| |* | |* | |* |* | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |--------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | |* *| | | | 40%| | | | | |*| | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
------------------------------------------------- --------------------
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | * | * | * | * | * | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
```



LOW LATITUDES



NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (23 DECEMBER - 01 JANUARY)

High Latitude Locations

```
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | * | | * | | * | * | | | |
| LOW | * |***|***|***|***|***|***| * | * | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | * | * | | * | | * |***| | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **
```

4633. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 16:14:35 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec24.161435.9304@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 5043

In article <47@bootsie.UUCP> olson@bootsie.UUCP (Eric Olson) writes:
>(prefaced by a deleted section in which he states he will go for a no-code
>license while he recognizes there is interesting stuff below 30 Mhz)....
> Anyway, I've pretty much decided that 5WPM is trivial, and once I've
> got equipment tempting me to operate <30MHz I'll probably _upgrade_
> to Novice (so to speak)

I believe this will happen to a good number who get no-code. After
they have talked to the same people over and over on the UHF and VHF
repeaters and have mastered packet radio (if one ever does), then
hearing of the HF contacts their friends have made, many will be
motivated to learn the code.

The problem with the code requirement before "no-code" was that some
opted out of ham radio before they ever got their license, as a result
of problems real or perceived with learning the code.

(I was one; in the mid 70s I tried for nearly a year to learn the code
but couldn't as I have a mild form of dyslexia. However, about 18
months ago I learned of the Code-Quick (tm) method and was able to get
from 5 wpm to 20 in about a year.)

Sure, there will be plenty who stay above 30Mhz, just as there are
many who now never go above the HF bands, but as a card-carrying
social scientist, I would love to see statistics 5 years from now on
the no-code licensees to see how many and for what reasons they added
code to their qualifications.
--

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

4634. Re: Codeless question pool?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 16:55:39 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec24.165539.9890@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 5044

In article <701@ssc.UUCP> markz@ssc.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
> Another related question. Will a certificate for one or more of the
> current written tests be acceptable for the codeless Tech?

Yes, a certificate of sucessful completion for element 2 or 3A
signed by a VE can be used when requesting a VEC examing group
to submit a competed form 610 on your behalf.

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

4635. Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 17:00:33 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1711@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 5049

In article <1990Dec23.175303.8294@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
>As quoted from <1703@ke4zv.UUCP> by gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman):
>+---------------
>| I have some ideas about what's wrong with the hobby other than presumed
>| archaic licensing requirements, but let's wait and see before starting
>| another crusade.
>+---------------
>
>I have some opinions as to why most people aren't interested in ham radio as
>well --- I wouldn't call it problems with our hobby, though.
>
>The simple fact is that it's "in" to hold and defend uninformed opinions while
>belittling those who *are* informed. Anti-intellectualism is still alive and
>well in the U.S. And ham radio is a *technical* hobby, public service
>notwithstanding. After all, the basis of our public service ability is that
>we are supposed to know enough to know how to assemble and/or manage working
>communications setups. This *does* include integrating non-amateur services
>like cellular, Part 15 radios on 49 MHz, and even CB when they're
>appropriate... it's the *know-how* that is our most important asset,
>regardless of where or how we apply it. Know-how that ranges from pure
>technical to organization and integration of communications to produce
>effective and efficient communications. I still count the latter as
>technical, because you have to have at least *some* understanding of the
>possibilities before you can make rational decisions on how to integrate it
>into a working communications system. This is especially important in
>emergencies, when the local hams might be the *only* ones who know how to take
>a hodge-podge of radio equipment and devise a working emergency communications
>network out of it.
>
>The simple solve-it-from-within solution is to drop the theory as well as the
>code. THIS IS THE WRONG SOLUTION! It destroys our most important asset.

Amen, brother! I think the most effective way to improve one's grasp
of theory is learning by doing rather than a complex set of examination
hurdles to jump, but theory, and more important the ability to put theory
to practical use, is vital to amateur radio.

>The problem, and therefore the solution, are *outside* amateur radio. It's
>the same problem faced by the technical industries in the U.S. right now and
>looming large over their futures: the general public needs to be made aware
>of the importance of technical skills and knowledge, to the point where the
>general public will push for improvements in education and for more college
>students to major in technical areas.
>

>This is the *biggest* threat to amateur radio. Not code/nocode, not a sudden
>inrush of unruly "CBers", not the encroachment of commercial services on our
>bands. HAM RADIO IS UNPOPULAR BECAUSE UNDERSTANDING TECHNOLOGY IS UNPOPULAR.
>After all, how much do you need to know to operate a cellular phone or a
>Nintendo?
>
>If there is one area that I would recommend be addressed by all radio amateurs
>as quickly as possible, it is this one. Because it's not just ham radio that
>will go down the tubes if we don't....

You are right of course, but there is something we can do *with* amateur radio to change the situation. We can use amateur radio as bait to hook some of the young proto-technoids and get them interested in learning about technology for the fun of it before they lose their sense of wonder. If we're reasonably clever, we can be part of the solution instead of part of the problem. I believe that the ARRL is heading in the wrong direction with it's program to entice retired people into amateur radio. Instead, we should be working on the grassroots level to get amateur radio back in the classroom. Two of our local clubs are sponsoring amateur radio stations in middle schools. My packet club has purchased and donated packet equipment for one of the schools. Some of our members donate their time helping science teachers bring the wonder of electronics alive for these kids. And it's working! We've got a bunch of new Novices, several Techs, a few Generals, and even one Advanced class kid out of the effort so far. The biggest challenge by far is to welcome these kids into our clubs, to include them in our activities, to let them become leaders. I know it hurts old men's egos to see smart young kids pass you by, but that's what it's going to take to revitalize amateur radio and our country's technical ranks.

Gary KE4ZV

4636. Re: Renewal of expired General Class ticket

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 17:06:33 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec24.170633.10052@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 5045

In article <1250317@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)
writes:
> In rec.ham-radio, mac@pangea.Stanford.EDU (Mike McWilliams) writes:
>
> >Please forgive this elementary question folks; its been a long time. I
held
> >a General Class ticket from about 1963 to 1975 when I left the US for
> >Australia.
>
> >Simple question: Can I get the license re-instated simply, or must I
take
> >the written and code tests again?
>
> I'll reply on the net as there may be others who are interested.
>
> You have to start over. There is only a 1-year grace period after your
> license expires.

Right and wrong, I believe. Yes, he has to start over, but there is
a 2-year grace period. (Not that this extra year will help *him.*)

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

4637. Re: Re: No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 17:13:25 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec24.171325.10199@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 5046

In article <58130008@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
> Most countries that have fewer classes than the US still have some
> minimal requirement for minimal priviledges, and a full priviledge
> class for a more difficult exam along with a no-code license. This is
> a more reasonable proposal.

Jim,

I have been trying for a few months to track down a systematic list of the code requirements and resulting HF priv for different countries. Do you -- or anyone on the net -- have such?

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

4638. A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 18:00:20 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9012241800.AA10864@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5047

At least a few of us believe that some of the people we come in
contact with in public service work will now get their ham licenses in
order to do that kind of activity, and in that context, limiting them
to 220 and above would be a dis-service to the community as a whole,
because of the existence of a large existing public service
infra=structure.
I am in touch with a couple of my local EC's, and will try to get them
to push on the ARRL from their angle to get this objection by the ARRL
to the current no code Technician privileges dropped.
73, doug

4639. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 18:05:30 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec24.180530.14308@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5048

Right! One of the biggest sources of new hams, at least at first, will be families of present hams. These people's main contribution will probably be public service. (Additional operators for existing stations, etc.) And, at least where I am, public service (in the local area) relies on the 2-meter band to the exclusion of any other.

4640. The Amateur Radio BBS - UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 20:05:53 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3808@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 5057

```
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the
Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not
attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels
(PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as
I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for
UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through
user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line.
Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via
Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs
Number: (301)-625-0817 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-625-9482 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 4800 & 9600 V.32 (V.42/MNP5)
Number: (301)-625-9663 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.128.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.650 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80486 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 700
Meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage
all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all.
Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
KA9Q TCP/IP (The NOS release) [UNIX, MS/DOS, Amiga]
KA9Q TCP/IP (Version by G1EMM, PE1CHL, PA0GRI, Etc.)
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.1[2,3,4])
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx, 10.xx)
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's (Version 1.09)
AA4RE BBS for the PC (Version 2.10)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
```

W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called 'FILES', and it is located in the /usr/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory. If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

H A P P Y H O L I D A Y S !!

4641. Merry Christmas to the Middle East - Help Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 21:06:47 UTC
From: william@woodowl.UUCP
Message-ID: <889@woodowl.UUCP>
Source record: 5052
Cross-posted to:
misc.misc,misc.test,misc.wanted,pubnet.test,pubnet.talk,pubnet.wanted,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.couples

Hello to ANY/ALL

My New Sister in Law tells me she can not even send a Christmas Card
to my Brother which was only married 2 weeks before being sent to
"Place Unknown" If it is possible for you to come across him without
to much trouble could you tell him that we miss him, and would like to
say Merry Christams. His unit is one of those that moves so much they
do not even assign them a APO number. He is supose to be stationed
anywhere from East Coast USA to Europe to Mid-East. Subject to Change
without notice.

INFO:
Tech Sgt. Brian D. BUHNERKEMPE
C-5's out of Travis CA USA
301 st MAS

FLAMES:
Feel free to send them. Just send a X-Mass card to the
Mid-East at the same time.

William

UUCP : {dplace, abhg, llustig, tcomeng, dumbcat}!woodowl!william
Alternate : tre@erg.sri.com
Full Name : William M. Buhnerkempe, Livermore, CA
Local Node : Woodowl --> (1) (415) 294-8591 Limited *NIX access BBS
SCA : William of Owlswood, Esfenn Shire, Principality of the Mist, West Kingdom

4642. Re: Chebychev Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 21:16:49 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <837@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 5050

From article <41662@ut-emx.uucp>, by kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram):
> Hi. A quick question about Chebychev low pass filters. The ARRL Handbook
> says that the passband SWR depends on the passband ripple (bigger ripple,
> bigger SWR). My intuition tells me that that would only become a problem
> if you actually used the filter all over the passband; SOMEWHERE in the
> passband the high SWR would occur. If I'm running at a single, crystal
> defined frequency, can't I tune my antenna for good SWR regardless of my
> filter?
>

If you are going to stick to one frequency, a Chebyshev is the wrong thing
to use. Put all the poles on the frequency you intend to use. In other
words, put a `bunch of copies' of your series resonant Hi-Q circuit. This
approach maximizes your out of band rejection. You only want to use
complicated pole/zero structures if the filter needs to work over a broader
band.

Inductors and Capacitors are never perfect. They can and do burn a few
ergs of energy in their internal resistance.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4643. MONTHLY SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW AND SOLAR CYCLE OUTLOOK

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 22:43:20 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901224154320.23801fb4@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5053

--- MONTHLY SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW ---
November 1990

Report Issued In-Part from Data Released by the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

MONTHLY ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND SOLAR CYCLE OUTLOOK DECEMBER 1990 - JUNE 1991

We are now in month 51 of solar cycle 22. Activity levels increased in November over October values, however, solar indices were nearly the same for the two months. This adds more support to maintaining July 1989 as solar maximum of cycle 22. Although prediction models are indicating an increase in activity and solar indices at the beginning of 1991, the models remain confident that July 1989 was solar maximum. The daily sunspot number actually fell in November, although the daily sunspot area increased. This phenomenon was due in large part to the unexpected growth of Region 6368 to mammoth proportions. This region finally became the second largest region of this solar cycle, surpassed only by Region 5395 of March 1989, which produced exceedingly severe solar flares during its transit on the solar disk. However, unlike Region 5395, Region 6368 failed to produce sustained high levels of activity.

Region 6368 did produce the only major flare of the month. It was an M7/1N flare at 23:17 UT on 26 November as the region was rotating over the west limb. Region 6368 also accounted for at least 14 of the 25 M-class flares detected during the month. Three of the 25 M-class flares were uncorrelated and may have been attributable to this region also.

There was a very slight proton enhancement at satellite altitudes beginning at 06:05 UT on 11 November which lasted about six hours. Protons were detected above background levels several times during this period, but never came close to event levels. The most likely cause of this enhancement was the M2/SF flare at 04:36 UT on 11 November from Region 6361.

The geomagnetic field was mostly quiet during the month of November with the following exceptions: On 16-17 November, high latitudes reported minor storm conditions while middle latitudes experienced active to unsettled conditions. The disappearance of a 19 degree segment of filament on 13 November is believed to be responsible. Then on 27 November, high latitudes experienced major storm conditions and middle latitudes experienced minor storm conditions. A sudden magnetic impulse of 21 nanoteslas was measured at Boulder Colorado at 23:32 UT on 26 November, preceding the magnetic storm of

27 November. The solar wind managed to compress the magnetopause inward past geosynchronous altitudes. GOES satellites reported magnetopause crossings beginning at 15:55 UT on 27 November. Disappearing filaments or several M-class flares that erupted in the proper time frame are possible causes of this activity.

SIX MONTH SOLAR CYCLE OUTLOOK

Solar prediction models are still suggesting an increase in solar activity early in January or February of 1991. Preliminary analysis of activity during December has verified that activity levels have increased at least during December. Activity is expected to continue to increase, reaching a peak in January or February, followed by a decline to more quiet conditions until near June or July of 1991. Major flaring has increased dramatically during December. Models indicate a slight risk of at least one major proton flare occuring during the next pulse of activity. Although no proton flares have yet been observed during December, models still indicate a potential for proton flaring, particularly between approximately 7 January and 21 January.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to be higher in January than it has been so far in December. Monthly magnetic indices are expected to peak between February and April. Preliminary estimates indicate a potential planetary average A-index of near 23 between February and April, 1991.

Auroral activity could peak in January or February, depending on how intense the pulse of solar activity becomes during these months. If solar activity is below the levels expected for these months, auroral activity will probably peak in March. Models indicate a slight risk for a major auroral storm sometime in January or February, caused by potential major flaring. If the storm materializes as models suggest it might, auroral activity may become visible over low latitudes. However, this activity is strongly dependent on the intensity of major flaring. The models are not in full agreement with regards to the intensity of major flaring which might occur during these months. Hence, some reservations are being made with regards to the accuracy of the models.

HF radio propagation conditions are expected to be relatively good during January and February, except for periods of geomagnetic storming which is expected to significantly hamper attempts at HF DX communications. The number of M-class flares is predicted to produce fairly frequent daytime HF signal absorption, distortion and potential periods of near blackout conditions during potentially intense solar flares. However, MUF's will be enhanced due to the increased solar activity, which will permit very good DX opportunities on frequencies above 30 MHz. Night-time propagation conditions are expected to vary from very good to very poor. During periods of quiet geomagnetic activity, night-time propagation conditions are expected to be very good, with sufficient F-layer ionization to permit good DX possibilities on higher HF bands. However, fading and signal flutter will dominate the higher latitude paths. During periods of potentially strong geomagnetic activity, propagation conditions will deteriorate significantly over most latitudes. High latitudes may experience severe flutter and absorption

during these periods. But overall average conditions during January and February should be relatively good.

VHF radio propagation conditions are expected to be normal to above normal in January and February. Frequencies near the 6 meter wavelengths are expected to be particularly enhanced during early January and possibly February as well. Openings above 50 MHz are anticipated during the early part of 1991, due to the increased ionization and enhanced MUF's. There is a good chance for auroral backscatter communications on all VHF bands during magnetic storm periods. If the intensity of magnetic storming materializes, widespread VHF auroral backscatter communications may become possible over high and middle latitudes, with a slight possibility for low-latitude auroral backscatter as well. Conditions should then fall to normal or slightly below normal levels from March until about June or July 1991.

RECENT SOLAR INDICES (PRELIMINARY) OF THE OBSERVED MONTHLY MEAN VALUES
Updated for November, 1990

Sunspot Numbers				Radio Flux		Geomagnetic	
Observed SESC	Ratio RI	Smooth Values RI/SESC	SESC RI	Ottawa 10 cm	Smooth Value	Smooth Ap	
YEAR = 1988							
Dec:	229.5	179.2	.78	180.1	137.4	199.8	184.8	13	16.5
YEAR = 1989							
Jan:	203.2	161.6	.80	189.2	141.9	235.4	190.2	19	16.7
Feb:	211.0	164.5	.78	196.0	144.7	222.4	194.0	15	17.0
Mar:	176.8	131.0	.74	204.1	149.4	205.1	199.7	41	17.6
Apr:	172.3	129.3	.75	209.9	153.1	189.6	204.4	23	18.2
May:	207.0	138.4	.67	216.4	156.5	190.1	209.3	16	18.8
Jun:	297.3	196.0	.66	220.1	157.9	239.6	213.1	17	19.2
Jul:	193.9	126.8	.65	221.1	158.1	181.9	212.6	8	19.1
Aug:	243.0	166.8	.69	221.5	157.4	217.1	209.7	20	19.3
Sep:	240.7	176.8	.74	221.3	156.3	225.9	207.2	17	18.8
Oct:	217.4	158.5	.73	223.2	157.1	208.7	206.3	21	18.3
Nov:	255.0	173.0	.68	223.4	157.3	235.1	206.1	19	18.4
Dec:	217.8	166.1	.76	217.3	153.3	213.0	203.3	16	18.4
YEAR = 1990							
Jan:	239.3	179.4	.75	212.4	150.3	210.1	200.4	14	18.6
Feb:	184.7	128.4	.71	213.9	152.5	178.3	200.5	23	18.8
Mar:	198.6	140.8	.71	212.7	151.7	188.8	198.7	23	18.6
Apr:	196.1	139.8	.71	210.5	149.0	185.3	195.6	27	18.2*
May:	187.7	132.0	.70	208.1	146.7*	189.7	192.3*	16	17.5*
Jun:	168.9	105.2	.62	170.9	16				

Jul: 204.3 147.0 .72 180.7 14
Aug: 269.4 199.9 .74 222.6 19
Sep: 186.4 124.7 .67 177.4 14

Oct: 219.0 145.2 .66 182.0 14*
Nov: 196.1 130.5* .67* 183.1* 9*

* = Preliminary estimates

The lowest smoothed sunspot number for Cycle 21, RI = 12.3, occurred in September 1986. The preliminary sunspot maximum for this cycle (cycle 22) remains July 1989, with a peak smoothed sunspot number of 158.1.

DAILY SOLAR DATA FOR NOVEMBER, 1990.

ENERGITIC EVENT SUMMARY (MINOR AND MAJOR FLARES)

Date	Time (U.T.)	X-Ray	Optical Information	Sweep Freq.				
	Begin	Max	End	Class	Type	Location	Region	Intensity	II	III	IV	V
04 Nov	1735	1741	1753	M2.1	1B	S21E15	6347				3
05 Nov	2306	2312	2337	M1.0	2B	S24E03	6350		1		
06 Nov| 2040	2052	2124| M3.1	2B	N08E68	6361	1+|		2
08 Nov	1508	1518	1550	M1.6	SB	N17W48	6355				
11 Nov| 0420	0436	0516| M2.1	SF	N10E18	6361		1+|	2
13 Nov	0442	0445	0449	M1.6	SN	N08W19	6361				
16 Nov| 2345	2351	0000| M1.2	1N	N18E39	6368		1+|	
17 Nov	1841	1848	1859	M1.1	SN	N18E26	6368		1		
	1931	1946	2025	M2.4	SF	N21E18	6368		1		2
	2239	2245	2252	M1.4	1N	N18E31	6368				
18 Nov	0010	0022	0036	M1.4	SN	N18E31	6368				
	1804	1814	1833	M1.3	1N	N19E21	6368				
19 Nov| 0921	0938	0945| M2.4	Uncorrelated Event			2		
	0947	0954	1010	M3.5	1N	N18E08	6368				
	1334	1342	1356	M3.2	1F	N18E06	6368		1		
20 Nov	0953	1002	1014	M1.8	1N	N18W03	6368				
24 Nov	1412	1425	1509	M3.1	1B	S04E04	6377				
	2330	2346	0027	M1.2	SF	N16W64	6368	1+			
25 Nov	0315	0322	0335	M1.1	SN	S04W02	6377				
	1851	1905	1948	M1.5	1F	N18W71	6368				
	2219	2229	2246	M1.8	SF	N19W74	6368		3		2
26 Nov	1649	1651	1656	M1.4	SF	N19W80	6368		1		
	2312	2317	2329	M7.5	1N	N18W90	6368		1		
27 Nov	0459	0512	0529	M1.5	Uncorrelated						
29 Nov	1326	1346	1420	M1.1	Uncorrelated						

NOTES:

- Xray Flare Classes (weak to strong): C, M, X (with sub-categories rated from 0.0 to 9.9 in each class).

- Optical Flare Classes (weak to strong): S, 1, 2, 3, 4 (with an attached figure identifying brightness: F-Faint, N-Normal, B-Brilliant).

- Locations are given in latitude and longitude as measured from the central solar meridian.

- Sweep Frequency Intensity represents the intensity of detected solar radio frequency bursts (bursts sweep over large frequencies). Type II and IV almost always represent ejection of solar material through the solar corona and into interplanetary space. Intensities are rated from 1 to 3+.

GENERAL DAILY SOLAR STATISTICS

	Radio Flux		Sunspot	Flares	
	Ottawa	Sunspot	Area	X-Ray Optical	
Date	10.7 cm	Number	mil.sq.km.	C M X	S 1 2 3
01 Nov	145	97	2,790	4 0 0	8 0 0 0
02 Nov	140	112	2,260	1 0 0	3 0 0 0
03 Nov	151	170	2,340	3 0 0	6 0 0 0
04 Nov	156	227	2,760	6 1 0	21 1 0 0
05 Nov	170	267	3,240	15 1 0	24 2 1 0
06 Nov	198	280	4,260	10 1 0	35 2 1 0
07 Nov	215	262	5,940	10 0 0	13 0 0 0
08 Nov	212	294	6,060	13 1 0	21 4 0 0
09 Nov	202	287	5,070	12 0 0	22 2 0 0
10 Nov	193	228	4,830	9 0 0	22 0 1 0
11 Nov	197	274	4,050	6 1 0	25 2 0 0
12 Nov	194	253	3,630	11 0 0	24 2 0 0
13 Nov	186	176	4,560	7 1 0	13 3 0 0
14 Nov	202	194	6,810	12 0 0	29 1 0 0
15 Nov	212	155	9,390	12 0 0	17 1 0 0
16 Nov	210	123	9,450	16 1 0	20 3 0 0
17 Nov	223	179	11,490	19 3 0	21 5 1 0
18 Nov	203	216	10,200	24 2 0	37 1 0 0
19 Nov	196	152	8,400	18 3 0	20 3 0 0
20 Nov	190	156	8,160	14 1 0	15 3 0 0
21 Nov	182	171	7,590	14 0 0	14 1 0 0
22 Nov	181	183	7,260	10 0 0	5 0 1 0
23 Nov	176	186	7,740	14 0 0	24 2 0 0
24 Nov	171	170	6,480	11 2 0	27 3 0 0
25 Nov	167	144	5,910	6 3 0	32 2 0 0
26 Nov	157	136	3,420	11 2 0	14 2 1 0
27 Nov	157	149	2,580	10 1 0	7 1 0 0
28 Nov	170	195	1,830	10 0 0	8 0 0 0
29 Nov	165	227	2,130	5 1 0	9 1 0 0
30 Nov	172	219	2,610	10 0 0	14 2 0 0

** End of Report **

4644. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 22:50:30 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec24.225030.5833@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5055

```
As quoted from <108@w3vh.UUCP> by rolfe@w3vh.UUCP (Rolfe Tessem):
+---------------
| >usenet that don't know the difference between "loose" and "lose". For the
| ====
|
| This is a minor nit to pick, but I have noticed that there are gobs of people
| on usenet who don't know the difference between "that" and "who". For the
| last time:
|
| that - inanimate object
| who - person or persons
+---------------

Actually, my high school and college English teachers taught that the use of
"who" is now discouraged....

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

4645. Programmed Instruction Software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-24 23:21:23 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <822.2776473E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5051
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

A friend interested in the codefree tech asked me if I could find him a program for programmed instruction in the theory elements of the test (as opposed to sample tests). He uses a clone under MS-DOS 3.21.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4646. Just a reminder...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-25 01:31:14 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <823.27766602@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5054

(72) Sun 4 Nov 90 10:42p
By: "CAL-LAB ", MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589
To: All
Re: MARS Traffic to Gulf Region
St:

@UFGATE newsin 1.27
From: RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM ("CAL-LAB ", MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589)
Date: 4 Nov 90 14:41:00 GMT
Organization: The Internet
Message-ID: <9011041721.AA14589@ucsd.edu>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio

>>From: sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!emory!auc!dag@ucsd.edu (Daniel Gibson)
>>Subject: Finding a MARS operator close to Saudi Arabia with an account on the
network

>>HELP!!!!!!!! I am looking for a MARS operator that is on
>>the network. The reason is that I am hoping that I could
>>send my messages to that person and that later on
>>they could deliver it. I am trying I guess to be innovative
>>a little(well maybe not) in doing this. Hopefully this person or
>>persons will be closer to Saudi Arabia than I am now when I
>>send a MARS message.

>>Is there anybody out there?

>>Thank-You

>>Dan Gibson

Hello Dan,

There is a packet BBS running out of the American Embassy in Saudi Arabia
using the callsign 7Z1AB. The BBS is intended for handling mail only traffic
for deployed U.S. military personel stationed in the Gulf region.
If you're intentions are to pass traffic through the net, you can E-mail
a note to Jim Stone - who set up the link, explaining how much traffic
will be passed and work out the logistics.
the E-Mail address for Jim Stone is:

"Jim%taueng.bitnet@mitvma.mit.edu"

Good luck
es 73,
Rich

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4647. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-25 04:35:05 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec25.043505.18054@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5056

In article <1990Dec24.225030.5833@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
>As quoted from <108@w3vh.UUCP> by rolfe@w3vh.UUCP (Rolfe Tessem):
>+---------------
>| >usenet that don't know the difference between "loose" and "lose". For the
>| ====
>|
>| This is a minor nit to pick, but I have noticed that there are gobs of people
>| on usenet who don't know the difference between "that" and "who". For the
>| last time:
>|
>| that - inanimate object
>| who - person or persons
>+---------------
>
>Actually, my high school and college English teachers taught that the use of
>"who" is now discouraged....
>
No, they didn't. They probably told you that if you can't distinguish
between "who" and "whom" you can do without "whom" and just use "who".

But the distinction is easy to make. It's exactly the same as the
distinction between "he" and "him".

4648. Ham Radio Phone BBS List 1/91

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-25 05:24:00 UTC
From: Thomas_W._Brown@f170.n771.z3.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9012260835.AA21935@f170.n771.z3.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5065

From: TWB0@NS.CC.LEHIGH.EDU (Thomas W. Brown)
Lines: 478
Organization: The Internet

The following is a list of some telephone BBSs that support Amateur Radio.
Some of these are strictly for hams, while others support "SIG's" (special
interest groups) for hams or have radio-related files or message sections.

Disclaimer: Due to the increasing size of the list, it will only be
distributed on the packet networks once or twice each year as a
multipart bulletin. Some SysOps consider even the split-up messages
to be an overwhelming burden to the network and will inevitably
block them, so if you do not receive it via packet, you should
download the file HAMPHONE.91 from the Ham Radio archive section
of SIMTEL20 (wsmr-simtel20.army.mil on Internet), from the K4NGC
phone BBS at (703) 680-5970, or from the WB2COY phone BBS at
(914) 485-3393.

If you call one of these BBS's and find nothing to indicate it's
relationshipto Ham Radio or find that it has been disconnected, let me know
so I can
archive it and clean up the list. I can't gaurantee the accuracy of this
list,
but I do strive to keep it as up-to-date as possible. Please send any
updates,
changes, or comments to me. 73, Tom Brown KA2UGQ.

Packet: KA2UGQ @ KA2UGQ.NJ.USA.NA
ARPA: twb0@ns.cc.Lehigh.EDU
BITNET: twb0@lehigh.bitnet
UUCP: ..!uunet!twb0@lehigh.bitnet
ICBM: 40 40' 47" N, 74 25' 03" W

Verification status (symbol after phone number):
'*'=verified, '+'=busy when called, '?'=questionable, ' '=unknown
':'=new/updated number (since 7/89 list)

'Speed' codes are as follows:
3=300, 1=1200, 2=2400, 9=9600
T=9600-19200 baud (Telebit/Trailblazer/Ventel modem)
U=US-Robotics HST 9600-38400 baud
V=Hayes V-series 4800-9600 baud
M=MNP error correction available
>=PC Pursuitable

```
Phone-Number Name SysOp Location
Speed
============ ==================== ==================== ================== ===
==
201-245-6614+The Micro Room WA2BFW NJ
312201-271-4517+WB2TIX Radio BBS WB2TIX Bound Brook, NJ
3
201-332-6098+Edgelight Online BBS KB2BLE Jersey City, NJ 12
201-385-1693 Radio CMBS ? NJ 2
201-387-8898:ROSE Switch Support (login: rats) NJ ?
201-423-4258+Computer Nookery ? NJ ?
201-486-2956:Computer Forum of NJ ? NJ UV
201-494-3417+Planet Shadowstar N2HGY, N2HBN Edison, NJ 31
201-494-3649+Micro-Fone TBBS K2SHY Metuchen, NJ
312201-636-7499:The Micro Forum KC2WZ NJ
31
201-694-8122+Sonnet Center Jim Sonnet Mountain View, NJ
312201-729-7056 ? ? Sparta, NJ
312
201-757-1491+Holly Park PBBS Dick Roberts Piscataway, NJ
312201-827-7815+Al's Cabin HST ? Ogdensburg, NJ
?
201-918-0683*KA2QHD Packet/UNIX BBS (login: guest) Wayside, NJ 31
202-280-5490:Capital Connection KB4ZSS Washington, DC UV
203-228-1708:Crystal Mountain Tomas Hood Hebron, CT ?
203-236-3761:Bruce's Bar & Grill Bruce Lomansky CT ?
203-237-1717 Summa Zulla Znode 43 KA1TB Meriden, CT 31
203-261-6434 Trumbull Mini WA1QKS Trumbull, CT
312203-366-1234+Dave's FIDO ? Bridgeport, CT
31
203-431-4687+Source of Magic B&J Sanders Ridgefield, CT ?
203-438-9908 Orions Nebula N1CUI CT ?
203-563-6455+Hart-Metro Opus ? Whethersfield, CT ?
203-628-4644:Farm at Milldale ? Milldale, CT ?
203-665-0090:ARRL Field Service ? Newington, CT ?
203-674-1802+Teletalk Medical BBS Maynard Marquis Farmington, CT UV
203-753-8351:CoCo Byte David Yale Waterbury, CT ?
203-846-3522:NORAD Bill Hurlock Norwalk, CT U
203-865-6960:EarthStation 101 Matt Valleau New Haven, CT U
203-888-8375:Dave's Bar & Grill KA1TFB CT ?
205-598-6079 Elmer BBS WA6LMM/4 Fort Rucker, AL 3
205-649-2894 Mobile Alabama BBS NN4Y Mobile, AL 31
205-758-5017 The Bulletin Board W4WYP/WD4DAT AL 3
205-853-6144:Bham Sperry, 60M Jack Efird Birmingham, AL UV
205-987-9818 Superboard ? AL 31
205-988-4816?Superboard ? AL 31
206-565-1476 The Forum ? Tacoma, WA ?
206-566-1155:AmoCat BBS Rich Langsford Tacoma, WA U
206-566-8854:Puget Sound Gateway Stephen Butler Puyallup, WA U
206-637-2398:Seattle Software Exc LeRoy DeVries Seattle, WA U
206-763-8879 Sea-Comm 80 W7TWU Seattle, WA 31
```

206-767-3223+Amateur Radio Supply WB7EWO/W7PV (6PM-9AM)Seattle, WA 3
206-774-9566:Brier Patch ? WA ?
206-783-4818 Hi-Tech BBS W7UZB Seattle, WA 31
207-495-2490:I.A.R.N. K1MAN Belgrade Lakes, ME ?
212-380-3864+Atari BBS K2BSM NY ?
212-645-2176 Metro CPU ? NY ?
212-781-4723+Friends WB2RSI New York, NY
312>
213-370-4113+Long Island RB ? CA ?
213-376-6221 Beach City KB6MND CA 31
213-376-9567+Beach Cities ? Redondo Beach, CA ?
213-377-0450 Amateur World N6OQU Palos Verdes, CA 31
213-466-3861+Hatzlacha BBS ? Los Angeles, CA ?
213-541-2503 WB6YMH (GFRN) RCP/M WB6YMH Palos Verdes, CA
312213-761-8284:Kenwood Radio Inc. ? CA
?
214-223-0983 ? Mark Collard Dallas, TX 31
214-394-7438 Datalink BBS-AMSAT N5ITU Dallas, TX
319V
214-517-4958:Ham Shack Michael Stone Plano, TX ?>
214-960-2730 NN5I BBS NN5I TX 31
215-233-4313:Ham Net BBS N3FAD Philadelphia, PA
312215-482-0262 PARA Time Warp W3IX Philadelphia, PA
3
215-568-2137 LBARA bbs (login: lbara, password: hams) Philadelphia, PA 12
215-572-5890 WA3DSP BBS WA3DSP Glenside, PA 31
215-584-1412+System-2 ? Norristown, PA ?
215-628-9265 K4KWW BBS K4KWW PA ?
215-678-9334 File Cabinet ? PA UV
215-827-7689 K3DSM BBS K3DSM Malvern, PA ?
215-948-0593+K3DSM BBS (?) K3DSM Malvern, PA ?
216-349-4515:Infoguide Josef Stiene Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9480:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-526-9481:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-526-9482:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9485:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9489:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH UV>
216-526-9490:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-529-0121:Signal BBS Howard Laymon Cleveland, OH ?>
216-545-0093 Steel Valley Opus ? Girard, OH ?
216-661-9065:Comstar Roger Dye Cleveland, OH U>
216-745-7855 Akron Computer Group WA8SNF Akron, OH 3
216-777-4569:Connections II Ryan Wilkins Cleveland, OH ?>
216-867-6984:Buckeye Hamshack ? OH ?
216-883-0578+Auer Register ? Cleveland, OH ?
216-942-6382:Hamnet David Speltz Cleveland, OH U>
216-942-7516:Hamnet David Speltz Cleveland, OH V>
216-951-4287:Eastlake Ken Bayko Cleveland, OH U>
217-529-6452:Capitol City BBS K9UAB Springfield, IL U
218-525-1788 ? Ron Carlson Duluth, MN 31

219-875-6430 Indiana Computer ? IN ?
301-272-5313+Aberdeen Interface ? Aberdeen, MD 31
301-335-0858*WB3FFV multiuser BBS (login: bbs) Chase, MD 12
301-335-1955*WB3FFV multiuser BBS WB3FFV Chase, MD 1T
301-350-1299+Mad Faces BBS Kim Wells Largo, MD 31>
301-388-1517 Dead Zone ? Baltimore, MD ?
301-454-0360 No Place Like Home ? College Park, MD ?
301-495-7323+Nat. Capitol Wing ? MD ?
301-540-1378+WB6RQN Usenet gtwy. WB6RQN Germantown, MD ?
301-540-9095+WB6RQN Usenet gtwy. WB6RQN Germantown, MD ?
301-574-1984 Berkshire Board ? Essex, MD ?
301-590-9629 3 Winks RBBS W3INK Gaithersburg, MD 31
301-599-7651:Mad Faces BBS Kim Wells Upper Marlboro, MD ?
301-621-9669:Around & About WA3TKW MD ?
301-670-9621 3 Winks W3INK Gaithersburg, MD 31
301-725-1072:F.C.C. PAL Hotline FCC MD ?
301-725-8307:Maryland Radio Cntr ? MD ?
301-797-5238 RadioData Plus ? Hagerstown, MD ?
301-797-9408:SuppleMental Service Woody Sherman Hagerstown, MD ?
301-831-5954:WJ3P Exchange Lucas Spiros Mt. Airy, MD ?
301-831-9012:Thundr Bay Trad Post WA3ZLB MD ?
301-869-7650:3 Winks W3INK Gaithersburg, MD ?
301-926-8187 3 Winks W3INK Gaithersburg, MD 31
301-967-3309 Ronnies Roadies ? MD ?
303-497-5000:NOAA (propagation +) NOAA Boulder, CO ?
303-497-5042:NOAA 3 line rotary NOAA Boulder, CO ?
303-497-6968 Boulder FIDO ? Boulder, CO ?
303-534-4646 The Comm-Post Brian Bartee Denver, CO 9
303-593-0766 HIP Shack Fido BBS N3EUA Colo. Springs, CO
312303-781-1079 Photo Tech ? CO
31
303-972-9600 Microlink ? Denver, CO 9
304-273-4136 ? Emmett Earley Ravenswood, WV 3
305-325-8709:Medical Software Exc ? FL ?
305-382-6687:Right Connections N4LDG Miami, FL ?
305-773-5033 Computer Hustler ? Satellite Beach,FL 31
305-859-9443 Orlando Communicator WA4GIF Orlando, FL 31
305-973-1947 The Eye of Osiris ? Boca Raton, FL 31
305-997-5849 Megasystems Online ? Boca Raton, FL 31
306-244-8378 Software Library ? Saskatoon, SK ?
306-347-4493 Regina Fido BBS ? Regina, SK ?
306-586-1551 Polestar Opus VE5EK SK
312309-688-0604 ANARC BBS ? Peoria, IL
?
312-394-0071 Samson ? Arlington, IL ?
312-491-2611 Chicago Business ? Evanston, IL ?
312-529-1586 Elk Grove Repeater N9DKO Roselle, IL 31
312-630-6282 COPH Mail ? Chicago, IL ?
312-674-1638:Bill's PCBoard William Knopp Lincolnwood, IL V>
312-776-5561:N9CSA Ham & Hobby Jay Serafin Chicago, IL ?

312-790-0187:Cope of Chicago KB9X Chicago, IL ?
312-790-4688 The Generic BBS HST ? Glen Ellyn, IL ?
313-239-9690 Flint BBS N8DYB/(KA8OCN?) Flint, MI (?) 31
313-291-2520:Genesis II WB8ZPN MI ?
313-482-4436:Somewhere in Time Keith Mottley Ypsilanti, MI ?
313-629-2854 Flint Area BBS KA8OCN Flint, MI 31
313-649-6213:Blue Water TBBS ? Birmingham, MI ?
313-759-6569*Royal Oak RCP/M W8SDZ Royal Oak, MI 31
314-422-3927 Vienna City Limits KD0PJ Vienna, MO
312V
314-436-0730:Boatmen's Bancshare KE0KO MO ?
314-447-3003:AMSAT-NA PBBS ? MD ?
314-837-5422:Cindex Tech Support KB0FMQ Florissant, MO ?
314-965-0477:Cat Box BBS ? MO ?
315-697-3996:Random Access BBS KB2ECI Canastota, NY
312316-943-6030:Wichita BBS KE0TV Wichita, KS
?
317-353-9981:Someplace BBS Mike Shepard Indianapolis, IN U
317-654-6555:The Friendly BBS Jason Seabolt Frankfort, IN ?
317-882-4454:IBM-Net Connection Rex Hawkins Indianapolis, IN U
317-882-5575:IBM-Net Connection Rex Hawkins Indianapolis, IN U
317-882-9330:Southside BBS KB9BVN Indianapolis, IN U
318-443-0271:Amer. Silver Dollar Tom Palko LA ?
318-688-7078+NoChange #2 Mike Berry Shreveport, LA 31
318-797-8310 Net 380 Host ? LA ?
319-351-8783 Opus Board ? Iowa City, IA ?
319-377-0004 Cedar Valley Mill ? Cedar Rapids, IA ?
319-393-4499*Cedar Valley Datanet ? Cedar Rapids, IA ?
319-432-6586 US Amateur TV Society? Mechanicsville, IA ?
319-557-9659 Sunshine BBS ? Cedar Rapids, IA 3
401-521-2931:Telecom Central ? RI ?
402-421-1963:Southwest Lincoln ? Lincoln, NE ?
403-254-0155:S. Alberta Rptr Assoc? ALTA, Canada ?
403-464-5069:Alta Packet Info ? ALTA, Canada ?
404-289-2050+No Frills BBS WB4LBM Decatur, GA 3
404-320-6202:AV Sync BBS ? Atlanta, GA ?
404-355-5625:Visions Kevin Pierce Atlanta, GA U
404-363-1640+Hams Bulletin Board WA4CBT Forest Park, GA 31
404-476-7970 Ham Board One ? GA 31
404-487-1376:Star Trek Connection Eddie Ferguson GA U
404-491-6365 Flagship Express KC4ME Atlanta, GA 12
404-493-4708 Randy's BBS ? GA 31
404-546-7857 Athens Forum ? Athens, GA ?
404-834-9097 Commodore Msg. Ctr. KB4EUX Carrollton, GA 3
404-929-0800 Atlanta Connection ? Atlanta, GA ?
404-949-0687+Lockheed Amateur BBS ? GA 31
404-949-3610:Perfect World Bill Tinsley Atlanta, GA U
404-964-5277:Greyhound Opus John Miller GA ?
406-256-8717 ? Dave Williams Billings, MT 31
407-269-5188:Tech Talk ? FL ?

407-649-9834:EABBS Media Board ? Orlando, FL ?
407-774-7371:Aerospace Info Mike Pompura Orlando, FL ?
407-879-4823:PCLogic W4NVC FL ?
408-247-8307 MacScience BBS N6PHJ CA 12
408-251-4926 Tranquility Base #1 ? San Jose, CA ?
408-667-2256:Freq Scan Tim Ames Big Sur, CA ?
408-674-5048 Elmer II WA6LMM Greenfield, CA 31
408-683-0338:S2C2 BBS ? CA
312408-866-4933:MAC Science BBS Ray Terry Campbell, CA
?
409-838-3761 Lamar University BBS WB5VNX Galveston, TX 3
412-243-5880 Neverboard SWL hub ? Pittsburgh, PA ?
412-266-5947 Bridger Ambridge Schools Ambridge, PA ?
412-427-4488 AMRG #101 ? Pittsburgh, PA ?
412-766-0732:Blinklink William Wilson PA ?
413-256-1037 Pioneer Valley PCUG ? Amherst, MA 9
413-443-6313 VETLink #1 ? Pittsfield, MA ?
413-684-2886 Mountain Top ? Windsor, MA ?
413-967-9541:Quaboaq Valley Xfer Gary Reardon Ware, MA ?
414-282-4181 Midwest Communicator ? Milwaukee, WI ?
414-543-0988 Milwaukee City ARES WB9YSG Mil. City, WI 3
414-548-9866:Milwaukee Heath Usrs KA9TGN Milwaukee, WI ?
414-738-1219 Applegate ? Appleton, WI ?
415-481-0252:No_Name BBS N6MON CA ?
415-574-3663:Toad Hall J Thaddeus San Carlos, CA ?
415-595-2427:Toad Hall J Thaddeus San Carlos, CA ?
415-651-4147 Sonshine ? Fremont, CA ?
415-659-9169 RSVP BBS ? Fremont, CA ?
415-752-6172 Midnight BBS ? CA ?
415-858-0363 Packet UNIX BBS (login:packet pw:net) CA ?
415-943-6238 Diablo Valley PCUG ? Walnut Creek, CA ?
415-961-7250 BBS-JC K6LLK CA
312416-231-0669 Humber Queensway BBS VE3OOZ Toronto, ON Canada
31
416-252-9692?Humber College BBS VE3OOZ (?) Toronto, ON Canada 3
416-431-6836 Connection ? Toronto, ON Canada ?
416-598-1934 Boards Galore ? Canada ?
416-827-0704:Amateur Radio BBS Phil Thompson Oakville, ON Can. ?
416-985-9219:Triple RRR BBS Robert Newcomb Perry Point,ON Can.?
417-864-8820:Fire BBS ? Springfield, MO ?
417-869-5294 The Matrix ? Springfield, MO ?
419-885-7043 QRV, UNO del Norte ? Sylvania, OH ?
501-442-8777 TRS7 BBS ? AR ?
502-267-7422:Deckman's Exchange Dennis Deckman Jeffersontown, KY ?
503-233-3986:Sherri Lynn Knobel Dick White OR ?
503-296-4328 Dog House BBS ? OR ?
503-655-9586:ASL Faction Wayne Silsbee Oregon City, OR ?
504-273-3116:HelpNet Baton Rouge W5KGG Baton Rouge, LA ?
504-395-5655 Bit-by-bit RBBS WB3ABN Patterson, LA
312504-469-3408:RBBS-PC John Woodward Metairie, LA

?
504-643-6380 The ComPort AlterNet ? Slidell, LA ?
504-834-2544 The Connection Keith LaBorde New Orleans, LA 3
505-646-5194?Teacher's Pet FIDO K5XY/W4GHV NM 31
508-385-3427:KQ1K Salt Air BBS Bob Baker Dennis, MA ?
508-429-1784:CUL-DE-SAC BBS WA1YDL MA ?
508-688-1348:Pleasant Valley BBS Steve D'Urso Methuen, MA U
508-949-3590:The Ham Shack Don Eklund Webster, MA ?
509-276-6431*Touchstone Susan Waters WA ?
509-487-3900 Red Wolf Opus ? WA ?
509-534-6866 ANARC BBS ? Spokane, WA ?
509-697-7298 Cent. Washington BBS K7NTV Selah, WA 31
512-258-5528:Boardwalk Ham'n&Jam'n? TX ?
512-359-1748:The Electronic Ave. KA5THB TX ?
512-444-1052:Antenna Farm BBS Ben Thornton Austin, TX ?
512-444-9908:Health Link Bruce Baskett Austin, TX ?
512-496-9373 The Rampant Griffen ? San Antonio, TX ?
512-684-0786:Computer Exchange ? San Antonio, TX U
512-734-3521 Radio Flyer KA5SWI San Antonio, TX 3
512-837-0953 Jimnet BBS WA5VLZ? Austin, TX ?
513-253-2017:Ham Shack Dave Shard Kettering, OH ?
513-258-0971:Traders Cove Bill Kahler Dayton, OH U
513-548-5128:Light in the Darke John Desmond OH ?
513-762-1115:KIC BBS KA8AWY OH ?
513-777-1234:PME-FIDO BBS WB8BFW OH ?
515-961-3325*W0RPK AMSAT BBS W0RPK Indianola, IA
312516-293-2283 Radio ElectronicsBBS R.E. Magazine Farmingdale, NY
31
516-472-0691 The Idea X-Change N2AYB Bayport, NY 31
516-561-6590 LICA LIMBS WA2EXP Long Island, NY
319516-581-1896:Amat.Radio Sell.Post Lenny Buonaiuto Long Island, NY
?
516-661-3643 South Shore ARC WB2VOZ Long Island, NY 3
518-374-5298:Radio Freq's ? Latham, NY ?
519-578-9314 Amateur Radio BBS Fred Hicks Kitchener, ON Can. ?
519-660-1442 VE3GYQ BBS ? ON, Canada ?
602-235-9653 Health Info-Com Net (Usenet port) Scottsdale, AZ ?
602-495-1797:Neighborhood Net Mike Volckmann AZ ?
602-742-1551 Bit Bucket ? Tuscon, AZ ?
603-424-0923 VaxCat Mark Buda Merrimack, NH ?
603-424-5497*Stateline BBS Bob Wescott Merrimack, NH 31
603-525-4438:73 Magazine KW1O Peterborough, NH ?
603-547-6485 InterVisioN ? Francestown, NH ?
603-783-4239 Info Biz ? Canterbury, NH ?
603-883-4466:The Legal Beagal K1TCD Nashua, NH ?
603-888-6999 Access-80 ? Nashua, NH 3
603-924-9809+73 Magazine KW1O Peterborough, NH 31
609-652-2921+ACADEMIA WB2DRD Pomona, NJ ?
609-652-4914:Stockton State Col Tom McNally Pomona, NJ ?
609-652-4923:Stockton State Col Tom McNally Pomona, NJ U

609-693-8849 Jersey Shore BBS W2FJC NJ 31
609-859-1910*Pinelands RBBS W2XQ Vincentown, NJ
312609-893-2152:Citadel:K2NE ? NJ
?
609-894-4366 N2EHM BBS N2EHM Pemberton, NJ 31
612-291-0567 Digital Newsletter K0TG St. Paul, MN 31
612-377-3469 PC Info Exchange ? Minneapolis, MN ?
612-426-0000:Digital Newsletter K0TG St. Paul, MN ?
612-431-1149 HR Commodore Clique WA0CQG Apple Valley, MN 31
612-490-1187:Nick's Nest Don Seiford Vadnais Hills, MN ?
612-920-L5MN NASA/ESA press rels. L5 Society Minneapolis, MN
312613-542-9901 Dits & Bits ? Kingston, ON Can.
?
613-564-5672 Carleton U Opus ? Ottawa, Canada ?
614-267-5441 Hot CoCo BBS ? Columbus, OH ?
614-279-2327:Scientific Columbus David Hinerman Columbus, OH ?
614-294-5314 MARDUK II ? OH ?
614-457-4227 Ham BBS (HBBS) N8EMR Columbus, OH
12T614-895-2553:Ham BBS (HBBS) N8EMR Columbus, OH
?
614-927-3644 Alternative BBS ? Columbus, OH ?
615-690-5467:Volunteer Ed Dial Knoxville, TN V
616-263-7454:ST Paradise Steve Finzel Traverse City, MI ?
616-363-7360:The Edge Kevin O'Malley Grand Rapids, MI ?
616-393-3262 Edge CBCS ? Grand Rapids, MI ?
617-237-1511:Wellesley BBS Heath Users Club Wellesley, MA ?
617-277-5577:Jesse's BBS Jesse Cheng MA ?
617-326-0259:Binex II KB1S Westwood, MA ?
617-471-0542:Tom's BBS KA1TOX Wollaston, MA M
617-545-6239:Garden Spot BBS Steve Johnson Scituate, MA ?
617-565-9136+WB3ABN BBS WB3ABN Boston, MA 31
617-598-6646:Baystate BBS Steve Ryback Lynn, MA ?
617-720-3600:Future Tech Bud Napier Boston, MA ?
617-923-7605 MassHam BBS K1OJH MA 31
619-279-3921:RADIOSPORT Steve Wilmet San Diego, CA U
619-390-7328:Lakeside Wildcat!BBS N6CQW CA ?
619-549-3927 K3FWT BBS K3FWT San Diego, CA ?
619-562-8758:Santee Experiment Jim El Cajon, CA ?
701-746-4814 Shortwave Network ? ND ?
703-250-1837?SMA Scanner BBS ? VA 31
703-366-4299:Sparkie's Machine KC4LWI Roanoke, VA U
703-435-0836+Sterling Info Exch. KF4GL VA 3
703-528-7753:Longwave Database ? Arlington, VA ?
703-591-5744:Midnite Rider Joe Reeves VA ?
703-648-1841:Virginia Connection Tony McClenny Reston, VA U>
703-680-5970*K4NGC Packet BBS K4NGC Woodbridge, VA ?
703-689-7156:KC3OL BBS KC3OL VA ?
703-734-1387*AMRAD BBS K8MMO McLean, VA 31
703-734-1796:Issue Dynamics Inc. Sam Simon Washington, DC ?
703-791-6198:Dos Spitzen Sparken Dick Miller Manassas, VA ?

707-545-0746:Sonoma Online Don Kulha Santa Rosa, CA ?
708-234-8011:Callbook BBS Callbook Publishing IL ?
708-394-0071:Samson BBS Larry Migliore IL ?
708-529-1586:Elk Grove Repeater Glen Randles Arlington Hgts, IL ?
708-790-0187:Cope of Chicago Steve Bonine IL ?
713-242-6041 KC5UP BBS KC5UP Houston, TX
312713-280-8711:NASA Activities NASA Houston, TX
?
713-498-7996:Launch Pad ? Houston, TX ?
713-579-8979:Breakfast Club Jimmy Vance Katy, TX ?
713-879-1448:ACOM II Eddie Runner Houston, TX ?
713-937-9097:Broadcast Computer David Armstrong Houston, TX V
713-955-7564:PCEVE ? TX ?
714-275-9094:N6KZB BBS N6KZB CA
312714-636-2298:F.O.G. Jim Ward CA
?
714-681-0731 Ham Radio West John Warren Riverside, CA
312716-544-1863 RFCARC WA2ZKD? Rochester, NY
312U
716-663-8478:NF2G Online David Stark Rochester, NY ?
716-672-8843 Computer Access Ctr. KA2NRC Buffalo, NY ?
716-694-0007 Real Programmers' ? NY ?
717-561-8150:Megaboard ? PA ?
717-876-0152:Northeast File Bank Stuart Wilson Jermyn, PA U
718-268-2062 Apple Sauce BBS ? NY ?
718-268-3173 WB2SQM BBS WB2SQM NY
312718-442-1056 New York Transfer Bob Richards Staten Island, NY
312
718-698-7875 Hamnet ? New York, NY 31
718-761-5727*Programmers Corner David Snyder Staten Island, NY ?
719-390-5318:Colorado Spr.Ham BBS Lee Sublett Co. Springs, CO ?
719-637-1375 Dits & Bits ? CO ?
803-650-9022:Periscope Walt Mayo Myrtle Beach, SC ?
803-871-3468 Tinbrain's BBS ? Summerville, SC 3
804-249-8621 Diplomat BBS ? Newport News, VA ?
804-471-3360:Tidewater AR/CF Jim Rhodes VA Beach, VA U
804-550-3338:Flamethrower Jeffrey Loughridge Richmond, VA U
804-591-0736 Felicia ? VA ?
805-942-0329 Superbyte NE6I Lancaster, CA 3
805-947-4357 WB6FIU Fido BBS WB6FIU Palmdale, CA
312805-967-0895 Compucations BBS ? Santa Barbara, CA
?
806-352-2482:The Radio Board Ron Chase Amarillo, TX U
806-352-9365:The Radio Board Ron Chase Amarillo, TX ?
807-345-3991 CITINET ? Thunder Bay, ON ?
808-533-0190 Small Biz Help Net ? Honolulu, HI ?
812-332-7227 Indiana On-Line WB9LWQ Bloomington, IN
312UM
813-859-4800 DataLink ? Lakeland, FL ?
813-874-3078*Pac-Comm, Inc. BBS KC2FF/W1BEL Tampa, FL

312813-920-8820:Prof Data Exchange K8WVH Tampa, FL
U>
814-255-OPUS Flood City's Opus ? Johnstown, PA ?
814-337-2021:Magical Mystery Tour Glenn Rudolph Meadville, PA U
816-241-1012 N0AJI BBS (a/c 314?) N0AJI St. Louis, MO 3
816-331-5868 Howard's Notebook ? Raymore, MO ?
816-331-7023 Online II Ham Radio ? Belton, MO 3
816-833-3427+Ham BBS ? Independence, MO 3
817-531-4761:Dept of Electronics KC5WE Ft. Worth, TX U
817-662-2361:FileQuest Jim Ray Waco, TX U
818-967-3108?Dataline N6ECN Pasadena, CA 31
818-998-0319 CSC Ham BBS K6IYK Pasadena, CA
312901-872-8385 CyberNet BBS ? Millington, TN
?
902-868-2475:VE1EI BBS Doug Oldridge Halfax, NS Canada T
904-651-8684 Hot Muddy Duck N4HMD Pensacola, FL 31
904-733-4515+Jace ? Jacksonville, FL ?
907-243-0324 CHSIE K7TPN Anchorage, AK 3
913-345-1978:ANARC ANARC Shawnee Mission,KS ?
914-365-0180 Mnematics Videotext WA2IAC/(K2SK-HR SIG) Sparkill, NY ?
914-485-3393 COYnet Ham Radio BBS WB2COY Poughkeepsie, NY 31
914-667-9385:Joe Brown's BBS ? Mt. Vernon, NY U
914-695-2060:Onesty & Assoc. Patrick Onesty Middletown, NY ?
914-738-6857 M&M's Pelham Public ? Pelham, NY ?
915-653-9077:HAMNET BBS N5JZZ TX ?
915-673-9668 Midnight Special ? Abilene, TX ?
915-755-3053 CrossRoads ? El Paso, TX ?
915-944-1436:Teleport][BBS Dori Peterson San Angelo, TX U
916-362-1755*Niteline Rick Hight Mather AFB, CA U
916-366-5531 Amateur Radio Opus Howard Evans Rancho Cordova, CA ?
916-678-1535:WA6RDH BBS WA6RDH Dixon, CA
312V
916-920-1288:QST BBS ? Sacramento, CA ?
916-961-4921 Amateur Radio Opus ? Sacramento, CA ?
918-272-4327:Mac's Place ? Tulsa, OK ?
918-747-0250:Tulsa Ham & Eggcenter? Tulsa, OK ?
919-353-0610 Broadcasting TBBS ? Jacksonville, NC 3
919-460-0586 ALS BBS ? Cary, NC ?
919-779-6674:Micro Mesage Service Mike Strand Raleigh, NC ?
919-781-4203:Capitol Opus ? Raleigh, NC ?

Overseas phone # Name / (SysOp) Location
Speed
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011-03-512-5396(?) Radio Amateurs Club (Shlomo Musaali)L. Israel ?
011-04-381-299 (?) The Miler House (4Z4RN) L. Israel ?
011-0485-60368 (?) SSA Databus Sweeden (?) ?
011-31-35-45395 Radio Netherlands FIDO BBS Hilversum, Holland 31
011-353-1-88-56-34 Dublin Users BBS (Swdn Calling DX?) Dublin, Ireland

312011-44-707-52242 RSGB Databox United Kingdom
2
011-46-8-7564197 Ham Systems Base Stockholm, Sweeden ?
011-46-8-7495826 The Alley Cat Stockholm, Sweeden ?
011-47-2-267414 The Ham Chat Oslo, Norway ?
011-47-34-59530 Dasan BBS Sandefjord, Norway ?
011-478-6703 (?) B.E.S.T. (Mohamed Albatati) Riyadh,Saudi Arabia?
011-54-1-51-9973 Gateway (LU7ABF) Buenos Aires, Arg. ?
011-54-1-764-4189 Telecom Net Buenos Aires, Arg. ?
011-852-0-459 Hamnet Hub Hong Kong ?
011-852-0-581828 HAMNET Hong Kong 12

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Thomas Brown, KA2UGQ BITNET: twb0@lehigh.bitnet
Lehigh University UC Box 855 ARPA: twb0@ns.cc.Lehigh.EDU
Bethlehem, PA 18015 UUCP: ..!uunet!twb0@lehigh.bitnet
(215) 758-0093 AX.25: ka2ugq@ka2ugq.nj.usa.na

'You can't have everything...where would you put it?' -S.W.
--- rfmail 0.3.9
* Origin: Bonafido Usenet <====> Fido Gateway. (3:771/170.0)
SEEN-BY: 771/110 170 180 772/20
FSC-Control: PATH: 771/110

4649. Ham Radio Phone BBS List 1/91

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-25 05:24:26 UTC
From: TWB0@NS.CC.LEHIGH.EDU
Message-ID: <9012250526.AA00181@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5058

The following is a list of some telephone BBSs that support Amateur Radio.
Some of these are strictly for hams, while others support "SIG's" (special
interest groups) for hams or have radio-related files or message sections.

Disclaimer: Due to the increasing size of the list, it will only be
distributed on the packet networks once or twice each year as a
multipart bulletin. Some SysOps consider even the split-up messages
to be an overwhelming burden to the network and will inevitably
block them, so if you do not receive it via packet, you should
download the file HAMPHONE.91 from the Ham Radio archive section
of SIMTEL20 (wsmr-simtel20.army.mil on Internet), from the K4NGC
phone BBS at (703) 680-5970, or from the WB2COY phone BBS at
(914) 485-3393.

If you call one of these BBS's and find nothing to indicate it's relationship
to Ham Radio or find that it has been disconnected, let me know so I can
archive it and clean up the list. I can't gaurantee the accuracy of this list,
but I do strive to keep it as up-to-date as possible. Please send any updates,
changes, or comments to me. 73, Tom Brown KA2UGQ.

Packet: KA2UGQ @ KA2UGQ.NJ.USA.NA
ARPA: twb0@ns.cc.Lehigh.EDU
BITNET: twb0@lehigh.bitnet
UUCP: ..!uunet!twb0@lehigh.bitnet
ICBM: 40 40' 47" N, 74 25' 03" W

Verification status (symbol after phone number):
'*'=verified, '+'=busy when called, '?'=questionable, ' '=unknown
':'=new/updated number (since 7/89 list)

'Speed' codes are as follows:
3=300, 1=1200, 2=2400, 9=9600
T=9600-19200 baud (Telebit/Trailblazer/Ventel modem)
U=US-Robotics HST 9600-38400 baud
V=Hayes V-series 4800-9600 baud
M=MNP error correction available
>=PC Pursuitable

Phone-Number Name SysOp Location Speed
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201-245-6614+The Micro Room WA2BFW NJ 312
201-271-4517+WB2TIX Radio BBS WB2TIX Bound Brook, NJ 3
201-332-6098+Edgelight Online BBS KB2BLE Jersey City, NJ 12
201-385-1693 Radio CMBS ? NJ 2
201-387-8898:ROSE Switch Support (login: rats) NJ ?
201-423-4258+Computer Nookery ? NJ ?

201-486-2956:Computer Forum of NJ ? NJ UV
201-494-3417+Planet Shadowstar N2HGY, N2HBN Edison, NJ 31
201-494-3649+Micro-Fone TBBS K2SHY Metuchen, NJ 312
201-636-7499:The Micro Forum KC2WZ NJ 31
201-694-8122+Sonnet Center Jim Sonnet Mountain View, NJ 312
201-729-7056 ? ? Sparta, NJ 312
201-757-1491+Holly Park PBBS Dick Roberts Piscataway, NJ 312
201-827-7815+Al's Cabin HST ? Ogdensburg, NJ ?
201-918-0683*KA2QHD Packet/UNIX BBS (login: guest) Wayside, NJ 31
202-280-5490:Capital Connection KB4ZSS Washington, DC UV
203-228-1708:Crystal Mountain Tomas Hood Hebron, CT ?
203-236-3761:Bruce's Bar & Grill Bruce Lomansky CT ?
203-237-1717 Summa Zulla Znode 43 KA1TB Meriden, CT 31
203-261-6434 Trumbull Mini WA1QKS Trumbull, CT 312
203-366-1234+Dave's FIDO ? Bridgeport, CT 31
203-431-4687+Source of Magic B&J Sanders Ridgefield, CT ?
203-438-9908 Orions Nebula N1CUI CT ?
203-563-6455+Hart-Metro Opus ? Whethersfield, CT ?
203-628-4644:Farm at Milldale ? Milldale, CT ?
203-665-0090:ARRL Field Service ? Newington, CT ?
203-674-1802+Teletalk Medical BBS Maynard Marquis Farmington, CT UV
203-753-8351:CoCo Byte David Yale Waterbury, CT ?
203-846-3522:NORAD Bill Hurlock Norwalk, CT U
203-865-6960:EarthStation 101 Matt Valleau New Haven, CT U
203-888-8375:Dave's Bar & Grill KA1TFB CT ?
205-598-6079 Elmer BBS WA6LMM/4 Fort Rucker, AL 3
205-649-2894 Mobile Alabama BBS NN4Y Mobile, AL 31
205-758-5017 The Bulletin Board W4WYP/WD4DAT AL 3
205-853-6144:Bham Sperry, 60M Jack Efird Birmingham, AL UV
205-987-9818 Superboard ? AL 31
205-988-4816?Superboard ? AL 31
206-565-1476 The Forum ? Tacoma, WA ?
206-566-1155:AmoCat BBS Rich Langsford Tacoma, WA U
206-566-8854:Puget Sound Gateway Stephen Butler Puyallup, WA U
206-637-2398:Seattle Software Exc LeRoy DeVries Seattle, WA U
206-763-8879 Sea-Comm 80 W7TWU Seattle, WA 31
206-767-3223+Amateur Radio Supply WB7EWO/W7PV (6PM-9AM)Seattle, WA 3
206-774-9566:Brier Patch ? WA ?
206-783-4818 Hi-Tech BBS W7UZB Seattle, WA 31
207-495-2490:I.A.R.N. K1MAN Belgrade Lakes, ME ?
212-380-3864+Atari BBS K2BSM NY ?
212-645-2176 Metro CPU ? NY ?
212-781-4723+Friends WB2RSI New York, NY 312>
213-370-4113+Long Island RB ? CA ?
213-376-6221 Beach City KB6MND CA 31
213-376-9567+Beach Cities ? Redondo Beach, CA ?
213-377-0450 Amateur World N6OQU Palos Verdes, CA 31
213-466-3861+Hatzlacha BBS ? Los Angeles, CA ?
213-541-2503 WB6YMH (GFRN) RCP/M WB6YMH Palos Verdes, CA 312
213-761-8284:Kenwood Radio Inc. ? CA ?

214-223-0983 ? Mark Collard Dallas, TX 31
214-394-7438 Datalink BBS-AMSAT N5ITU Dallas, TX 319V
214-517-4958:Ham Shack Michael Stone Plano, TX ?>
214-960-2730 NN5I BBS NN5I TX 31
215-233-4313:Ham Net BBS N3FAD Philadelphia, PA 312
215-482-0262 PARA Time Warp W3IX Philadelphia, PA 3
215-568-2137 LBARA bbs (login: lbara, password: hams) Philadelphia, PA 12
215-572-5890 WA3DSP BBS WA3DSP Glenside, PA 31
215-584-1412+System-2 ? Norristown, PA ?
215-628-9265 K4KWW BBS K4KWW PA ?
215-678-9334 File Cabinet ? PA UV
215-827-7689 K3DSM BBS K3DSM Malvern, PA ?
215-948-0593+K3DSM BBS (?) K3DSM Malvern, PA ?
216-349-4515:Infoguide Josef Stiene Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9480:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-526-9481:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-526-9482:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9485:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9489:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH UV>
216-526-9490:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-529-0121:Signal BBS Howard Laymon Cleveland, OH ?>
216-545-0093 Steel Valley Opus ? Girard, OH ?
216-661-9065:Comstar Roger Dye Cleveland, OH U>
216-745-7855 Akron Computer Group WA8SNF Akron, OH 3
216-777-4569:Connections II Ryan Wilkins Cleveland, OH ?>
216-867-6984:Buckeye Hamshack ? OH ?
216-883-0578+Auer Register ? Cleveland, OH ?
216-942-6382:Hamnet David Speltz Cleveland, OH U>
216-942-7516:Hamnet David Speltz Cleveland, OH V>
216-951-4287:Eastlake Ken Bayko Cleveland, OH U>
217-529-6452:Capitol City BBS K9UAB Springfield, IL U
218-525-1788 ? Ron Carlson Duluth, MN 31
219-875-6430 Indiana Computer ? IN ?
301-272-5313+Aberdeen Interface ? Aberdeen, MD 31
301-335-0858*WB3FFV multiuser BBS (login: bbs) Chase, MD 12
301-335-1955*WB3FFV multiuser BBS WB3FFV Chase, MD 1T
301-350-1299+Mad Faces BBS Kim Wells Largo, MD 31>
301-388-1517 Dead Zone ? Baltimore, MD ?
301-454-0360 No Place Like Home ? College Park, MD ?
301-495-7323+Nat. Capitol Wing ? MD ?
301-540-1378+WB6RQN Usenet gtwy. WB6RQN Germantown, MD ?
301-540-9095+WB6RQN Usenet gtwy. WB6RQN Germantown, MD ?
301-574-1984 Berkshire Board ? Essex, MD ?
301-590-9629 3 Winks RBBS W3INK Gaithersburg, MD 31
301-599-7651:Mad Faces BBS Kim Wells Upper Marlboro, MD ?
301-621-9669:Around & About WA3TKW MD ?
301-670-9621 3 Winks W3INK Gaithersburg, MD 31
301-725-1072:F.C.C. PAL Hotline FCC MD ?
301-725-8307:Maryland Radio Cntr ? MD ?
301-797-5238 RadioData Plus ? Hagerstown, MD ?

301-797-9408:SuppleMental Service Woody Sherman Hagerstown, MD ?
301-831-5954:WJ3P Exchange Lucas Spiros Mt. Airy, MD ?
301-831-9012:Thundr Bay Trad Post WA3ZLB MD ?
301-869-7650:3 Winks W3INK Gaithersburg, MD ?
301-926-8187 3 Winks W3INK Gaithersburg, MD 31
301-967-3309 Ronnies Roadies ? MD ?
303-497-5000:NOAA (propagation +) NOAA Boulder, CO ?
303-497-5042:NOAA 3 line rotary NOAA Boulder, CO ?
303-497-6968 Boulder FIDO ? Boulder, CO ?
303-534-4646 The Comm-Post Brian Bartee Denver, CO 9
303-593-0766 HIP Shack Fido BBS N3EUA Colo. Springs, CO 312
303-781-1079 Photo Tech ? CO 31
303-972-9600 Microlink ? Denver, CO 9
304-273-4136 ? Emmett Earley Ravenswood, WV 3
305-325-8709:Medical Software Exc ? FL ?
305-382-6687:Right Connections N4LDG Miami, FL ?
305-773-5033 Computer Hustler ? Satellite Beach,FL 31
305-859-9443 Orlando Communicator WA4GIF Orlando, FL 31
305-973-1947 The Eye of Osiris ? Boca Raton, FL 31
305-997-5849 Megasystems Online ? Boca Raton, FL 31
306-244-8378 Software Library ? Saskatoon, SK ?
306-347-4493 Regina Fido BBS ? Regina, SK ?
306-586-1551 Polestar Opus VE5EK SK 312
309-688-0604 ANARC BBS ? Peoria, IL ?
312-394-0071 Samson ? Arlington, IL ?
312-491-2611 Chicago Business ? Evanston, IL ?
312-529-1586 Elk Grove Repeater N9DKO Roselle, IL 31
312-630-6282 COPH Mail ? Chicago, IL ?
312-674-1638:Bill's PCBoard William Knopp Lincolnwood, IL V>
312-776-5561:N9CSA Ham & Hobby Jay Serafin Chicago, IL ?
312-790-0187:Cope of Chicago KB9X Chicago, IL ?
312-790-4688 The Generic BBS HST ? Glen Ellyn, IL ?
313-239-9690 Flint BBS N8DYB/(KA8OCN?) Flint, MI (?) 31
313-291-2520:Genesis II WB8ZPN MI ?
313-482-4436:Somewhere in Time Keith Mottley Ypsilanti, MI ?
313-629-2854 Flint Area BBS KA8OCN Flint, MI 31
313-649-6213:Blue Water TBBS ? Birmingham, MI ?
313-759-6569*Royal Oak RCP/M W8SDZ Royal Oak, MI 31
314-422-3927 Vienna City Limits KD0PJ Vienna, MO 312V
314-436-0730:Boatmen's Bancshare KE0KO MO ?
314-447-3003:AMSAT-NA PBBS ? MD ?
314-837-5422:Cindex Tech Support KB0FMQ Florissant, MO ?
314-965-0477:Cat Box BBS ? MO ?
315-697-3996:Random Access BBS KB2ECI Canastota, NY 312
316-943-6030:Wichita BBS KE0TV Wichita, KS ?
317-353-9981:Someplace BBS Mike Shepard Indianapolis, IN U
317-654-6555:The Friendly BBS Jason Seabolt Frankfort, IN ?
317-882-4454:IBM-Net Connection Rex Hawkins Indianapolis, IN U
317-882-5575:IBM-Net Connection Rex Hawkins Indianapolis, IN U
317-882-9330:Southside BBS KB9BVN Indianapolis, IN U

318-443-0271:Amer. Silver Dollar Tom Palko LA ?
318-688-7078+NoChange #2 Mike Berry Shreveport, LA 31
318-797-8310 Net 380 Host ? LA ?
319-351-8783 Opus Board ? Iowa City, IA ?
319-377-0004 Cedar Valley Mill ? Cedar Rapids, IA ?
319-393-4499*Cedar Valley Datanet ? Cedar Rapids, IA ?
319-432-6586 US Amateur TV Society? Mechanicsville, IA ?
319-557-9659 Sunshine BBS ? Cedar Rapids, IA 3
401-521-2931:Telecom Central ? RI ?
402-421-1963:Southwest Lincoln ? Lincoln, NE ?
403-254-0155:S. Alberta Rptr Assoc? ALTA, Canada ?
403-464-5069:Alta Packet Info ? ALTA, Canada ?
404-289-2050+No Frills BBS WB4LBM Decatur, GA 3
404-320-6202:AV Sync BBS ? Atlanta, GA ?
404-355-5625:Visions Kevin Pierce Atlanta, GA U
404-363-1640+Hams Bulletin Board WA4CBT Forest Park, GA 31
404-476-7970 Ham Board One ? GA 31
404-487-1376:Star Trek Connection Eddie Ferguson GA U
404-491-6365 Flagship Express KC4ME Atlanta, GA 12
404-493-4708 Randy's BBS ? GA 31
404-546-7857 Athens Forum ? Athens, GA ?
404-834-9097 Commodore Msg. Ctr. KB4EUX Carrollton, GA 3
404-929-0800 Atlanta Connection ? Atlanta, GA ?
404-949-0687+Lockheed Amateur BBS ? GA 31
404-949-3610:Perfect World Bill Tinsley Atlanta, GA U
404-964-5277:Greyhound Opus John Miller GA ?
406-256-8717 ? Dave Williams Billings, MT 31
407-269-5188:Tech Talk ? FL ?
407-649-9834:EABBS Media Board ? Orlando, FL ?
407-774-7371:Aerospace Info Mike Pompura Orlando, FL ?
407-879-4823:PCLogic W4NVC FL ?
408-247-8307 MacScience BBS N6PHJ CA 12
408-251-4926 Tranquility Base #1 ? San Jose, CA ?
408-667-2256:Freq Scan Tim Ames Big Sur, CA ?
408-674-5048 Elmer II WA6LMM Greenfield, CA 31
408-683-0338:S2C2 BBS ? CA 312
408-866-4933:MAC Science BBS Ray Terry Campbell, CA ?
409-838-3761 Lamar University BBS WB5VNX Galveston, TX 3
412-243-5880 Neverboard SWL hub ? Pittsburgh, PA ?
412-266-5947 Bridger Ambridge Schools Ambridge, PA ?
412-427-4488 AMRG #101 ? Pittsburgh, PA ?
412-766-0732:Blinklink William Wilson PA ?
413-256-1037 Pioneer Valley PCUG ? Amherst, MA 9
413-443-6313 VETLink #1 ? Pittsfield, MA ?
413-684-2886 Mountain Top ? Windsor, MA ?
413-967-9541:Quaboaq Valley Xfer Gary Reardon Ware, MA ?
414-282-4181 Midwest Communicator ? Milwaukee, WI ?
414-543-0988 Milwaukee City ARES WB9YSG Mil. City, WI 3
414-548-9866:Milwaukee Heath Usrs KA9TGN Milwaukee, WI ?
414-738-1219 Applegate ? Appleton, WI ?

415-481-0252:No_Name BBS N6MON CA ?
415-574-3663:Toad Hall J Thaddeus San Carlos, CA ?
415-595-2427:Toad Hall J Thaddeus San Carlos, CA ?
415-651-4147 Sonshine ? Fremont, CA ?
415-659-9169 RSVP BBS ? Fremont, CA ?
415-752-6172 Midnight BBS ? CA ?
415-858-0363 Packet UNIX BBS (login:packet pw:net) CA ?
415-943-6238 Diablo Valley PCUG ? Walnut Creek, CA ?
415-961-7250 BBS-JC K6LLK CA 312
416-231-0669 Humber Queensway BBS VE3OOZ Toronto, ON Canada 31
416-252-9692?Humber College BBS VE3OOZ (?) Toronto, ON Canada 3
416-431-6836 Connection ? Toronto, ON Canada ?
416-598-1934 Boards Galore ? Canada ?
416-827-0704:Amateur Radio BBS Phil Thompson Oakville, ON Can. ?
416-985-9219:Triple RRR BBS Robert Newcomb Perry Point,ON Can.?
417-864-8820:Fire BBS ? Springfield, MO ?
417-869-5294 The Matrix ? Springfield, MO ?
419-885-7043 QRV, UNO del Norte ? Sylvania, OH ?
501-442-8777 TRS7 BBS ? AR ?
502-267-7422:Deckman's Exchange Dennis Deckman Jeffersontown, KY ?
503-233-3986:Sherri Lynn Knobel Dick White OR ?
503-296-4328 Dog House BBS ? OR ?
503-655-9586:ASL Faction Wayne Silsbee Oregon City, OR ?
504-273-3116:HelpNet Baton Rouge W5KGG Baton Rouge, LA ?
504-395-5655 Bit-by-bit RBBS WB3ABN Patterson, LA 312
504-469-3408:RBBS-PC John Woodward Metairie, LA ?
504-643-6380 The ComPort AlterNet ? Slidell, LA ?
504-834-2544 The Connection Keith LaBorde New Orleans, LA 3
505-646-5194?Teacher's Pet FIDO K5XY/W4GHV NM 31
508-385-3427:KQ1K Salt Air BBS Bob Baker Dennis, MA ?
508-429-1784:CUL-DE-SAC BBS WA1YDL MA ?
508-688-1348:Pleasant Valley BBS Steve D'Urso Methuen, MA U
508-949-3590:The Ham Shack Don Eklund Webster, MA ?
509-276-6431*Touchstone Susan Waters WA ?
509-487-3900 Red Wolf Opus ? WA ?
509-534-6866 ANARC BBS ? Spokane, WA ?
509-697-7298 Cent. Washington BBS K7NTV Selah, WA 31
512-258-5528:Boardwalk Ham'n&Jam'n? TX ?
512-359-1748:The Electronic Ave. KA5THB TX ?
512-444-1052:Antenna Farm BBS Ben Thornton Austin, TX ?
512-444-9908:Health Link Bruce Baskett Austin, TX ?
512-496-9373 The Rampant Griffen ? San Antonio, TX ?
512-684-0786:Computer Exchange ? San Antonio, TX U
512-734-3521 Radio Flyer KA5SWI San Antonio, TX 3
512-837-0953 Jimnet BBS WA5VLZ? Austin, TX ?
513-253-2017:Ham Shack Dave Shard Kettering, OH ?
513-258-0971:Traders Cove Bill Kahler Dayton, OH U
513-548-5128:Light in the Darke John Desmond OH ?
513-762-1115:KIC BBS KA8AWY OH ?
513-777-1234:PME-FIDO BBS WB8BFW OH ?

515-961-3325*W0RPK AMSAT BBS W0RPK Indianola, IA 312
516-293-2283 Radio ElectronicsBBS R.E. Magazine Farmingdale, NY 31
516-472-0691 The Idea X-Change N2AYB Bayport, NY 31
516-561-6590 LICA LIMBS WA2EXP Long Island, NY 319
516-581-1896:Amat.Radio Sell.Post Lenny Buonaiuto Long Island, NY ?
516-661-3643 South Shore ARC WB2VOZ Long Island, NY 3
518-374-5298:Radio Freq's ? Latham, NY ?
519-578-9314 Amateur Radio BBS Fred Hicks Kitchener, ON Can. ?
519-660-1442 VE3GYQ BBS ? ON, Canada ?
602-235-9653 Health Info-Com Net (Usenet port) Scottsdale, AZ ?
602-495-1797:Neighborhood Net Mike Volckmann AZ ?
602-742-1551 Bit Bucket ? Tuscon, AZ ?
603-424-0923 VaxCat Mark Buda Merrimack, NH ?
603-424-5497*Stateline BBS Bob Wescott Merrimack, NH 31
603-525-4438:73 Magazine KW1O Peterborough, NH ?
603-547-6485 InterVisioN ? Francestown, NH ?
603-783-4239 Info Biz ? Canterbury, NH ?
603-883-4466:The Legal Beagal K1TCD Nashua, NH ?
603-888-6999 Access-80 ? Nashua, NH 3
603-924-9809+73 Magazine KW1O Peterborough, NH 31
609-652-2921+ACADEMIA WB2DRD Pomona, NJ ?
609-652-4914:Stockton State Col Tom McNally Pomona, NJ ?
609-652-4923:Stockton State Col Tom McNally Pomona, NJ U
609-693-8849 Jersey Shore BBS W2FJC NJ 31
609-859-1910*Pinelands RBBS W2XQ Vincentown, NJ 312
609-893-2152:Citadel:K2NE ? NJ ?
609-894-4366 N2EHM BBS N2EHM Pemberton, NJ 31
612-291-0567 Digital Newsletter K0TG St. Paul, MN 31
612-377-3469 PC Info Exchange ? Minneapolis, MN ?
612-426-0000:Digital Newsletter K0TG St. Paul, MN ?
612-431-1149 HR Commodore Clique WA0CQG Apple Valley, MN 31
612-490-1187:Nick's Nest Don Seiford Vadnais Hills, MN ?
612-920-L5MN NASA/ESA press rels. L5 Society Minneapolis, MN 312
613-542-9901 Dits & Bits ? Kingston, ON Can. ?
613-564-5672 Carleton U Opus ? Ottawa, Canada ?
614-267-5441 Hot CoCo BBS ? Columbus, OH ?
614-279-2327:Scientific Columbus David Hinerman Columbus, OH ?
614-294-5314 MARDUK II ? OH ?
614-457-4227 Ham BBS (HBBS) N8EMR Columbus, OH 12T
614-895-2553:Ham BBS (HBBS) N8EMR Columbus, OH ?
614-927-3644 Alternative BBS ? Columbus, OH ?
615-690-5467:Volunteer Ed Dial Knoxville, TN V
616-263-7454:ST Paradise Steve Finzel Traverse City, MI ?
616-363-7360:The Edge Kevin O'Malley Grand Rapids, MI ?
616-393-3262 Edge CBCS ? Grand Rapids, MI ?
617-237-1511:Wellesley BBS Heath Users Club Wellesley, MA ?
617-277-5577:Jesse's BBS Jesse Cheng MA ?
617-326-0259:Binex II KB1S Westwood, MA ?
617-471-0542:Tom's BBS KA1TOX Wollaston, MA M
617-545-6239:Garden Spot BBS Steve Johnson Scituate, MA ?

617-565-9136+WB3ABN BBS WB3ABN Boston, MA 31
617-598-6646:Baystate BBS Steve Ryback Lynn, MA ?
617-720-3600:Future Tech Bud Napier Boston, MA ?
617-923-7605 MassHam BBS K1OJH MA 31
619-279-3921:RADIOSPORT Steve Wilmet San Diego, CA U
619-390-7328:Lakeside Wildcat!BBS N6CQW CA ?
619-549-3927 K3FWT BBS K3FWT San Diego, CA ?
619-562-8758:Santee Experiment Jim El Cajon, CA ?
701-746-4814 Shortwave Network ? ND ?
703-250-1837?SMA Scanner BBS ? VA 31
703-366-4299:Sparkie's Machine KC4LWI Roanoke, VA U
703-435-0836+Sterling Info Exch. KF4GL VA 3
703-528-7753:Longwave Database ? Arlington, VA ?
703-591-5744:Midnite Rider Joe Reeves VA ?
703-648-1841:Virginia Connection Tony McClenny Reston, VA U>
703-680-5970*K4NGC Packet BBS K4NGC Woodbridge, VA ?
703-689-7156:KC3OL BBS KC3OL VA ?
703-734-1387*AMRAD BBS K8MMO McLean, VA 31
703-734-1796:Issue Dynamics Inc. Sam Simon Washington, DC ?
703-791-6198:Dos Spitzen Sparken Dick Miller Manassas, VA ?
707-545-0746:Sonoma Online Don Kulha Santa Rosa, CA ?
708-234-8011:Callbook BBS Callbook Publishing IL ?
708-394-0071:Samson BBS Larry Migliore IL ?
708-529-1586:Elk Grove Repeater Glen Randles Arlington Hgts, IL ?
708-790-0187:Cope of Chicago Steve Bonine IL ?
713-242-6041 KC5UP BBS KC5UP Houston, TX 312
713-280-8711:NASA Activities NASA Houston, TX ?
713-498-7996:Launch Pad ? Houston, TX ?
713-579-8979:Breakfast Club Jimmy Vance Katy, TX ?
713-879-1448:ACOM II Eddie Runner Houston, TX ?
713-937-9097:Broadcast Computer David Armstrong Houston, TX V
713-955-7564:PCEVE ? TX ?
714-275-9094:N6KZB BBS N6KZB CA 312
714-636-2298:F.O.G. Jim Ward CA ?
714-681-0731 Ham Radio West John Warren Riverside, CA 312
716-544-1863 RFCARC WA2ZKD? Rochester, NY 312U
716-663-8478:NF2G Online David Stark Rochester, NY ?
716-672-8843 Computer Access Ctr. KA2NRC Buffalo, NY ?
716-694-0007 Real Programmers' ? NY ?
717-561-8150:Megaboard ? PA ?
717-876-0152:Northeast File Bank Stuart Wilson Jermyn, PA U
718-268-2062 Apple Sauce BBS ? NY ?
718-268-3173 WB2SQM BBS WB2SQM NY 312
718-442-1056 New York Transfer Bob Richards Staten Island, NY 312
718-698-7875 Hamnet ? New York, NY 31
718-761-5727*Programmers Corner David Snyder Staten Island, NY ?
719-390-5318:Colorado Spr.Ham BBS Lee Sublett Co. Springs, CO ?
719-637-1375 Dits & Bits ? CO ?
803-650-9022:Periscope Walt Mayo Myrtle Beach, SC ?
803-871-3468 Tinbrain's BBS ? Summerville, SC 3

804-249-8621 Diplomat BBS ? Newport News, VA ?
804-471-3360:Tidewater AR/CF Jim Rhodes VA Beach, VA U
804-550-3338:Flamethrower Jeffrey Loughridge Richmond, VA U
804-591-0736 Felicia ? VA ?
805-942-0329 Superbyte NE6I Lancaster, CA 3
805-947-4357 WB6FIU Fido BBS WB6FIU Palmdale, CA 312
805-967-0895 Compucations BBS ? Santa Barbara, CA ?
806-352-2482:The Radio Board Ron Chase Amarillo, TX U
806-352-9365:The Radio Board Ron Chase Amarillo, TX ?
807-345-3991 CITINET ? Thunder Bay, ON ?
808-533-0190 Small Biz Help Net ? Honolulu, HI ?
812-332-7227 Indiana On-Line WB9LWQ Bloomington, IN 312UM
813-859-4800 DataLink ? Lakeland, FL ?
813-874-3078*Pac-Comm, Inc. BBS KC2FF/W1BEL Tampa, FL 312
813-920-8820:Prof Data Exchange K8WVH Tampa, FL U>
814-255-OPUS Flood City's Opus ? Johnstown, PA ?
814-337-2021:Magical Mystery Tour Glenn Rudolph Meadville, PA U
816-241-1012 N0AJI BBS (a/c 314?) N0AJI St. Louis, MO 3
816-331-5868 Howard's Notebook ? Raymore, MO ?
816-331-7023 Online II Ham Radio ? Belton, MO 3
816-833-3427+Ham BBS ? Independence, MO 3
817-531-4761:Dept of Electronics KC5WE Ft. Worth, TX U
817-662-2361:FileQuest Jim Ray Waco, TX U
818-967-3108?Dataline N6ECN Pasadena, CA 31
818-998-0319 CSC Ham BBS K6IYK Pasadena, CA 312
901-872-8385 CyberNet BBS ? Millington, TN ?
902-868-2475:VE1EI BBS Doug Oldridge Halfax, NS Canada T
904-651-8684 Hot Muddy Duck N4HMD Pensacola, FL 31
904-733-4515+Jace ? Jacksonville, FL ?
907-243-0324 CHSIE K7TPN Anchorage, AK 3
913-345-1978:ANARC ANARC Shawnee Mission,KS ?
914-365-0180 Mnematics Videotext WA2IAC/(K2SK-HR SIG) Sparkill, NY ?
914-485-3393 COYnet Ham Radio BBS WB2COY Poughkeepsie, NY 31
914-667-9385:Joe Brown's BBS ? Mt. Vernon, NY U
914-695-2060:Onesty & Assoc. Patrick Onesty Middletown, NY ?
914-738-6857 M&M's Pelham Public ? Pelham, NY ?
915-653-9077:HAMNET BBS N5JZZ TX ?
915-673-9668 Midnight Special ? Abilene, TX ?
915-755-3053 CrossRoads ? El Paso, TX ?
915-944-1436:Teleport][BBS Dori Peterson San Angelo, TX U
916-362-1755*Niteline Rick Hight Mather AFB, CA U
916-366-5531 Amateur Radio Opus Howard Evans Rancho Cordova, CA ?
916-678-1535:WA6RDH BBS WA6RDH Dixon, CA 312V
916-920-1288:QST BBS ? Sacramento, CA ?
916-961-4921 Amateur Radio Opus ? Sacramento, CA ?
918-272-4327:Mac's Place ? Tulsa, OK ?
918-747-0250:Tulsa Ham & Eggcenter? Tulsa, OK ?
919-353-0610 Broadcasting TBBS ? Jacksonville, NC 3
919-460-0586 ALS BBS ? Cary, NC ?
919-779-6674:Micro Mesage Service Mike Strand Raleigh, NC ?

919-781-4203:Capitol Opus ? Raleigh, NC ?

Overseas phone # Name / (SysOp) Location Speed
================== ================================== ================== =====
011-03-512-5396(?) Radio Amateurs Club (Shlomo Musaali)L. Israel ?
011-04-381-299 (?) The Miler House (4Z4RN) L. Israel ?
011-0485-60368 (?) SSA Databus Sweeden (?) ?
011-31-35-45395 Radio Netherlands FIDO BBS Hilversum, Holland 31
011-353-1-88-56-34 Dublin Users BBS (Swdn Calling DX?) Dublin, Ireland 312
011-44-707-52242 RSGB Databox United Kingdom 2
011-46-8-7564197 Ham Systems Base Stockholm, Sweeden ?
011-46-8-7495826 The Alley Cat Stockholm, Sweeden ?
011-47-2-267414 The Ham Chat Oslo, Norway ?
011-47-34-59530 Dasan BBS Sandefjord, Norway ?
011-478-6703 (?) B.E.S.T. (Mohamed Albatati) Riyadh,Saudi Arabia?
011-54-1-51-9973 Gateway (LU7ABF) Buenos Aires, Arg. ?
011-54-1-764-4189 Telecom Net Buenos Aires, Arg. ?
011-852-0-459 Hamnet Hub Hong Kong ?
011-852-0-581828 HAMNET Hong Kong 12

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Thomas Brown, KA2UGQ BITNET: twb0@lehigh.bitnet
Lehigh University UC Box 855 ARPA: twb0@ns.cc.Lehigh.EDU
Bethlehem, PA 18015 UUCP: ..!uunet!twb0@lehigh.bitnet
(215) 758-0093 AX.25: ka2ugq@ka2ugq.nj.usa.na

'You can't have everything...where would you put it?' -S.W.

4650. National Museum of Communications in Irvine TX?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-25 05:37:44 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9012250538.AA00952@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5059

Has anyone on this list been there? I saw a blurb at the community radio station where I work with a picture of a VOA control board that was used from late 50's to 70's. It looks like it might be interesting.
I'd be interested in hearing about other museums with interesting communications exhibits. I tried to see a Communications Museum in Leningrad when I was there a year and a half ago, but it was closed for renovation. I'm told there's a telephone museum in downtown San Francisco but I've not followed up on that yet.
73, doug

4651. PRO-2006 800MHz Mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-25 06:36:00 UTC
From: 812spg@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012250638.AA04897@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 5060

I've recently purchased a REALISTIC PRO-2006 scanning receiver and have a question regarding a modification -- restoration of the disabled frequencies in the 800MHz area. I apologize if this is the 'umpteenth this question has been posed.

Browsing through the January 1991 issue of "Monitoring Times" magazine, there was a reference to simply cutting a wire and hitting a key. Sounds simple enough!

Anyone that might be able to provide more explicit instructions would sure be of help! (If you might also know of other simple modifications, it would be appreciated!)

Thanks in advance...

Larry Zielasko
812th Security Police Group
Ellsworth AFB, SD

4652. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT (24 DECEMBER)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-25 06:39:31 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901224233931.238021e6@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5062

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

DECEMBER 24, 1990

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Forecast

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Region 6412 spawned a class X1.8/1B Tenflare at 15:41 UT on 24 December. This flare was accompanied by modest radio burst emissions. The emissions resembled a Castelli-U type signature. The position of this flare was N10W80, which was just prior to the disappearance of Region 6412 from the western limb. Radio emissions at 245 MHz reached 2,600 s.f.u., but no significant sweep frequency events were recorded. Satellite-altitude protons again became enhanced due to this major energetic event. Protons at greater than 10 MeV became enhanced at 18:50 UT on 24 December, reaching 3 PFU at 20:35 UT on 24 December. Satellite level protons are expected to remain at enhanced levels for at least the next 24 hours.

Solar activity today has been quite high. Excluding the major X-class flare, three additional M-class flares occurred from Region 6420: a class M1.0/SF at 01:06 UT, a class M2.2/1F at 13:26 UT, and a class M1.0/1F at 23:00 UT (all on 24 December).

Complex region 6420 has now been split into three separate regions: Region 6422 (S16E46), 6423 (S19E24), and 6424 (S08E31). All of these regions are capable of producing M-class flares with a small risk for a major M-class flare.

The Space Environment Services Center has issued a condition YELLOW alert status for potential satellite proton events and PCA activity. This is in response to the powerful X-class flaring which has been occurring from Region 6412. This region has now rotated beyond the western limb, but will remain capable of producing terrestrially-influencable major flaring for about the next 24 to 48 hours. The potential for major flaring will be reduced by about 26 December provided the cluster of regions near 6420 do not change significantly in complexity.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

There is not expected to be a geomagnetic impact from the major X-class flare which erupted today from Region 6412. Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain mostly quiet to unsettled until about 27 December when activity could increase to active levels over low and middle latitudes. High

latitudes may experience brief periods of low-intensity minor storming. Overall activity should remain mostly unsettled.

HF propagation conditions are expected to suffer from periodic fading and distortion over the next three days at least, due to frequent solar flaring. The durations of these SID's could surpass 60 minutes. The average SID duration is expected to be near 40 minutes. SID intensities will vary according to the strength of the solar flares, but should not provide anything worse than moderate fading and distortion.

Communications via polar paths are discouraged at this time. Absorption levels due to the recent solar activity and proton enhancements have increased over polar regions. The absorption is expected to continue for at least the next several days (until at least 27 December).

SHORT TERM SOLAR FORECAST

Regions 6398 and 6399 are due to return over the next 72 hours. These regions were responsible for significant levels of M-class flaring on the last rotation. The activity at these solar longitudes was quite impressive. This region rotated beyond the western limb in a very active configuration two weeks ago. If predictions are correct, these active longitudes should return in configurations still capable of producing potentially frequent M-class flaring. There is a notable risk that regions in these longitudes may have formed with characteristics capable of spawning major flares. More will be known as these regions begin to return.

It appears as though activity levels and indices may actually peak with the return of these active longitudes, which would correlate fairly well with prediction models which suggest a peak in early 1991. If Region 6412 returns as expected, it could very well return with a significant amount of magnetic and optical complexity capable of producing major activity. This region is a long-lived center which has retained a large size and respectable magnetic complexity throughout its last transit. This lends strength to the models which predict potentially significant activity from this center when it returns near 07 December. So January appears to look increasingly attractive with regards to a potential peak in solar activity.

** End of Report **

4653. Re: Morse code program for PC .. here is

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-25 10:17:53 UTC
From: spcecdt@deeptht.UUCP
Message-ID: <119@deeptht.UUCP>
Source record: 5061
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Here's an awk text-to-Morse translator that will work on SCO consoles...

John DuBois
spcecdt@deeptht.santa-cruz.ca.us

```
:
# Morse to ascii translator
# John H. DuBois III 11/90
# Written for XENIX console; depends on SYSV tty modes (cr2)
# and SCO ANSI set-beep-length escape code
# Stuck at max ~8 wpm by shortest console beep & length of cr2 delay

# save tty mode so it can be reset
ttymode=`stty -g < /dev/tty`
# reset tty mode if program aborted
trap "stty $ttymode < /dev/tty" INT QUIT
# set cr2 so that cr delays can be used for timing
stty cr2 < /dev/tty
# set bell to 1/(1487*840.3ns) Hz (800 Hz), 100 mS duration
# note: bell is *not* reset at end of script,
# since there's no way to tell what it was set to from a script
echo -n "\033[=1487;1B"

tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' | awk '
BEGIN {
split("a.- b-... c-.-. d-.. e. f..-. g--. h.... i.. j.--- k-.- l.-.."\
" m-- n-. o--- p.--. q--.- r.-. s... t- u..- v...- w.-- x-..- y-.-- z--.."\
" ,--..-- ..-.-.- --...- =-...- /-..-. E.-.-."\
" 0----- 1.---- 2..--- 3...-- 4....- 5..... 6-.... 7--... 8---.. 9----.",
Data," ")
Delay = "\015"
S["."] = "\07" Delay
S["-"] = "\07\07\07" Delay Delay
Char = Delay Delay
Word = Char Char Char
for (i in Data) {
Letter = substr(Data[i],1,1)
Morse = substr(Data[i],2)
len = length(Morse);
for (j = 1; j <= len; j++)
L[Letter] = L[Letter] S[substr(Morse,j,1)]
}
L[" "] = Word
L["\t"] = Word
```

```
}

{
# translate entire line before outputting to minimize effects of
# load on timing
Line = ""
len = length($0);
for (i = 1; i <= len; i++)
Line = Line L[substr($0,i,1)] Char
Line = Line Word
printf("%s",Line);
}

END {
printf L["E"]
}
'

stty $ttymode < /dev/tty
```

4654. Re: morse code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-25 13:23:31 UTC
From: kitagawa@will.ntt.jp
Message-ID: <13605@will.ntt.JP>
Source record: 5064
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

CW/Morse-code itself may not be so interesting as a modulation/coding technique any more. But how experienced operators decode morse-code is very interesting.

After operating CW intensively in those contests, every hiss sound is decoded as Morse-code for me. Even wind seems calling like 'DE ....'. This symptom continues almost for a day, until I get enough sleep. My ear/nerve/brain system seems over adaptive to morse-code :-) Some kind of matched filter must be formed in my brain. Or it has been already built in my brain after years of over dose to CW. (addictive) And a hour of intensive operation may activate it.

As a little bit old-fashioned ham operator, I like CW very much.

As a scientist, I am very much interested in how human brain is adapted to CW/Morse-code. (Though I am amature in neuro science.)

As an engineer, I want to emulate CW decoding mechanism of human brain by electronics such as DSP, neural network, software, ...
Interesting enough !

As someone pointed at, CW is like bicycle. Both are easy for human, but very difficult for machine to manipulate. Is there already a robot which can ride bicycle very well ?

masa

*--- **** ***-- *--* *-* *-*
Masahiro Kitagawa (JH3PRR)
NTT Research Labs. Tokyo Japan
kitagawa@will.ntt.jp

4655. Re: N3IST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-25 14:35:49 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9012251435.AA18571@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 5063

Others please ignore..
Sorry OM, but my direct mail to you gets returned from various relay points, so don't seem to be able to get to you directly. What kind of (honorary) job do you want at NIST :) I gave a copy of your "offer" to a member of our ham club, who found it interesting.
Write if you need work ;)
73, Bob W3OTC <rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> 301-975-5677 (o) 762-5838 (h)

4656. Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 00:28:36 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec26.002836.3193@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5066

```
As quoted from <1711@ke4zv.UUCP> by gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman):
+---------------
| You are right of course, but there is something we can do *with* amateur
| radio to change the situation. We can use amateur radio as bait to hook some
| of the young proto-technoids and get them interested in learning about
| technology for the fun of it before they lose their sense of wonder. If we're
+---------------

This is part of what I meant: helping to make understanding of technology
acceptable (and, if possible, indispensable) to the general public. This and
many other things are needed to help not only ham radio, but technology in the
U.S. in general.

C'mon, fellow hams! Forget the stupid code/nocode dispute --- there are much
more important things to worry about, and this issue may be the MOST important.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

4657. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 00:30:44 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec26.003044.3281@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 5067

```
As quoted from <1990Dec25.043505.18054@athena.cs.uga.edu> by mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
(Michael A. Covington):
+---------------
| In article <1990Dec24.225030.5833@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery
KB8JRR) writes:
| >As quoted from <108@w3vh.UUCP> by rolfe@w3vh.UUCP (Rolfe Tessem):
| >+---------------
| >| >usenet that don't know the difference between "loose" and "lose". For the
| >| ====
| >| on usenet who don't know the difference between "that" and "who". For the
| >+---------------
| >
| >Actually, my high school and college English teachers taught that the use of
| >"who" is now discouraged....
|
| No, they didn't. They probably told you that if you can't distinguish
| between "who" and "whom" you can do without "whom" and just use "who".
+---------------

No (and I know the difference). They taught specifically that (1) "which" is
passe, and (2) "who" is dying. "That" was the generally preferred form.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

4658. Re: New Code-free Technician class license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 03:33:18 UTC
From: jay@gdx.UUCP
Message-ID: <89@gdx.UUCP>
Source record: 5068

>own. Come on, all you people who wanted no-code. Now's your chance!
>We're here to help you!
>
>Diana L. Syriac, KC1SP
>

Thanks for the support. I'm glad that there are some hams that
recognize the fact that non code hams can contribute to the ham
community. Personally, I'm a very busy person, and would not want to
devote the time to learn code, only to abandon it after getty my licence.

I want to play mostly with 2M and packet, I don't need moorse for that.

J

4659. DSP modems etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 11:35:53 UTC
From: jaervinen@bhajee.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <301@uninet.vbo.dec.com>
Source record: 5069

I haven't followed this group for some time (years!). But at that time there was some talk of applying DSP techniques for ham radio modems; I don't remember who it was but someone planned to do some work using a DSP board (TI chip I think) for a PC. Did anything ever come out of it?

Also, I think someone offere his DSP board for sale a couple of months ago - I cannot access the message anymore, so I'd be interested to know who it was if the board is still there, or to know about any other sources.

4660. Statistics for NoCode articles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 15:37:00 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40148@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 5070

Here's something to lighten your spirits in this Christmas season.
After coming back from Christmas Day vacation and trudging thru many
articles on the good and bad points about NoCode, I decided to get
some statistics (ok, so I'm a Math major :-).

I started keeping track of the posters and whether or not they were for or
against NoCode, or if I couldn't tell, and if they were against Code
(big difference between being for NoCode and being against Code). I've
got a list of about 20 names with my category assignments......But then
I figured if I posted that, I'd get flamed for posting it, so I didn't.

But then I went back and did a manual search to determine HOW MANY
articles there have been on NoCode. My computer still stores about 1200
articles, reaching back well beyond the 13Dec90 announcement.

The first article posted I could find was "Where is it going?" dated
6Dec90. Next one was posted on 9Dec90...and it was in full force by
then, even BEFORE the Official Announcement on 13Dec90. Of the 782
articles since since 9Dec90, (drum roll, please) 336 of them were on
the NoCode war and 128 of them were on the rec.ham->rec.radio.amateur
war. That means 43% of all articles has been NoCode, 16% has been
admin related, and only 40% has been the cream that most of us read
rec.ham-radio for.

Now, can we please get back to "the good old days" and get some
substance back into rec.ham-radio?

CHEERS and have a Happy New Year!
Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

4661. FT470 mods/undoc'd features

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 18:30:14 UTC
From: jimd@gold.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <1819@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 5071

now interested in FT470 mods and undocumented 'features'. Could some
kind soul email any good stuff to me?

Thanks,
Jim Delwiche
KK6LH
jimd@gold.gvg.tek.com

4662. 5 WPM == ITU requirement

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 18:32:35 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <22157@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 4981

In article <58130008@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
+I always find it interesting that it is the long-term Technicians that
---
+propose the two level or classes license structure. I wonder want the
+real motivation is to propose the present Techs should be grandfathered
+to full HF priviledges. I feel it more they want the full HF priviledges
+and don't want to learn the code. Actually there is more to learning
---
+the code on upgrading. It also is learning the answers to more theroy
+questions. Otherwise there would be few if any General class license
+holders.

Your errors in sentence structure and spelling notwithstanding, the real reason lies in the perception that there is little if any difference between the Tech (element 3, pre-Novice Enhancement) and General class licensee.

We already learned the code, and demonstrated that skill at 5 WPM.

In fact, some of us have technical skills that far surpass those of our brethern with General tickets; the reason? While the Generals have been busy blasting away at 14.313, the Techs have been building antennas for OSCAR, amps for 1.2 GHz, linked microwave systems at 10 GHz and playing with the packet and DSP techniques...done any of that stuff??!!

+
+Most countries that have fewer classes than the US still have some
+minimal requirement for minimal priviledges, and a full priviledge
+class for a more difficult exam along with a no-code license. This is
+a more reasonable proposal.
+
+Jim, WA6SDM
+jholly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

Most countries are not AMERICA! I would suggest you go have a look and see how many jobs are available for buggy-whip makers and then get grip on reality! This nonsense about CW has just about run it's course, most hams are beginning to understand that the FCC isn't going to play the "good-ole-boy" games that the OF's in the ARRL have been whimpering about for the last 40 years. It's not 1955 anymore, in case you haven't noticed!

A two-tier license structure, or whatever. Just so long as the CW test is kicked back to 5 WPM. There's really no reason whatsoever for anything faster in terms of the ITU regs, or the skill level of the operator.

If you could explain ONE real reason why that 13 WPM/Element 1b makes a ham any better, I'd love to hear it! To my way of thinking, it's just another stumbling block - another way of keeping the inner-sanctum of HF from people that would be interested in it bringing technical growth to it! (no :-)'s here...I'm very serious about this.)

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

4663. US/USSR/JAPAN FARS RADIOSPORT GAMES IN MAY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 19:04:50 UTC
From: Robert_e_LaGrone@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <37249@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 5072

RADIO SPORT GAMES, 1991

(The following is directed mainly to hams in the states of Oregon, Washington, and California and all the other western states. We thought it might also be of interest to the general rec.ham-radio community.--Bob.)

Greetings to all members and friends of the Friendship Amateur Radio Society, Inc. (FARS).

International radio sport history was made in September 1989. For seven days, the Portland, Oregon and Niigata
Japan Radiosports teams had the great pleasure of representing the U.S. amateur and Japanese radio fraternity at
the First Sister Cities Friendship Radio Sports Games in Khabarovsk, USSR.

The Portland Oregon Radiosport Games, planned for 1991 are the follow on event to the '89 games held in
Khabarovsk. This event will bring together teams representing the US, Japan, Canada and the Soviet Union.

The Portland games will consist of 3 main events beginning with CW sending and receiving to test Morse Code
skills. The Portland event will continue with team DF and conclude with the HF operating events.

THE CW COMPETITION

Reception of the Morse code is judged on speed of reception (1 minuteK of correct copy) and the number of errors during the test run.
scoring may be given for the method_ ofN transcription of the received text when handwritten.

The transmission of the Morse code is judged in three major areas, speed, correctness of transmission and style.
The competition also contains bonus scoring based on the difficulty of the keying device -- straight key, vibroplex
key or automatic keyer.

THE OPERATING EVENT

The operating event includes a traditional HF sprint hosted at 5 stations in the Portland area. The contest will be
conducted round robin with each team operating a portion of the contest at each of the five stations.

The HF event is a single transmitter event with only one signal on the air at any given time. Additional

transmitting, receiving and antenna equipment may be present at the site provided only one transmitter is active at any given time.

During the HF sprint operating of the station shall be divided among members of the team with each receiving approximately equal operating time. Each operator shall be responsible for establishing, exchanging QSO information and logging the contact. The remaining members of the team may monitor the bands and act as spotters when not activelyK operating.

THE FOX HUNT

The Fox Hunt will be conducted according to international rules and is proposed for Portlands Forest Park. It will include 5 hidden transmitters located throughout the park.

WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT

Formal invitations (both personal and State Department) will be sent to the Soviet team via personal courier on December 16, 1990. The Soviets will be sending a team of (12) individuals, and have provided complete personal information on all of them. Their number includes a number of our dear friends, with whom we competed in Khabarovsk in 1989.

Yuzo, JR1WYB, a facilitator of the 1989 Games in Khabarovsk, left for Japan on December 9, and will be pursuing a number of objectives for FARS. He will be writing an article about the games for the pre-eminent Japanese ham magazine, "CQ Ham Radio," and will be soliciting the Japanese team for the 1991 games. Oba Zenichi, JN1JPX, a member of the 1989 Japanese team, has indicated interest in organizing the 1991 Japanese team, and will spend time discussing this with Yuzo during his visit.

Yoshiko, another 1989 Japanese team member, has communicated her great desire to compete in the 1991 games, and is expected to assist Oba in his efforts. Both Yuzo and Oba are fluent in Japanese, English and Russian, and are two of our premier supporters in Japan.

Short of a full page column, this account should reflect the excitement and momentum of preparations for the 1991 games. Much effort is currently being expended on three continents by individuals concerned for the continued international cooperation of amateur radio operators and the promotion of international radiosport and the Sister-Cities Friendship Amateur Radiosport Games 1991. We are also actively promoting Radiosport as an official activity of the International Olympics games.

While the balance of the news is good, I must again solicit your support. FARS needs you!!!! In particular, FARS
needs individuals to work in the areas of:
1)Planning/Organization - Board of Directors,
2) Housing for Guests/Competitors,
3) Trans- portation of international participants to events and excursions during visit,
4) Hosts for international visitors - both Japanese and Soviet guests will want to spend time (dinner, family outings)
with American Hams. All have expressed a desire to experience our culture and family life,
5) Individuals willing to help conduct the competitive events of CW sending and receiving side),
Direction-Finding (DF - Portland), and HF DX (Portland). Guest/Competitors at the 1991 Games will be attending
for the events, but will value their experience of us as individuals and our way of life at least as much as any of their other activities.

6) We are also looking for those of you who are interested in serving as judges or participants as competitors on
the US teams. Send us a note about your self and your qualifications.

FARS REALLY DOES NEED YOU!!! - as representatives of the finest hobby in the world, our American Way
of Life, and what all of us at FARS&? consider to be the greatest community in the U.S.A.!

If you are not currently a FARS member, we'd like to encourage you to join NOW! FARS will value any
individual contributions offered. Your ideas and participation are vital! As we embark on formal fund-raising in
the business sector, contributions of funds would be very useful, and we solicit them from you as individuals or
organizations. Please send requests for membership information or contributions of skills or financial contributions
to: Friendship Amateur Radio Society, Inc., P.O. Box 13344, Portland, Oregon 97213.

73, Happy Holidays, and my hopes for international goodwill and fraternity through amateur radio

- Dick, UA0C\WA0DIM

(Submitted by: Bob LaGrone, WX6S; Internet: Robert.e.lagrone@cup.portal.com.)

4664. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 19:11:29 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <9748@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 5076

In article <1990Dec20.040518.28528@athena.cs.uga.edu>, mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
> In article <785.276F70E6@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >
> >I have been thinking about all of the reports similar to this that I have
> >heard, and it suddenly dawned on me that perhaps part of the opposition to
> >no-code was the desire of some to keep ham radio down at the slow, lotech
> >level they can keep up with.

> It just dawned on you now? I've been picking up those vibes since the
> debate started. Plenty of hams are _afraid_ of an influx of
> more sophisticated technical people. They're afraid that this would
> raise the standards of ham radio to the point that people who don't
> know how a radio works might find themselves out of place no matter
> how fast they can send code.

Gripe whine moan, and now that you get what you whined for, gripe moan and slam the opposition. Please explain to me how you KNOW that this "great influx of super-techies" is sure to happen? The way I see it, passing the novice and tech written exams to get on the air is EASIER than it used to be. What happened to the "more technically oriented" exam that was supposed to go with the no-code license? I think it is abundantly obvious that the RATIO of "more sophisticated technical people" to enter via the no-code path will remain unchanged or drop as long as the written exam does not reflect the sophistication. I have been helping friends and acquaintences enter the hobby for over 15 years, at a much better than 1 per year rate. From the informal survey I have verbally conducted, MOST of the new no-coders are going to be the spouses of current hams. Heck, my MOTHER is going for her ticket now at the age of ??, (WR4A's XYL :-) I don't think she would be insulted if I told the net she is NOT a sophisticated technical person. Since I have started efforts here at Intergraph in forming a communications club, most (not all) of the interested parties are MOSTLY interested in 2m autopatch privs. A few computer hackers are interested in wireless BBS and packet (some even TCP/IP) and 1 or 2 in ATV.

Please explain to me why the no-code license is going to cause a big increase in super-techie types when the test is not super-techie?

OLDE-PHARTE NOT IN THE LEAST AFFRAID OF YOUR "influx of sophisticated technical people" CUZ I'LL BELEIVE IT WHEN I SEE IT AND I'LL GET OFF MY SOAP-BOX WHEN YOU QUIT YOUR PATHETIC WHINING AND UNFOUNDED

SPECULATION- Herbi (not of 14.313 fame) back to my DSP code, KM4JN

P.s. Keep it up Tad, somebody has to do it ....:-)

4665. Need Webersat Image

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 20:09:24 UTC
From: davids@epicb.truevision.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec26.200924.14035@truevision.com>
Source record: 5073

I have read about the Webersat satellite and the great full color images of the earth that it has been transmitting, but I have never SEEN any of these images. Does anyone have one of these images in GIF or some other format that I can look at??

Thanks,
David Spoelstra
davids@truevision.com
uunet!epicb!davids

4666. Equipment ideas for the Microsats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 20:16:54 UTC
From: hicks@nikkor.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <695@sousa.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 5075
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I've recently been bit by satellite QSO's and have been working CW via RS-10 and have been following the DOVE telemetry. I would now like to proceed to full use of the Microsats. I have just sent for my AMSAT membership and am awaiting books, etc that are on order.

I currently own an HF rig, a 2mFM rig and a TNC. I understand that I need 70 cm recieving capability and a PSK modem to copy the downlink of the packet data. My questions related to this are:

1. Do you have any first-hand experience with the recieving converters that take 435 down to 10m? I have seen adds for Hamtronics but would appreciate any feedback on any you are aware of and/or have experience with. Obviously, my preference would be an all-mode UHF rig, but with the rest of the equipment I'm gonna have to buy, I'd like to get by for a little less for now and add that later.

2. I would also like information on PSK modems for use with the Microsats. I have seen Paccomm's PSK-1 modem (which also copies Oscar 13 400 baud telemetry). I have heard of the G3RUH (?) PSK modem but know nothing about it. What are the rest of you using?

3. I have read that the Paccomm PSK-1 modem will not work with the Kantronics KPC TNC's (which I have) so I will most likely be looking at replacing my TNC, too. I would like to upgrade to a unit that will support KISS mode, TCP/IP, WEFAX, etc. as well as interface with the PSK modem. I would like to go with a unit that has some future, too. I am considering the PK232 and KAM. Any others? Any suggestions on any of them? Benefits, features you look for?

4. It sounds like a regular FM rig will work for the uplink on 2m. I have a Kenwood TR7800 (25W). Any problems with this? What are you folks using? Do I need a 2m all-band rig?

Thanks for any input. I appreciate the collective feedback and common sense approach from anyone. Satellite communications is an exciting new mode for me and want to spend my $$ wisely!

73's

--chas
WB0LJP

4667. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 22:11:02 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8493@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 5074

In article <LZmeu2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
[with respect to licensing procedures for the new hamlette Technicians]
>
> The test will have 55 questions. To upgrade, you would take a test of
>55 questions. To walk in cold (no license), you would take a test of 55
>questions. If you walk in and take the Novice test and decide that it
>was horribly easy, and then take the Tech test, you will take the Novice
>test, and then the full 55 question Tech test. You do not need to take
>the Novice written test to be a Tech. You do not need to take the Tech
>test to be a General. You need only 55 questions.

Sorry, but this is genuine disinformation. The ruling is that applicants will be required to pass elements 2 and 3a. Period. Those are the same 2 and 3a elements as are around today (though, of course, the question pools are modified ever so slightly from time to time). These elements are commonly called the Novice written element and the Technician written element. You must complete element 2 before you can take 3a. If you pass 2, you will be given a CSCE for it, valid for one year. Same for 3a. Completing both of these will qualify you for the new Technician license. Thus the thundering hordes who have been dying to get on the air could, if they wanted, run out and take these this weekend, then send in their 610 once the ruling takes effect. In order to upgrade to General, you would then take both 1b and 3b. In other words, you DO have to pass the Novice written exam before you can take the Technician written exam, you DO have to pass the Technician written exam before you can take the General written exam, etc. The only changes the ruling made were to drop element 1a as a requirement for Technician and to restrict Technicians who have not passed element 1a to 30 MHz and up.

4668. UOSAT-14 information request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-26 23:59:11 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <756@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 4977
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I am interested in information on communicating with uo-14. I know that this satellite was just opened for amateur use. The baudrate is 9600bps. I would like to know the modulation used and information on the correct modem. What type of software should be used when exchanging data with the bird? Must one use ssb for the downlink as on the microsats? I would in addition like to know if the new DSP devices will be able to handle the uosat modem standard
? Any other information as well would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse

kb2ear!n2aam@princeton.edu

Fido dave marthouse 1:107/323

packet n2aam @ w2odv-4

4669. rec.ham-radio reorganization: OK, how about .policy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 00:00:41 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4501@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 4979
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

(My newsfeed here is getting decidedly erratic...Please e-mail comments
to me as well as posting them.)

There has been a lot of controversy surrounding the .legal group portion
of this proposal. Many posters have had problems with the name, on several
grounds. I asked for a better suggestion, and Bill Davidsen (I think...please
correct me if I'm wrong) suggested .policy. I've given it a lot of thought,
and have decided it's a reasonable suggestion. I haven't seen any comment
one way or the other, so I'm asking: Is this a better idea than .legal for
a group concerned with the endless legalities and such of ham radio?

While I'm here, I'll add that I'm going to extend the discussion period a
week, until January 7, both so we can resolve this issue before we go to a
vote and to make sure everyone has an opportunity to comment regardless of
the holidays. I've spoken via E-mail with Ekiot Lear, and he sees no problem
with that.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory G. Woodbury

4670. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 00:12:35 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec27.001235.2549@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4978

In article <9748@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
>
> Gripe whine moan, and now that you get what you whined for, gripe
> moan and slam the opposition. Please explain to me how you KNOW
> that this "great influx of super-techies" is sure to happen?

I didn't say it was sure to happen; I said some hams are afraid of it.

> The
> way I see it, passing the novice and tech written exams to get
> on the air is EASIER than it used to be.

The codeless Tech is an entry-level license and should be compared to Novice,
not to Tech-with-code. It is easier in terms of drudgework, but not in terms
of degree of understanding of radio required.

> Please explain to me why the no-code license is going to cause a
> big increase in super-techie types when the test is not super-techie?

Because the attitude among many RF professionals is that the old ham
requirements, with heavy emphasis on code, are simply outdated and antiquarian.
There have been messages on this newsgroup, from people who ought to know,
saying that there is considerable interest in the new license among EE
faculty and other such people.

> OLDE-PHARTE NOT IN THE LEAST AFFRAID OF YOUR "influx of sophisticated
> technical people" CUZ I'LL BELEIVE IT WHEN I SEE IT AND I'LL GET OFF
> MY SOAP-BOX WHEN YOU QUIT YOUR PATHETIC WHINING AND UNFOUNDED
> SPECULATION- Herbi (not of 14.313 fame) back to my DSP code, KM4JN

Why is any opinion you disagree with "pathetic whining"?

Anyhow, you're refuting things that I didn't say. I would *support* a general
toughening of the theory exams, and the only reason I consider the codeless
Tech exams acceptable is that, being entry-level, this license is intended to
compare with Novice rather than Tech-with-code.

73 de N4TMI (Advanced Class)

4671. Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 01:42:56 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <0LeTu1w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4980

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

> We don't have good evidence that a large segment
> of the population doesn't find the code HARD to learn. We are now embarking
> on an experiment that will let us find out for sure. If our ranks don't
> swell with the new no code techs, then, at least we'll know for sure
> that they weren't being kept out by the code being hard for them to learn.

We have to be careful to not make the opposite assumption -- that if
the ranks DO swell that they WERE kept out by the code. The swell may
be due to increased advertising, or due to people who never even tried
the code and don't know if they would have had trouble or not.

4672. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 05:00:36 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <PRNTu3w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4983

mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:

> In article <108@w3vh.UUCP> rolfe@w3vh.UUCP (Rolfe Tessem) writes:
> >

And now, since the no-code question has been beaten to death, let's
all start a spelling flame war. We can all pick apart every message with
any spelling or grammer errors, and argue endlessly about "which" and "who"
and "lose" and "loose", and "its" versus "it's".

This is heavy sarcasm, in case you didn't notice. Many of the people
who post to USEnet do not speak English as a first language, and some
seem to be struggling mightily with it at all. I have seen posts where
it took considerable effort to decipher the meaning of a request, but
nobody popped in with grammer lessons. Until rec.ham-radio.

4673. MARS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 05:05:24 UTC
From: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <3704@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 4986

Anyone ACTIVE in MARS please contact me via mail. Thank you!

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, crash}!orbit!pnet51!hca
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!hca@nosc.mil
INET: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org

4674. Re: No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 05:11:01 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4502@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 4982

In article <5411@rsiatl.Dixie.Com> jgd@Dixie.Com (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>I guess the best part about all this noise about no-code licenses is that
>it does not matter. WE won, you lost and I'm going to savor the victory
>for some time to come. That is until I get motivated to start working
>for the total elimination of CW as a license requirement.

Excuse me while I get an airsickness bag from my flight kit.

OK...that's better.

John, that paragraph would have sounded more typical coming from a four-year-
old on a swingset. I expected better from you.

How long will it be before all the no-code licensees save ham radio?

Personally, I think the number is measured in centuries...
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory G. Woodbury

4675. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 06:30:28 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec27.063028.5393@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4984

Apologies to anyone if it seemed that I was starting a "spelling flame war."
I did not originally criticize anyone's spelling or usage. I got involved
when someone else posted rules of grammar that were incorrect. I realized
this was off topic and was posting messages only to correct actual
misstatements of fact in my professional specialty (English syntax).

4676. CODE on the "HF" CB band!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 07:35:05 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <4701.2779BEDE@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4985

There was discussion some time ago on this subject and someone siad they ahd never heard CW between 27 and 28Mhz....Well Christmas day while mobiling to my mom's, I was tuning the Kenwood 680 across the HF "Freeband" area to see what was there and lo and behold about 27.425 I heard a CW QSO between a guy in Haiti and a guy in the states!!!!...BOTH running CW!!! and good fists too! The guy in haiti was 24, name Rick...and his rig was a 553 (whatever that is!)..he had to sign because of TVI (dont you love it!)...I couldnt quite pull the guy in the states out of the noise but he was there somewhere along the mid coast...i did heard him ask Rick if he would be on 10mtrs later????? Hmmmmm Guess there IS CW being used outside the ham bands after all..... (and the guys evidently were hams anyway!)
I kinda got interested in seeing what 10mtrs was like after hearing that and going into the Novice band work N1CAJ on 10cw while MOBILE using the mic PTT on my 680 and the rig in FULL cw bk-in...no cw key plugged in and NO sidetone either!! It was easy but Frank and I had a great QSO for about 30 minutes or so....Gee I kinda misssed that fun on 10m...maybe it time to get the knee key out again!
See ya on 10mtr CW???

73
Chris
WB5ITT

4677. Re: Equipment ideas for the Microsats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 13:09:34 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1722@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4991
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <695@sousa.enet.dec.com> hicks@nikkor.enet.dec.com (Chas Hicks) writes:
>
>I've recently been bit by satellite QSO's and have been working CW via
>RS-10 and have been following the DOVE telemetry. I would now like to
>proceed to full use of the Microsats. I have just sent for my AMSAT
>membership and am awaiting books, etc that are on order.
>
>I currently own an HF rig, a 2mFM rig and a TNC. I understand that I
>need 70 cm recieving capability and a PSK modem to copy the downlink of
>the packet data. My questions related to this are:
>
>1. Do you have any first-hand experience with the recieving converters
> that take 435 down to 10m? I have seen adds for Hamtronics but would
> appreciate any feedback on any you are aware of and/or have
> experience with. Obviously, my preference would be an all-mode
> UHF rig, but with the rest of the equipment I'm gonna have
> to buy, I'd like to get by for a little less for now and add that
> later.

I built one of the Hamtronics converters. Getting the local oscillator
stablized so that it would start reliably and still get a clean waveform
was a bear. If I hadn't had a spectrum analyser handy, I would probably
have given up. It works ok now, however. I personally like the converters
from Advanced Receiver Research. They are stable, sensitive, and have
reasonable noise figures. The only problem I have had is with lightning
induced surges blowing the gasfets.

>2. I would also like information on PSK modems for use with the
> Microsats. I have seen Paccomm's PSK-1 modem (which also copies
> Oscar 13 400 baud telemetry). I have heard of the G3RUH (?)
> PSK modem but know nothing about it. What are the rest of you
> using?

I'm using the G3RUH design from Radiokit. The modem went together easily.
It tuned up cleanly. And it works. I did have the advantage of a spectrum
analyser, dual trace 200 Mhz scope, and a frequency counter to make it
play, but these shouldn't be necessary. The Paccomm unit seems to be
a solid unit, but I haven't had any personal experience with it.

>3. I have read that the Paccomm PSK-1 modem will not work with the
> Kantronics KPC TNC's (which I have) so I will most likely be
> looking at replacing my TNC, too. I would like to upgrade to a
> unit that will support KISS mode, TCP/IP, WEFAX, etc. as well as
> interface with the PSK modem. I would like to go with a unit that

> has some future, too. I am considering the PK232 and KAM. Any
> others? Any suggestions on any of them? Benefits, features you
> look for?

I would recomend a simple straight TNC2 clone such as the MFJ1270B or the Paccomm Tiny 2. I have used both extensively to interface various modems, G3RUH, WA4DSY 56k, Kantronic 2400, etc. Running KISS is a simple ROM replacement. I wouldn't bother with the multimode wonder boxes. The compromises inherent in a do everything box mean that they do nothing particularly well. Also, the external modems we are talking about are specifically designed to interface with the TNC2 and tying them to one of the multimode boxes is not straight forward. You can do it with the PK232, I've installed them for friends, but it's not simple. You have to go inside and find the signals that you need, cut traces, and patch in your own wiring. With the TNC2, the modems connect cleanly to the external modem disconnect header.

>4. It sounds like a regular FM rig will work for the uplink on 2m.
> I have a Kenwood TR7800 (25W). Any problems with this? What are
> you folks using? Do I need a 2m all-band rig?

The main thing you may need is a "mode J" filter to keep the 2 meter signal and it's harmonics out of the converter. Spectrum International sells a nice one. You can build one fairly easily if you are handy with metalworking tools.

Gary KE4ZV

4678. Re: rec.ham-radio reorganization: OK, how about .policy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 13:36:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1723@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4992
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.groups

In article <4501@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
>(My newsfeed here is getting decidedly erratic...Please e-mail comments
>to me as well as posting them.)
>
>There has been a lot of controversy surrounding the .legal group portion
>of this proposal. Many posters have had problems with the name, on several
>grounds. I asked for a better suggestion, and Bill Davidsen (I think...please
>correct me if I'm wrong) suggested .policy. I've given it a lot of thought,
>and have decided it's a reasonable suggestion. I haven't seen any comment
>one way or the other, so I'm asking: Is this a better idea than .legal for
>a group concerned with the endless legalities and such of ham radio?

I support the change of name to policy. The problem with legal in my mind
is that this is an international group and legal issues vary from one
administration to another. Policy encompasses a wider range of issues
that could be more inclusive of our international friends.

I still strongly urge the creation of a tech group as well as renaming
the base group to misc. These changes should minimize inappropriate
cross posts and give a pure tech enviornment to those who have demanded
it. If our mailing list administrator would agree to handle the tech
group as a separate mailing, I think that a lot of people would be happy.

Gary KE4ZV

4679. Orthographic Ineptitude

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 14:18:40 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9012271418.AA20312@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 4987

Spelling has never been my strong point. I try to use correct syntax and grammar. I welcome ANY effort by non-native English speakers. However, I note that it is the native-born Americans who seem to favor us most with the consistent use of "there" instead of "their", "liscense", "real" where "really" is called for, etc, etc.
I feel better already..... Bob W3OTC

4680. Re: Codeless Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 14:34:29 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1724@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4993

In article <9748@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
>
> Gripe whine moan, and now that you get what you whined for, gripe
> moan and slam the opposition. Please explain to me how you KNOW
> that this "great influx of super-techies" is sure to happen? The
> way I see it, passing the novice and tech written exams to get
> on the air is EASIER than it used to be. What happened to the
> "more technically oriented" exam that was supposed to go with
> the no-code license? I think it is abundantly obvious that the
> RATIO of "more sophisticated technical people" to enter via the
> no-code path will remain unchanged or drop as long as the
> written exam does not reflect the sophistication. I have been

I wouldn't be surprised if the RATIO of technical to non-technical types remains static. Especially if we don't do a good recruiting job. Still, this should result in relatively large NUMBER of new technical types joining the hobby. Many techies are not keen on operating events and could care less about the Morse operating mode. My personal recruiting count of techie EEs who have either already taken the written exams or are brushing up for them since the no-code license announcement stands at four. These folks have little interest in operating for operating's sake. They don't care about autopatches, they already have cellular phones. They want to try new ideas that they aren't allowed to try at work.

> helping friends and acquaintences enter the hobby for over 15 years,
> at a much better than 1 per year rate. From the informal survey
> I have verbally conducted, MOST of the new no-coders are going to
> be the spouses of current hams. Heck, my MOTHER is going for her
> ticket now at the age of ??, (WR4A's XYL :-) I don't think she
> would be insulted if I told the net she is NOT a sophisticated
> technical person. Since I have started efforts here at Intergraph
> in forming a communications club, most (not all) of the interested
> parties are MOSTLY interested in 2m autopatch privs. A few computer
> hackers are interested in wireless BBS and packet (some even TCP/IP)
> and 1 or 2 in ATV.

It's been my experience that the "autopatch amateurs" aren't very active amateurs. We have a couple of dozen club members who entered the old fashioned way who I would call "autopatch amateurs". They are almost never heard in QSO with anyone other than their spouses and are rarely on the air at all except to use the patch. The club tends to look at them simply as revenue enhancement. A few more won't appreciably effect our operations.

> Please explain to me why the no-code license is going to cause a
> big increase in super-techie types when the test is not super-techie?

Take this up with the FCC. They're the ones who decided not to require an Extra level written exam for the new class. My personal opinion is that requiring a super tough written exam would discourage youngsters who want to experiment and learn by doing. Amateur radio is supposed to be a lifelong learning and self-training service. If the entry requirement is at the expert level, then the purpose of the service is diluted. For those few who simply must have wallpaper to chart their progress, I'm sure the League could step in with programs similar to their high speed CW certificates, but this time testing technical progress. One certificate that already does this is AMSAT's ZRO Memorial Award. It measures your ability to receive extremely weak signals. Yeah, the signals are CW, but that gives the satellite enhusiasts a real reason to teach themselves Morse rather than being forced into it by government regulation. Continuous self training is one of the major purposes of amateur radio. A complex licensing structure does not necessarily aid this purpose, especially if it discourages entry in the first place by imposing requirements considered not germaine at the time by new entrants. Once they're hooked, they can learn what they need to know to operate new modes or experiment with new technologies. If this results in some "amateurish" operating practices on the air for a while as they master new skills, so be it. That's what "amateur" radio is supposed to be about. Otherwise we'd call it "professional" radio.

Gary KE4ZV

4681. Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 14:39:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1725@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4994

In article <0LeTu1w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
>gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>> We don't have good evidence that a large segment
>> of the population doesn't find the code HARD to learn. We are now embarking
>> on an experiment that will let us find out for sure. If our ranks don't
>> swell with the new no code techs, then, at least we'll know for sure
>> that they weren't being kept out by the code being hard for them to learn.
>
> We have to be careful to not make the opposite assumption -- that if
>the ranks DO swell that they WERE kept out by the code. The swell may
>be due to increased advertising, or due to people who never even tried
>the code and don't know if they would have had trouble or not.

Very true. It's difficult to prove a positive while one negative can totally
discredit a theory. I should of said that we would know that code was not
the ONLY thing keeping them out of amateur radio. Amateur radio may have
a bad reputation with the general public for many reasons.

Gary KE4ZV

4682. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 15:22:48 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <25337@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 4988

When I'm struck by the poor English in an article on the net, I usually look up to the headers to see if the posting* originated from a non-English speaking country, or someone whose name might indicate that English is not his native language. If would seem so, I merely feel sympathy for someone who has had to learn one of the most difficult languages in existence, and try my best to understand what he meant.

But when the posting originates from someone with a typically english-speaker's name and from somewhere that you could reasonably expect to have literate people, I can only assume that the same haste was used to form the thoughts and opinions as to compose the message. How much weight should I give such apparently half-baked ideas?

It is a regrettable truth that your ability to communicate your ideas clearly will greatly affect the influence they have on other people. If you can't communicate them, the most brilliant thoughts are of no value.

Furthermore, incorrect spelling reduces communication. Indeed, the person who suspects he has spelled a word incorrectly and marks it with (?sp) has thus indicated that he's not sure of the spelling, but he's also implied that you, the reader, aren't worth his time or effort to go and look up the correct form. How is a one to grade the ideas in a posting which implies such contempt for the reader?

Thus I would urge people who wish to have their ideas carefully considered by their readers to make the effort to ensure that their posting is clear, understandable, logical, spelled properly, and reasonably grammatically correct. This is an informal medium, and thus formal language is not required, but if you want to get your ideas across and make your point, you have to make the effort.

Sloppy writing indicates sloppy thinking.
- Brian

*not "post" - a post is a wooden or metal object used to support things.

4683. Re: 5 WPM == ITU requirement

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 15:42:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1728@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4995

In article <22157@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
>In article <58130008@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback)
writes:
>+I always find it interesting that it is the long-term Technicians that
> ---------------------
>+propose the two level or classes license structure. I wonder want the
>+real motivation is to propose the present Techs should be grandfathered
>+to full HF priviledges. I feel it more they want the full HF priviledges
>+and don't want to learn the code. Actually there is more to learning
> ---------------------------
>+the code on upgrading. It also is learning the answers to more theroy
>+questions. Otherwise there would be few if any General class license
>+holders.
>
> Your errors in sentence structure and spelling notwithstanding, the real
>reason lies in the perception that there is little if any difference between
>the Tech (element 3, pre-Novice Enhancement) and General class licensee.
>
> We already learned the code, and demonstrated that skill at 5 WPM.
>
> A two-tier license structure, or whatever. Just so long as the CW test
>is kicked back to 5 WPM. There's really no reason whatsoever for anything
>faster in terms of the ITU regs, or the skill level of the operator.
>
> If you could explain ONE real reason why that 13 WPM/Element 1b makes a
>ham any better, I'd love to hear it! To my way of thinking, it's just
>another stumbling block - another way of keeping the inner-sanctum of HF
>from people that would be interested in it bringing technical growth to
>it! (no :-)'s here...I'm very serious about this.)

While I am a strong supporter of the no-code license for VHF/UHF/SHF, there
is one, and one only, very good reason to require a stumbling block to
access to HF. Crowding. The HF bands are the only bands in amateur radio
that are at or near saturation. In the commercial realm when bands are
saturated the FCC resorts to a lottery. In the amateur HF bands the crowd
control method is demonstration of high speed Morse operation. Not that
high speed Morse skills are essential for HF operation, nor that passing
a test is the best way to develop high speed Morse skills, but simply as
a crowd control measure. If you would prefer a lottery, I wouldn't mind,
but at least the Morse requirement gives amateurs a choice on whether
they wish to operate HF or not rather than depending on the luck of the
draw. While I am licensed to operate on the HF bands, I rarely do because
of the crowding and zoo-like atmosphere that already exists there. I'm
sure that most operators wouldn't like to see it get worse. If you have

a congestion control method that is better than the Morse hoop or a lottery, then spit it out. Don't think that the Morse requirement makes a better amateur, it doesn't. Address the real issue, spectrum congestion.

Gary KE4ZV

4684. codeless license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 16:09:58 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012271609.AA12564@tilde>
Source record: 4989

In <mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington)> Mike writes:

>In article <9012192258.AA00358@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>>
>>I'm still skeptical. Suppose there is a big hue and cry to eliminate the
>>theory exams? (to get more people into Amateur Radio, of course)
>>CB-ification will have been achieved. Can't happen, you say? Well, they
>>said a No-Code Ham license would never happen several years ago. Never say
>>Never.
>>
>You have to remember that the no-code license was the FCC's idea and the
>FCC was definitely not catering to outlaw CBers or slackers. The FCC
>was trying to deal with the fact that nowadays, our best electronics talent
>is not being attracted into ham radio.

It wouldn't be "remembering", it would be news to me.
(a) non-hams have been trying for decades to get the CW requirement eliminated.
(b) The FCC recognizes Amateur Radio as a hobby, not an FCC organization. I
don't think they care a hoot about what kind of "talent" goes into the hobby,
so long as the "talent" obeys their rules.

>People forget where the no-code proposal came from. The FCC has been
>talking about it since 1940 and, until now, had been shouted down by
>the ham community every time.

I don't know about 1940, but I do seem to remember in 1955 there was some
noise from wannabe-hams demanding that the FCC drop the code requirements.
the response by the FCC was to open the 11-meter band (in 1958, I think) to
a no-code license category.

You are correct, however, in noting that the Ham community opposed lowering the
entry requirements. It opposed the simplification of the theory exams. It
opposed the elimination of one of the entry requirements (CW). It will
continue to oppose these until those in the hobby who feel differently become
the majority. I believe that, in the next year, there will be a "new majority"
because of the recent rules change. As has been said here before, it's a new
hobby and we will have to adjust to it; but some of us reserve the right to
say "I told you so".

73
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

4685. PK232 RTTY signal out of 90 degree phase

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 16:47:23 UTC
From: jl@newt.sbi.com
Message-ID: <408@newt.sbi.com>
Source record: 4990
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I measured the Mark/Space output of my PK232 in RTTY mode using
a scope and with the PK232 in loop back mode as described in the
PK232 manual (green and white wires connected on the Radio output
cable). I started transmitting using this setup in RTTY mode. The
characters typed were received OK but when I monitored the Mark/Space
scope output on the PK232, instead of the correct cross pattern on
the scope I got a signal slightly out of 90 degrees phase:

```
^ ^
__| |__ _\ \__
<__| |__> <__\ \_>
| | \ \
V V
```

Correct Mark/Space Measured Mark/Space
RTTY signal pattern RTTY signal pattern

Does anyone know how to adjust the PK232 so that the Mark and
Space signals be correctly at 90 degrees off phase ?

In addition, can anyone e-mail me the description of the
modifications to the PK232 in order to minimise RFI pick-up.
Any other mods will be apreciated as well.

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

4686. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 17:56:20 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <LoNuu1w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5001

sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:

> In article <LZmeu2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
> >
> [with respect to licensing procedures for the new hamlette Technicians]
> >
> > The test will have 55 questions. To upgrade, you would take a test of
> >55 questions. To walk in cold (no license), you would take a test of 55
>
> Sorry, but this is genuine disinformation. The ruling is that applicants wil
> be required to pass elements 2 and 3a. Period. Those are the same 2 and 3a
> elements as are around today (though, of course, the question pools are modif
> ever so slightly from time to time).

And there are a total of 55 questions. If you are upgrading, you don't
need to pass the 2a section. The test may have it on it.

> In other words, y
> DO have to pass the Novice written exam before you can take the Technician
> written exam, you DO have to pass the Technician written exam before you can
> take the General written exam, etc.

Please show me in the rules where it says this. The rules only say
you must pass 2a and 3a. They do not say you must pass 2a before taking
3a, nor do they say you may not take them both at the same time. If the
VEC creates a Technician written exam of two parts (2a and 3a) you need
only take that one test to become a Tech. In fact, there are places that
give you both at the same time.

The rules make NO reference to Technician Written Exam or Novice
Written Exam. Just 2a, 3a, etc. If you want to make up your own
terminology, please have it conform to the rules.

4687. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 17:59:41 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3076@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 4997

In article <798.2770B774@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>Don't count on it. Who else could be displaced in wartime with no serious
>consequences? Police, fire, aviation, commercial fishermen, offshore oil
>drillers, ????
>
>Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET

Actually, this was a rather timely comment. I got an ARRL memorandum yesterday that announced that there was an interesting little tid-bit in the Federal register recently that eliminated removal of all but RACES operations when the President involkes his War Powers. This is all from memory folks so I'm likely to get a little of this wrong but essentially it is now a joint decision making authority between NTIA(that is the government radio user's equivalent of FCC) and FCC to determine proper spectrum management during such emergency situations, and the radio user's responsibility to "stay tuned" to any change in their respective authorizations during such times. All pre-aranged shut-down of existing services as defined in the rules are now null and void I guess. The effectivity of this ruling was mid December if I recall so it is probably already in effect.

73's de Steve KA6S

4688. No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 18:11:07 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <844.2779F0BE@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4996

> From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
> Date: 27 Dec 90 05:11:01 GMT
> Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
> Message-ID: <4502@lib.tmc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <5411@rsiatl.Dixie.Com> jgd@Dixie.Com (John G. DeArmond)
> writes:
> >I guess the best part about all this noise about no-code licenses is that
> >it does not matter. WE won, you lost and I'm going to savor the victory
> >for some time to come. That is until I get motivated to start working
> >for the total elimination of CW as a license requirement.
>
> Excuse me while I get an airsickness bag from my flight kit.

I agree. <<Surprised?>> I see no sense to a code test for a VHF only license. I see a certain amount of sense to requiring it for an HF license, not so much for what the licensee wants to do but for what someone else might need for him to do in a time of distress. Those circumstances don't arise as often as they once did, but circumstances are not yet such that it will NEVER happen again.

Having said that, however, I see little sense in reserving huge chunks of HF spectrum primarily for CW. If CW operators are as good as they say are, wading through QRM from other modes ought to be a breeze. [:->

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4689. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 18:26:32 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <X3ouu2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 5002

brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

> When I'm struck by the poor English in an article on the net, I usually
> look up to the headers to see if the posting* originated from a
> non-English speaking country, or someone whose name might indicate that
> English is not his native language.

Yes, by all means, judge people based on the country they live in, or the "ethnic" content of their name. DON'T EVER consider that the net is an informal medium of exchange, and that poorly spelled words DON'T mean poorly formed ideas. Forget the fact that there are some pretty rotten keyboards. Forget the fact that some English words just do not spell right. Forget that the world has become a small place, and people can move about -- some of those people from non-English speaking countries even move to the U.S.. Some of them even anglicize their names. Forget that there are few, if any, people who are payed to post to the net, and thus most people must do it in the limited time they have. Demand that every post go through a peer review process to remove spelling errors and logic flaws. Make all them damn foreigners hire someone to write their posts for them, so that YOU don't have to think.

And since you are so picky here, you should know that countries do not speak, period. The people in them do speak. Thus, there is no such thing as an "English speaking country". The people may speak English. The official language may be English. But a country that speaks? No.

> . How is a one to grade the ideas
> in a posting which implies such contempt for the reader?

And how are we to grade the ideas from someone who judges the poster based on national origin?

> Sloppy writing indicates sloppy thinking.
> - Brian

Sloppy thinking indicates sloppy thinking. Sloppy writing indicates sloppy writing. Poor spelling indicates poor spelling. Cute homilies like yours are just your justification for dismissing any ideas you don't like without any thought at all.

> *not "post" - a post is a wooden or metal object used to support things.

You post messages to the USEnet. These messages are known as "posts". I am sorry if you object to the term. That is your problem, though.

4690. Re: No-code: Cease Fire

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 19:00:04 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3077@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 4999

In article <1990Dec22.140812.24792@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>I wish it were possible to end the debate now, but the president of the
>ARRL is talking about petitioning the FCC to reconsider, and reduce the
>privileges of the no-code Technicians. (Apparently, there is a 30-day
>period after any decision during which petitions for reconsideration can
>be submitted.)
>
>Write to the ARRL (don't just flame here!) if you object to this.

What I got out of the announcement was (to paraphrase): We didn't
get what we asked for and what we asked for came about after
consulting our membership, so now we have to go ask them again
to know how we should react to this ruling.

Michaels final sentence is what anyone who is interested should
do to influence this opinion. The person you want to write to
is your Division Director...you can find his/her address on Page 8
of QST. Let em know what you think. That is the best, most direct
way to influence the League's position on an issue. Try it...you
may be pleasantly suprised!

73's de Steve KA6S

4691. Re: 14313 kHz had indeed gone to the dogs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 19:26:16 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3078@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 5000

In article <1990Dec24.014851.8801@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>OK folks, let's make an organized effort to do some direction finding
>on 14313. If people would compile logs like you just did -- with the
>beam heading for each signal and the approximate signal strength --
>then it would be fairly easy for the Official Observers (chez ARRL)
>to "reduce the observations" into some quite clean data about who the
>obnoxious operators are.
>
>I don't have a rotatable antenna, so there's not much I can do, but
>all the people with directional antennas could accomplish a lot.

Well, they aren't anywhere near Palmdale...I listened this weekend and heard only S9 or less signals while I was down there....(If they were in Palmdale I would have heard pretty strong ground wave...that place is FLAT...) The directions I got were all Easterly in nature.

73's de Steve KA6S

4692. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 19:37:11 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47603@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4998

brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>When I'm struck by the poor English in an article on the net, I usually
>look up to the headers to see if the posting* originated from a
>non-English speaking country, or someone whose name might indicate that
>English is not his native language.

Yahooo! Me can said anythings which it want. Me have name with
funny spelring!

Alright, alright.... back to serious stuff.

Happy New Year, ya'all.

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

4693. NASA element sets @ nachos.ssesco.com

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 20:08:18 UTC
From: elmquist@SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <290@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 5003
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

For those who were having difficulty with anonymous logins to
nachos.ssesco.com, we have fixed the problem and the NASA
elements are again available for FTP.

The host is nachos.ssesco.com [192.55.187.18] and the
NASA element sets are in the directory /sat_elements/nasa.

The current version is NASA788.

--Chris

4694. Question about QSL card customs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-27 22:58:18 UTC
From: d_muller@suisse.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec27.175211@suisse.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 5007

I have a question regarding QSL cards. I'm a raw beginner, and
I've only had two QSOs so far. One of them was in Lithuania, so
I'm anxious to send a QSL card to make sure that I get one back.
However, I don't have any QSL cards yet. I have access to laser
printers and software that would allow me to make my own QSL card
layouts. Since I'm not sure how long I'll have my Novice call
(I want to upgrade soon), I'm reluctant to buy a lot of 500 cards.
Would it be considered bad form (no pun intended) to print some
QSL cards on regular paper, cut them out, and send them, rather
than having them printed professionally on heavy stock?

--
| Dan Muller KA1UXL d_muller@took.enet.dec.com
| Coming to you from DEC, but with my own opinions.
| "So THAT's what an invisible barrier looks like!"

4695. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT (26 DECEMBER)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 01:25:50 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <901227182550.23802333@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 5004

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

DECEMBER 26, 1990

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Forecast

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Please note that this report is one day late due to the Christmas
holidays.

A major solar flare occurred on 26 December from Region 6420. This
flare reach a class X1.9/2B rating, but was not associated with any Type II
or Type IV sweep frequency events as one might expect from a flare of this
intensity. The Tenflare was an impulsive type, reaching a peak intensity at
14:02 UT on 26 December, only six minutes after it started. The flare
was 31 minutes in duration, ending at 14:27 UT on 26 December. The location
of this flare was east of the central meridian at a position of S26E21.

Satellite-level protons returned to background levels on 26 December and
were not enhanced by this major energetic event.

Region 6420 is not expected to produce any more significant major flaring.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

This major flare is not expected to produce very significant terrestrial
activity. There is a slight risk that some material was ejected by this
flare, simply due to the power of this event. However, the lack of any
significant sweep frequency events from this flare strongly suggests that any
terrestrial impacts will likely be small.

The current prognosis suggests that geomagnetic activity may increase
slightly over the next 24 hours, but no significant storming is anticipated.
Activity may reach unsettled levels over middle latitudes with possible
active periods over higher latitudes. Overall, activity should remain
generally unsettled, with a return to more quiet levels on 29 December.

** End of Report **

4696. Re: Question about QSL card customs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 01:30:53 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec28.013053.11960@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 5008

It's easy to design your QSL card on plain paper (with a laser printer or whatever) and then have your local copy shop copy it onto card stock.

4697. codeless license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 02:11:30 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <850.277A61F4@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 5009

> From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
> Date: 27 Dec 90 16:09:58 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9012271609.AA12564@tilde>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In <mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington)> Mike writes:
>
> >In article <9012192258.AA00358@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
> >>
> >>I'm still skeptical. Suppose there is a big hue and cry to eliminate the
> >>theory exams? (to get more people into Amateur Radio, of course)
> >>CB-ification will have been achieved. Can't happen, you say? Well, they
> >>said a No-Code Ham license would never happen several years ago. Never say
> >>Never.
> >>
> >You have to remember that the no-code license was the FCC's idea and the
> >FCC was definitely not catering to outlaw CBers or slackers. The FCC
> >was trying to deal with the fact that nowadays, our best electronics talent
> >is not being attracted into ham radio.
>
> It wouldn't be "remembering", it would be news to me.
> (a) non-hams have been trying for decades to get the CW requirement
> eliminated.

The no-code movement began at WARC 1947 at Atlantic City, when several foreign delegations suggested that the code requirement had outlived its usefulness. If anything, the U.S. is a Johnny come lately in the no-code trend.

> because of the recent rules change. As has been said here before, it's
> a new
> hobby and we will have to adjust to it; but some of us reserve the right
> to
> say "I told you so".

Boy, I wish I had a quarter for every worldly wise old-timer I heard say that in the 50's when the Novice and Technician Classes were created. You did know, didn't you, that the Novice and Technician Class licenses were the result of a communist plot to destroy civilization as we know it, and the holders thereof were NOT _REAL_ hams? R_E_A_L hams (whose only code test was at 13 wpm and who drew circuit diagrams on the written exam) should never talk to the strange new people with the weird (i.e., not 1 x 2 or 1 x 3) callsigns.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4698. Re: What should a scheduler do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 02:14:35 UTC
From: ssb@quest.UUCP
Message-ID: <1990Dec28.021435.11795@quest.UUCP>
Source record: 5010
Cross-posted to: comp.os.misc,rec.ham-radio

I've hacked a little on a version of NOS that Anders Klemets ported
to System V UNIX. It uses shared memory and semaphores. Each
application runs in a separate process and uses a simulated socket
library to communicate with the server process. I don't think
Anders sees it as anything more than an experiment because the
overhead of synchronization using semaphores does a good job of
gobbling up substantially more than a 10 MHz 68010 (my AT&T 3B1).
I made a change to interlock using a test-and-set instruction
on some shared memory before trying to get a major semaphore..it
increased the efficiency of the package enough so that it
is reasonably snappy, but I've had problems with synchronization
not working properly, so I can't call it a success.
--

Scott S. Bertilson ...ssb@quest.UUCP
scott@poincare.geom.umn.edu

4699. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 02:29:42 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880394@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5005

>In article <708@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>>In article <18323@shlump.nac.dec.com>, magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
>>> 1A code @ 5WPM
>>> 1B computer operations (basic understanding)
>>> 1C computer " and theory (advanced)
>>
>>I thought this was the Amateur RADIO Service!
>
>Haven't you noticed how PROFESSIONAL radio communication is done these
>days? How many of us come anywhere close to understanding the innards
>of a cellular phone?

You mean like on a commercial ship ? It's all HF through 300 baud
modems. They're just getting onto sattelite packet now, but it's too
expensive for most scows.

Perry / KF0CA

"Make 20 meters digital-only in the U.S."

4700. Re: 14313 kHz had indeed gone to the dogs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 02:53:11 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880395@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 5006

Re: CW on 14.313

I heard KQ2C (or something like that) calling CQ there a couple nights ago. It was all hopelessly legal; there were two polite QRL?s, followed by a CQ. This turkey then has the chutzpah to claim that two SSB stations were interfering with him ! That's the first time I've ever heard that SSB can interfere with CW. Maybe KQ2C needs better filters. :)

I think this is the right idea, though. Convert 14.310-14.316 to a digital subband.

Perry Scott / KF0CA

4701. Re: Question about QSL card customs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 03:40:59 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <709@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 5011

In article <1990Dec27.175211@suisse.enet.dec.com>, d_muller@suisse.enet.dec.com (Dan Muller) writes:
>
> I have a question regarding QSL cards. I'm a raw beginner, and
> I've only had two QSOs so far. One of them was in Lithuania, so
> I'm anxious to send a QSL card to make sure that I get one back.
> However, I don't have any QSL cards yet. I have access to laser
> Would it be considered bad form (no pun intended) to print some
> QSL cards on regular paper, cut them out, and send them, rather
> than having them printed professionally on heavy stock?
>
Last thing first: Most important is the size: anything deviating from the "standard" 3.5 x 5.5 is a nuisance to file.Light card stock (like index) is quite a bit better than plain paper.

Most important thing is making cards count for something. There are lots of common errors:

Putting the sender's call where the receiver's call should be.
Getting date wrong (epecially from evening to midnig

Omitting the mode. "2xCW" or "2xSSB" etc are fine. AlA, etc, are not especially desirabe.

Why some insist on putting a frequency to the nearest 10 Hz escapes me.

As for your LY: very fine first or 2nd qso.

Could say more, but I've been going for about 18 hours so far today, and I'm quitting for the night.

4702. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 05:39:50 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1957@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5015

From N8JYV Thu Dec 27 03:24:04 1990
Return-Path: <N8JYV>
Message-Id: <m0ios2e-0000OiC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 27 Dec 90 03:24 EST
[To: <ALL@N8EMR>
R:901227/0501z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15580 Z:43232

R:901221/0837z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15356 Z:43232
R:901221/0810 @:AD8I.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:62917 Z:43103
R:901221/0609 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:14454 Z:45387
R:901221/0319 @:KC8TW.OH.USA.NA Cincinnati, OH #:15932 Z:45014

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NEWS FROM CANADA

* The Canadian Radio Relay League and the Canadian Amateur Radio Federation met Oct. 14 to discuss a merger of the two groups. A draft constitution for a new, single Canadian organization was updated based on comments from boards of directors of the two bodies. The merger committee plans another meeting early in December, and tentative plans were made for the CRRL board and the CARF annual general meeting to be held "in a common location" in June, 1991.

* It may take a massive letter-writing campaign to Canada's Department of Commerce to get the new "Client Procedures Circular" rescinded, according to CRRL. The CPC, which will be published in its entirety in the December issue of QST Canada, is subtitled "Municipal Consultation on Non- Broadcasting Antennas," and is characterized by CRRL as "so poorly crafted that it lends itself to all kinds of interpretations and arbitrary decisions."

* Regarding new (as of Oct. 1) Canadian regulations based on the bandwidth of transmitted signals, that 1200-baud packet operation falls within the 6-kHz maximum bandwidth allowed on 160-12 meters (except 30 meters). CRRL and CARF ask that Amateurs NOT use 1200-baud packet on the HF bands "until the CRRL and CARF form a band planning committee and the matter has been studied."

CONFERENCE HONORS ARMSTRONG

Edwin Howard Armstrong, "the Major," would have been 100 years old this year. The centennial of his birth has spawned a number of projects and retrospectives, the latest of which was a conference held Nov. 16 at Columbia University, his alma mater and where for many years he was a faculty member.

Attending the conference, held at the Columbia Center for Telecommunications and Information Studies in New York City, was ARRL Executive Vice President David Sumner, K1ZZ. Sumner participated in discussions of papers presented at the conference, particularly those concerned with the commercial development of FM (which Armstrong invented) in the U.S.

Maj. Armstrong was widely regarded as having strong roots in Amateur Radio. Although his experimentation as a "ham" predated licensing, Armstrong helped build and operate the Radio Club of America station 1BCG that was the first to be heard by the League's Paul Godley at Ardrossan, Scotland, in 1921.

It was just this sort of unstructured, "amateur" experimentation that Armstrong carried over into his many technical breakthroughs, which included invention of the regenerative circuit (1912); the superheterodyne (1917); and wide band FM (1933).

Also present at the conference was Thomas Lewis of Skidmore College, who is helping produce the film "Empire of the Air," a PBS documentary about the early days of broadcasting that is scheduled for airing next fall. Lewis is pictured with Bruce Kelley, W2ICE, in the Oct. 19 issue of The ARRL Letter.

PLEASE GO AWAY

Here is the latest list of intruders in our HF bands which the ARRL has asked FCC's Treaty Branch to pursue with other countries as well as our own:

* 1813-1820 kHz, A2A (beacon transmitters);
* 7008, F1 (TTY idling and traffic);
* 14221, R7B/F1B (250/500 Hz shift TTY and Mux);
* 14312, F1 (high speed digital keying, 1 kHz shift);
* 18090, F1 (140 baud encrypted, 500 Hz shift);
* 18095.5, F1 (idling signal, 2 kHz shift);
* 18125, F1 (50 baud, 400 Hz shift, some encryption);
* 18138.5, F1 (140 baud, encrypted).

BRIEFS

* The League's latest move against the reallocation of part of the 220 MHz band to commercial interests was played out in court Nov. 16, when oral arguments were presented by the ARRL as plaintiff and the FCC as defendant, to the U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. circuit. A panel of three judges heard the arguments and questioned both sides in the request for judicial review. The Court's decision is expected in a few weeks.

* The preliminary position on the 40-meter band contained in the FCC's Second Notice of Inquiry in Docket 89-554 generally was supported at the final 1990 meeting of the FCC WARC-92 Advisory Committee's Informal Working Group No. 1, held in Washington Nov. 8, according to EVP K1ZZ, who attended as a member of the working group.

Background on this can be found in the Oct. 5 issue of The ARRL Letter and in Nov. QST.

4703. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 05:40:23 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1958@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5016

Return-Path: <N8JYV>
Message-Id: <m0iosFC-0000QFC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 27 Dec 90 03:24 EST
[To: <ALL@N8EMR>
R:901227/0500z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15579 Z:43232

R:901221/0819z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15354 Z:43232
R:901221/0734 @:AD8I.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:62903 Z:43103
R:901221/0449 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:14447 Z:45387
R:901221/0317 @:KC8TW.OH.USA.NA Cincinnati, OH #:15931 Z:45014

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FCC TWEAKS AMATEUR RULES

The Federal Communications Commission has addressed a number of proposals for changes to its Part 97 Rules for the Amateur Service, in response to petitions by the ARRL as well as several individuals. The Commission's Notice of Proposed Rule Making in Docket 90-561 was released Nov. 16. Here are the highlights:

* The ARRL asked that the terms "telecommand," telemetry," and "space telemetry" be defined in the Rules; FCC agreed. The terms "tactical call sign" and "digipeater" will not be codified.

* ARRL sought an increase in the minimum number of club members necessary to apply for a club station license, from two to four. But the Commission noted that no new club station licenses have been issued for some 13 years and "we do not foresee that we will resume doing so," so the point was moot. The League continues to urge the Commission to resume the issuance of new club station licenses.

* FCC declined a request to amend its Rule that states an Amateur station must be independent of all other radio apparatus installed on a ship or aircraft. The League's argument in this case was that a regulation already is in place prohibiting an Amateur signal from interfering with other apparatus aboard.

* In the matter of prohibition of automatic control of Amateur stations when third party traffic is being handled, the League sought a rules revision to put the responsibility for the content of such traffic on the originating Amateur station. The Commission, however, maintained that traffic content is the responsibility of every station, including those who retransmit communications, and proposed no change.

In a related matter, ARRL sought a clarification of Section 97.109(d), to emphasize that a Commission representative may order an automatically controlled station to shut down because of improper operation or harmful interference only after the alleged offending station has been given the opportunity for a hearing.

FCC denied this, saying that "the control operator must cease automatic control of the station upon notification by an Engineer in Charge that the station is transmitting improperly or causing interference to other stations, and the licensee is not entitled to a hearing before such notification."

* The FCC declined to amend its Rules to permit retransmissions of other services--NOAA weather and DOC propagation broadcasts--saying such transmissions are "routinely available over the air with inexpensive receivers."

* The FCC agreed to amend its Rule regarding compensation of club station operators, lowering the number of simultaneous bands on which bulletins and code practice must be transmitted from ten to six.

* A request to ease the FCC Rules regarding third party communications on behalf of someone holding an Amateur Radio license but not eligible to be a control operator of an FCC- licensed station was denied. The Commission said this had already been considered (in the most recent Rules rewrite) and denied at that time.

* A request by an individual Amateur to require stations to identify at the beginning of communications through a repeater was not included in the proposals, but FCC asked for comments in the matter.

* FCC declined to entertain a change in its Rules to incorporate due-process procedures in cases involving "quiet hours," saying that it was unnecessary.

* In the area of Special Operations, FCC agreed to:

1. Amend its Rules to delete the condition that an auxiliary station can be automatically controlled only when it is part of a repeater system, so that Amateur operators can experiment with new system configurations that use auxiliary links;

2. Expand the permissible types of space telemetry transmissions as requested by the ARRL;

3. Make minor changes in wording, including changing "remote control" to "telecommand."

* The FCC once again refused to change its Rules banning 10-meter power amplifiers, saying the ban "makes our enforcement procedures more efficient and effective."

* A request that persons whose Amateur station or operator license has been revoked or suspended be allowed to qualify as a volunteer examiner after a 10-year period was turned down.

Interested parties may file comments on or before Jan. 31, 1991; reply comments are due by March 4, 1991. Extensions of time are not contemplated, according to the FCC.

4704. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 05:40:52 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1959@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5017

Return-Path: <N8JYV>
Message-Id: <m0iosTY-0000fZC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 27 Dec 90 03:24 EST
[To: <ALL@N8EMR>
R:901227/0459z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15578 Z:43232

R:901221/0712z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15350 Z:43232
R:901221/0523 @:AD8I.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:62867 Z:43103
R:901221/0445 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:14446 Z:45387
R:901221/0314 @:KC8TW.OH.USA.NA Cincinnati, OH #:15930 Z:45014

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HAMS HELP TRACK ANOTHER ALLEGED JAMMER - (Continued)

"Barney" feels the heat

Barney at this point apparently became suspicious and for several days curtailed his transmitting.

Additional transmissions were noted on the TARA repeater, and on state police, county radio, and the Norristown Fire Department frequencies, as Barney gradually resumed operations beginning the weekend of Sept. 15-16. FCC engineers meanwhile narrowed the source down to a particular house in the congested area.

For the next two weeks monitoring increased, as efforts began to identify the occupants of the house, which appeared to be divided into apartments. Any search warrant issued would have to be for a specific apartment rather than for the whole building.

At the end of September the U.S. Attorney was presented with evidence gathered up to that time. Montgomery County Communications Chief Dennis Parker and Norristown Fire Department Chief Joe DeDominic were asked to provide evidence they had gathered about interference to their operations and to file formal complaints.

In early October the jamming increased, and included harrassment of the Norristown F.D. on Oct 20, 23, and 26. In one transmission Barney tried to recall several trucks from a fire call. By that time the fire department had filed a formal complaint with the FCC.

On Oct. 19, U.S. marshals and FCC personnel, acting on a search warrant issued by the U.S. Attorney, entered the suspect house. But no radio equipment was found.

Although the raid was a disappointment, the FCC continued its probe. The landlord of the row house next to the house that had been searched

told Rahtes that one of his tenants was known to have several radios and antennas in his room at the front of the building. The landlord supplied additional information, such as the tenant's work hours, which seemed to confirm that this individual was indeed the likely suspect.

>From the landlord's first floor apartment Rahtes took field strength measurements, and was able to hear Barney operating his equipment through the thin walls of the building.

On Nov 1, the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service repeater in Eagleville, PA, reported unauthorized access to its 911 emergency system. RACES net members were being beeped day and night, adding to the FCC's case for securing another search warrant, which soon was issued.

TARA president E.C. "Gene" Pressler, W3ZXV, joined FCC personnel and U.S. marshals to enter the suspect premises. Several pieces of radio equipment were discovered, along with a directional antenna suspended from the ceiling, and other evidence.

Pressler then operated the suspect's equipment as FCC engineers Barry Peahota and Frank Hurst made recordings of the signal, for later signal and voice print analysis comparison with taped jamming transmissions.

Included among the equipment confiscated were two hand-held transceivers, as well as several scanners, most of which were in operation at the time of the search.

At presstime, no charges had yet been filed against Woods.

4705. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 05:41:26 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1960@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5018

Return-Path: <N8JYV>
Message-Id: <m0iosbV-0000iBC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 27 Dec 90 03:24 EST
[To: <ALL@N8EMR>
R:901227/0457z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15577 Z:43232

R:901221/0525z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15345 Z:43232
R:901221/0511 @:AD8I.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:62866 Z:43103
R:901221/0440 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:14445 Z:45387
R:901221/0311 @:KC8TW.OH.USA.NA Cincinnati, OH #:15929 Z:45014

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HAMS HELP TRACK ANOTHER ALLEGED JAMMER

Another alleged radio jammer has been silenced due in part to the efforts of Amateur Radio operators. On November 6 U.S. marshals and engineers from the FCC's Langhorne, PA field office seized radio equipment, belonging to Ernest Woods, 30, of Norristown, believed to have been used to interfere with Philadelphia-area 2-meter Amateur repeaters, as well as frequencies of the Pennsylvania State Police, the Norristown fire department, and other public service agencies.

Woods could face serious civil and criminal charges as a result. Woods was issued Novice class amateur license KA3WHZ in May 1990 and a Technician license in August.

In late June users of the Telford (PA) Area Repeater Association (TARA) began to experience "persistent and purposeful interference" to their 145.190 MHz repeater. In early August the TARA executive committee and TARA's control operators met to discuss the situation, after the jammer had gotten access, apparently through trial and error, to the repeater's phone patch and speed dial codes.

Concerned for the integrity of the repeater's emergency service codes, TARA on August 8 changed these services to "controlled access," and at the same time began efforts to pinpoint the source of the interfering signal. Standard Amateur fox-hunting techniques soon narrowed the source of the signal to a neighborhood of Norristown, about 20 miles from downtown Philadelphia.

On August 27 a preliminary formal complaint--with tape recordings--was filed by TARA's president with the Engineer in Charge of the FCC field office in Langhorne, PA. Area ARRL and repeater officials were at that time notified of the situation.

On September 2, a team once again tracked "Barney," as they called the jammer, and concluded that additional equipment would be needed to positively identify the specific house from which the signal was being transmitted.

On September 6 a TARA official and one from the Fairview Village 2-meter repeater joined forces, using a Doppler Systems direction finding unit to localize the source of the signal to the same area.

Four days later, a station wss copied interfering with several Pennsylvania State Police channels in the 159-MHz range. A TARA official monitored the police frequencies long enough to confirm to his satisfaction that the interfering operator probably was the TARA repeater jammer.

TARA informed the Pennsylvania State Police of their on- going search for their repeater jammer, and were told the cops had been forced to move to alternate frequencies because of the jammer.

As word spread through various agencies, interference to the state police continued, with Barney telling the troopers to "drop dead" and at one point making a false report of an accident.

By Sept. 12 the FCC had stepped in, to act on complaints both from TARA and from the state police. Engineer-in-Charge John Rahtes asked for TARA's assistance: Rahtes needed a safe house in the immediate neighborhood where his agency could set up equipment to monitor the jammer, identify him, and gather legal evidence.

A vacant third floor apartment was located a half-block from the suspected source of the signal and the FCC installed its equipment, including gear capable of identifying transmitters by their signal signatures. TARA personnel assisted the FCC in monitoring over the next few weeks.
. . . . Continued next part

4706. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 05:41:56 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1961@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5019

Return-Path: <N8JYV>
Message-Id: <m0ioslx-0000PiC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 27 Dec 90 03:24 EST
[To: <ALL@N8EMR>
R:901227/0456z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15576 Z:43232

R:901221/0523z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15344 Z:43232
R:901221/0503 @:AD8I.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:62865 Z:43103
R:901221/0433 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:14444 Z:45387
R:901221/0309 @:KC8TW.OH.USA.NA Cincinnati, OH #:15928 Z:45014

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MEMBERS CHOOSE NEW DIRECTORS

ARRL members in the Northwestern and West Gulf Divisions have voted to send new representatives to the ARRL Board, and in the Hudson Division have returned the incumbent to office for another term. Ballots in these and two other contested elections for 1991-1992 terms of office were counted by the Committee of Tellers November 20 at League Headquarters.

The Northwestern Division race was between Mary Lewis, W7QGP, the present ARRL Section Manager of Western Washington and a past Director of the Divison, and incumbent Bill Shrader, W7QMU. Shrader advanced from the position of Vice Director to Director a year ago following the resignation of Rush Drake, W7RM, for health reasons. Lewis was elected by a margin of 110 votes, 2,382 to 2,272. The incumbent Vice Director, Mary Lou Brown, NM7N, was unopposed for reelection.

In the West Gulf Division, the incumbent Director, Sam Sitton, KV5X, had moved up to that position from Vice Director in January following the election of Jim Haynie, WB5JBP, as an ARRL Vice President. Tom Comstock, N5TC, a past Vice Director, had been appointed to fill the Vice Director vacancy. For the new term, however, Sitton decided to run for Vice Director and was elected without opposition. Comstock ran for Director and was elected over Rik Albury, W5SOQ, by a margin of 2,641 to 1,234.

In the Hudson Division, Director Steve Mendelsohn, WA2DHF, was returned for a third term. In a replay of the 1988 election, Mendelsohn bested Vincent Biancomano, WB2EZG, 2,898 to 1,235. Vice Director Paul Vydareny, WB2VUK, was unopposed for reelection.

The other contests this year were for the Vice Director positions in the Rocky Mountain and Central Divisions.

In the Rocky Mountain Vice Director contest, where the incumbent was not seeking reelection, Bob Scupp, WB5YYX, defeated past Director Lys Carey, K0PGM, by the narrowest margin of the year: 948 to 925. Director Marshall Quiat, AG0X, was reelected without opposition.

In the Central Division, in the only three-way race of the year, incumbent Vice Director Howie Huntington, K9KM, defeated challengers Mike Hoshiko, W9CJW, and Ken Ebneter, K9EN. The three received 2,231, 1,065, and 928 votes respectively. Director Ed Metzger, W9PRN, previously had been declared reelected as the only eligible candidate.

The newly elected League officials take office at noon January 1, 1991, along with the Directors and Vice Directors previously declared elected without opposition in the New England, Roanoke, and Southwestern Divisions.

W1AW TO SHIFT 15 AND 10 M CW FREQUENCIES

Effective January 2, 1991, W1AW will transmit its code practice and CW bulletins on new frequencies in the 15 and 10 meter bands. The change is being made to avoid interference between W1AW and AMTOR operations, which have become very popular near the old frequencies that had been used by W1AW for many years.

The new frequencies will be 21.0675 and 28.0675 MHz, 10 kHz lower than the old frequencies.

4707. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 05:42:27 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1962@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5020

Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0iosry-0000ZNC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 27 Dec 90 03:23 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901227/0657z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15605 Z:43232
R:901227/0606z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:8631 Z:43229
R:901226/1813 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:16203 Z:44223

ZCZC AP56
QST DE W1AW
PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 52 ARLP052
FROM ED TILTON, W1HDQ SPRING HILL FL
DECEMBER 26, 1990
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

In talking or writing about solar acitivity in a given month, we tend to pay more attention to the highs than to the lows, but if the solar flux finishes December at or near the present level, the low will be worth some attention. As of December 26 the minimum solar flux this month was 176, and that came on 1 December. Drop that first day and the December minimum so far would be 182, an exceptionally high figure.

Good winter conditions are also shown in the WWV A index. Through December 26, the A index high was 16, a moderate level. Only three 16s appear in the December reccord, and most A indices are much lower.

The apppearance of the Sun in recent days has shown little change through the afternoon of December 26, but the minor changes seen in both the solar surface and day to day radio propagation suggest that major changes are not far off. A special bulletin will be issued before December 31 if expectional conditions warrant.

American sunspot numbers for December 6 through 12 were 136, 172, 155, 166, 156, 135 and 110 respectively, with a mean figure of 147.1. For the week of December 13 through 19 they were 131, 113, 88, 109, 129, 155 and 150, with a mean figure of 125.

4708. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 05:42:58 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1963@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 5021

Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0ipBp1-00008gC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 27 Dec 90 23:41 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901228/0428z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15622 Z:43232
R:901228/0359z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:8688 Z:43229
R:901227/2143 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:16280 Z:44223

ZCZC AE06
QST DE W1AW
DX BULLETIN 51 ARLD051
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
DECEMBER 28, 1990
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

Thanks to Allen, N2KW, The TRISTATE DX PacketCluster Network, and the many others who made these DX Bulletins possible during 1990.

AFGHANISTAN. UT5RP has volunteered to assist YA0RR QSL duties. Dima says Romeo will operate for a three week period in January. Stateside coordinator NT2X is less optimistic, citing numerous obstacles to an early starting date.

ANGOLA. An Argentine group has targeted D2 for activation next Spring.

CHATHAM ISLAND. ZL0AAD/7 is on 7 MHz CW at 1200 UTC and ZL0ADN/7 is on 14 MHz SSB at 1100 UTC as well as other times. They will be active one more week. QSL to DJ1ND. ZL0AIC is in Antarctica and QSLs via HB9AAA.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND. A Japanese group plans an operation April 2 through 9.

COMOROS. D68JM likes 14 MHz SSB at 0400 UTC. QSL via WV4F.

FAROES. OY9JD has a good signal on 3799 KHz at 2130 UTC. Jon also likes 28 MHz SSB in the morning while OY1CT keeps the CW crowd happy.

FRANZ JOSEPH LAND. Now is the time of year to log this northern outpost as volleyball has been suspended for the winter. 4K2OIL with a strapping 17 meter signal, 4K2PGO and 4K2BDU on 20 meters, and 4K2PYL on 40 meters, all combine to make FJL available around the clock.

JAN MAYEN. JX7DFA has been active on 28 MHz RTTY at 1300 UTC and CW a bit later.

LEBANON. OD5SK and OD5RH both like 28 MHz SSB after 1400 UTC.

LESOTHO. 7P8CI and 7P8EB can be found on 10, 15 or 17 meter SSB most days after 1900 UTC.

MALAWI. 7Q7LA works 18 MHz CW at 1600 and 1900 UTC, and 14 MHz CW at 0430 UTC. QSL via G0IAS.

OMAN. A41KY and A47RS have been active on 28 MHz SSB at 1300 UTC. A41JZ prefers 7 MHz CW at 0300 UTC.

PAKISTAN. AP5HQ has a great signal on 14183 KHz at 0230 UTC. QSL via N0RR. Lets hope these conditions hold for the YA0RR operation.

QATAR. Both A71AL and A71CD like 28 MHz SSB at 1300 UTC.

RWANDA. 9X5SW visits the Brazil DX Net on Saturdays at 1300 UTC on 28533 KHz. QSL to DL1HH.

SAN FELIX. XQ0X has been very busy this week. All operations have been 14 and 28 MHz SSB. If you need this one, work him now before his work schedule expands. See NOTE 1.

SINGAPORE. 9V1XQ has a commanding signal on 14180 KHz after 2200 UTC. QSL via K2QBV.

SOUTH ORKNEY. VP8BXK visits various 20 meter nets as time permits. A Spanish scientific team will visit South Orkney and South Shetland during January. QSL ED0BOD and EG0BOD via EA4BOD.

SOUTH SHETLAND. 4K1ADQ joins HF0POL around February 1 in keeping this outpost very active.

TAIWAN. BV2FB likes 14 MHz SSB at 2330 UTC. QSL via AA6BB. BV2TA has a good signal on 7 MHz CW at 1230 UTC.

VANUATU. YJ8RN likes 14 MHz SSB at 0630 UTC. QSL to N9DRU.

ZAIRE. 9Q5TE is back from his SM holiday. Gus has an outstanding signal on 14 MHz SSB at 0500 UTC. 9Q5AA prefers 28 MHz SSB at 2300 UTC.

NOTE 1. XQ0X manager CE3ESS requests QSLs be sent to Box 9834, Santiago, Chile. Please send them after January 15.

NOTE 2. During 1990 the combined YCCC/TRISTATE PacketCluster Network logged over 300 countries. Among the 35,000 spots were 179 countries on top-band.

NOTE 3. UH8EA is workable on 3501 KHz at 0230 UTC. 3C1EA likes the same frequency. Add K1EA calling and things get very confusing.

NOTE 4. The NCDXC weekly bulletin is an excellent source of fresh information. Listen for W6TI on 14002 KHz at 0200 UTC each Monday.

NOTE 5. 9K2CS is back on the air operating portable in HZ awaiting his license. Please do not ask him about 7O1AA QSLs. The logs are in Kuwait and no QLSing is possible yet. Mohamed would like to attend the 1991 Dayton Hamvention.

NOTE 6. This bulletin marks the last in a series by N2KW who will be vacationing in Orlando, Florida, this winter. Allen regrets that being unable to log on to the TRISTATE node of K2GX will preclude further bulletins from him until later next Spring. Give him a call if you hear his mobile signal.

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

4709. Re: No-code: Cease Fire

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 06:29:43 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec28.062943.1845@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5012

bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:

> Here are the proposed terms of the cease fire:

>1. No-code proponents promise to refrain from using the term
> "old phart" when referring to CW enthusiests.

Fine. I've always used "old-fart" anyway.

>2. In return, proponents of Morse code will agree that given
> infinite dollars, digital signal processing system can
> approach the performance of a trained CW operator. The only
> exception is emergency conditions on a deserted island where
> only a single transistor, a battery and a 20 ft length of
> wire is available.

Ditch the transistor. Don't even think of trying for a tube.
Build a SPARK GAP.

>3. Both sides agree to welcome all newcomers to the hobby whether
> they enter with or without code credentials.

Does that include CB-ers who pass 20 WPM and plop down on 14.313
and add to the mess?

>4. Both sides agree to stop blaming the mess on [insert whatever
> band you think is most messed up] on the existence or lack of
> any licensing requirement.

I haven't decided which band it is, yet.

>5. Both sides agree to spend more time enjoying the hobby of
> amateur radio and less time flaming on the net.

Does this apply to those who enjoy the hobby of flaming on the net?

>6. Both sides agree that neither side has a monopoly on their
> ability to fullfill the stated FCC goals for the amateur
> radio service: : public service, advancing the radio
> art, advancing communication and technical skills, expanding
> the reservoir of trained operators/technicians/electronics
> experts and enhancing international goodwill.

Agreed.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4710. Re: No-code: Cease Fire

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 06:34:08 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec28.063408.2110@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5013

mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:

>I wish it were possible to end the debate now, but the president of the
>ARRL is talking about petitioning the FCC to reconsider, and reduce the
>privileges of the no-code Technicians. (Apparently, there is a 30-day
>period after any decision during which petitions for reconsideration can
>be submitted.)

>Write to the ARRL (don't just flame here!) if you object to this.

I just got a form letter from the ARRL offering me another chance to
renew (I had not done so due to increase in rates) and offered a free
book (I have one of every one they offered that was interesting).
I had, just after the FCC decision on No-Code Tech was announced,
to go ahead and take them up on it.

I will send it back to them, addressed to Larry Price, without a check,
instructing him to send me the offer again once the ARRL decides NOT
to pursue any changes to the new Technician privileges.

It's not just the new Techs that the ARRL could offend by such a petition.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4711. Re: Codeless News from ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 06:54:15 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec28.065415.3195@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 5014

john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:

>The ARRL represents its members. Since people who like to bash the
>ARRL for old fashioned views don't seem to interested in joining
>it and working from the inside, their views may be underrepresented.

Right. The ARRL has already offended quite many hams who have subsequently left (or never joined) the League. In addition to the fact that the league does NOT represent all of amateur radio, it certainly does not represent those people who would make up what amateur radio COULD be, even if they are potential League members.

>The people on ARRL staff that I have worked with, and our Southwest
>Division Director (Fried Hein) certainly don't fit your description.

>I get really tired of ARRL bashing. At least they actually do something
>to try to improve the hobby - within the limits set by their voting
>members.

The ARRL is, perhaps, a FOLLOWER instead of a LEADER.

As long as the ARRL is strictly following the wishes of one group, how can it possibly expect to attract membership from the other group. If the ARRL petitions to move the No-code tech boundary up from 30 MHz to 220 MHz, and of the FCC goes along, I suspect this would serve to do as much damage to the league itself, in addition to ham radio, as incentive licensing did, or worse.

I wonder what the league's policies would turn out to be if they took into consideration the position of EVERY ham AND every would-no no-code tech as if the membership of the league consisted of all of them? I'd like to see such a league. But the present means of operating at the ARRL serves strictly to preserve the boundaries between differences of opinion among hams and would-be hams, rather than try to get everyone together.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

4712. Re: PRO-2006 Scanner Mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 10:13:45 UTC
From: bt455s01@UHCCUX.UHCC.HAWAII.EDU
Message-ID: <9012281013.AA14571@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 5022

Someone asked how to modify their Radio Shack PRO-2006 Scanner to receive the blocked frequencies. Here's how.

Basically, what you will be doing is disconnecting diode D502. That's all.

1. Unplug the scanner from it's power source and remove the antenna(s).

2. Unscrew and remove the four phillip screws on the back panel of the scanner that hold the top and bottom half of the scanner's plastic case. No need to unscrew any of the other screws, just the top two and the bottom two.

3. Carefully remove the two halves of the scanner's plastic case by first pulling the case away from the front panel and then out. The top half of the plastic case has the speaker permanently attached to it with a wire connecting it to the top circuit board, so be sure to unplug the wire from the circuit board before you yank it off when you remove the case.

4. Diode D502, your target, is now in view. You will see it on the back of the circuit board behind the top right corner of the front panel (looking at it from the front). The diode is standing upright from the circuit board, so you're job of snipping it is made somewhat easier.

The diode is the second one from the top. The designator "D502" is printed in white on the circuit board at the foot of the diode. All you need to do is snip the wire that connects to the diode so as to disconnect it from the circuit. No need to remove the diode entirely, just cut the wire into it. If you don't have the proper tool to cut it, finger nail clippers will do the job beautifully. It maybe necessary to unscrew the front panel from the frame if there's not enough room for you to get at the diode. Just remember not to yank too hard when pulling the panel from the frame since the LED display, keypad, and other controls are still plugged into the circuit board. It really isn't necessary to unplug all these things, just move the panel slightly away; enough to give you room.

5. After disconnecting the diode, put everything back together the same way you took it apart (Did I really need to say that? :)

Your PRO-2006 scanner is now able to receive the previously blocked out frequencies of 823.945 MHz to 851 MHz, and 868.945 MHz to 896 MHz. It can now also step in 30 kHz increments in addition to 5 kHz, 12.5 kHz, and 50 kHz. You will notice 30 kHz in the LED display when you scan your new frequencies, unless of course you pressed the STEP button to change it. Once you press STEP, you will not be able to reselect 30 kHz again unless you reprogram.

And so endeth a layman's guide for modding the PRO-2006.

4713. Re: Question about QSL card customs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 12:32:24 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40169@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 5023

In article <1990Dec27.175211@suisse.enet.dec.com> d_muller@suisse.enet.dec.com (Dan Muller) writes:
>
> I have a question regarding QSL cards. I'm a raw beginner, and
> I've only had two QSOs so far. One of them was in Lithuania, so
> I'm anxious to send a QSL card to make sure that I get one back.
> However, I don't have any QSL cards yet. I have access to laser
> printers and software that would allow me to make my own QSL card
> layouts. Since I'm not sure how long I'll have my Novice call
> (I want to upgrade soon), I'm reluctant to buy a lot of 500 cards.
> Would it be considered bad form (no pun intended) to print some
> QSL cards on regular paper, cut them out, and send them, rather
> than having them printed professionally on heavy stock?

As a sorter for the W1 Call Area, I would have to say that ANY piece of paper with the right information on it is good. Minimum information would be your callsign, his (or her) callsign (BLOCK LETTERS ARE BEST and make it clear WHICH CALLSIGN IT'S GOING TO), signal report, date, time in UTC and frequency, plus mode (CW, SSB, etc) if you intend to later use it for specialty certificates.

As a favor to the other station, I'd probably put his first name and qth in (especially if you send it thru the bureau. we can sometime figure out the real callsign by looking in the Callbooks and looking at the name and qth even when the callsign is questionable), as well as your own name and address and your county, if you know what it is (many foreigners collect "all county" qsl cards).

Another "it would be nice". Make the piece of paper approximately the size of a normal QSL card (3 1/2 x 5 1/2). They're easier to sort that way.

I got a real neat one a few days ago.....The QSL card was coming from Italy....going to USSR......it made a stop at my house along the way :-).

CHEERS!

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

4714. New Tech class books

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 14:37:12 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9012281437.AA06127@next0.looney>
Source record: 5024

Michael Waugh writes:
>>I'm interested in the No code Tech class of ham licence.

>>What would be a good book to study, that would cover the

>>requirements for the written test.

The new Tech test will consist of the old Novice theory test,
plus the old 25 question Tech test. There are a number of
good books you can use, I recommend the following:
for Novice, the Ameco Amateur Radio Novice Class Theory Course.
Cat num. 23-01.
for Tech, the ARRL Tech theory book, I don't remember the exact
title.
Both of these books give you more information than you need to
pass the tests. In addition, the ARRL book gives you the
entire 250 question pool from which the test will be taken from.
(That is one deficiency in the Ameco book, it doesn't have the
questions in it. Another good book, ARRL's Tune in the World With
Ham Radio, does have the entire 300 question novice pool.)

Make sure you get the latest version of any book. These can be
purchased from any radio store, and the ARRL books can, I believe,
be purchased directly from the ARRL.

If you have a Mac computer, someone on the net has typed the entire
question pools into Hypercard, so that may help you if you get
that.
Hope that helped, good luck.
Jim, NE3X

4715. no more exams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 15:46:46 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012281546.AA05902@tilde>
Source record: 5025
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

In Paul polls:

>In article <9012192258.AA00358@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>>I'm still skeptical. Suppose there is a big hue and cry to eliminate the
>>theory exams? (to get more people into Amateur Radio, of course)
>
>Quick poll: How many people would not object to dropping the theory exams?
>
Who you polling, Paul? It would be nice to see how may Hams want to do away
with the theory exams, but it's my opinion that these are not the people who
would like to do away with the exams. You need to poll the folks out there
who don't have tickets and who may claim that the only thing that's been
keeping them from getting one is the @@$%&* theory exams.
>
>

4716. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 15:57:34 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1739@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4827

In article <X3ouu2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
>brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
>> When I'm struck by the poor English in an article on the net, I usually
>> look up to the headers to see if the posting* originated from a
>> non-English speaking country, or someone whose name might indicate that
>> English is not his native language.
>
> Yes, by all means, judge people based on the country they live in, or
>the "ethnic" content of their name. DON'T EVER consider that the net is
>an informal medium of exchange, and that poorly spelled words DON'T mean
>poorly formed ideas. Forget the fact that there are some pretty rotten
>keyboards. Forget the fact that some English words just do not spell
>right. Forget that the world has become a small place, and people can
>move about -- some of those people from non-English speaking countries
>even move to the U.S.. Some of them even anglicize their names. Forget
>that there are few, if any, people who are payed to post to the net, and
^^^^^
Could you possibly mean *paid*?
I also correct the spelling and grammar in my boss's memos and repost
them. He loves me. :-)

>thus most people must do it in the limited time they have. Demand that
>every post go through a peer review process to remove spelling errors
>and logic flaws. Make all them damn foreigners hire someone to write
>their posts for them, so that YOU don't have to think.

Seriously, it only takes a moment to run your article through the
spell checker before exposing it to the world.

>> Sloppy writing indicates sloppy thinking.
>> - Brian
>
> Sloppy thinking indicates sloppy thinking. Sloppy writing indicates
>sloppy writing. Poor spelling indicates poor spelling. Cute homilies like
>yours are just your justification for dismissing any ideas you don't like
>without any thought at all.

Usenet is a written medium. The impression you create by your writing
habits is the only view most readers will ever get of you as a person.
If your writing habits are untidy, muddled, and indicative of a poor
education, then your ideas are also suspect. This may not be fair, but
it is the way it is.

Gary KE4ZV

4717. Re: no more exams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 18:20:44 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec28.182059.23654@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 5026

Subj: no more exams

>In <paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf)> Paul polls:
>>In article <9012192258.AA00358@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>>...Suppose there is a big hue and cry to eliminate the
>>theory exams? (to get more people into Amateur Radio, of course)
>>
>>Quick poll: How many people would not object to dropping the theory exams?
>>
>Who you polling, Paul? You need to poll the folks out there
>who don't have tickets and who may claim that the only thing that's been
>keeping them from getting one is the @@$%&* theory exams...
>73, Dube N5PDK

(-: (-: Tongue firmly implanted in cheek :-) :-)

No-study degrees (a.k.a. athletic scholarships) establish a strong
precedent. Any lawyer could probably "prove" that the theory
questions are culturally biased.

Just mark the appropriate space on next year's IRS Form 1040:

Do you want to be a ham? Yes___ No___

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

4718. Re: Need Webersat Image

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 19:14:08 UTC
From: stevedak@cpe.UUCP
Message-ID: <37400016@cpe>
Source record: 4832

>I have read about the Webersat satellite and the great full color images of
>the earth that it has been transmitting, but I have never SEEN any of these
>images. Does anyone have one of these images in GIF or some other format that
>I can look at??

>Thanks,
>David Spoelstra

Ditto the above.

Steve Dakin
WQ5N

4719. Re: UOSAT-14 information request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 19:26:12 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <838@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4829
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <756@kb2ear.UUCP>, by n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM):
>
> to know if the new DSP devices will be able to handle the uosat modem
>
> Dave Marthouse
>
> kb2ear!n2aam@princeton.edu
>

Dave:

I have in use daily the AEA DSP-2232 running a UO-14 modem.

A UO-14 modem is 9600 bps direct FSK. What that really means is that
you put shaped data on the modulator of in a true FM radio. You take
the data for receive directly from the discriminator in your FM receiver.
Since you do not wish to have much in the way of a DC bias in the bits
to be received or transmitted, the data is sent through a circuit
called a scrambler. This is not in use as an encryption device,
since their is no cryptovariable, and since it is self synchronizing.

There are several ways to go. The cheapest is to buy one of the many
variants of the G3RUH 9600 bps FSK modem. It is the best commercial
modem available to do this job. Both Kantronics and PacComm have
variants of it. The other is to wait for the DSP boxes to be released
as they will do this and more. I have a G3RUH (which I loaned to
someone else) and have not had a chance to use it on the satellite.
Others that are on the satellite are almost exclusively using the
G3RUH.

The uplink for UO-14 is 145.970 and the downlink is 435.075, please
compensate for doppler. You should be able to copy this extremely
loud signal with omni and your FM receiver (if it can tune 435.075).
You will see the S meter rise and the noise get quieter. What I mean
by this is that 9600 scrambled data sounds like `quiet FM noise' is
the best way I can describe it.

Did I help?

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4720. RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 20:16:51 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <839@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4828
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <1722@ke4zv.UUCP>, by gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman):
>
> I'm using the G3RUH design from Radiokit. The modem went together easily.
> It tuned up cleanly. And it works. I did have the advantage of a spectrum
> analyser, dual trace 200 Mhz scope, and a frequency counter to make it
> play, but these shouldn't be necessary. The Paccomm unit seems to be
> a solid unit, but I haven't had any personal experience with it.
>

I believe this is inadequate if you wish to use omni's. If you want to save $100 over the cost of the PacComm PSK-1 and you wish good BER performance out of omni antennas, get the TAPR kit. TAPR is in Tuscon and I have forgotten the address and phone number. I probably should keep a copy of that here on my email machine at work, but I always manage to forget. If you are using omni's and have not compared results with a correctly tuned PSK modem from TAPR and/or PacComm (the paccomm is a licensed variant of the TAPR box), then I suggest you do so. The problem with the G3RUH is that it assumes a good SNR at all times. It is an all digital design and hard limits the signal as it comes into the box and then does a squaring loop demodulator. While the latter is theoretically equivalent to a Costas loop demod (as in the TAPR/PacComm), in practice it is almost never equivalent. Good lowpass filters are just inherently easier to do than bandpass of the same Q. Hard limiting is theoretically only 2.2 dB or so worse than not hard limiting. This is in the presence of white Gaussian noise. The noise out of most SSB radios is neither Gaussian or white. All taken together this leads to a 10 dB worse implementation loss of the G3RUH design over the TAPR. If you have not yet purchased a modem, and you do not yet have gain antennas, I strongly suggest that you consider another possibility and not use the G3RUH. If you have gain antennas already, there is so much link margin from these very loud satellites that the G3RUH is at no disadvantage except during the deepest fades and I would decide only on the basis of which is cheaper. On Gary's other comments concerning converters we are in complete agreement. Jan King and I have begun using discone with amazing results and I should be reporting on that soon enough.

Truth in advertising requires me to tell you that I get a royalty as one of the designers of the PacComm PSK-1. I am not sure but I believe the price of the kit from TAPR and the price of the kit from Radiokit are comparable. On that basis, if I were going to do a kit, I would do the one with the best performance but this is from vague memory. I would check the current prices.

Gary and I are not talking about the G3RUH 9600 bps modem design which
is currently the best commericially available modem for 9600 and
is available from Kantronics and PacComm. I believe it is called the
NB-96. James has done a beautiful job on this. It is the only
commercially available full duplex 9600 bps direct FSK ham modem.

(Is that enough adjectives or what?)

> The main thing you may need is a "mode J" filter to keep the 2 meter
> signal and it's harmonics out of the converter. Spectrum International
>
> Gary KE4ZV

I couldn't agree more. They are simple to construct and easy to tune.
One is especially desirable if you wish to try omni's. Do not expect to have
good luck with the omni's for at least a month. We just released the BBS on
the microsats and they are extremely oversubscribed. Gary and I contend
for the uplink at least twice a day! An omni station will work with the
microsats after the AO-13 boys and girls quit using 1 Kw eirp (or more).
I strongly believe that it takes more work to make an omni station work
but considerably less money. You simply must do everything right.
No desense from the 2 meter transmitter can be tolerated. A good preamp,
that doesn't collapse from proximity to the 2 meter transmitter is required.
Your deviation must be about 3 Khz. It is amazing to me out much better
the throughput is into the Microsats with 3 Khz deviation than you get
from 5 Khz. The filters are a little tight for the beginning and ending
of the orbit if you are not tuning your uplink to compensate for doppler.
The phase group delay at the edges is worse than we desired. Get away
from the edges and the filters are beautiful. The receivers in the Microsats
are especially sensitive to overdeviation. If you are digipeating through
the satellites, you can sometimes see two packets from you when you only
sent one. If this occurs very often, you are overdeviating. I run my
`mike gain' or modem output level at a setting so that when monitoring
my signal on another receiver, it sounds a little weak in audio. You will
not be weak at the satellite if you do this. Remember this is a carrier,
and you are modulating the frequency with Manchestered NRZI data. In
a correctly designed FM tranmitter, there is little or not AM modulation.
Since I regularly load code to the spacecraft, I have a monster uplink,
which I cut back to 8 watts to my gain antenna when I am not loading code.
This works out to be about 100 W eirp. Even this is too much.
After I cut back the deviation, I have yet to see one of my packets doubled
or the spacecraft respond that it heard me on the wrong channel. (It does
this inside the response to bootloader commands).

Attention please!

I still have trouble getting stuff in past the folks who refuse to look
and listen to see if the bird is operating or being loaded.

>ROM replacement. I wouldn't bother with the multimode wonder boxes. The
>compromises inherent in a do everything box mean that they do nothing
>particularly well. Also, the external modems we are talking about are
>specifically designed to interface with the TNC2 and tying them to one

Most TNC's running later versions of the ROM have KISS built into them. All one needs do is to say KISS ON. In some tnc's, this must be followed by a restart. To get out of kiss mode, a special command string must be sent to the TNC (KISS command 255) which will return the box to regular operation.

As for `do all boxes' being comprimises, with the PK-232 you are correct, as well as MFJ 1278 and KAM. Let's consider the PK-232 since you mentioned. it. The use of 200 Hz shift on baudot is an example and the noise performance of the Baudot demod suffers from the use of the BEL-103 receiver filters in a filter / slicer discriminator. Hooking up the external modems to this is a real pain as well. However, with the new DSP style `do all boxes' I can assure this is an incorrect statement. The baudot modem I just finished for the DSP-2232/1232 outperforms any I have tried and the PSK modem for PACSAT is second to none. The AO-13 demod copies reliably through spin mod fades and I use it daily to talk AMTOR and to UO-14 using the G3RUH 9600 bps modem. All are within 0.1 dB of theoretical performance. The day of the do all boxes being comprimises are almost over. There are things these units cannot, and will not do. 56 Kbps is completely out of their range at this time. The analog front ends, made up of programmable filters, are incapable of being tuned up to running with a 100 Khz bandwidth signal. Indeed, the A/D's will not run faster than 100 Khz. TAPR/AMSAT has finished its design and I have a Beta board to port the modems I have done for the TMS320C10 board we began all this with to that board. Lyle wants this out the door now. So do I, if for no other reason than to stop people from wasting their money because of fancy ads for vaporware. If you want a cheaper alternative to the AEA box, and will settle for slightly less capable hardware and/or you want it to plug it into your PC, wait a little while for the TAPR/AMSAT board. If you want the do all multimode then the AEA is the current best bet. Don't ask me for shipping dates. Call AEA and TAPR.

Gary's advice in all other respects is good and he is a very active user of the birds (I get to see the log files ;-).

Bob McGwier
N4HY
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4721. Crossed Field Antennas (long; for nerds only)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 21:19:02 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47621@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4830

Just when you think it is safe to go back in the water...
Just when you think the Crossed Field Aerial has gone the path of
Cold Nuclear Fusion...

Hately (GM3HAT) and gang has another article on the CFA in the
December issue of Wireless World! (Hey, Paul Nix, Ron Todd, and
others, are you reading this? :-) :-)

For those who have not been following the CFA since April 1989,
the CFA is based on separately generating the E and the H fields
using different antenna elements and assume that E x H to form
the Poynting vector just "happens" through mathematics. (All
classical notion of an antenna have the same piece of metal, e.g.,
a 1/2 wave dipole, generating both the E and H fields.)

Those who passed their tests by memorizing the FCC question pool
can hit "n" now. You can't really buy a working CFA from HRO yet.
:-) :-)

The Hately gang has apparently gone to a monopole-like configuration
of the CFA. Imagine the original symmetrical CFA. Chop it into
two equal halves, throw away one half and place the remaining half
over a ground plane.

Now get this: the ground plane is only 1 metre square at HF (I nearly
fell off of my chair :-).

Their reason for preferring this configuration is because they claim
that ground reflections would cancel out signals from the opposite
set of elements.

Another thing mentioned is how critical the phasing between the
E-cylinder and the D-plate are. So, I gather that the antenna itself
may be broadband, but the phasing unit is not. Nevertheless, they
showed a Smith chart plot of the impedance at the transmitting end
of the phasing unit that looks like it would translate to a VSWR of
less than 1.2:1 across the entire 15m phone band. Not bad. I can
live with that. They also mentioned that you can get 1.5:1 across
the entire 80m band.

There are sketches and photos of the new CFAs, but no diagram of the
phasing unit. The phasing unit is described, though, as a power
splitter that feeds equal power to the E-cylinder and D-plate with
an advance of 45 degrees in one case and retarding 45 degrees in the
other. They seem to claim that you only need to get to 45 degrees
to within a degree or two.

The authors also made some claims about the size of the "inteaction zone" where the Poynting vector synthesis takes place. They also modeled a 1/2 wave dipole the same way to show where it's "interaction zone" is (i.e., where the E and H of the dipole are "properly" phased) and claim that that is where the 1/2 wave dipole really puts out it's "stuff." From this, they claim that since the CFA provides a small source wavefront, that very small reflectors (1.5m dish at 21 MHz) can provide both gain and front-to-back, and believe that the old paradigm of requiring reflectors to be the size of a waveLENGTH be changed to requiring it be the size of a waveFRONT, instead.

Now, the claim is (otherwise it would violate the reciprocity theorem, now, wouldn't it? and they would have to invent new Physics; not that they have not already!) that the thing works just as well as a receiving antenna. What I don't get is: how the heck can you get more that a 6 dB improvement over each of the two chunks of metal (one is a disc 40 cm in diameter; the other is a cylinder 20 cm in diameter and 25 cm tall) by themselves. Each of those chunks hardly constitutes an element with a decent aperture area. An extreme case of the "supergain" condition for antenna arrays?

Well, break-through or snake-oil? You decide by reading the article yourself. Wireless World is *always* worth reading, in any case. Just don't flame (shoot) *this* messenger! Anyway, watch for fireworks in the Letter to the Editor in subsequent issues of Wireless World.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

4722. NEEDED/WANTED: CQ Boomless Quad Antenna article

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 22:21:20 UTC
From: ka2raf@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <389@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 4841
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave

I am in need of a copy of The Boomless Quad article that appeared in CQ
mag. somewhere between April-June of 1981-1983. I am not sure of the date
exactly but I am sure it was in CQ because I built it some years ago.
If anyone has the issue in question, I would like to arrange for a copy
of it. I am particularly interested in the dimensions since I would like
to rebuild the elements and put it up. Please contact me via e-mail or
write me at: P.O.Box 1286 Lakewood, NJ 08701
AMPR: KA2RAF@NN2Z.NJ.USA
I am willing to pay any expenses for the copying/postage
Thanks very much, 73 de Chris

4723. PRO-2006 Modifications (Thanks!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-28 23:11:00 UTC
From: 812spg@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012282317.AA19701@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4831

Many thanks to those that posted or E-mailed instructions for PRO-2006 modifications (particularly Manwai and Paul). I have made the necessary modifications and everything works "as advertised"!

In case there are other PRO-2006 owners who might also be looking for the cellular restoration (and a scan/search speedup) modification, I've enclosed the instructions which I received via E-mail. These modifications are VERY simple and quick.

> Hello,

> I too just purchased a PRO-2006. That same day, I made the mods....
> It took all of 5 minutes....

> Remove the top 2 phillips screws in the back of the unit.
> Slide off the top cover.

> Locate two diodes... directly behind the "3" key on the keypad.

> The diodes are D502 and D503 (you'll notice an empty spot between them...
> which doesn't really make any sense since there is no gap in numbers
> between D502 and D503 ... but anyway...)

> Clipping D502 restores the cellular band.
> Clipping D503 increases scan speed by 16% to 15 and 30 channels per second.

> Have Fun.....
> Paul Kopp

> -------------
> This information was obtained from the October 1990 issue of Monitoring
> Times.

Once again, thanks to those that responded with the quick help!
Larry Zielasko, Security Police Automated Systems Administrator
812th Security Police Group
Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota

INTERNET: 812spg@sacemnet.af.mil

4724. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 00:22:12 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <725@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 4840

In article <1990Dec18.234732@envy.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
>In article <4471@lib.tmc.edu>, jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay
>Maynard) writes:
>|> I wish you were right...but the canonical comment of those who
>operate between
>|> 27.405 and 28 MHz is, "I'd get a ham license if it weren't for that
>#$%@#$^
>|> code." Those people will rush to get no-code licenses. That's what
>frightens
>|> me about no-code, and _nobody_ has yet shown me that that fear is
>unfounded.
>
>Why should it frighten you? I've listened to those guys too, and to
>tell you the truth, I would have a hard time telling them apart from
>"real" hams. The lingo is the same, the conversation topics are the
>same, the equipment is even the same. :-)

Yes! As I and others have said before, experiences from countries that
do have no-code licenses, for many years now, show that this simply
doesn't happen. After a while, you will find that LIDs equally divided
in all license classes. A number of local people I would call 'difficult'
(nor does any other test, IMHO).
have a full ticket here. The code test doesn't make a difference.

What will change next year?
If the amateur literature printed by a ham union is representative
for the work done in that country, then I guess UHF/SHF activity
will go way up. That is a Good Thing.

What will turn people away is a negative attitude. If you have a problem
with certain people, just QSY and keep everybody happy. Fortunately, there
is still enough frequency space left to do that. Even, you American people
still have a big allocation advantage.

Getting a whole flood of new people will put some pressure on the patience
of everybody.
Just wellcome the new people with a positive attitude, friendly point them to
the operation errors they make (like you made them in your first QSO),
and after a while you will find out that there are many people
for who you're glad they joined the radio service.

Real hams don't get mad at somebody with a bad fist. They will try to make
the code of that person better. The same thing applies here.

Best wishes for 1991! 73,

Geert Jan PE1HZG

4725. Re: Thanks for the traffic... <now let's drop it>

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 01:41:58 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <Nw4wu1w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4833

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

> In article <X3ouu2w163w@phoenix.com> I write:
> >that there are few, if any, people who are payed to post to the net, and
> ^^^^^
> Could you possibly mean *paid*?

One of the dictionaries I have lists "payed" as an obsolete spelling
for "paid". Obsolete, as in old, not wrong.

Are you telling me that you have so much trouble with anything that
is not spelled exactly as you want to see it that you actually had
trouble understanding what I wrote? Is it not completely clear from the
context of the sentence what I meant (ignoring the fact that "payed" is
a valid spelling)?

> I also correct the spelling and grammar in my boss's memos and repost
> them. He loves me. :-)

Your boss's secretary should be doing this for corporate memos.
Corporate memos are the formal written communication of the company. If
you are altering memos over your boss's signature you are forging
corporate communications. It is lucky your boss loves you -- if he
didn't he would fire you. I would.

> Seriously, it only takes a moment to run your article through the
> spell checker before exposing it to the world.

Seriously, you have no idea how long it takes to do something here.
Why are you are qualified to tell me how hard or easy it is to do
something? Do you actually think every place in the world is just like
where you are, and has the same utilities that talk to each other in the
same way?

Please enlighten me on "THE spell checker". Did you mean "A spell
checker", or do you not know there are many different ones? Oops, sorry,
you have only one, so there must BE only one.

> If your writing habits are untidy, muddled, and indicative of a poor
> education, then your ideas are also suspect. This may not be fair, but
> it is the way it is.

Gee, just a second ago, you say how easy it is to spell check
everything. It seems that good spelling is more a case of owning a spell
checker than of a good education. Do you really mean you judge people's
ideas by whether they have a spell checker or not? Sounds like a pretty
stupid criterion to me.

This whole chain is stupid. It is stupid to waste the net bandwidth on nit picking spelling and grammer flames, unless there is a real problem in understanding the message. In all the time I have been reading the net, I have seen only ONE message that was in such unusual English that I could not decipher it. And even then, it does not deserve a flame.

Flaming someone about one misspelled word is just an attempt to prove to the net how smart you are and how stupid the misspeller is. It does not belong on an international network, and it certainly should not depend on how "ethnic" someone's name is. If you want to correct someone, do it by mail. You lose the "everyone look how smart I am" feature of the public flame, but you save the bandwidth.

If you want to continue to judge people by their ownership of a spell checker, or their name, I cannot stop you. Just don't demonstrate your mental superiority by flaming spelling errors. Now, let's stop all this worrying about how things are spelled or slips in grammer and get back to ham radio things.

KING RICHARD: "Come, bustle, bustle; caparison my horse;
Call up Lord Stanley, bid him bring his power."
Richard III, William Shakespeare ACT5 SC3

<And, no, caparison is spelled correctly. Look it up, you'll remember it longer.>

4726. Amateur Radio Callsign on 11M; was: 10 meter rig recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 02:41:03 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <857.277BB8EA@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4834

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 28 Dec 90 06:23:06 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1990Dec28.062306.1318@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
> >So identifying a station not in amateur service with an amateur station
> >callsign would be the same as IDing with, say, WLS Chicago as the station
> >callsign. It may not be illegal on CB per se, but could be construed as
> >false and misleading signaling, which is illegal in all radio services.

I had the occasion once in connection with a radio club public service event to ask the FCC about the use of tactical callsigns. The answer was, "As long as you ID by the book every ten minutes, we don't care what you call yourselves in between." During the conversation I casually mentioned that a club member used his ham call as a CB 'handle' when travelling. His answer was, "Since hams use callsigns interchangeably as personal names, that makes perfect sense to me." He added a comment to the effect that if the FCC gave a good gosh darn how people ID'ed on CB, they'd still be issuing callsigns.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4727. Codeless News from ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 02:41:20 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <858.277BB8F2@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4835

john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:

>The ARRL represents its members. Since people who like to bash the
>ARRL for old fashioned views don't seem to interested in joining
>it and working from the inside, their views may be underrepresented.

1. I wish someone would take a survey to put accurate numbers on it, but I would guess that the OVERWHELMING majority of ARRL 'members' think of it as subscribing to QST and dismiss the organizational stuff as trivial.

2. People don't bash the ARRL for no reason. People bash the ARRL because it has for decades maintained an unblemished record for screwing up. They have resisted every improvement or advance to come along until after it was obvious that they were the last holdouts.

3. People don't join for a variety of reasons. Mine is I can't afford $30 a year for a magazine subscription.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4728. Re: What should a scheduler do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 02:45:45 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1990Dec29.024545.28630@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4838
Cross-posted to: comp.os.misc,rec.ham-radio

As quoted from <1990Dec28.021435.11795@quest.UUCP> by ssb@quest.UUCP (Scott Sheldon Bertilson):
+---------------
| I've hacked a little on a version of NOS that Anders Klemets ported
| to System V UNIX. It uses shared memory and semaphores. Each
> ...
| overhead of synchronization using semaphores does a good job of
| gobbling up substantially more than a 10 MHz 68010 (my AT&T 3B1).
| I made a change to interlock using a test-and-set instruction
| on some shared memory before trying to get a major semaphore..it
| increased the efficiency of the package enough so that it
| is reasonably snappy, but I've had problems with synchronization
| not working properly, so I can't call it a success.
+---------------

I'm working on a complete reimplementation using Streams for SVR3. It is based on raw Streams, not the NSL, so it should work on any System V that has Streams support --- and some that claim not to, like Xenix 2.3.x without the appropriate network package. (I'm doing this under Xenix 2.3.3.) Of course, this won't help on a 3B1, which is SVR1 in the kernel.

(Actually, I'm still trying to decide how much I should do at the Streams level --- should I simply arrange for local sockets and use ordinary programs to do the real work, or put AX.25, NET/ROM, and TCP/IP in Streams modules and have the far end be selectable between a "bidirectional Streams pipe" and a real Streams tty driver? The problem with the latter is that it isn't particularly easy to implement something like NOS's "ax25 route add" command.)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

4729. a sat. tracking program needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 02:50:45 UTC
From: ephillip@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.662439045.ephillip@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 4836

Ok, I know a ham out there somewhere has got it, so, please:
I am in dire need of a satellite tracking program, hopefully
in basic, that prompts for the user's lat, long, and keplerian
info of a satellite, then outputs the altitude and time the
satellite will be visible for the observer. Anybody?

```
**************************************************************
* | ====@==== ///////// *
* ephillip@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu| ``________// *
* | `------' *
* -JR- | Space;........the final *
* | frontier.............. *
**************************************************************
```

4730. FCC Petition, CB RADIO TRAFFIC ADVISORY CHANNEL [130 lines]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 03:13:03 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <860.277BC0EB@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4837

I am still trying to figure out why this thread is in rec.ham-radio.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4731. * SpaceNews 31-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 04:18:34 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <390@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 4842
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1231
* SpaceNews 31-Dec-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1231

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY DECEMBER 31, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* UoSAT NEWS *
==============
The launch of six microsatellites designed and built by dedicated amateur
radio operators from around the world was the most significant amateur
satellite news event in history. These six microsats flew as secondary
payloads on the European Space Agency's V-35 mission on 21-Jan-90.
Twelve minutes after liftoff, the Ariane launch vehicle placed these six
satellites into Earth orbit. UoSAT-3 and UoSAT-4 alone carried a total
of 9 microprocessors and 5000 kilobytes of RAM. That's more computing
power than had ever been launched by one rocket!

UoSAT-3 (OSCAR-14) carries a 16-bit embedded microprocessor controller
with 4.5 megabytes of RAM. UoSAT-4 (OSCAR-15) carries the first
Transputer parallel-processing microprocessors in space. UoSAT-3 is
currently being used to test new "PACSAT" communications software.
UoSAT-3's PCE uses a multi-tasking operating system created by Quadron,
Inc., which was specifically designed for communications intensive
systems.

UoSAT-4 (OSCAR-15) carries three microprocessors and a CCD Earth imaging
camera. Parallel processing available on the spacecraft will provide
high-speed compression of camera images. Tests of radiation tolerance
of the Transputer chips used will also be made.

* ITALIAN MICROSAT *
====================
Work continues in Italy on a new microsat amateur satellite.
During the first week of December, the transmitter module, BCR module
and CPU were all integrated and the PHT software was run succesfully,
controlling each different module. The PSK transmitter has been
tested at varous power settings, showing excellent linearity and
the telemetry frames has been received by many stations in the 50 km

radius of Rodano (Italy), where the engineering unit of the spacecraft
is being integrated. A completed unit is expected to be ready by the
end of Janaury after all tests are complete.

* BADR-1 DECAYS *
==========
BADR-1, a Pakistani satellite launched by the People's Republic of China
earlier this year, decayed in the Earth's atmosphere between 08-Dec-90
and 09-Dec-90. BADR-1 transmitted telemetry using an FM carrier in the
2-meter amateur radio band on frequencies of 144.030 and 145.825 MHz.
It was never determined why this spacecraft used amateur radio frequencies
for its downlink of telemetry since it clearly was not an amateur satellite.

* TNX QSL! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent e-mail messages to SpaceNews:

DL5SBS, K8VDU, WA2ISE, WA2TMF, WC1L, RW3DZ, ZL2AXJ

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...uunet!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< All The Best Wishes For A Healthy And Happy 1991! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

4732. MARS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 04:25:02 UTC
From: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <3715@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 4839

Thank you for the response regarding MARS. I am contacting only one of the people who replied, but thank you to all.

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, crash}!orbit!pnet51!hca
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!hca@nosc.mil
INET: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org

4733. Can an Icom 4AT be modified for 450 Mhz ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 06:06:23 UTC
From: slr@trixie.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec29.060623.16997@nntp-server.caltech.edu>
Source record: 4843

I have an old Icom 4AT which has been collecting dust for several
years now (remember when radios had thumbwheel switches :-).

The production company I work for uses low-power 450 & 455 Mhz xmitters
as sort of a wireless intercom. I was wondering if there's a way to
easily shift everything "up" by 10 Mhz and have the Icom cover 450-460 Mhz
instead of 440 - 450 Mhz.

Please, I'll just be using it for reception so no flames about
FCC Type acceptance :-).

On a related note, I missed the ALLMODs post that was here awhile back; Is it
FTPable ? I checked Simtel-20 and couldn't find it.

--
Internet: slr@caltech.edu | Voice-mail: (818) 794-6004
UUCP: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!tybalt!slr | USmail: Box 1000, Mt. Wilson, Ca. 91023

4734. Will the codless license save ham radio (ARRL BASHING)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 07:01:35 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1990Dec29.070135.12514@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 4846

After listening to all the belly aching about the codeless license, I decided it is time for the Eccentric Old Hippie to toss in his dos centavos.

It seems that even the opposing sides in the 14.313 war are unified in their hate for the idea of a codeless license, and are bemoaning WHAT WILL BECOME OF HAM RADIO (Hawr hawr just listen to 14.313 for a few days and you will realize it can not get worse than THAT)....

I think the FCC is one heck of a lot smarter than those old rickity coots at ARRL. The code free license that ARRL proposed would have brought in NO ONE. Plain and simple, that ticket had no value, and the FCC is wise enough to see that. Here are these grinchy coots wanting to hang on to all the "good stuff" like 2 meters for themselves.

WHAT ON EARTH FOR? Maybe there is a lot of fascinating 2meter discussions where YOU live, but my experience is that NEW BLOOD is NEEDED, and without this transfusion, the patient is gonna die.

I have a 2 meter all mode radio. I can tune it from one end to the other most of the day and hear NOTHING. Granted I live in the hinterlands, but I got this radio for $100 (some folks say I stole it from the other op) because the guy who had it could find no one to talk to. HE LIVES IN CHICAGO.

I have two friends who I work on this radio SIMPLEX. I guess that makes it worth the $100.

I also have a CB. (EEEEEEEEEEEEEK) On there I talk to about 6 very conversant folks about all sorts of fascinating topics. We have talked for HOURS AND HOURS on 27275. For at least three years, I have been pestering them to get ham tickets. They all have scanners and shortwaves and they listen to me talk to my ham friends, and also follow some of the more off the wall nets that I am a member of. They find it interesting, but none of them ever got sufficiently motovated.

Until now.

One of the group has already stated that come february he will be taking the plunge. I am figuring that once HE does, several of the others in the 27.275 group will also join in (There are THREE of us in the group that are already hams, but find the CB group more handy)

When I was a KID I thought the ARRL was great. They provided me the study guides, and back then QST was something a person did not need a bank loan to get.

I dropped out of ARRL when INCENTIVE LICENSING came about. I think NOTHING destroyed ham radio like INCENTIVE LICENSING DID. If you look at the figures I will wager that the decline in ham radio happened RIGHT THEN and there.

The new tech license will go a long way toward making up for the stupidity that caused the decline in ham radio activity.

I think it is time we old timers wake up and smell the coffee. I am in my 40's and I am the youngest member of most of the nets I am on. I used to remember in the 50's and 60's always hearing high school and college age kids on the ham bands. I don't think there is anyone younger than 35 on the local ham bands, and I do not recall hearing very many youthful voices on 20 40 or 75 either.

My Code Key is still connected, and I still use it... I sort of like the "tradition" of the original digital mode....

However, all those "usual" CW arguments started sounding very very stale to me 10 years ago; (You can use it in an emergency if your mic is broken) Hey lets make it manditory for DRIVERS also, so if they get stuck in a rollover in a valey, they can beep out a message.... (CW always gets through) packet gets through better, and it is ERROR FREE and you don't have to listen to a "lake erie swing" either.... etc. etc. etc. ad nausium.

I operate a fairly popular BBS system, which is radio oriented. All our staff are radio nuts of one variety or another. I am personally going to develop an on line study system based upon the new code pool. It will feature tutorials, an on line test, with help on the questions you missed.

I want to personally elmer in a SLEW of new ops, and so should the rest of you.

At least here on USENET, there has not been the sour grapes doom and gloom griping.

"Ham radio will become like CB"

Well I tell ya folks. Listen to 14.313 and then come to Marquette Michigan and tune in 27.275. Compare the two. Then say "Boy would it ever be a good thing if it *DID*"

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

4735. Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 07:33:00 UTC
From: 812spg@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012290737.AA00765@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4844

$%@#R$%
%@##

4736. Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 07:35:00 UTC
From: 812spg@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012290737.AA00790@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4845

$%@ǂR$%

4737. vk

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 12:42:52 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1965@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4847

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1228
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 12/28/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 28th December 1990
BID: $RTDX1228
Part 1 of 3.

So that was Christmas. We hope that you all had a very happy, joyous
and loving time with your families . . . and so to the New Year. May
it be peaceful, prosperous and healthy, and hope it will be better
than the years that have passed. We would like to see all that you
have wished for come true, to yourself and your friends. For myself,
i wish for a packet system that will handle traffic, irrespective of
length, which will not need to split it into small parcels. That will
save a lot of hassles. Have a happy year, chaps.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the Saar-Pfalz DX-Club Packet
Cluster, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT, UT5RP, VK2EG, W2JGR and the Tri-State
DX Packet Cluster Network. Thank you all for your help in the past
year, and may you all have a very happy 1991.

Bandpass:

Friday 21:
KD7P/KH7 14087 at 0655Z QSL
UL7LR 14083 at 0750Z QSL
HI8EL 21085 at 2216Z

Saturday 22:
BZ4RDC 21082 at 0036Z
UH2E/UA9YZ 14082 at 0430Z
UL7LR 14083 at 0500Z
RB5UQ 14091 at 1311Z
JX7DFA 28088 at 1320Z
UY5YB 21091 at 1341Z
V31JV 28088 at 1358Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1228A
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 12/28/90
```

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 28th December 1990
BID: $RTDX1228A
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 23:
V73BN 14085 at 0249Z
V31JV 14088 at 0329Z QSL
ZK1AP 14078 at 0641Z
VP2EHF 14084 at 0844Z
UL7LR 14090 at 0935Z
UC2OF 14091 at 1300Z
5N0ETP 21091 at 1826Z
ZS9Z 28090 at 2033Z QSL
KD7P/KH2 28088 at 2227Z QSL

Monday 24:
9M6/JH1ROJ 21086 at 0229Z
XX9AF 21086 at 0454Z
7Z1AB 14074 at 0753Z ARQ
A22BW 28097 at 1355Z
KP2N 28085 at 1507Z QSL
OT7KK 28092 at 1514Z Note
V31JV 28092 at 1720Z
ZD8BOB 21085 at 2254Z QSL
V73BN 21083 at 2352Z

Tuesday 25:
Hope you had a Merry Christmas
TU2BB 14076 at 0053Z ARQ
VP8BFA 14092 at 0325Z
7Z1AB 14074 at 0530Z ARQ
TF/KE4YG 28090 at 1325Z
A22BW 28097 at 1411Z
LX150L 28090 at 1433Z QSL
A41JW 21074 at 1435Z ARQ
HV3SJ 21080 at 1557Z
V85GA 14074 at 1802Z ARQ

Wednesday 26:
V73BN 14086 at 0815Z
BY4RSA 21087 at 0957Z
9Q5TE 21093 at 1322Z
UC2OCJ 28090 at 1327Z
CU2AE 28085 at 1355Z
LY1BZB 28085 at 1358Z
UL7LR 14085 at 1426Z
ZD9CO 21075 at 1746Z
7Z1AB 14074 at 1929Z ARQ
TY1PS 21072 at 2240Z ARQ
J39BS 14090 at 2359Z

Thursday 27:
AL7BB 14090 at 0230Z

7Z1AB 14074 at 0828Z ARQ
YI1BGD 14074 at 0820Z ARQ

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1228B
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 12/28/90

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 28th December 1990
BID: $RTDX1228B
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information:

UL7LR says to QSL to Box 97, Dzhetygara, 459430, Kazakh, USSR.

KD7P/KH7 and KD7P/KH2 QSL via Bob Winters, MOU3, PO Box 8265, Dededo, Guam 96912-8265 USA, and not KA2XX as previously stated.

V31JV has a QSL manager of N4RNR, Silvio Marini, 880 Wynnehurst St, Pensacola, FL 32503-2440.

ZS9Z says to send his cards to ZS6BCR.

KP2N is managed by WA4WIP, Richard G. Tesar, 3903 Linwood St, Sarasota, FL 34232-3727.

ZD8BOB is still at Box 2, Ascension Island.

9M6/JH1ROJ says to QSL to his home address.

LX150 is a special call and will collect his cards from LX1OA.

Notes of Interest:

4X6UP says that 4Z80TA will operate for two months to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the municipality of Tel Aviv.

YA0RR (Afghanistan) expects to start operation from January 1, (after dinner). He will be there for three weeks and will spend at least 10 (ten) days on RTTY. Dima (UT5RP) will handle the RTTY QSL chores only. Don't send him CW or SSB cards.

FL5/XE1L (Luis) is on Mayrean Island in the Grenadines. He hopes for it to be clasified as a new country for DXCC when he submits his application. We are not sure if he has RTTY, but WFWL.

HF0POL is reported as being active from King George Island, but no reports of RTTY activity.

Swiss stations will be alowed to sign the HE prefix after January 1.

The OT prefix is the same as the ON prefix.

And a very happy New Year to you all.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG) AT TG9VT.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU, or via the VK2AGE AMTOR
APLINK mailbox system.
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

4738. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 17:15:15 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1966@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4858

```
From n8emr!KB8NW Sat Dec 29 02:34:30 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0ipaAX-00018AC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 29 Dec 90 01:37 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901229/0552z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15663 Z:43232
R:901229/0445 @:AD8I.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:65115 Z:43103
R:901229/0334z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:8739 Z:43229
R:901228/2125 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:16374 Z:44223

ZCZC AG64
QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 55 ARLB055
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
DECEMBER 29, 1990
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

FCC announced on December 27 details of the new code free Technician
license. The license will carry full amateur privileges above 30
MHz. The new regulations are effective February 14, 1991. Current
licensees of all classes, including existing Technicians, will
neither gain nor lose privileges. The Novice license will continue
to be available to new applicants. Further information will appear
in the February issue of QST.
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4739. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 17:15:26 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1967@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4859

Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0ipa76-0000hAC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 29 Dec 90 01:37 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901229/0552z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15664 Z:43232
R:901229/0446 @:AD8I.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:65116 Z:43103
R:901229/0337z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:8740 Z:43229
R:901228/2123 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:16373 Z:44223

ZCZC AG65
QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 56 ARLB056
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
DECEMBER 29, 1990
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

FCC ruled on December 27 on exempting applicants with disabilities
from the 13 and 20 wpm Morse examinations. Applicants upgrading to
a license requiring these code levels may present to VEs
certification from a physician to be exempted from the CW
requirement. Only certification by doctors of medicine and
Osteopathy will be accepted. Applicants will also be required to
submit a release allowing FCC access to appropriate medical records.
The new regulations take effect February 14, 1991, though waivers of
13 and 20 wpm code tests are already available under similar
conditions. More information will appear in February QST.

4740. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 17:15:36 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1968@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4860

```
Return-Path: <n8emr!KN5D>
Message-Id: <m0ipgmO-0000QWC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 29 Dec 90 08:43 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901229/1327z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15689 Z:43232
R:901229/1250z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:8784 Z:43229
R:901229/0709 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:16420 Z:44223
R:901229/1135z @:KA8Z.OH.USA Canton, Oh. #:41141 Z:44705
R:901229/1056z @:WB8LVP.OH.USA.NA Poland, OH #:177 Z:44514
R:901229/0532 @:KA3SSC.PA.USA.NA Karns City,Pa. #:738 Z:16041
R:901229/0911z @:KA3NVP.#WPA.PA.USA.NA $:15303_KN5D #:34388
R:901229/0620z 28760@W3YA.PA.USA.NA [State College] Z:16801
R:901229/0609z @:W3KDC.MD.USA.NA Cresaptown #:15865
R:901229/0602z @:WB4D.VA.USA.NA #:2587
R:901228/1959z @:KA3T.MD.USA.NA Mt. Airy #:3529
R:901228/1504z 28031@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]
R:901228/1407z 19533@KD0M.MD.USA.NOAM [Salisbury, MD] Z:21801
R:901228/1251z 13275@WA4TVS.VA.USA.NOAM [Parksley, Va.] Z:23421
R:901228/1050z 6026@WD4MIZ.VA.USA.NOAM [Virginia Beach, Va.] Z:23452
R:901228/1044 @:KJ4LQ.VA.USA.NA Norfolk/Chesapeake #:30403 Z:23320
R:901227/1034z @:WS7U.ID.USA.NA Idaho Falls [LAN30] #:5639 Z:83401
R:901226/2326 @:K7ZTM.#NUT.UT.USA.NA Layton, Ut #:2589 Z:84041
R:901224/0851z @:N7MLR.#NEUT.UT.USA.NA Vernal, Ut #:12488 Z:84078
R:901224/0749z @:KB0CZV.#NWCO.CO.USA.NA Grand Junction,Colo. #:1606 Z:81506
R:901218/0305z @:KA5JNJ.NM.USA.NA Farmington, NM #:14540 Z:87401
R:901218/0157z @:KN5D.NM.USA DM65pg #:15303 Z:87048

QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 53 ARLB053
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
DECEMBER 13, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

FCC ALSO ANNOUNCED ON DECEMBER 13 THAT IT HAS AMENDED ITS RULES
TO MAKE THE AMATEUR SERVICE MORE ACCESSIBLE TO HANDICAPPED OR
DISABLED LICENSEES WHO ARE UNABLE PASS HIGHER SPEED MORSE CODE
EXAMINATION. THE FCC DECIDED TO DECLINE TO PROVIDE A LIST OF
DISABILITIES. INSTEAD, THE JUDGMENT IF A QUALIFIED PHYSICIAN
WILL BE RELIED UPON TO DETERMINE THAT A PERSON CANNOT PASS A
MORSE CODE EXAMINATION DUE TO A SEVERE HANDICAP. IN RESPONSE TO
CONCERNS ABOUT THE INTEGRITY OF THE PROCESS, FCC STAFF SAID
ANYONE ABUSING THE PROCESS WOULD BE DEALT WITH HARSHLY. THE FCC
AFFIRMED THAT BECAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS, NO
EXEMPTIONS WOULD BE GRANTED FOR THE 5 WPM MORSE CODE REQUIREMENT
AR
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4741. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 17:15:45 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1969@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4861

```
Return-Path: <n8emr!KN5D>
Message-Id: <m0ipgiQ-0000ulC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 29 Dec 90 08:43 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901229/1330z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15690 Z:43232
R:901229/1253z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:8785 Z:43229
R:901229/0707 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:16419 Z:44223
R:901229/1142z @:KA8Z.OH.USA Canton, Oh. #:41142 Z:44705
R:901229/1055z @:WB8LVP.OH.USA.NA Poland, OH #:176 Z:44514
R:901229/0537 @:KA3SSC.PA.USA.NA Karns City,Pa. #:739 Z:16041
R:901229/1009z @:KA3NVP.#WPA.PA.USA.NA $:15304_KN5D #:34390
R:901229/0828z 28766@W3YA.PA.USA.NA [State College] Z:16801
R:901229/0723z @:W3KDC.MD.USA.NA Cresaptown #:15873
R:901229/0603z @:WB4D.VA.USA.NA #:2588
R:901228/2000z @:KA3T.MD.USA.NA Mt. Airy #:3530
R:901228/1507z 28032@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]
R:901228/1409z 19534@KD0M.MD.USA.NOAM [Salisbury, MD] Z:21801
R:901228/1247z 13274@WA4TVS.VA.USA.NOAM [Parksley, Va.] Z:23421
R:901228/1052z 6027@WD4MIZ.VA.USA.NOAM [Virginia Beach, Va.] Z:23452
R:901228/1050 @:KJ4LQ.VA.USA.NA Norfolk/Chesapeake #:30404 Z:23320
R:901227/0849z @:WS7U.ID.USA.NA Idaho Falls [LAN30] #:5628 Z:83401
R:901226/2330 @:K7ZTM.#NUT.UT.USA.NA Layton, Ut #:2590 Z:84041
R:901224/0848z @:N7MLR.#NEUT.UT.USA.NA Vernal, Ut #:12487 Z:84078
R:901224/0753z @:KB0CZV.#NWCO.CO.USA.NA Grand Junction,Colo. #:1607 Z:81506
R:901218/0301z @:KA5JNJ.NM.USA.NA Farmington, NM #:14539 Z:87401
R:901218/0202z @:KN5D.NM.USA DM65pg #:15304 Z:87048

QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 52 ARLB052
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
DECEMBER 13, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ON DECEMBER 7 DENIED AN
ARRL PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE COMMISSION'S RULES
REGARDING OPERATION OF NON-LICENSED RF DEVICES. NEW STANDARDS IN
EFFECT SINCE JUNE, 1989, CONCERN RADIATION FROM EQUIPMENT RANGING
FROM RADIO RECEIVERS TO DOOR OPENERS. THE COMMISSION CONCLUDED
THAT THE NEW REGULATIONS DO AFFORD ADEQURTE AND APPROPRIATE
INTERFERENCE PROTECTION TO THE AMATEUR SERVICE. FURTHER
INFORMATION APPEARS IN THE JUNE, 1989 ISSUE OF QST

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4742. Home Escort (the portable electronic jail)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 18:09:16 UTC
From: onymouse@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <19591@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 4848
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I've recently heard some about the "Home Escort" device which is used
to keep track of convictees at home in lieu of putting them in jail.

The device consists of three parts: A leg bracelet worn by the convictee
(for lack of a better word), a radio device in a black box with two nine
inch whips on it which communicates with the bracelet and is attached to
a large console which is then connected to the phone line and makes a call
to a central station approximately every four hours at 300 baud.

Now, having seen the device, I am curious about what frequencies it uses to
communicate with the bracelet and how it talks to the central station, i.e.,
what it says to the station (and what the station says in return) and how.

Searching the low-power police freqs have so far turned up nothing from the
unit and I'm growing curiouser and curiouser about it.

BTW, the unit is made in Colorado and is FCC registered but that's all the
info I have been able to come up with.

Thanx,
jd
onymouse@netcom.UUCP netcom!onymouse@apple.com

4743. Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 20:20:14 UTC
From: rolfe@w3vh.UUCP
Message-ID: <110@w3vh.UUCP>
Source record: 4849

stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:

> And now, since the no-code question has been beaten to death, let's
>all start a spelling flame war. We can all pick apart every message with
>any spelling or grammer errors, and argue endlessly about "which" and "who"
>and "lose" and "loose", and "its" versus "it's".

For the record, I hope nobody missed the multiple smileys in my original
followup to the "lose" vs. "loose" posting. :-) :-) :-).

Rolfe
--
Rolfe Tessem | Lucky Duck Productions
rolfe@w3vh.UUCP | 17 Saint Luke's Place
{uunet}!w3vh!rolfe | New York, NY 10014
(413) 528-5966 | (212) 463-0029

4744. Re: Equipment ideas for the Microsats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 20:30:46 UTC
From: rolfe@w3vh.UUCP
Message-ID: <111@w3vh.UUCP>
Source record: 4851

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>The main thing you may need is a "mode J" filter to keep the 2 meter
>signal and it's harmonics out of the converter. Spectrum International
>sells a nice one. You can build one fairly easily if you are handy with
>metalworking tools.

I have yet to talk to anyone for whom one of the Spectrum International filters has made a whit of difference. I have one here, and my experience has also been that it doesn't knock the desense down whatsoever. I went to a cavity filter which works great. Desense on Mode J seems to be dependent on a number of factors; some stations have problems, while others, using virtually identical equipment, have none. I'd recommend getting on the air first, and, if you have a desense problem on Mode J, then get yourself a 70cm cavity centered on the appropriate frequency.

--
Rolfe Tessem | Lucky Duck Productions
rolfe@w3vh.UUCP | 17 Saint Luke's Place
{uunet}!w3vh!rolfe | New York, NY 10014
(413) 528-5966 | (212) 463-0029

4745. contacts wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 21:20:38 UTC
From: jaw35117@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec29.212038.2552@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4850

i have a relative who is seeking other ham radio operators to communicate with

he has an ICOM 735 HF Rig, 40M & 80M dipole with an advanced license N7NYF.

He lives at:
Carl Hovey
17189 SW High Hill Lane
Beaverton, Oregon, U.S.A. 97007

if you would like to contact him, he would appreciate it.

do not respond to me!

4746. Re: Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-29 22:38:55 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec29.223855.29168@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4852

In article <9012290737.AA00765@ucsd.edu> 812spg@SACEMNET.AF.MIL ("812SPG") writes:
>$%@#R$%
> %@##

That's a question, all right. You got me...

4747. Info Request (beverage antennas)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 01:59:42 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <1265@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 4853
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I am interested in finding out technical information on beverage antennas.

I know that a beverage is a long wire, a few wavelengths long, about 6 or 7

inches above the ground. I think that the antenna is terminated somehow. I

heard that they are used in broadcast band dxing and that people have had

fantastic dx usine the antennas. I would be interested in any technical info-

rmation on beverages, construction, problems, etc. I would in addition like

to hear from people who have used beverages while dxing the am broadcast band.

Any information would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse

kb2ear!n2aam@princeton.edu

Fidonet dave marthouse 1:107/323

packet radio n2aam @ w2odv-4.nj.usa.na

4748. Ground Plane for my CB antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 02:56:10 UTC
From: steven@ozonebbs.UUCP
Message-ID: <B12yu1w163w@ozonebbs.UUCP>
Source record: 4854
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I am setting up a CB in my house, and I am having problems with a ground plane. The equipment works fine in my car, so I know its not broken or anything. I want to put the antenna on my roof, but I am having trouble finding a good ground plane. The manager at Radio Shack suggest getting a peice of sheetmetal for a ground plane. How big should I make the sheet metal?

Steven Rubin @ @
{netcom, crash!nusdecs}!nusjecs!ozonebbs!steven oo
Disclaimer: I don't even speak for myself! __________/

4749. CW for pilots

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 03:06:28 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9012300306.AA15667@tilde>
Source record: 4855

In <waters@darla.tmc.edu (Strawberry Jammer)> Mike says:

(lots deleted)

>In high school I had a crusty old teacher who was adamant that without a
>"thorough grounding" in Latin and Greek it wasn't possible to get even a
>rudimentary education.

I can't argue with that, but I've noticed that the level of education that graduating students seem to have has dropped considerably over the years.

>The question is not one of "lowering standards" or "killing CW" but of
>testing for something relevant to the privilages granted.
>
>Airline pilots don't need to learn CW, but all the same the
>testing/education process seems to produce a reasonably competent breed!

When I took my pilot training in the Air Force, CW was a requirement. At least, you had to learn the characters. This was because the radio station identifiers were sent in Morse. One of the first things you learned in instrument flying was that you must be sure to identify the station you tuned to make sure you didn't fly to the wrong place. You did this by listening th the station identifiers.

There is no "airline pilot" exam as such. These folk get there after a long laborious grind, either through the military or through the progression from Student Pilot, Private Pilot, Commercial Pilot, and Airline Pilot. Each step carries with it certain experience requirements, as well as more intense medical and knowledge requirements. The Morse code is no more than just a part of the "early learning" process.

Nowadays, many (if not all) stations use voice identifiers, so there may not even be a requirement to learn the morse characters now.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

4750. Re: contacts wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 04:19:52 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <712@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4856

In article <1990Dec29.212038.2552@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, jaw35117@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Joel A. Walberg) writes:
> i have a relative who is seeking other ham radio operators to communicate with
>
> he has an ICOM 735 HF Rig, 40M & 80M dipole with an advanced license N7NYF.
>
> He lives at:
> Carl Hovey
> 17189 SW High Hill Lane
> Beaverton, Oregon, U.S.A. 97007
>
> if you would like to contact him, he would appreciate it.
>
> do not respond to me!
>

I'm at a loss to understand this posting.
If I read it properly, Carl Hovey, who allegedly has
an Advanced license, and a rig, albeit one opf
of the highly touted and heavily advertised
Jap riceboxes (admittedly the Icom lines have
significantly better performance than the even
more heavily advertised Kenwoods, which in turn
are infinitely better than the recent Yaesu line,
which isn't saying much) and a couple of wire
antennas, which should work on a few bands.
[let's start a new sentence even though the last
one isn't especially complete.]
With the rig, which hopefully is operative, meaning that
it should receive "something" and likewise be able to
transmit "something" and a key or microphone, preferably
the former, as CW is the real HAM's mode, and some sort
of power, whether via battery, portable generator, or
maybe even Oregon Electric Co. or whatever outfit owns
the meter and the poles, etc. and the desire to make
contacts, I recommend:"

Said relative fire up the rig, tune around and find someone
calling "CQ" and answer same.
Or maybe even trying calling "CQ" himself and seeing what
happens.

I've done that for a couple of years, and it always seems
to work.

Or maybe somebody had misposted the item.
Rec.humor, perhaps.\?

Am I missing something?

73, etc.

4751. Re: Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 04:25:09 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <713@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4857

In article <1990Dec29.223855.29168@athena.cs.uga.edu>, mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
> In article <9012290737.AA00765@ucsd.edu> 812spg@SACEMNET.AF.MIL ("812SPG") writes:
> >$%@#R$%
> > %@##
>
> That's a question, all right. You got me...

If this is properly expanded, the answer can be found by reference
to the ARRL Handbook, l985 edition, page 13-2.
There is an extraneous reference to section 97.27 of the FCC rules, which
I admit I don't understand.

It's obvious that someone hasn't done his homework.

73 and happy new year.

4752. Re: Equipment ideas for the Microsats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 16:27:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1750@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4864

In article <111@w3vh.UUCP> rolfe@w3vh.UUCP (Rolfe Tessem) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>The main thing you may need is a "mode J" filter to keep the 2 meter
>>signal and it's harmonics out of the converter. Spectrum International
>>sells a nice one. You can build one fairly easily if you are handy with
>>metalworking tools.
>
>I have yet to talk to anyone for whom one of the Spectrum International
>filters has made a whit of difference. I have one here, and my experience
>has also been that it doesn't knock the desense down whatsoever. I went to
>a cavity filter which works great. Desense on Mode J seems to be dependent
>on a number of factors; some stations have problems, while others, using
>virtually identical equipment, have none. I'd recommend getting on the
>air first, and, if you have a desense problem on Mode J, then get yourself
>a 70cm cavity centered on the appropriate frequency.
>--
>Rolfe Tessem | Lucky Duck Productions
>rolfe@w3vh.UUCP | 17 Saint Luke's Place
>{uunet}!w3vh!rolfe | New York, NY 10014
>(413) 528-5966 | (212) 463-0029

It rather depends on your equipment's ills. If you have a 2 meter transmitter
or amplifier that puts out broadband noise, a common problem, a 2 meter
filter on the 2 meter output will do wonders while a cavity on the 70 cm
side won't help at all. If your problem is poor out of band strong signal
handling on the 70 cm receive side, then a 70 cm cavity will help. Some
setups need one, some the other, and some don't need anything at all.
When I was running an IC211 and an IC451A, I didn't need a filter at all.
With the current TS790A, I need both. :-(Anybody want a slightly used
TS790A? I'd love to trade up to an IC970 or an IC275, IC475 pair. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

4753. Re: CW for pilots

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 16:40:17 UTC
From: rah@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <1181@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 4862

In article <9012300306.AA15667@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
|In <waters@darla.tmc.edu (Strawberry Jammer)> Mike says:
|
|(lots deleted)
|
|>
|>Airline pilots don't need to learn CW, but all the same the
|>testing/education process seems to produce a reasonably competent breed!
|
| When I took my pilot training in the Air Force, CW was a requirement. At
|least, you had to learn the characters. This was because the radio station
|identifiers were sent in Morse. One of the first things you learned in
|instrument flying was that you must be sure to identify the station you tuned
|to make sure you didn't fly to the wrong place. You did this by listening th
|the station identifiers.
|

I don't know about the Air Force, but there is no *civil* requirement to
know morse as a pilot. The station identifiers are still often in morse,
but the dot-dash pattern is printed right on the chart..

12 years of flying didn't help much on my Novice code test :-)

Rick KC6QBO

--

| Richard Hyde | RaH@btr.com | This space intentionally left blank |

4754. Re: Info Request (beverage antennas)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 17:07:02 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1751@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4865
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <1265@kb2ear.UUCP> n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM) writes:
>
>I am interested in finding out technical information on beverage antennas.
>I know that a beverage is a long wire, a few wavelengths long, about 6 or 7
>inches above the ground. I think that the antenna is terminated somehow. I
>heard that they are used in broadcast band dxing and that people have had
>fantastic dx usine the antennas. I would be interested in any technical info-
>rmation on beverages, construction, problems, etc. I would in addition like
>to hear from people who have used beverages while dxing the am broadcast band.
>Any information would be appreciated.

A beverage is a unidirectional antenna with gain for receiving only. It is
normally several wavelengths long and is mounted a few *feet* above the
ground. The far end is terminated by a 400-900 ohm resistor. The antenna
is unidirectional in the direction pointing toward the terminating resistor.
Mine are 1/4 mile spools of electric fence wire, mounted about eight feet
above the ground, attached to trees in the woods beyond my house. Four feet
would be a more ideal height with my soil conductivity, but I didn't want
deer to get tangled in the wires. The terminators are about 800 ohms in
my case. I have a rotary switch, with compass rose, setup to select the
proper antenna to feed an adjustable L network that feeds the receiver.

The theory behind the Beverage is somewhat controversial. The Beverage
seems to work similarly to a directional coupler. Signals arriving
from the direction of the receiver end couple to the antenna and are
dissipated in the terminating resistor at the far end. Signals received
from the direction of the termination go into the tuning network
and the receiver. Surprisingly high front to back ratios are achievable.
I have seen a more than 20db indicated signal strength change by switching
from one Beverage to another. The antenna's performance seems to fall off
rapidly above 4 Mhz. At MF and LF it is wonderful.

A few tips. To properly adjust the terminating resistor value, select a
station off the back of the antenna and have someone adjust the termination
for the best null. I use ordinary carbon pots as terminations. Don't
worry about the exact length of the antenna as long as it's more than
about eight wavelengths at the lowest frequency of interest. Ordinary
resonance effects seem to damp out beyond that length. The L network
should be designed to match 400-900 ohms to 50 ohms. Tune it for the
loudest signal. Install a knife switch at each end of the antenna so
that you can ground it when not in use. A 1/4 mile of wire picks up
a heck of a charge in an electrical storm. I've lost several terminating
pots due to failure to hike out and short the far ends to ground.

Gary KE4ZV

4755. Re: CW for pilots

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 17:28:56 UTC
From: brosen@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1990Dec30.172856.9008@nas.nasa.gov>
Source record: 4879

In article <9012300306.AA15667@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>In <waters@darla.tmc.edu (Strawberry Jammer)> Mike says:

(lots deleted)
>
>Nowadays, many (if not all) stations use voice identifiers, so there may not
>even be a requirement to learn the morse characters now.

Not quite true. Although many of the VOR (navigation) stations do
have voice identifiers, other navigational aids such as ILS
(Instrument Landing System) nav-aids have only three and four
character morse code identifiers.

You are right that morse code, as such, is not a requirement for getting
a pilot's license, but a rudimentary knowledge of it is quite
helpful.

73's
Bernie

4756. Re: CW for pilots

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 18:06:27 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <g68Zu1w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4863

dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:

> Nowadays, many (if not all) stations use voice identifiers, so there may not
> even be a requirement to learn the morse characters now.

Some, and not even many, use voice. The main VOR's have voice on them,
but none of the NDB's or ILS's I know of do. And it is more important to
know which ILS you are receiving than the VOR. But both are important.

Pilots cheat, however. The charts include the dots and dashes along with
the letters. All you need to do is match the pattern.

4757. Voice of Peace Bagdad (Kuwait?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 18:32:23 UTC
From: ka2raf@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <392@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 4883
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Thanks to a call from KA2QHD, a new frequency of 15505 is being used by
the Voice of Peace in Bagdad? (ex 500KW freq for Kuwait/no suprise,eh?)
1800Z with American Infidel music like Stones and a non-Zepplin version of
"Stairway to Heaven"...

Anyone know where I can get that on CD??? What a guitar solo...
more info later... they gave a schedule but thier muddy audio
got the best of it....
73 de Chris

4758. Re: CW for pilots

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 19:05:30 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4504@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 4870

In article <1181@public.BTR.COM> rah@public.BTR.COM (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com) writes:
>I don't know about the Air Force, but there is no *civil* requirement to
>know morse as a pilot. The station identifiers are still often in morse,
>but the dot-dash pattern is printed right on the chart..

>12 years of flying didn't help much on my Novice code test :-)

Knowing Morse _did_ help on my Private Pilot checkride...

It's _real_ nice to be able to tune and identify a navaid while keeping my
eyes out of the cockpit, especially in Houston's busy terminal airspace.
Unlike Dube Todd, I've _never_ met a navaid with a voice ID.

I wouldn't mind having a Morse requirement for a pilot's license...
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory G. Woodbury

4759. Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 19:24:00 UTC
From: ps67@UMAIL.UMD.EDU
Message-ID: <9012301924.AA29750@umail.UMD.EDU>
Source record: 4866

Much has been said, mostly rumor, in this newsgroup about the ARRL's possible reaction to the recent FCC decision in PR Docket 90-55, Codeless License. Posters have accused the ARRL of being a "spoiler" on this issue and out of touch with "real" hams.

Perhaps we can get some meaningful information from somebody actually in the ARRL. Last evening, I attended a very nice dinner for alumni of the University of Maryland ARA. In attendance was Hugh Turnbull, W3ABC, Atlantic Division Director. Since there were at least 3 regular readers of rec.ham-radio (a.k.a. Info-Hams Digest) at the dinner, we asked him of the ARRL's possible response to the decision.

Hugh said that the ARRL still wanted to sit down with the full Report-and-Order and hash out precisely what differences exist between the original proposal and the one returned by the FCC. This is understandable, as they want to clear away the smoke of rumor and consider just what the impact of the new FCC regulations would mean.

Hugh DID say that the ARRL would be VERY reluctant to file an Appeal for Reconsideration, as to do so would cast the ARRL in the role of spoiler (maybe they aren't so out of touch after all???). What would motivate them to appeal would be a feeling that there were significant parts of the new regulations that would be EXTREMELY DAMAGING to amateur radio.

To extrapolate from what Hugh said, the decision on whether or not the ARRL would file an appeal would be on two points:

1. The impact of the additional privileges (i.e. 2m and 6m) that were not initially proposed.

2. Whether or not the new regulations would be EXTREMELY DAMAGING to amateur radio.

In previous conversations with Hugh, he expressed a concern over potential TVI problems between 6m and fringe-area Channel 2 reception. This was a key factor in the ARRL not asking the FCC for 6m privileges. There was also concern about excessive band loading on 2m.

Hugh says that comments on the issue have been split right down the middle. He is very concerned that the new regulations will divide amateur radio. He brought up 3 key goals of license restucturing, and why he felt that the new license might not be of significant impact:

1. An influx of new, quality hams. Any new restructuring in and of itself will not dramatically increase our ranks. No-Code is not a panacea and it should not be though of as such. Any serious effort to recruit new hams with this new license should be accompanied by an appropriate recruting/PR effort. VE's turning in their accredidation over disagreement with the new license will not achieve this goal.

2. A dramatic increase in amateurs on the UHF and Microwave bands, to prevent licensed and unlicensed encroachment on our bands from Part 15 devices, HDTV, cellular phone, satellite communications, etc. Giving away the lower VHF bands to new hams might give us the same band loading problems, only more so. The ARRL felt (whether you agree with it or not) that a 220-and-up license would force new hams to break new ground on the upper bands.

3. Acceptance and assimilation of these new hams into the mainstream of the hobby. Again, bitter divisiveness, shunning, old Tech's using a /C suffix, and other childish games will not make these new hams feel welcome. If this new license, as sensible and well though out as it may be, causes more divisiveness and infighting (possibly played out on the ham bands), then it may hurt more than help amateur radio.

As was stated previously, the stream of comments coming in to League officials on the issue have been split 50/50. If you write the ARRL, and I encourage you to do so, please consider the following in your letter:

1. Will 6m TVI be a problem? Why/Why not?

2. Will 2m band loading be a problem? Why/Why not?

3. What recruitment efforts do you and/or your club have in place to test, train, and accept these new hams?

4. What kind of impact will this new license have on use of the UHF and Microwave bands?

5. Will the new license cause a splitting of hams into code/no-code camps? What can you and/or your club do to make these hams feel welcome and smooth over ruffled feathers among existing hams?

Sorry this post is so long, but I had to get in all the information. Please don't flame/write me, flame/write the ARRL.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ps67@umail.umd.edu

4760. Biographical References on Yagi of Antenna Fame ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 19:28:33 UTC
From: broscius@grad1.cis.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <35211@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 4869

There appears to be a dearth of biographical information on the
inventor of the widely used Yagi antenna. Does anyone have
any publication references which describe the life of Dr. Yagi ??

Thanks in advance
Al Broscius
n3fct

broscius@dsl.cis.upenn.edu signature stuff....

4761. Re: Confirmed SAREX QSO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 19:30:46 UTC
From: garym@sugar.hackercorp.com
Message-ID: <7412@sugar.hackercorp.com>
Source record: 4872

In article <1990Dec22.015315.24141@ims.alaska.edu>, ftpam1@acad3.alaska.edu (MUNTS PHILLIP A) writes:
> Just out of morbid curiosity, what was the highest latitude that the
> SAREX was worked from?
>
In the debriefing, Ron mentioned that he had a voice contact with a
VE3? in extreme southern Ontario, Canada. The expected northern limit
was 42 deg N latitude which just touches Ontario.

--GaryM
--
Gary Morris - N5QWC/W5RRR Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov
Lockheed (LESC), A22 UUCP: moray!avocado!garym (home)
Space Station Freedom SPAN: 24810::"gmorris@nasamail"
Houston, Texas Phone: +1 713 283 5195

4762. Open Letter to ARRL Pres. Larry Price

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 19:31:21 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <880.277DD738@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4867
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

* Forwarded from "ARCHIVES" with original typos corrected
* Originally by Jim Grubs
* Originally to uucp
* Originally dated 23 Dec 1990, 18:18

To: mcimail.com!2155052 <- ARRL
To: mcimail.com!3801143 <- Scott Loftesness, W3VS, CompuServe HAMNET
To: mcimail.com!3658035 <- Don Stoner,W6TNS, of NARA
To: mcimail.com!2184001 <- 73 Magazine
To: mcimail.com!3511297 <- Fred Maia, W5YI
To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com <- Phil Karn, KA9Q

On December 13th, the FCC modified the requirements for the Technician Class license by dropping the code test. This bold move offers great hope to all of us who are deeply concerned with the possibility that amateur radio will one day soon be crushed under the weight of the spectrum needs of other services.

I was disturbed to note, however, that you were reported to be considering asking the FCC to reconsider this action to the extent of confining the new codeless Technicians to 222 mhz and up. I consider this most unwise for the following reasons:

One basic Technician Class license with one written exam + a CW endorsement for those who want to operate on HF would be easier and cheaper for the FCC to administer.

"Ghetto-izing" the codefree Technician Class licensees provides no regulatory or technological benefit. Rather, it serves only to codify social discrimination by preventing the newcomers from coming into contact with the majority of their fellow amateur operators.

Amateur radio constitutes the United States' first National Park of the Mind, and broad, open access to that public resource will provide intellectually stimulating and spiritually refreshing benefits to the nation that narrow, inhibitory access by the privileged few cannot. I believe that that is the basic reason the FCC made its decision.

Amateur radio's greatest contributions to the state of the art occurred during the period of its early history when it was not straight-jacketed by complex regulations and licensing structures not based on compelling need. Preventing or inhibiting the freest possible exploration of the National Park of the Mind consistent with conserving its meaningful existence would tend toward reducing it to the site for historical tableaux similar to those re-enactments of medieval jousting.

There is no compelling need for creating your proposed codefree ghetto. Therefore, any request for reconsideration will doubtlessly be rejected out of hand. The only result of a Petition for Reconsideration will be to make the League look foolish.

Moreover, since the new codefree amateurs are going to revitalize the future of ham radio, resentment against the organization that attempted to cause part of the original promise to be withdrawn would no doubt result in very few of them joining the League, which would very likely become little more than the custodians for its Antique Wireless Museum.

To summarize, it's a dumb idea.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
Copies: Michael Covington, Wayne Green, Fred Maia, Don Stoner, Phil Karn, Scott Loftesness

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4763. PROBLEM WITH ICOM RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 19:31:31 UTC
From: Bob.Hartman@f16.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <881.277DD740@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4868

date: 27 Dec 90 18:01
Message-ID: <2847@N8FMS>
From: WD8EJC@N8FMS
To: ALL@OKIPN
Subject: ICOM 3210-A RX TROUBLE

I HAVE AN IC-3210-A THAT HAS WENT BACK TO THE FACTORY TWICE NOW FOR THE
SAME PROBLEM. I KEEP LOOSING RECEIVE IN THE VHF SIDE. UHF WORKS FINE, LOOKING
FOR ANY ONE ELSE THAT HAS EXPERIENCED THE SAME PROBLEM.. THEY REPLACE THE
FET IN THE FRONT END AND IT SEEMS TO WORK FOR ABOUT 3 MONTHS. I HAVE ONLY
HAD THE RADIO 6 MONTHS AND LIKE I SAY HAS BEEN BACK TWICE TO WASHINGTON.
IF ANYONE HAS HAD THE SAME PROBLEM PLS. LEAVE A MESSAGE TO ME WD8EJC IN
CARE OF MY HOME BBS N8FMS. THANKS RANDY HARROD, OH. AND DISGUSTED WITH ICOM.

Any comments can also be directed to me and I'll see that Randy gets them.
Bob Hartman 234/16
--- TBBS v2.1/NM
* Origin: QSO DE Black Hole BBS * 419-228-7236 [HST] (1:234/16)

--
Bob Hartman - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!16!Bob.Hartman
INTERNET: Bob.Hartman@f16.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4764. FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 21:01:00 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <883.277E0D4D@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4871

> From: k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller)
> Date: 30 Dec 90 04:47:57 GMT
> Organization: Wells Computer Systems Corp., Levittown, Pa. 19058
> Message-ID: <714@wells.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> This handicapped waiver business is a farce. Let's see what a few of
> the
> "handicapped" think about it.

Speaking as one with muscular dystrophy, I find your total insensitivity to be objectionable and offensive in the extreme.

And to think, your callsign indicates that you are one of these highly superior Extra Class licensees. You, my friend, are a living example of what we've been saying here - learning code is not a measure of intelligence or education.

Indeed, I'm beginning to wonder if the opposite may be true. It is a recognized phenomenon of psychology that people with certain severe brain disorders can be taught to perform simple mechanical skills with a high degree of proficiency. The theory, I guess, is that higher order brain functioning does not help and may even hinder the accomplishment of skills that do not require reasoning ability. That would certainly explain you and your fellow Penn Wireless Association members.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4765. Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 22:11:01 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <886.277E1926@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4873

> From: ps67@UMAIL.UMD.EDU ("Paul W. SCHLECK")
> Date: 30 Dec 90 19:24:00 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9012301924.AA29750@umail.UMD.EDU>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Much has been said, mostly rumor, in this newsgroup about the ARRL's
> possible reaction to the recent FCC decision in PR Docket 90-55,

What "rumor"? Price was quoted in a W1AW bulletin as considering filing a
Petition for Reconsideration.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4766. Re: Info Request (beverage antennas)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 22:18:14 UTC
From: duncan@zygot.ati.com
Message-ID: <29079@zygot.ati.com>
Source record: 4875
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <1265@kb2ear.UUCP> n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM) writes:
>
>I am interested in finding out technical information on beverage antennas.
>I know that a beverage is a long wire, a few wavelengths long, about 6 or 7
>inches above the ground. I think that the antenna is terminated somehow. I
>heard that they are used in broadcast band dxing and that people have had
>fantastic dx usine the antennas. I would be interested in any technical info-

The Beverage antenna was conceived decades ago as a transmitting
antenna (primarily) which provided a low angle, unidirectional pattern.
Ham radio books such as the ARRL Antenna Book will have more
information about this design. It appears to me to be a somewhat
specialized, dedicated purpose type antenna setup that wouldn't be
useful for dx reception from diverse directions. Also, an antenna
several wavelengths long at broadcast AM frequencies could begin to be
a mile in length.

The all time best AM broadcast band DX antenna would be an active loop
antenna located some distance from the house, electrical wires, etc.
The loop would of course be remotely rotatable. The gain of this setup
would be such that the baseline atmospheric noise it picked up on the
quietest night would just override the receiver's internal noise. The
long antenna you propose would tend to cause a receiver dynamic range
problem without any real DX benefit.

Personally, I use a homemade wideband active antenna located about 100
feet from my house. This does MF and SW through 30 mHz. For MF (AM
broadcast), it would be better if it weren't omnidirectional, but I was
too lazy to put a rotatable loop outside. It is very important at MF
to get away from noise sources.

Now if you want to talk FM DX, I got all sorts of specific ideas for
that (I'm chief engineer of KWSS-FM, San Jose, CA)!

--
w ["] | WA6MBV
|___|_____..duncan@zygot.ati.com | Jim Duncan
H | +1 408-297-5977
_____I_____/ 37 3 10N/121 59 10W ---------------

4767. Opinions on Macintosh satellite programs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 23:27:04 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <47638@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4874

Wigi, AL7IF, is having trouble posting to the net and asked me
to post a request for information on satellite tracking programs
for the Macintosh.

He's interested in both commercial and public-domain programs. I know
of a few (see list below), but I haven't actually tried them myself.
If you have any comments on the ones listed below or any others, please
post them for the good of the masses or send them directly to Wigi at
"wigi@tybalt.caltech.edu".

Thanks!

Patty

Macintosh satellite tracking programs:

QuikMac
AMSAT, PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044. $40 for AMSAT
members; $50 for non-members. Requires Microsoft BASIC.

Satellite Orbit Prediction Program
Macintosh conversion of W3IWI program.
Earl Skelton, N3ES, 6311 29th Place NW, Washington, DC 20015.
Send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed
return disk mailer; or send SASE for source listing. Requires
Microsoft BASIC.

MacSat
BEK Developers, 1732 74th Circle NE, St. Petersburg, FL 33702.
$10.00

Satellite Helper
MacTrak Software, PO Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98366. $59.95

Satellite Pro
MacTrak Software, PO Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98366. $99.95

Collections that include satellite programs:

MacNet
Public-domain programs (currently on nine disks) contributed by
Macintosh packet users. Includes test preparation, contest logging,
propagation prediction, satellite tracking, and amateur television.
John D. Seney, KB1HE, 144 Pepperidge Dr., Manchester, NH
03103. Send formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-
addressed return disk mailer. Contributions of public-domain
programs encouraged.

"Project Mac"
Contest logging, antenna design, satellite tracking, clip art, etc.
Microsoft BASIC required for many (but not all) of the programs.
Stan Horzepa WA1LOU, 75 Kreger Drive, Wolcott, CT 06716.
Send three formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-
addressed return disk mailer.

"Amateur Radio Software for Macintosh"
Extensive catalog including logging, Morse code, Novice, gray-line,
satellite tracking, contesting, packet, and CW programs.
ZCo Corporation, PO Box 3720, Nashua, NH 03061.

Amateur Radio #1
Contains satellite tracking, Morse code practice, Ohm's law calculator,
and pad design programs.
Kinetic Designs, PO Box 1646, Orange Park, FL 32067. $4.00

Ham-oriented landline BBSs that may have satellite software:

MacScience BBS
Various ham-related applications, including antenna design,
propagation, WEFAX, packet, and Morse code. (408) 866-4933.

Digikron Systems BBS
Various ham-related applications, including logging, propagation,
Morse code, and packet. (408) 253-1309.

WB3FFV BBS
Various ham-related software, including packet, contesting, and Morse
code applications. (301) 625-0817, 625-9482, and 625-9663.

N8EMR BBS
Various ham-related files, including packet, Morse code, DXing, and
contesting software; AMSAT bulletins; and several ham newsletters.
(614) 895-2553. Also available on AMPR.NET at 44.70.0.1.

--end--

4768. Re: CW for pilots

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-30 23:59:31 UTC
From: emanuele@overlf.UUCP
Message-ID: <1853@overlf.UUCP>
Source record: 4884

In article <1181@public.BTR.COM>, rah@public.BTR.COM (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com) writes:
> I don't know about the Air Force, but there is no *civil* requirement to
> know morse as a pilot. The station identifiers are still often in morse,
> but the dot-dash pattern is printed right on the chart..
>
> 12 years of flying didn't help much on my Novice code test :-)

but 12 years of CW helped my flying. !!!
I spend MUCH LESS time trying to figure out station ID's than my instructor!!

N2CBO

--
Mark A. Emanuele
V.P. Engineering Overleaf, Inc.
500 Route 10 Ledgewood, NJ 07852-9639 attmail!overlf!emanuele
(201) 927-3785 Voice (201) 927-5781 fax emanuele@overlf.UUCP

4769. Realistic PRO-30 HH Scanner.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 00:57:15 UTC
From: skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au
Message-ID: <skcm.662605035@echo>
Source record: 4877

I've seen reports on modifications to other Realistic Scanners so
does anyone have modes for the PRO-30. I'm not actually after any
specific frequency coverage but I am interested in what the beast is capable
of.

Carl.
vk1kcm@vk1kcm.act.aus.oc Packet Address
skcm@ise.canberra.edu.au Internet Address.

4770. Re: Info Request (beverage antennas)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 01:58:03 UTC
From: paulb@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <22253@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 4885
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

There is a lot of technical info on Dr. Beverage's antenna in The ARRL Antenna Handbbok.

==========
Paul Blumstein | BE KIND TO SMOKERS
Citicorp/TTI | we won't be around much longer
Santa Monica, CA +---------
{rutgers,philabs,psivax,pyramid}!ttidca!paulb or paulb@tti.com
DISCLAIMER: Don't believe everything I hear or anything you say

4771. RE: Macintosh Sat Track Pgms

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 02:36:52 UTC
From: LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12650049420.26.LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 4880

RE:Macintosh satellite prog

HI WIGI,
I saw Patty's posting about the satellite programs and their
availability. I am using MacSat 1.1.3 and I bought it from

BEK Developers
1732 74th Circle NE
St. Petersburg, FL 33702.
for $10.00

I also down loaded an older version (MacSat 1.1) that is the same program
from the SIMTEL20 [PD3:<MACINTOSH.APPL>: MACSAT.SIT](wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
26.2.0.74) for FREE!! I'm sure that there are other sites that will allow
downloading). The only difference is the one I paid money for had a version
that also ran on the Mac II (made use of the co-processor) as well as a
version that ran on the 512KE and up (that's two programs for the price of
one). The purchased program also came with a manual that has pictures and
explanations of the various options. The free program comes with some docs
but for $10 it's hard to bear it.

I also got the Amateur Radio #1 from Kinetic Designs that had an earlier
version on it (MacSat 1.1).

If you have a 512KE, Plus, SE then you can't use the program that uses the
co-processor. The MacSat2 1.1.3 was written for the Mac II + SE30 machines.
The MacSat 1.1.3 was written for use on ALL machines above the FatMac (512K).

I have tested MacSat (both versions) output against the Mainframe and the
$10 MacSat is equal to the Mainframe's output. The speed of MacSat is much
slower (naturaly) but the data is close (down to one tenth of a second and
one tenth of a degree).

I hope this answers some or all your questions, give me a shout if you have
any more.

73
Larry
-----
e mail--> LSPRINGSTEEN @ WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Packet--> LARRY WB8LBZ @ K5WPH.NM.USA.NA
Ma Bell-> W (505) 678-1912/1913/2330/2039 any one
H (915) 821-3021 after 1600 before 2000 MST(MDT)
DISCLAIMER: I have no connection with BEK Developers except that I am a
satisfied customer.

4772. Apartment Operation...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 03:20:04 UTC
From: zielke@duke.cs.duke.edu
Message-ID: <662613603@romeo.cs.duke.edu>
Source record: 4876

I have the misfortune of being a ham stuck in a basement apartment (half underground actually and two floors above) I have been trying to come up with some kind of radiator which does not extend out of the apartment (rules from the management).

The only thing which seems to be possible at this point is a dipole wound on a pole with some kind of matching network.

Thus, two questions:

1) Any other system which might work well
(I would like 20 meters but will live with 10)

2) Suggestions for a cheap or easy to build transmatch
which can handle the output from my Kenwood 820
(About 200 watts max)

Please mail me directly as I am trying to catch up on my newsgroups but it is quite a battle...

David Zielke
KA4SLI

zielke@romeo.cs.duke.edu
zielke@physics.phy.duke.edu

4773. Confirmed SAREX QSO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 03:31:01 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <888.277E68C1@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4881

> From: garym@sugar.hackercorp.com (Gary Morris)
> Date: 30 Dec 90 19:30:46 GMT
> Organization: Sugar Land Unix - Houston
> Message-ID: <7412@sugar.hackercorp.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1990Dec22.015315.24141@ims.alaska.edu>,
> ftpam1@acad3.alaska.edu (MUNTS PHILLIP A) writes:
> > Just out of morbid curiosity, what was the highest latitude that the
> > SAREX was worked from?
> >
> In the debriefing, Ron mentioned that he had a voice contact with a
> VE3? in extreme southern Ontario, Canada. The expected northern limit
> was 42 deg N latitude which just touches Ontario.

For those not familiar with the area, the southern point of Ontario jutting into Lake Erie is the southernmost part of Canada, several hundred miles south of many parts of the lower 48 states of the U.S. They call it their "Sun Porch". Pretty place. Rather like Ohio. [:-)

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4774. HTs and Die Hard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 04:23:28 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.644858@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 4882

Does anyone know which model(s) HT(s) were used in the movies Die Hard 1 and 2? And, what can you tell me about their performance and price?

Thanks much for any info. you can give me.

73s de KA1WNU
Please e-mail to sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
:-)

4775. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 05:16:01 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1970@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4887

```
From n8emr!N4WBO Sun Dec 30 13:34:34 1990
Return-Path: <n8emr!N4WBO>
Message-Id: <m0iq6wO-0000u4C@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sun, 30 Dec 90 12:39 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:901230/1640z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:15754 Z:43232
R:901230/1535z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:8865 Z:43229
R:901230/0509 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:16550 Z:44223
R:901230/0511 @:N8DTN.OH.USA.NA Doylestown, OH #:5099 Z:44230
R:901230/0845z @:KA8Z.OH.USA Canton, Oh. #:41263 Z:44705
R:901229/0243 @:KC8JN.#EOH.OH.USA.NA Wintersville, OH #:10037 Z:43952
R:901225/2342 @:NO3M.#WPA.PA.USA.NA Mt. Lebanon, PA #:17938 Z:15228
R:901225/2055z @:W8SP.WV.USA.NA Fairmont #:12147
R:901225/1724z @:KA3NVP.#WPA.PA.USA.NA $:4061_N4HOG #:33966
R:901225/1302z @:WA2PVV.NY.USA.NA Valatie, N.Y. #:56755 Z:12184
R:901225/1206z 14137@N4QQ.MD.USA [Silver Spring,Md] Z:20901
R:901225/1134z 64837@WA3ZNW.MD.USA.NA [Wheaton,Md] Z:20906 F:221.010
R:901225/1129z 15534@NB3P.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash 21043] N:DCA1/FDK
R:901225/1106z 27010@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]
R:901225/1101z @:N3GIY.MD.USA.NOAM Port Deposit #:477 Z:21904
R:901225/0941z 19391@KD0M.MD.USA.NOAM [Salisbury, MD] Z:21801
R:901225/0545z 12988@WA4TVS.VA.USA.NOAM [Parksley, Va.] Z:23421
R:901224/2121r 33222@WB0TAX.VA.USA.NOAM [Hampton] Z:23666
R:901225/0209z 4061@N4HOG.VA.USA.NA [Newport News, Va.] Z:23606

I was surprised to read that the ARRL is considering
opposing the new code free Technician license. This is
a really bad idea for at least two reasons:

1) This sounds like a way to eliminate what little good
will may remain between the bureaucrats of the FCC and
ham radio. The FCC plan gives us a useful code free license
class with little or no cost to the government. Cost is
everything to the government these days.

2) The idea is a basically a good one.

I've taught a number of Novice and Technician classes,
and I've seen first hand the loss of good potential
hams to the code. It seems like a lot of folks have
a lot of trouble with the code, and an almost equal
number have trouble with theory. Now I can get
the ones with theory problems on the air as novices,
and the code haters can go straight to tech. I am
sure that anyone who takes the time to learn the
```

theory to the technician level has more than a
casual interest in radio, and won't abuse the
our privileges. This will be really great for schools,
who can more easily justify "time on task" for study
of electronics than for study of an economically useless
skill like code.

I urge everyone to contact your ARRL director and urge
them to support the FCC code free proposal.

73,

Jim Howard, N4WBO @ N4HOG.VA.USA.NA

4776. Re: Name of new TECHNICIAN LICENSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 05:48:01 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <717@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4890

In article <7500073@hpfcso.HP.COM>, ron@hpfcso.HP.COM (Ron Miller) writes:
>
> a. For UQC (underwater telephone) when voice reverb or s/n was
> too poor. The manual CW button on the box was good for
> the occasional 'R' or 'C'. (But the other station needed
> to know morse too. Send slow so they can read the table off
> the side of the box!)

Tell us more about this "underwater telephone". Is this for two subs in
the same area to talk to each other? How did it work?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4777. Re: contacts wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 06:11:32 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <719@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4891

In article <712@wells.UUCP>, k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
> I'm at a loss to understand this posting.
> If I read it properly, Carl Hovey, who allegedly has
> an Advanced license, and a rig, albeit one opf
> of the highly touted and heavily advertised
> Jap riceboxes (admittedly the Icom lines have
^^^

Please don't use racist slurs on rec.ham-radio.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

4778. The comming no-code newbies... What has the FCC done to us this time?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 06:30:57 UTC
From: chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1990Dec31.063057.23062@news.arc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 4878

What kind of a person would not go through learning the code to become a ham radio operator? ...Certainly no one who we would want to see on the air....

Its easy as walking down your own hall to learn code... heck if I could do it _anyone_ could do it.

...Besides _I_ had to learn the *&^%$%# code, why give these wannabe newbies a break?

Can you immagine what kind of person will be drawn into this hobby of ours if the nocode techie license comes in, I can see it now the pirate CB bandblaster type screaming breaker 19 for a bear on the side.... The code has kept this kind of person out for 20 years. Lets keep it that way.

...I wont even *talk* to a guy who gets a no-code techie license, I know of no _real_ ham who would even bother with people of this ilk.

Though in places the above was deliberatly overstated, the feelings put into words above have seemed quite prevelant on this newsgroup since the news release by the ARRL and the FCC relating to the new no-code ham license. This is not to say that all of the users here have been this way, in fact there have been some downright gracious posters who say they will be welcoming those of us without code class licenses with open arms. To them I say, thank you.

To the others, please consider that many of the people you will be "forced to live with" in this new radio world are not the music broadcasting, foul mouthed band jammers you left on channel 20 of the CB. Many if not most probably want to add to the hobby or enhance themselves through it in one way or another.

I was very serious about getting my ham ticket about ten years ago. I worked very hard studying the theory, the laws, and the code. I found the (novice) theory to be a challenge, but certainly not oppressive, the laws to be a breeeeeze, and the code to be totally insurmountable. I did all the usual stuff including the tapes and the records. I studied books on 'how to pick up the code' that were reccomended by hams who should have known what they were speaking of. I even had a few people help me study the dits and dahhs for hours on end, and after six months of trying, I gave it up as something that my mind just wasnt receptive to. I believe that I was a very comitted student and I did honestly try the best I could to pick it up. The sad fact is

that some of us are more oriented to people or art or math while others find these subjects a waste of time and can't concieve of why anyone would spend the time with them.

Instead of becomming a ham, I was forced to be happy listening in on the short wave radio and a couple of scanners. I have learned a lot about dxing from this and no small amount about making and erecting antennas....so it isn't all for nothing.

Now that the no-code license has been proposed, I expect to finally receive that ticket that I tried so hard for years ago. I have a particular interest in disaster preparadness and emergency response. I have a proven ability in these areas and know from experience that I can maintain a calm reasoned thought process when in a true emergency situation. Like others I expect to enjoy the 2 meter rag chewing and the usual bs that most hams play with, but I also intend to give something back to the hobby that not only helps the local community, but can result in damn good press for the ham fraternity as well.

However..... if the vast majoity of the 'old guard' choose to dismiss those of us who are lucky enough to get our no-code tickets, without giving us a chance to learn the ropes and get mature enough in the hobby to give something back to it, you will have a self fulfilling prophecy. You will 'scare' away those who might care and could help the hobby out and be left only with that minority who don't give a damn anyway. I think we can all agree that this would be a travesty and might just bring down a great part of the hobby to the level of alt.flame.

Having said all of that I feel I can now climb down off of this lofty pearch of a soapbox and humbly ask a few questions.....

A) I have been away from the ham side of things for so long that I am even in a quandry as to what to look for as far as books on the subject. I suspect that ARRL still puts out quite a library, but I am more interested in something to help get the license that is less stilted in the ways (and pockets) of the ARRL. There was a set of books out several years ago that essentially took you through what you could expect to see on the exams and gave you a pretty good background on the exam and the possible questions. Do these still exist? Can you reccomend anything else that might be helpfull?

B) My wife and I have talked about her geting into this in a lesser way, mostly to help out with emergency traffic and to keep in touch when we are appart or separated because of an emergency. I vaguely remember something about family members working equipment in times of emergncy, but I can't be certain. Is there a way for her to legally use the radios either in tandem with me during emergency work, or by herself to contact me if we are sepparated due to natural disasters etc? She will probably get her own ticket too thanks to the dropping of the code requirement so this may become a moot point.

C) One of the big draws, asside from helping others, to the ham hobby
was the ability to talk across the country and overseas. Since this is
not going to be possible for me on the HF bands, have there been any
developments in the last ten years that could be of interest to me in
this regard? I understand that there is some sattelite stuff open to ham
operators, and I am currious about what it might cost to set up a shack
for transmission and reception in that area as well as anything else.

D) Keeping a budget in mind, if you had to start all over again buying
new equipment for your shack what would you consider buying. I am
interested in handhelds as well as base station style goodies. I will
not be installing mobile rigs in our vehicles sans the handhelds on the
next seat. :-) (Give me a starting place here folks...)

Thanks in advance for your help. If you feel the need to flame
do it by e-mail, if not then any other comments or suggestions you have
would be most welcome.

Charles

++
+ *READ* ---> The opinions expressed above are to the best of my knowledge, +
+ however all options should be discussed with persons who have professional+
+ training with the subjects covered here. * ALL POSSIBLE DISCLAIMERS APPLY!+
+ ____FROM: chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov =>or<= sun!ames!pioneer!chguest____+
++
+ ...One useless man is called a disgrace, two are called a law firm, and +
+ three or more become a congress.... +
+ A new Soviet/American truism - KGB does NOT stand for Kinder Gentler Boys +
++

4779. Re: CODE on the "HF" CB band!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 06:36:43 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec31.063643.12092@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4886

Are you sure you weren't hearing an image of something 910kHz higher?
What are your IF frequencies?

4780. Re: The comming no-code newbies... What has the FCC done to us this time?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 06:42:15 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec31.064215.12214@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4888

Well said, sir! Any radio amateurs who will not tolerate modernization
of the license requirements are digging the grave of the Amateur Radio
Service.

To put it bluntly,
(1) We are no longer training the Signal Corps for World War I;
(2) The FCC does not give us spectrum primarily to preserve traditions.

I use CW myself; it's a nice mode, but it's no longer the only mode
we've got. I sometimes think the no-code license would have been easier
to introduce in 1950 than in 1990; 40 years of ossification have set in,
and too many hams have gotten the idea that licenses are a matter of
tradition or simple drudgery rather than technical qualification!

The question I would put to those who continue to oppose no-code
(including, perhaps, some of the ARRL leadership) is this:
Will there ever be a time in the future when license requirements
are different from what they are now? Do we modernize, or do we
fossilize?

I thought about no-code for a long time before taking a position on the
issue. Apparently, this is a very rare practice; most people made up their
minds before they knew exactly what was proposed or why.

I came out only mildly in support of no-code, but I'm gradually turning into
a raving fanatical defender of the no-code license simply because the
things that are said *against* it are so dumb!

Welcome to amateur radio. Let me know if I can help. vy 73 de N4TMI

4781. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 06:44:51 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <719@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4889

In article <883.277E0D4D@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > From: k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller)
> > Date: 30 Dec 90 04:47:57 GMT
> > Organization: Wells Computer Systems Corp., Levittown, Pa. 19058
> > Message-ID: <714@wells.UUCP>
> > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> >
> > This handicapped waiver business is a farce. Let's see what a few of
> > the
> > "handicapped" think about it.
>
> Speaking as one with muscular dystrophy, I find your total insensitivity to
> be objectionable and offensive in the extreme.
>
> And to think, your callsign indicates that you are one of these highly
> superior Extra Class licensees. You, my friend, are a living example of what
> we've been saying here - learning code is not a measure of intelligence or
> education.
>
> Indeed, I'm beginning to wonder if the opposite may be true. It is a
> recognized phenomenon of psychology that people with certain severe brain
> disorders can be taught to perform simple mechanical skills with a high
> degree of proficiency. The theory, I guess, is that higher order brain
> functioning does not help and may even hinder the accomplishment of skills
> that do not require reasoning ability. That would certainly explain you and
> your fellow Penn Wireless Association members.
>
> --
> Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET

If you noticed, I mentioned that as I understand the farcial waiver business I'd have no big trouble getting a waiver myself. Of course I didn't - was about 30 years too soon getting the X.
What does Frank Spicer - totally blind and deaf, and no youngster either - thinkof it? Ask him. He EARNED his Extra.
Do you remember Clif Korne, K9EAB, now S.K., the ultra proficient ham in the iron lung? He didn't need a waiver; probably couldn't have got one because he could pass the test without.

The real answer is: It's true that -maybe- some handicapped persons can't pass the code test because of some physical failing. It also appears that many who have no claim to being "handicapped" can't pass the test. It's too damn bad that each and every one of us can't do everything. There are a hell of

a lot of things I can't do because of physical limitations.
And the whole thing started because Pres. Bush got a bug up his ass and sent a memo to FCC.

What credentials does the average MD or DO have for deciding whether you or I can't pass the CW test "because of ***"? Hell, most of them are sloppy about deciding who's qualified for a handicapped parking permit.

I will repeat: it's a farce. Is your muscular distrophy limiting you more than Frank Spicer's blindness/deafness? Or maybe K3KTH. I haven't heard or seen ofhim for a few years, but had the pleasure of meeting him often many years ago. Bill was, of course, wheelchair-bound; restrained because of his spastic condition. Intelligent? No, brilliant. He was able to send by foot, and passed the test because he wanted the ticket.

I expected - even hoped for - some >comments< on my posting. Let's have more.

Incidentally, about the no-code: It's an elegant solution; it should work.

73 and hny to all

I'

4782. Re: Ground Plane for my CB antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 07:45:19 UTC
From: gpz@ESD.3Com.COM
Message-ID: <gpz.662629519@api>
Source record: 4895
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

steven@ozonebbs.UUCP (Steven Rubin) writes:

+I want to put the antenna on my roof, but I am having trouble
+finding a good ground plane. The manager at Radio Shack suggest getting a
+peice of sheetmetal for a ground plane. How big should I make the sheet
+metal?

1. Yet Another Reason to Avoid Radio Shaft (YARTARS)
This radio shlak person, like most, is talking through
his hat. I can see the headlines now..._18-foot flying
saucer lands on house_. I can not imagine buying, let alone
installing, such a collossal piece of metal. Where does
radio slock find these incredibly dense people?

2. a. The bad news: the ground plane should be at least
a quarter-wavelength in radius, which, for 27 MHz,
is about...(slip, slip, slip)...107 inches.

b. The Good news: it doesn't have to be solid; in fact,
you can get away with three or four pieces of wire
instead.

Side view:

```
|
| (center conductor of coax connects to this)
|
|
------+------ ground plane (braid of coax connects to this)
```

Top view:

```
|
|
|
-----+-----
|
|
|
```

Sometimes people bend the ground plane radials downward, which raises
the feedpoint impedance of the antenna from ~30 ohms to something closer
to 50 ohms. This is desirable because the most if not all CBs are designed
to operate with a 50 ohm antenna impedance. Note that the radials do not
have to be stiff...they can be pieces of wire tied down at both ends.
They should be connected electrically in any case.

Base station antennas of this sort usually have a full-length quarter-wave vertical element, as opposed to a physically shorter one with a coil. What type of antenna are you currently using? I'm guessing it's a mobile antenna with a loading coil of some sort. If that is the case, you might be better off just buying a regular base station antenna as long as you are going to this much trouble, since the full-length antenna will perform somewhat better (how much better? well, maybe 36.438764356 percent).

Wow, it's a good thing I don't read rec.ham-radio, since there will most assuredly be 6.02E23 other replies all saying this same thing, or pointing out that a full-length antenna will really perform 36.438764357% better, or asking if the resulting antenna would be FCC type-accepted or would it be against the rules part 95.7863(a) paragraph 3 section t etc. etc. etc. :-)

Good luck!

~!paul

Discalimer: I am not a CBer.
--
Paul Ziemba api!gpz gpz@ESD.3com.com 408.764.5390

You don't exist. Go away.

4783. A few new questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 09:19:42 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <53@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 4898

Hi again! Happy newt ears, everybody!

I have a few questions, after some sleepless nights trying to read
the entire ARRL Handbook...

1. Is it legal to communicate via repeater in a band for which you are
not licensed? The specific example that I suspect will become a common
question is 2m->10m repeaters. Previously, there was no class of Ham
operator that was licensed for 2m but not 10m... but the codeless tech
cannot operate 10m. Can she operate 10m via the aforementioned repeater?

2. Can I sign up to take the Tech class _with_ code, fail the code, and get
a no-code tech license? This is a very enticing (win-win) scenario for me,
and would probably be an attractive option for a lot of the people
lured in by the promise of no-code (e.g., those that like a challenge
but don't like to _fail_ :-).

3. I'm confused about whether a repeater and/or phone patch can be run
without local direct control operator supervision. Are all those
repeaters out there really babysat all the time they're in use?
What about digipeaters and other packet radio stations?

4. Is it legal to make a repeater that changes its output frequency
via DTMF signals (and appropriate security codes a la phone patch)?

5. Anybody know of dialup BBS's about Ham Radio in the Boston Area?
I downloaded a list of Ham BBS's from SIMTEL-20, but both the ones in
Boston were no longer in operation at the listed numbers. If not,
(or if so), I could start one within a couple of months.

6. Would a 100W 10m Transmitter to an antenna, say, 100 feet away, damage
one of those full-coverage scanners? Would a 1KW Transmitter? 2m?
It just seems like that would generate a lot of energy at the antenna
of the scanner-- how much is too much?

Advancing you great thanks for your kind responses,

-Eric

--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

4784. Re: Ground Plane for my CB antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 09:33:59 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1990Dec31.093359.17535@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 4896
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

steven@ozonebbs.UUCP (Steven Rubin) writes:

>I am setting up a CB in my house, and I am having problems with a ground
>plane.

I had very good luck with a quarter wave (104") mobile whip mounted on
the roof of my house (secured to a short mast), with three (four would have
been better still) quarter wave (104") ground radials (#14 wire or thicker)
sloping down at about 30 degrees below horizontal.

The radials should be electrically connected to the "ground" connection at the
base of the antenna, and the far ends should not be touching or near to
anything conductive. I used nylon ropes to hold the radials in place, and
the radials/ropes became guys to support the structure as well! #14 or
heavier wire is best for the radials.

The antenna performed nicely with an SWR of 1.1:1 on all 47 channels.
(40 if you prefer not to count varactor magic) :->

Another friend did something similar with a center-loaded whip. The results
were acceptable, but not as good as I got with the long whip (not surprising).

Now, I was just imitating other working designs, without any really good
understanding of antenna theory, so there are undoubtedly things I could
have done better. Please do post, so we can all learn.

[Note: I left the crossposting since this seems to apply to all the
groups.]

little david
--
This is my .sig. n?e .sgurd no gis. ym si sihT

4785. Question on Hallicrafters SX-146 / neat AM radio trick / receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 10:38:40 UTC
From: kpc00@JUTS.ccc.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <KPC00.90Dec31023840@JUTS.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 4893
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I don't subscribe here, but I have questions that I hope a kind reader
or two will be able to help answer for me.

1. I own a Hallicrafters SX-146 receiver, and I wonder:

o From a practical perspective, does it do anything that, say,
one of the new mini Sony receivers that costs one or two
hundred dollars doesn't do? It has all kinds of switches and
dials for sidebands and all, but I don't know whether they
have been superseded in the new receivers or not.

o Does it receive any frequencies that one of the new
receivers don't? Does it receive weaker transmissions?

o What kind of a resale value does it have? I have the manual
and schematics, and as I haven't used the receiver for several
years, and just moved into a very small apartment, I will
probably want to sell it. Would it be appropriate to ask on
rec.ham-radio.swap? (I won't unless somebody sends me email
and says it's OK.)

2. I used to take an old tube AM radio and attach a long coil of wire
to the tuning capacitor and get shortwave transmissions. I wonder:

o Can modern radios of any kind do this? I tried it on a new
GE AM radio and had no luck except for a CW-like transmission
that might have been from any frequency including the top end
of the AM spectrum.

o This, IMHO, is really neat! :-). (I got Canada and the
USSR, I think, and other countries.). Have others discovered
this? Could a similar trick be used to effect transmission?

3. I wonder about the the modern mini receivers:

o Do they have limiter circuits to prevent reception of
particular frequencies?

o Do they use jumpers or more permanent methods of limiting
frequencies that one can get? Is it a legal requirement?

4. I probably won't be getting one anytime soon, but if I do get a
mini receiver (the Hallicrafters is too big for me, believe it or
not), what type and/or brand do you recommend? I would want a small
receiver that receives lots of frequencies.

It would be wonderful if you could reply by email.

Thanks!
--
If you do not receive a reply from me, please resend your mail;
occasionally this site's mail gets delayed.

Neither representing any company nor, necessarily, myself.

4786. Re: Equipment ideas for the Microsats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 10:47:49 UTC
From: rolfe@w3vh.UUCP
Message-ID: <112@w3vh.UUCP>
Source record: 4892

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>It rather depends on your equipment's ills. If you have a 2 meter transmitter
>or amplifier that puts out broadband noise, a common problem, a 2 meter
>filter on the 2 meter output will do wonders while a cavity on the 70 cm
>side won't help at all.

Correct. My point was that of all the folks I've talked to with desense problems (which encompasses a wide variety of equipment configurations) I haven't found anyone for whom the *Spectrum* filter did any good. Lots of people have bought these things, only to throw them into their junkbox the next day; if yours helps out with Mode J desense, then you're definitely the exception.

Rolfe

--
Rolfe Tessem | Lucky Duck Productions
rolfe@w3vh.UUCP | 17 Saint Luke's Place
{uunet}!w3vh!rolfe | New York, NY 10014
(413) 528-5966 | (212) 463-0029

4787. New Techs and CW Operators

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 12:18:34 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9012311218.AA25202@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 4894

Even though I opposed the no-code license, it seems very foolish to discourage the potential newcomers. Instead of driving them out, we should be doing all we can to ensure that the majority of the new hams are of the highest possible quality. No-code is here, it most surely is on 6 and 2, do what you can to get as many high quality newcomers as you can.

Since the FCC didn't buy my position that the new licensees should be located above 220 MHz (to supply a critical mass so that manufacturers would promote equipment for these bands), we're going to have to work much harder to retain our lightly-used microwave spectrum. (Yes, I know, they passed the same written test, they should have full VHF-and-up privileges.)

The assembled multitude might be interested in the following small display ad which appeared in the December 24 issue of "Broadcasting".

RADIO
Help Wanted Technical

```
+---------------------------------+
| HELP WANTED |
| RADIO OPERATORS |
| |
| FCC LICENSED CW OPERATORS |
| FOR HIGH SEAS |
| |
| PUBLIC COAST STATION |
| GALVESTON RADIO. |
| |
| CALL: E. MURRAY, |
| GENERAL MANAGER, |
| 409-925-1844 |
+---------------------------------+
```

73, Bob W3OTC

PS: Tnx to Paul for organizing the U of MD Radio Club alumni/ae dinner.
PS/2: Would someone please post the Report and Order on 90-55, or at least E-mail me a copy?

4788. RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 14:43:49 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.intel.com
Message-ID: <9012311443.AA29811@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 4897

Ever wonder why after all the billions of dollars and countless man-hours spent on searching for extra-terrestrial RF signals that we've come up with NOTHING ! ? I don't have the answer either. However, one possiblitity is that if there are technically advanced societies out there who at one time used RF to communicate, for one reason or other they stopped. Perhaps they realized RF is a potential health hazard and power levels by law are either kept to a bare minimal or/and everything goes over cable (fiber optic or whatever other medium). Will a distant planet perceive of a "Voyager" spacecraft as an "Enemy Intruder" if it is mapping the planets surface from above by means "radar mapping" ? Perhaps they have reached the mental ability to communicate via telepathy. Perhaps they stopped transmitting a million years ago and they were only transmitting for a span of 500 years. If this was the case, we would have lost their "window" of time in our mear 50 or so years of listening. Perhaps we are the only one's around or the only planet using RF ? Perhaps they destroyed themselves in a CW vs. Phone ops war.
I'd be interested in hearing some of the Net Reader comments re: RF and Sci-Fi/ Sci-Fact.
73,
Rich

-=-=-=

4789. FOR SALE: Shure 444D and Hustler 4-BTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 15:20:21 UTC
From: GRAY_S@DICKINSN.BITNET
Message-ID: <9012311632.AA08181@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4899

For sale:

*** Shure Microphone model 444D; purchased 2/14/90; $45.00

*** Hustler 4-BTV Multiband Vertical; purchased 8/22/90; $70.00

Both are complete with boxes, manuals, receipts. The 4-BTV was installed on a tower for 3 weeks, and is in excellent shape. The Shure has barely been used.

---Steve Gray
NR3B
(717) 258-5477
gray_s@DICKINSN.Bitnet

4790. CAPACITORS, RESONNANT FREQUENCY, R7000 to NRD 525

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 16:49:46 UTC
From: jl@newt.sbi.com
Message-ID: <410@newt.sbi.com>
Source record: 4901
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

THIS IS A TECHNICAL QUESTION
ABOUT CAPACITORS, RESONANT
FREQUENCIES AND IMPEDANCE

Equipment concerned: ICOM R7000, NRD 525

What I am doing:

I am connecting the 10.7 Mhz IF output from my ICOM R-7000 receiver
to my NRD 525 HF receiver. This is done so I can use the better
filtering and additional modes of the NRD on the VHF/UHF frequencies.
Because the 10.7 Mhz signal is carried on top of 9 V DC, I am using
a capacitor in series with the cable. I do not know the impedance of
the 10.7 Mhz IF output on the R7000 (ICOM does not either) but the
antenna input on the NRD is 50 Ohms.
The setup functions (I hear stuff) with a .001 uF capacitor but I would
like to have a better match:

- Have the circuit wire-capacitor resonant at 10.7 Mhz to get
the maximum current through and also act as a filter.
- Have the impedance matched at 50 Ohms.

In addition, I am also connecting the Audio output of the R7000 to the
50 Ohms input of the NRD to tune to SCA that are at 67 Khz and 92 Khz. A
capacitor in series would block any unwanted DC and also act as a filter.

- Have the circuit wire-capacitor resonant at 67 Khz to get
the maximum current through and also act as a filter. Same
for 92 Khz.
- Have the impedance matched at 50 Ohms.

Questions:

1- What is the formula that gives the resonant frequency of a capacitor?
The formula giving the resonant frequency of a circuit,
f=1/(2*PI*SQR(L*C)) lets me wonder what value I should take for L
Should it be the impedance of the coax (50 Ohms).
The ARRL Handbook has a table of resonant frequencies for capacitors
and specifies the length of the leads, but that table does not have
anything for 10.7 Mhz or 67 Khz or 92 Khz.

2- To try to match impedance to 50 Ohms I am using the formula
Xc=1/(2*PI*F*C) with Xc of 50 Ohms. This gives me a capacitor of
~ 300 pF for 10.7 Mhz (With a 52 Ohm coax it should really be 286 pF).
Is this approach correct or am I totally mixing up Apples and Oranges ?

3- Because I am building 3 cables (10.7 Mhz, 67 Khz, 92 Khz) and because
I want only those frequencies, I would like to have a high Q on the
capacitor acting as a filter. Is this possible to achieve ?
Note that these cables are used for reception only, therefore I do
not have to worry about power.

4- How can I match the Audio output of the R7000 (I think it is 150 Ohms)
to the 50 Ohms antenna input of the NRD 525 ?

I am more interested in the technical answers that someone stating "I use
a xxx uF capacitor and it works fine for me". I want to know how to make
it better.

Please reply to the net, as it may interest others.
Thanks.

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

4791. My last posting from this site (Philips)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 17:13:29 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <116450@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 4926
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space,sci.astro,sci.space.shuttle,comp.sys.atari.8bit,soc.culture.china,alt.tv.simpsons

Goodbye. Philips is having layoffs, and they did it at my site. Only reason that I haven't got told officially yet is that I'm out sick on disability (eye trouble). But several reliable sources tell me that I'm to be canned when I return to work (Jan 2). My normal remote dial-up computer access code no longer works, I'm using a friend's code, at his house. Don't think they can tell whose.

The kind of work I did is television R&D, including HDTV (high defination TV, regular NTSC television, developing patents (I have 11) in this field. Also have done DSP, & high speed digital logic design, up to 114MHz clock speeds. I posted my resume on misc.jobs.resumes Or call me up and I'll mail anyone interested a copy of it, and a list of my patents. Will consider anywhere in USA. Corporations, and colleges (someone at a college called me about 2 weeks ago, call again).
Also give my name and number to any and all headhunters.

Robert Casey Amateur radio WA2ISE
855 Oradell Ave Amateur radio packet: WA2ISE@KD6TH
Oradell, NJ 07649
201-261-4066

Don't try to use e-mail, as Philips is going to delete my computer account the day I get officially canned. I don't expect to be able to log on again.

This is the dark side of American life. But getting layed off is better than getting killed in or near Tianamen Square.

4792. Artificial Grounds

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 17:30:39 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47653@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4900

In one of my more idle moments, I thought of a fun thing to try that could be useful to other folks out there that needs a decent RF ground at the spur of the moment, and have a spare ANTENNA TUNER (no kidding) handy.

It turns out that most antenna tuners out there would work as a ready made Artificial Ground (AG). An AG is a series LC tuned circuit that has an RF current probe. A long ground wire is passed through the series LC in the AG before it is connected to your rig's chassis, so that the ground wire's reactance can be tuned out. You tune for maximum RF current.

Well, if you look at the schematics of your antenna tuner, you may find that there is a combination of an L and a C in series between a connector and ground! My AEA AT-300 did (this became a spare tuner when I got a Ten-Tec 238 tuner that did a better job, with it's roller inductor, for my antenna experiments. The AEA is sort of OK, but...).

I connected the ground (20' to a cold water pipe) to the center conductor of the "Transmitter" connector and strap the chassis of the AEA tuner to my rig's chassis. That is all there is to it. The power meter on AEA senses just the right current and all.

If you think about it, almost any topology commonly used in antenna tuners with have an L and a C in series between a connector and ground. A two-C-one-L pi network does, a two-C-one-L T network does and, like the AEA unit, a two-L-one-C T network does.

Not the cheapest Artificial Ground but it may be the easiest way for a lazy (I am the first to admit I am one) person to experiment with artificial counterpoises.

73 and have a fun '91, folks,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

4793. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 17:54:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1759@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4906

In article <9012301924.AA29750@umail.UMD.EDU> ps67@UMAIL.UMD.EDU ("Paul W. SCHLECK") writes:
>
>In previous conversations with Hugh, he expressed a concern over
>potential TVI problems between 6m and fringe-area Channel 2 reception.
>This was a key factor in the ARRL not asking the FCC for 6m
>privileges. There was also concern about excessive band loading on
>2m.
>
>Hugh says that comments on the issue have been split right down the
>middle. He is very concerned that the new regulations will divide
>amateur radio. He brought up 3 key goals of license restucturing, and
>why he felt that the new license might not be of significant
>impact:
>
>1. An influx of new, quality hams. Any new restructuring in and of
>itself will not dramatically increase our ranks. No-Code is not a panacea
>and it should not be though of as such. Any serious effort to recruit new
>hams with this new license should be accompanied by an appropriate
>recruting/PR effort. VE's turning in their accredidation over disagreement
>with the new license will not achieve this goal.

A reasonable view.

>2. A dramatic increase in amateurs on the UHF and Microwave bands,
>to prevent licensed and unlicensed encroachment on our bands from Part 15
>devices, HDTV, cellular phone, satellite communications, etc. Giving
>away the lower VHF bands to new hams might give us the same band
>loading problems, only more so. The ARRL felt (whether you agree with
>it or not) that a 220-and-up license would force new hams to break new
>ground on the upper bands.

A dramatic increase in activity on UHF+ must await a critical mass of
users. These users should be socialized to amateur radio operations
rather than being left to invent a new service on their own. Thus
"ghettoizing" the newcomer is not a good way to achieve critical
mass. By mixing the newcomers with the old timers at the "watering hole"
on two meters at first, the end result will be a gradual migration
of *one* culture to the higher bands.

>3. Acceptance and assimilation of these new hams into the mainstream
>of the hobby. Again, bitter divisiveness, shunning, old Tech's using
>a /C suffix, and other childish games will not make these new hams feel
>welcome. If this new license, as sensible and well though out as it may be,
>causes more divisiveness and infighting (possibly played out on the ham

>bands), then it may hurt more than help amateur radio.

This type of "one upsmanship" attitude of "I'm better than you" is already prevalent on the ham bands and has been since at least 1968. The General looks down on the Tech (he's not a real ham because he can't work 20 meters). The Advanced looks down on the General and the Extra lords it over them all. Removing the Morse requirement from a class that rarely uses it anyway should not make the caste system much worse.

>As was stated previously, the stream of comments coming in to League
>officials on the issue have been split 50/50. If you write the ARRL, and I
>encourage you to do so, please consider the following in your letter:
>
>1. Will 6m TVI be a problem? Why/Why not?

No. Reasons. Six is not presently a very popular band. There is little commercial equipment available for Six. Our ranks are not likely to soon explode with Six meter DXers. Our new techs are likely to follow the herd and emulate current tech operating habits, at least until they gain some experience. Since the only difference between current Techs and the new Techs is 5 wpm Morse, and knowledge of Morse doesn't help one solve TVI problems, the new Techs should cause no more problems than the current Techs do. Cable TV.

>2. Will 2m band loading be a problem? Why/Why not?

No. First of all, 2 meters is not overloaded now with anything but mostly silent repeaters. Operating patterns may have to change somewhat. The luxury of one repeater for every two amateurs may have to give way. And some users may wish to permanently migrate to UHF in an attempt to maintain that ratio. But, the band is in no danger of congestive collapse.

>3. What recruitment efforts do you and/or your club have in place to
>test, train, and accept these new hams?

The club(s) that I belong to intend to welcome these people with open arms. Many members are already sounding out likely prospects and our clubs intend to modify our present training classes to include the codeless technicians. We hope to boost our middle school program with the codeless tech option.

>4. What kind of impact will this new license have on use of the UHF
>and Microwave bands?

I expect the impact to be modest at first. We need to build a critical mass of socialized users before interesting services will develop on the upper bands. A combination of the experimental interests of the new licensees and increasing pressure on traditional hams operating primarily at 2 meters will slowly build the critical mass to make the higher bands take off.

>5. Will the new license cause a splitting of hams into code/no-code
>camps? What can you and/or your club do to make these hams feel

>welcome and smooth over ruffled feathers among existing hams?

There are bound to be some traditional hams who will resent the newcomers, much the same way they resent current newcomers. Trying to be inclusive rather than exclusive should reduce the fragmentation that plagued amateur radio in the post '68 decline of the service brought on by Incentive Licensing. At least in the clubs I frequent, I find a large number of active amateurs who are excited about the prospects of new technologies and who welcome *anyone* who shares their interests. Naturally I don't frequent those mortibund clubs that spend all their time arguing about increasing the CW IDer's speed on their tube type repeater, or who endlessly haggle about Robert's Rules of Order. One of my favorite groups specifically eschews Robert in our charter, and we don't charge dues. We find that passing the hat when we need to do something works very well. We don't have a President either, preferring a Lord of Chaos as our leader.

Gary KE4ZV

4794. Re: The comming no-code newbies... What has the FCC done to us this time?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 17:57:16 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <54@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 4915

Excuses for posting: I have a feeling there are a lot of hams-to-be reading rec-ham.radio these days; I'm not flaming; There's a question at the end of this reply.

In a recent article chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov (Charles J. Guest) writes:
>A) I have been away from the ham side of things for so long that I am
>even in a quandry as to what to look for as far as books on the subject.
>I suspect that ARRL still puts out quite a library, but I am more
>interested in something to help get the license that is less stilted in
>the ways (and pockets) of the ARRL.
>...

Radio Shack sells Novice, Technician, and General class study guides. (They also actually still sell a Ham radio! Boy was I suprised about that! [10m mobile-- you can't operate it as a no-code tech :-( ]). They list for $19.95, $4.95, and $19.95, respectively (the higher priced ones come with code cassettes). The ARRL book "Tune in the World" book alone is $14, $19 with code cassettes. The Tech manual is $6. For my money, I'd rather support a group of friendly technically oriented people than rude idiot salemen. If you really want to save money, sign the ARRL books out of your local library (but get the most recent ones you can find-- I've found some pretty out-of-date info!). Note: I was suprised that the ARRL Handbook doesn't contain any study guides (but just about everything else). That's the book most likely for your library to have.

>C) One of the big draws, asside from helping others, to the ham hobby
>was the ability to talk across the country and overseas. Since this is
>not going to be possible for me on the HF bands, have there been any
>developments in the last ten years that could be of interest to me in
>this regard?

I'm told that there are networks of 2m->10m repeaters that will let you DX from a Handheld (albeit a limited choice of frequencies). If this is incorrect, I'm sure someone will chime in. A lot of the activity in Ham radio of late seems to be aimed at reducing the amount of equipment you need to be a well-connected Ham (for instance, I believe there are various gateways coming online between different types of packet radio).

>D) Keeping a budget in mind, if you had to start all over again buying
>new equipment for your shack what would you consider buying.

I don't own much equipment yet (I'm not licensed either), but I will probably look for it at Ham Swapfests. I think they are listed in

QST (a good reason for joining the AARL). Ham equipment is pretty
inexpensive used (unfortunately, the best price/performance bargain
is all old 10m equipment-- I've a few offers for _free_ stuff like
that, which is one reason I'm tempted to go for the coded tech license).
A problem for me is knowing what a Whizbang TQ-500 All band _is_!
Another good reason to get QST...

Along these lines, are there any used-ham-equipment catalog publications?

Cheers!

-Eric
--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

4795. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 18:02:27 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1990Dec31.180227.17457@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4902

In article <9012311443.AA29811@hermes.intel.com> rharel@fab8.intel.com (CAL-LAB (MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589)) writes:
>Ever wonder why after all the billions of dollars and countless man-hours
>spent on searching for extra-terrestrial RF signals that we've come up with
>NOTHING ! ?

Actually, there's a simple explanation for having heard nothing: so far we've only listened to a tiny fraction of the search space (duration, frequency, spatial direction) with enough sensitivity to detect other earth-like civilizations. We have a lot more listening to do before we can conclude there are no other earth-like civilizations within X light-years. There are some major projects gearing up to do just that. They're considerably cheaper than a "billion dollars", however; a real bargain by NASA manned space flight project standards.

Phil

4796. Re: HTs and Die Hard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 18:05:39 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <19720@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 4908

sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>Does anyone know which model(s) HT(s) were used in the movies Die Hard 1 and
>2? And, what can you tell me about their performance and price?

I have no idea what they were, but you can be assured that any real HT you find won't work like those did. The scriptwriter obviously didn't have the slightest idea how a personal communication device works in the real world.

The HTs were pretty obviously half-duplex devices (they had a PTT switch), and yet people were able to break in while someone else was transmitting. Other people could "hang-up" on you (huh?). And his call to police dispatch was a little outrageous.

I know you knew all that. :) The devices they used in the movie may have been built by the prop department.

73, Mojo AA4KB
--
mojo@netcom.UUCP Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER ... 408-423-2212
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

4797. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 18:08:17 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <55@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 4916

In a recent article rharel@fab8.intel.com (CAL-LAB (MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589)) writes:
>Ever wonder why after all the billions of dollars and countless man-hours
>spent on searching for extra-terrestrial RF signals that we've come up with
>NOTHING ! ? I don't have the answer either.
>...

It's because they're trying to talk to us on 60 Hz.

Just kidding. :-) (60 Hz doesn't get through the atmosphere, does it?)

-Eric

--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

4798. UHF ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 18:11:02 UTC
From: Dave.Lydon@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <890.277F33E5@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4903

Given a "Rabbit"-type TV transmitter and receiver operating around 900 mhz, what is a better & more directional antenna than the 3.5" vertical coming out of the boxes? Thanks much.

Dave
--- TBBS v2.1/NM
* Origin: Tom's BBS - Wollaston, MA - 617/471-3009 (1:101/470)

--
Dave Lydon - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!101!470!Dave.Lydon
INTERNET: Dave.Lydon@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org

4799. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 18:23:53 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012311823.AA22590@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 4905

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #790 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90352.80331432 .00000264 00000-0 30536-3 0 3775
2 00424 80.4619 104.0608 0022994 156.1277 204.0945 13.67430378407922
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90352.10687973 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 4851
2 03029 13.4163 19.5648 0021501 268.8319 90.9266 1.00272537 84633
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 90357.53802128 .00086164 18419-4 43300-3 0 3071
2 04966 51.5081 112.8873 2144624 152.4405 220.8862 11.33891052612898
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90350.85556824 .00000026 00000-0 68097-4 0 1800
2 07646 49.8187 157.7075 0206179 74.7736 287.5852 13.82148254801041
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90353.19958803 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 1778
2 08820 109.8636 58.5065 0044495 199.5087 160.4038 6.38664335 85758
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 90354.09103361 -.00000258 00000-0 99999-4 0 5348
2 10061 8.5015 61.4358 0003544 17.6121 342.3228 1.00261232 50871
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 90350.23726702 -.00000184 00000-0 99999-4 0 1839
2 10637 32.5925 116.0102 1420818 358.2053 1.1859 1.00250513 8285
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90356.41229131 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 5835
2 10684 63.8160 83.7367 0124075 198.3462 161.2551 2.00555068 79627
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90355.40583625 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2899
2 10893 64.3035 324.6123 0168721 23.8131 336.9339 2.00538295 92425
GOES 3
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2 21006 64.8273 152.0193 0062401 184.5222 175.4064 2.13116949 260
Cosmos 2110
1 21007U 90110 B 90354.37007652 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 242
2 21007 64.8445 151.9881 0093689 89.8094 271.2500 2.09896577 278
Cosmos 2111
1 21008U 90110 C 90354.73529409 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 220
2 21008 64.8312 151.9897 0008065 293.9920 65.9083 2.13103401 286
1990 110F
1 21011U 90110 F 90354.25601856 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 105
2 21011 64.8321 152.0004 0008372 324.8820 35.0651 2.13258341 267
1990 110G
1 21012U 90110 G 90350.91561684 .00001056 00000-0 10559-2 0 168
2 21012 64.9046 149.1533 5798380 349.0414 2.3645 4.22966455 405
1990 110H
1 21013U 90110 H 90351.86155654 .00001260 00000-0 12777-2 0 60
2 21013 64.7926 148.8109 5797567 349.0284 2.2877 4.22956297 440
Cosmos 2112
1 21014U 90111 A 90354.11244595 .00000409 00000-0 16703-3 0 110
2 21014 74.0471 188.0130 0029843 318.3620 41.5284 14.30067202 1407
1990 111B
1 21015U 90111 B 90352.56480772 .00001122 00000-0 42845-3 0 127
2 21015 74.0537 190.7948 0027564 340.6142 19.3943 14.31577306 1185
1990 112B
1 21017U 90 112 B 90354.78131621 .11396103 59046-4 16194-2 0 35
2 21017 51.6637 270.3464 0012224 273.4952 86.4684 16.33793355 56
1990 112C
1 21018U 90355.14733809 0.46171571 61086-4 75550-3 0 48
2 21018 51.6445 268.2896 0002202 90.5756 269.8863 16.48149299 115
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

4800. Re: Info Request (beverage antennas)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 18:24:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1760@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4907

In article <29079@zygot.ati.com> duncan@zygot.ati.com (James R. Duncan) writes:
>In article <1265@kb2ear.UUCP> n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM) writes:
>>
>>I am interested in finding out technical information on beverage antennas.
>>I know that a beverage is a long wire, a few wavelengths long, about 6 or 7
>>inches above the ground. I think that the antenna is terminated somehow. I
>>heard that they are used in broadcast band dxing and that people have had
>>fantastic dx usine the antennas. I would be interested in any technical info-
>
>The Beverage antenna was conceived decades ago as a transmitting
>antenna (primarily) which provided a low angle, unidirectional pattern.
>Ham radio books such as the ARRL Antenna Book will have more
>information about this design. It appears to me to be a somewhat
>specialized, dedicated purpose type antenna setup that wouldn't be
>useful for dx reception from diverse directions. Also, an antenna
>several wavelengths long at broadcast AM frequencies could begin to be
>a mile in length.

The Beverage is primarily used as a receiving antenna. It suffers heavy
ground losses as a transmit antenna and requires large non-inductive
resistors for it's termination if used in transmit service. Many 160
meter operators use a vertical for transmiting and multiple Beverages
for receiving.

>The all time best AM broadcast band DX antenna would be an active loop
>antenna located some distance from the house, electrical wires, etc.
>The loop would of course be remotely rotatable. The gain of this setup
>would be such that the baseline atmospheric noise it picked up on the
>quietest night would just override the receiver's internal noise. The
>long antenna you propose would tend to cause a receiver dynamic range
>problem without any real DX benefit.

The major advantage of the Beverage over the loop is that the Beverage
has a very narrow angle of acceptance while the loop receives over a
nearly 360 azimuth with a narrow, but very sharp, bidirectional null.
The Beverage, on the other hand, is truely unidirectional with a major
lobe of about 15 degrees for an eight wavelength model. This means that
it strongly rejects signals and atmospheric noise from nearly 345 degrees
of the compass. This results in a very quiet antenna that can separate
two stations operating on the same frequency if they are more than 15
degrees apart at your location. This is very useful for Broadcast Band
DX.

The major disadvantage of the Beverage is physical size. You really need
access to 300+ acres of property to properly install a system with one

Beverage wire every 15 degrees. If your house is back in the woods, this is not generally a problem except at timber harvesting time.

Gary KE4ZV

4801. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 18:24:50 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9012311824.AA22618@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 4904

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

4802. Re: * SpaceNews 31-Dec-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 18:39:53 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <840@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4910
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

From article <390@ka2qhd.UUCP>, by kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane):
>
> * UoSAT NEWS *
> ==============
> of 9 microprocessors and 5000 kilobytes of RAM. That's more computing
> power than had ever been launched by one rocket!
>
> UoSAT-3 (OSCAR-14) carries a 16-bit embedded microprocessor controller
> with 4.5 megabytes of RAM. UoSAT-4 (OSCAR-15) carries the first
>

Its store and forward open access messaging system is now fully operational.

> UoSAT-4 (OSCAR-15) carries three microprocessors and a CCD Earth imaging
> camera. Parallel processing available on the spacecraft will provide
>
This one carries nothing on since it failed shortly after launch. It was
a grevious loss to UOS but a replacment is in preparation for launch in
1991 I believe.

>
> * ITALIAN MICROSAT *
> ====================
> Work continues in Italy on a new microsat amateur satellite.
> During the first week of December, the transmitter module, BCR module
>

We are indeed proud of our relationship with AMSAT-I in general but with
Alberto Zagni, I2KBD, and his crew in Milano. They have taken Microsat
schematics, mechanical drawing, and without much help, have constructed
an operational Microsat. So proud are we of them, that we have made his
group operators on PACSAT, the microsat run by AMSAT-NA. A truly fine
new satellite building group is being formed in Milano and I am extremely
proud of them.

>
> * BADR-1 DECAYS *
> =================
> BADR-1, a Pakistani satellite launched by the People's Republic of China
>

Good riddance. This was a ripoff (err uhh I meant `copy') of UOSAT-2.
They insisted on operating the thing in the low end of 2 meters (in
the 2 meter EME band) and would never tell anyone anything. This had
very very litte to do with amateur radio. It was a terrible misuse

of amateur radio frequencies. I happy the Pakistani's successfully launched their first satellite but I am deeply distressed that it went into service in the amateur radio bands and did not operate in the amateur satellite service.

> John A. Magliacane

Thanks John for publishing this news. It is a nice service.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4803. Re: Equipment ideas for the Microsats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 18:48:37 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <841@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4911

From article <1750@ke4zv.UUCP>, by gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman):
>
> When I was running an IC211 and an IC451A, I didn't need a filter at all.
> With the current TS790A, I need both. :-(Anybody want a slightly used
> TS790A? I'd love to trade up to an IC970 or an IC275, IC475 pair. :-)
>
> Gary KE4ZV

I have a TS-790A and I use it only as an IF for my S band gear. I took it
out of satellite service within one week of putting it on the air and
went back to using my IC-271 and IC-471. Satellite operation was
strictly an add on option at the last minute and without input from
a satellite user is what I fear happened. After DOVE gets reloaded,
I am going to do something else about a 2 meter IF for DOVE since the
thing is not suitable in any way for data. I hope some day the JA
rig companies will realize that 50000 plus tnc owners (at least) need
support as well.

Bob
N4HY
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4804. Re: Open Letter to ARRL Pres. Larry Price

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 18:56:27 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <842@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4912
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <880.277DD738@w8grt.fidonet.org>, by jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs):
>
>
> On December 13th, the FCC modified the requirements for the Technician
> Class license by dropping the code test. This bold move offers great hope to
> all of us who are deeply concerned with the possibility that amateur radio
> will one day soon be crushed under the weight of the spectrum needs of other
> services.
>
> I was disturbed to note, however, that you were reported to be
> considering asking the FCC to reconsider this action to the extent of
> confining the new codeless Technicians to 222 mhz and up. I consider this
> most unwise for the following reasons:
>
> To summarize, it's a dumb idea.
>
> 73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
>

Even dumber now Jim. Please see the latest ARRL bulletins. The FCC gave
them no time to react. It is a fait accompli. The commission ordered
it into effect on February 14. No appeals allowed. If the ARRL wants
to waste money on another lawsuit, possibly they can do something. It
is really time to put this decision into our pipe and smoke it. It can be
a success or failure or simply a ripple into amateur radio's not so
long decent into senility. We have been given a recruiting tool. I
suggest that we go out and make use of it. If you do not like the nocode
tech, then recruit your people from those to whom learning the code is
not a deterrent into getting into amateur radio. It seems that Jim and
I (and many others) have found potentially valuable recruits for whom the
morse code requirement was sufficiently daunting to force refusal of
amateur radio as a hobby. We must make amateur radio relevant to the
21-st century US citizens now, or there will not be such a hobby then.
(I only talk about relevance to US citizens since this is an FCC action
and not a UN one ;-).

Bob
N4HY
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4805. TS-440 automatic tuner experience?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 19:11:21 UTC
From: kurtz@infonode.ingr.com
Message-ID: <1990Dec31.191121.10075@infonode.ingr.com>
Source record: 4909

Has anyone had experience with the automatic antenna tuner(s) for the Kenwood TS-440? I have a Butternut HF6V and would like to hear if anyone has had good or bad experience with either the AT440 built in automatic tuner or the AT250 external tuner with this or other verticals.

Terry Kurtz (waiting on Novice ticket and have already upgraded to General)
uunet!ingr!kurtz

4806. Re: The comming no-code newbies... What has the FCC done to us this time?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 19:17:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1761@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4921

In article <1990Dec31.063057.23062@news.arc.nasa.gov> chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov (Charles J. Guest) writes:
>
[very good soapbox speech deleted]
>
>A) I have been away from the ham side of things for so long that I am
>even in a quandry as to what to look for as far as books on the subject.
>I suspect that ARRL still puts out quite a library, but I am more
>interested in something to help get the license that is less stilted in
>the ways (and pockets) of the ARRL. There was a set of books out
>several years ago that essentially took you through what you could
>expect to see on the exams and gave you a pretty good background on the
>exam and the possible questions. Do these still exist? Can you
>reccomend anything else that might be helpfull?

The League stuff still gives you the broadest *understanding* of the topics you need to know. There are several Q&A books out there that you can find at many ham stores. They are sufficient to pass the exam. But don't shortchange yourself, get a general reference and absorb some material. It will prove useful later on.

>B) My wife and I have talked about her geting into this in a lesser way,
>mostly to help out with emergency traffic and to keep in touch when we
>are appart or separated because of an emergency. I vaguely remember
>something about family members working equipment in times of emergncy,
>but I can't be certain. Is there a way for her to legally use the
>radios either in tandem with me during emergency work, or by herself to
>contact me if we are sepparated due to natural disasters etc? She will
>probably get her own ticket too thanks to the dropping of the code
>requirement so this may become a moot point.

She may work in tandem with you as long as you supervise all transmissions. This is considered third party operation and some restrictions apply, but none that should bother you at VHF+. She may not use amateur radio unsupervised in order to contact you. She may use *any* radio equipment in a true emergency where there is an immediate threat to life or property and no other means of communications is available. This is a rather rare occurrence intended mostly for shipboard disasters where there is absolutely no other way of signalling for help.

>C) One of the big draws, asside from helping others, to the ham hobby
>was the ability to talk across the country and overseas. Since this is
>not going to be possible for me on the HF bands, have there been any
>developments in the last ten years that could be of interest to me in

>this regard? I understand that there is some sattelite stuff open to ham
>operators, and I am currious about what it might cost to set up a shack
>for transmission and reception in that area as well as anything else.

Well there are satellites and there are satellites. Some satellites
support SSB voice and *ahem* CW communications. The rest are for use
by packet radio. A from scratch SSB satellite station will realistically
cost well over $1000, more like $2000 if purchased new. A satellite
capable packet station can be cheaper in the RF department, but you
must add in the computer and TNC. So you're still looking at a couple
of grand for a from scratch setup. On the other hand, if you already
have a HF radio, you can put together a satellite CW station for about
$200 and a little scrounging. Of course, if you could do CW, you could
just use the HF rig.

>D) Keeping a budget in mind, if you had to start all over again buying
>new equipment for your shack what would you consider buying. I am
>interested in handhelds as well as base station style goodies. I will
>not be installing mobile rigs in our vehicles sans the handhelds on the
>next seat. :-) (Give me a starting place here folks...)

A first cabin Tech station would have an Icom 970 equipped for all mode
2 meter,70 cm,and 33 cm and 100 watt amplifiers for each band. Add in
a set of circularly polarized yagis on an AZ-EL mount and you would be
equipped to do all the popular modes including satellite. A budget operation
that gives FM only capability would be an Alinco 570T. This would give
you medium power on both 2 meter and 70 cm FM. My personal favorite
handheld is the popular Yaesu FT470 dual bander. For the real cost
cutters, I'd find a used Icom 2AT at a hamfest for two meter handheld,
and would look for any of the medium power used 2 meter rigs such as
the IC28H for my base or mobile installation. In general a mobile rig
run off of a separate power supply is a very good choice for home use.
Most AC operated VHF/UHF equipment will be all mode and much more
expensive.

Gary KE4ZV

4807. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 19:45:04 UTC
From: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <3725@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 4925

rharel@fab8.intel.com (CAL-LAB (MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589) writes:
>Ever wonder why after all the billions of dollars and countless man-hours
>spent on searching for extra-terrestrial RF signals that we've come up with
>NOTHING ! ? I don't have the answer either. However, one possiblitity is that

rest of article deleted.

Another (obvious) possibility, is that there is no other life of any kind
anywhere in the universe. Not real likely, but the possibility does exist.

Happy New Year

-- Dan
-- N0KFB

(searching for signs life from another world)
Remember: " Buffalo never Oink " Seen on a South Dakota travel brocure.
Advertisment: Try the Railway Post Office , a railfan BBS ! (612) 377-2197.
UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!rambler
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!rambler@nosc.mil
INET: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org

4808. Re: A few new questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 20:31:53 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47655@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4913

olson@bootsie.UUCP (Eric Olson) writes:

>2. Can I sign up to take the Tech class _with_ code, fail the code, and get
> a no-code tech license? This is a very enticing (win-win) scenario for me,
> and would probably be an attractive option for a lot of the people
> lured in by the promise of no-code (e.g., those that like a challenge
> but don't like to _fail_ :-).

I don't see a reason why not. When I took my tests the first time,
I asked to take the whole sheebang, but I flunked 1c (20 wpm) after
passing the written exams. The grand OM giving the code tests simply
kept me seated and played the 1b (13 wpm) tape to me. They then
submitted the Form 610 for an advanced license.

I am sure they will do the same come February for those who passes
Elements 2 and 3a, tries 1a but flunks it.

For those of you edgy and nervous about the tests, don't be. The
Volunteer Examiners couldn't be a friendlier bunch of folks who
wants to find every legitimate reason to *pass* you. After
flunking the 20 wpm 10-questions test, the examiner plowed over
and over through my illegible handwriting to try hard as heck to
see if I had 1-minute solid-copy. At least, that was my experience
with the ARRL VEC in Cupertino here. Absolutely super people.
(See? I don't *always* bash the League. :-)

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

4809. FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 21:11:11 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <895.277F609A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4914

> From: k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller)
> Date: 31 Dec 90 06:44:51 GMT
> Organization: Wells Computer Systems Corp., Levittown, Pa. 19058
> Message-ID: <719@wells.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> If you noticed, I mentioned that as I understand the farcial waiver
> business

But you called it bullshit...

> What does Frank Spicer - totally blind and deaf, and no youngster either
> - thinkof it? Ask him. He EARNED his Extra.
> Do you remember Clif Korne, K9EAB, now S.K., the ultra proficient ham in
> the
> iron lung? He didn't need a waiver; probably couldn't have got one
> because
> he could pass the test without.

So did I, remember? That still doesn't justify the disgusting jokes about
druggies and being dropped on the head.

> The real answer is: It's true that -maybe- some handicapped persons
> can't pass
> the code test because of some physical failing.

Maybe? What about dyslexics who can't tell the difference between dots and
dashes no matter how they are transmitted - sound, light, vibrations, etc.

> And the whole thing started because Pres. Bush got a bug up his ass and
> sent
> a memo to FCC.

Bush got bugged because it took a Arab king to make him aware of the
insensitivity of his own administration.

> What credentials does the average MD or DO have for deciding whether you
> or I
> can't pass the CW test "because of ***"?

Depends on how well they have the problem explained to them, I guess. If you
tell a neurologist you're having trouble telling the difference between short
tones and long tones, he'd probably be able to handle that. If you tell him
you can't tell the difference between .-.. and ..-. he'd understand that.

> I will repeat: it's a farce. Is your muscular distrophy
> limiting you

> more than Frank Spicer's blindness/deafness? Or maybe K3KTH. I haven't

Ding bust it, we're not talking about sensory or motor handicaps. We're talking about neurological handicaps that make PERCEPTION and INTERPRETATION of sensory input difficult or impossible.

> Incidentally, about the no-code: It's an elegant solution; it should
> work.

Well, there I agree with you. Elegant is the word.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

4810. Re: The comming no-code newbies... What has the FCC done to us this time?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 21:21:26 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <56@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 4919

In article <54@bootsie.UUCP> I wrote:
>I'm told that there are networks of 2m->10m repeaters that will let
>you DX from a Handheld (albeit a limited choice of frequencies). If
>this is incorrect, I'm sure someone will chime in.

I got real curious about this, since I got mixed replies. So I called
the ARRL, and Tom Hogerty, KC1J, kindly informed me that the general
rule is that you _may_ operate a repeater that outputs on frequencies
for which you are not licensed (he mentioned something I did not fully
understand about not being allowed to _change_ the repeater output to
a band for which you aren't licensed, which makes sense, but specifically
said that if the repeater is already set up, it's OK). So this is
a valid and legal way for the new no-code techs to get a taste of DX!

Cheers!

-Eric
--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

4811. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 22:16:28 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec31.221628.28219@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4917

In article <720@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <886.277E1926@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>>
>> > From: ps67@UMAIL.UMD.EDU ("Paul W. SCHLECK")
>> > Date: 30 Dec 90 19:24:00 GMT
>> > Organization: The Internet
>> > Message-ID: <9012301924.AA29750@umail.UMD.EDU>
>> > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>> >
>> > Much has been said, mostly rumor, in this newsgroup about the ARRL's
>> > possible reaction to the recent FCC decision in PR Docket 90-55,
>>
>> What "rumor"? Price was quoted in a W1AW bulletin as considering filing a
>> Petition for Reconsideration.
>
>Reference please? I have on file ALL of the ARRL bulletins for the past
>few years. I cannot find any reference to this.
> (deleted collections of Bulletins)
>So where is it, Jim? You seemed EXTREMELY certain that there was
>a reference to Larry Price in a "W1AW Bulletin", to the point that
>you acted like it should be obvious to anyone.
>
>Where is it?
>
>Tad Cook

Tad...The following was posted in rec.ham-radio on Dec 21. It references a ARRL Press Release. Price's comments along the line that Jim references follow in the last two paragraphs.

Path: midway!ncar!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!S51.PRIME.COM!BUSH
From: BUSH@S51.PRIME.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Codeless News from ARRL
Message-ID: <9012211454.AA17816@ucsd.edu>
Date: 21 Dec 90 14:54:53 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 122

ARRL/VEC NEWS RELEASE December 14, 1990

To: All ARRL VE Team Liaisons

From: Bart J. Jahnke. KB9NM. ARRL/VEC Manager

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FCC CREATES CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE

For the first time ever, starting in February it will be possible to obtain an Amateur Radio license in the United States without passing a Morse code test. This was announced by the FCC at its open meeting yesterday, December 13th. The Federal Communications Commissions (FCC) has eliminated the need for new Technician class Amateur Radio license applicants to demonstrate proficiency in Morse code in order to have all amateur privileges above 30 MHz. The implementation date may be as early as February 1991. Technicians who obtain their licenses prior to that date will be grandfathered, meaning their existing HF privileges will continue.

The codeless Technician written examination will have 55 questions (existing Elements 2 and 3A). New Technicians wishing to gain access to the HF privileges below 30 MHz will be required to pass the Element 1A (5 WPM) Morse code test before three Volunteer Examiners accredited by Volunteer Examiner Coordinators, and will be given a Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) to serve as evidence of their qualifications. That CSCE must be retained by them in perpetuity to prove they have met the requirement to gain access to the Novice HF bands. Novices wishing to upgrade to Technician must pass Element 3A to gain the VHF privileges of the Technician class. Novices will need to retain a copy (preferably the original) of their Novice license in order to show that they have met the 5 WPM requirment for HF band access. This is because there will be no call sign designator to indicate Technicians who have or have not passed a code test. VECs will supply the FCC with a list of those codeless Technicians who passed element 1A.

There has been no change to the Novice license in any way, nor has there been any change made above the Technician class. Novice examinations will continue to be available both by two Novice examiners (no test fee), or by three accredited VEs (no test fee if only elements 1A and 2 are involved). The FCC decided to retain the current Novice Class operator license as an alternate entry level license for those persons able to pass the 5 WPM Morse code test instead of the more comprehensive written exam required for the Technician Class license.

At a press briefing held just after the Commission's meeting, FCC Private Radio Bureau Chief Ralph Haller said "The Amateur Service is not growing as it should relative to what it has to offer." He said that the Amateur Service is where our nation's technical expertise comes from--that the changes should attract people who are interested in computers and digital communications, and should help the US to become more competitive.

In a news release today, ARRL President Larry Price, W4RA noted with pleasure that the Commission had decided to retain the Novice license as a means of entry into Amateur Radio and to adopt a

codeless license with a meaningful written examination requirement. "Our members were very strong on both of these points, because they couldn't imagine how we could maintain the character of the Amateuer Radio Service without them," Mr. Price said.

Presiden Price sounded a note of caution with the privileges the Commission plans to grant codeless licesees. He indicated that the formula developed by the ARRL Board, which called for privileges above 220 MHz, was based upon extensive membership input. It was carefully balanced to offer attractive privileges while protecting existing patterns of amateur activity. While it will take some time to gauge the reaction to the Commission's action, Mr. Price observed that the FCC formula is likely to be less acceptable to many amateurs than the League's. He asks that League members share their views with their elected Directors, who will collectivly determine League policy.

"Before we can decide whether to request that the Commisson partially reconsider its action, we'll have to see the Report and Order," said Mr. Price. Usually it takes the FCC from several days to several weeks after a Commisson action to release an itemn after editorial review. There is a 30 day window of opportunity following release in which petitions for recondsideration can be filed. Mr. Price noted that ARRL Board was holding its regular meeting on January 18-19 1991. "The timing looks good for a careful review of the Commission's action at that meeting," he said.

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Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

4812. Re: Thanks for the traffic... <now let's drop it>

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 22:19:22 UTC
From: dmturne@PacBell.COM
Message-ID: <5942@ptsfa.PacBell.COM>
Source record: 4918

In article <Nw4wu1w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
>gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>> In article <X3ouu2w163w@phoenix.com> I write:
>> >that there are few, if any, people who are payed to post to the net, and
>> ^^^^^
>> Could you possibly mean *paid*?
>
> One of the dictionaries I have lists "payed" as an obsolete spelling
>for "paid". Obsolete, as in old, not wrong.
>
> Are you telling me that you have so much trouble with anything that
>is not spelled exactly as you want to see it that you actually had
>trouble understanding what I wrote? Is it not completely clear from the
>context of the sentence what I meant (ignoring the fact that "payed" is
>a valid spelling)?

Your response seems to me to be more of a flame that his was to you.

It also seems a bit of overreaction.

Hams have always had a tradition of helping others learn. I am indebted to
countless Elmers.

It could be that he was trying to help. "Help" does not need to be restricted
to technical items.

Perhaps some people only accept help when they ask for it and reject it
otherwise.

--
Dave Turner 415/823-2001 {att,bellcore,sun,ames,decwrl}!pacbell!dmturne

4813. Re: Ground Plane for my CB antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1990-12-31 23:28:08 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1990Dec31.232808.18508@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4920
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

All you need is four horizontal pieces of wire, going out in different
directions, each of them as long as the antenna itself. This is a very
common configuration for commercial 2-way radio antennas.
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